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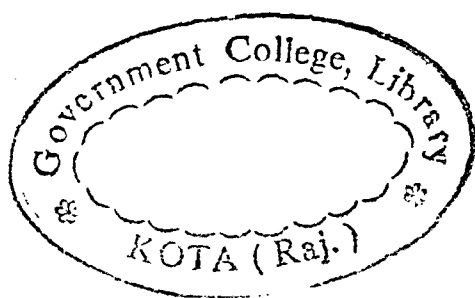
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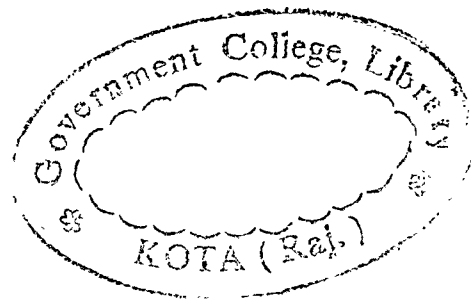
THE EUROPA YEAR BOOK 1968

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VOLUME I.

Part I. INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Part II. EUROPE



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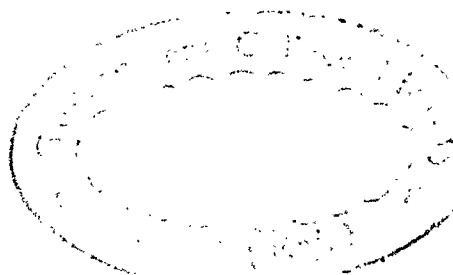
FOREWORD

The steady growth in international co-operation and its machinery poses to the editors of THE EUROPA YEAR BOOK many difficult problems of selection and assimilation. This year a further 26 pages have been added to the directory of international organizations which opens this volume. New or expanded sections cover regional economic co-operation in Asia (ASEAN), Africa (The East African Community, and separate discussion in the UN chapter), the Caribbean (WIAS), and Latin America (CACM, OAS). To keep pace with the developing situation in the post-colonial systems, the chapters on the Commonwealth and the Franc Zone have been extensively reorganized. In order to simplify reference to the smaller regional and international organizations and associations, these have been listed as a combined series, following the separate chapters on major organizations.

To keep the Year Book within reasonable bounds, some cutting and rearrangement has been undertaken in the country chapters of Part II, but major revision and expansion has again been undertaken, particularly in the chapters on France, German Federal Republic, Italy, Poland, Romania, Spain, Turkey and the U.S.S.R., where many detailed changes will be apparent. The policy of providing introductory text for directory material has been taken further by the addition of many new contributions, especially for the national Press systems. Statistical sections have again been expanded by the addition of analytical tables on the overall economic performance of the individual European countries.

As always the Editors of the Year Book are conscious of a great debt of gratitude to the many individuals and organizations supplying information for use in these pages. Responsibility for the accuracy of the text rests with the editors, however, who will welcome comments and suggestions for future editions.

March 1968.



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ABBREVIATIONS

A.A.	Automobile Association	ASA	Association of South-East Asia
A.B. ..	..	Bachelor of Arts	ASEAN ..	..	Association of South East Asian Nations
abbrev. ..	..	abbreviation	ASPAC..	..	Asian and Pacific Council
A.C.A. ..	..	Associate of the Institute of Chartered Accountants	asscn. ..	..	association
Acad. ..	..	Academician, Academy	assocd. ..	..	associated
acc.(s) ..	..	account(s)	asst. ..	..	assistant
accred. ..	..	accredited	A.T.E.C. ..	..	Agence Transéquatoriale des Communications
A.C.C.S. ..	..	Associate of the Corporation of Secretaries	A.T.I. ..	..	Association of Technica Institutions; Associate of the Textile Institute
A.C.I.I. ..	..	Associate Chartered Insurance Institute	Aug. ..	..	August
A.C.I.S. ..	..	Associate of the Chartered Institute of Secretaries	auth. ..	..	authorised
ADB ..	..	Asian Development Bank	Av. ..	..	Avenue
A.D.C. ..	..	Aide-de-Camp	Avda. ..	..	Avenida (Avenue)
Adm. ..	..	Admiral	Avv. ..	..	Avvocato
adm., admin. ..	..	administration			
A.F.C. ..	..	Air Force Cross			
ag., ags. ..	..	agency(ies)			
A.G. ..	..	Aktien-Gesellschaft	B.A. ..	..	Bachelor of Arts
a.i. ..	..	ad interim	B.Agr.Sc. ..	..	Bachelor of Agricultural Science
A.I.B. ..	..	Associate of the Institute of Bankers	B.A.I. ..	..	Baccalaurius in Arte Ingeniaria (Bachelor of Engineering)
A.Inst.P. ..	..	Associate of the Institute of Physics	B.A.O. ..	..	Bachelor of Obstetrics
A.Inst.P.I. ..	..	Associate of the Institute of Patentees and Inventors	BBC ..	..	British Broadcasting Corporation
A.L.A. ..	..	Associate of the Library Association	B.Ch., B.Chir. ..	..	Bachelor of Surgery
A.L.A.A. ..	..	Associate of the London Association of Certified and Corporate Accountants	B.C.L. ..	..	Bachelor of Civil Law
ALALC..	..	Asociación Latinoamericana de Libre Comercio	B.Comm. ..	..	Bachelor of Commerce
A.L.S. ..	..	Associate of the Linnæan Society	B.D. ..	..	Bachelor of Divinity
A.M.I.E.E. ..	..	Associate Member of the Institution of Electrical Engineers	Bd., Blvd., Bld. ..	..	Boulevard
A.M.I.Mech.E. ..	..	Associate Member of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers	B.D.S. ..	..	Bachelor of Dental Surgery
A.M.I.Min.E. ..	..	Associate Member of the Institution of Mining Engineers	B.E. ..	..	Bachelor of Engineering; Bachelor of Education
A.M. ..	..	Master of Arts	B.E.A. ..	..	British European Airways
A.M.A. ..	..	Associate of the Museums Association	B.E.M. ..	..	British Empire Medal
amalg. ..	..	amalgamated	Benelux ..	..	Belgium-Netherlands-Luxembourg Union
A.M.I.C.E. ..	..	Associate Member of the Institution of Civil Engineers	Biol. ..	..	Biology, Biological
A.M.Inst.C.E. ..	..	Associate Member of the Institution of Civil Engineers (changed 1946 to A.M.I.C.E.)	BIS ..	..	Bank for International Settlements
A.M.Inst.T. ..	..	Associate Member of the Institute of Transport	B.L. ..	..	Bachelor of Law
A.M.T.P.I. ..	..	Associate Member of the Town Planning Institute	B.Litt. ..	..	Bachelor of Letters
approx. ..	..	approximately	B.Mus. ..	..	Bachelor of Music
A.R.A. ..	..	Associate of the Royal Academy	B.O.A.C. ..	..	British Overseas Airways Corporation
A.R.C.A. ..	..	Associate of the Royal College of Art	br.(s) ..	..	branch(es)
A.R.C.M. ..	..	Associate of the Royal College of Music	BRT ..	..	Belgische Radio en Televisie
A.R.C.O. ..	..	Associate Royal College of Organists	Brig. ..	..	Brigadier
A.R.C.S.(c). ..	..	Associate of the Royal College of Science	B.S. ..	..	Bachelor of Surgery
A.R.I.B.A. ..	..	Associate of the Royal Institute of British Architects	B.S., B.Sc. ..	..	Bachelor of Science
A.R.S.A. ..	..	Associate of the Royal Scottish Academy; Associate of the Royal Society of Art.	B.Sc.(Eng.) ..	..	Bachelor of Science (Engineering)
A.R.S.M. ..	..	Associate Royal School of Mines	Bt. ..	..	Baronet
A/S ..	..	joint stock company (Aktieselskapet-Norwegian)			
			C., cen. ..	..	central
			c, ca. ..	..	circa
			C.A. ..	..	Chartered Accountant
			CACM ..	..	Central American Common Market
			cap. ..	..	capital
			Capt. ..	..	Captain
			Cav. ..	..	Cavaliere
			Cav. Lav. ..	..	Cavaliere di Lavoro
			C.B. ..	..	Companion of the (Order of the) Bath
			C.B.E. ..	..	Commander of the (Order of the) British Empire
			CENTO ..	..	Central Treaty Organization

ABBREVIATIONS

CERN ..	..	Organisation Européenne pour la Recherche Nucléaire (European Organisation for Nuclear Research)
C.H. ..	..	Companion of Honour
Chair. ..	..	Chairman
Ch.B. ..	..	Bachelor of Surgery
Chr.Dem. ..	..	Christian Democrats
Chr.Soc. ..	..	Christian Socialist
C.I. ..	..	Channel Islands; Imperial Order of the Crown of India
CIAP ..	..	Inter-American Committee for the Alliance for Progress
C.I.E. ..	..	Companion of (the Order of) the Indian Empire
c.i.f. ..	..	carriage, insurance and freight
C.I.M. ..	..	International Convention Concerning the Transport of Goods by Rail
C.-in-C. ..	..	Commander-in-Chief
CINS ..	..	CENTO Institute of Nuclear Science
CIOMS ..	..	Council for International Organization of Medical Sciences
circ. ..	..	circulation
C.I.V. ..	..	International Convention Concerning the Transport of Passengers and Baggage
Cmd. ..	..	Command
Cmdr. ..	..	Commander
CMEA ..	..	Council for Mutual Economic Aid
C.M.G. ..	..	Companion of (the Order of) St. Michael and St. George
Co. ..	..	Company, County
Col. ..	..	Colonel
COMECON	..	Council for Mutual Economic Aid
Comm. ..	..	Commendatore
Commr. ..	..	Commissioner
Comp.I.E.E.	..	Companion of the Institution of Electrical Engineers
Confed. ..	..	Confederation
Cons.-Gen. ..	..	Consul-General
corresp. ..	..	corresponding
COSPAR ..	..	Committee on Space Research
C.R. ..	..	Community of the Resurrection
Cttee. ..	..	Committee
cu. ..	..	cubic
curr. ..	..	current
C.V.O. ..	..	Commander of the (Royal) Victorian Order
cwt. ..	..	hundredweight
D Agr. ..	..	Doctor of Agriculture
D.B.E. ..	..	Dame Commander of (the Order of) the British Empire
D.C. ..	..	District of Columbia
D.C.L. ..	..	Doctor of Civil Law
D.C.O. ..	..	Diploma of the College of Optics
D. de l'Univ. ..	..	Doyen de l'Université
D.D., D.Dr. ..	..	Doctor of Divinity
D.D.R. ..	..	Deutsche Demokratische Republik
Dec. ..	..	December
D.Econ. ..	..	Doctor of Economics
Dem. ..	..	Democratic
D.Eng. ..	..	Doctor of Engineering
dep. ..	..	deposits
depos. ..	..	depository
Dept. ..	..	Department
D.F.C. ..	..	Distinguished Flying Cross
D.I.A. ..	..	Deutscher Innen- und Aussenhandel
D.Ing. ..	..	Doctor of Engineering
Dip.Ed. ..	..	Diploma of Education
Dipl. ..	..	Diploma
Dip.R.A.D.A. ..	..	Diploma of Royal Academy of Dramatic Art

Dir. ..	..	Director
Div. ..	..	Divisional
D.Lit(t). ..	..	Doctor of Letters; Doctor of Literature
D.M. ..	..	Doctor of Medicine (Oxford); Deutsche Mark
D.M.R. ..	..	Diploma in Medical Radiology
D.Mus. ..	..	Doctor of Music
Dott. ..	..	Dottore
D.P.A. ..	..	Diploma of Public Administration
D.P.H. ..	..	Diploma of Public Health
D.Phil. ..	..	Doctor of Philosophy
D.P.M. ..	..	Diploma in Psychological Medicine
Dr., Doc. ..	..	Doctor
Dr.Jur. ..	..	Doctor of Laws
Dr.rer.Nat. ..	..	Doctor of Natural Science
dr.(e) ..	..	drachma(e)
Dr.Sc.Pol. ..	..	Doctor of Political Sciences
D.Sc. ..	..	Doctor of Science
D.S.C. ..	..	Distinguished Service Cross
D.Sc.(Eng.) ..	..	Doctor of Science (Engineering)
D.S.O. ..	..	Distinguished Service Order
DSR ..	..	Danmarks Radio
D.Tech.Chem. ..	..	Doctor of Technical Chemistry
d.w.t. ..	..	dead weight tons
E. ..	..	East, Eastern
EACSO ..	..	East African Common Services Organization
EBU ..	..	European Broadcasting Union
ECA ..	..	Economic Commission for Africa
ECAFE ..	..	Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East
ECE ..	..	Economic Commission for Europe
ECLA ..	..	Economic Commission for Latin America
ECMT ..	..	European Conference of Ministers of Transport
Econ. ..	..	Economist, Economics
ECOSOC ..	..	Economic and Social Council
ECSC ..	..	European Coal and Steel Community
Ed. ..	..	Editor
Ed.B. ..	..	Bachelor of Education
Edin. ..	..	Edinburgh
EEC ..	..	European Economic Community
EFTA ..	..	European Free Trade Association
e.g. ..	..	exempli gratia (for example)
eKv. ..	..	electron kilovolt
ELDO ..	..	European Space Vehicle Launcher Development Organisation
EMA ..	..	European Monetary Agreement
eMv. ..	..	electron megavolt
ENEA ..	..	European Nuclear Energy Agency
Eng. ..	..	Engineer, Engineering
E.R.P. ..	..	European Recovery Programme
Esc. ..	..	Escuela, Escudos
ESRO ..	..	European Space Research Organization
est. ..	..	established, estimate, estimated
etc. ..	..	etcetera
EURATOM ..	..	European Atomic Energy Community
EUROCHEMIC	..	Société européenne pour le traitement chimique des combustibles irradiés; (European Company for the Chemical Processing of Irradiated Fuels)
EUROCONTROL	..	European Organization for the Safety of Air Navigation
excl. ..	..	excluding
exec. ..	..	executive
f. ..	..	founded
F.A.C.C.A. ..	..	Fellow of the Association of Certified and Corporate Accountants
FAO ..	..	Food and Agriculture Organization

ABBREVIATIONS

F.B.A. ..	Fellow of the British Academy	F.S.A.A. ..	Fellow of the Society of Incorporated Accountants and Auditors
F.B.A.A. ..	Fellow of the British Association of Accounts and Auditors	F.S.I.A. ..	Fellow of the Society of Industrial Artists
F.B.I. ..	Federation of British Industries	F.S.S. ..	Fellow of the Royal Statistical Society
F.C.A. ..	Fellow of the Institute of Chartered Accounts	ft. ..	foot (feet)
F.C.C.S. ..	Fellow of the Corporation of Certified Secretaries	F.T.C.L. ..	Fellow of Trinity College of Music, London
F.C.I.I. ..	Fellow Chartered Insurance Institute	F.T.I. ..	Fellow of the Textile Institute
F.C.I.S. ..	Fellow of the Chartered Institute of Secretaries	F.Z.S. ..	Fellow of the Zoological Society
F.C.S. ..	Fellow of the Chemical Society	GATT ..	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
F.C.W.A. ..	Fellow of the Chartered Institute of Cost and Work Accountants	G.B.E. ..	Knight (or Dame) Grand Cross of (the Order of) the British Empire
F.D.G.B. ..	Free German Trade Union	G.C.B. ..	Knight Grand Cross of (the Order of) the Bath
Feb. ..	February	G.C.I.E. ..	(Knight) Grand Commander of the Indian Empire
Fed. ..	Federation	G.C.M.G. ..	Knight Grand Cross of (the Order of) St. Michael and St. George
F.F.R. ..	Fellow of Faculty of Radiologists	G.C.S.I. ..	Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India
F.G.S. ..	Fellow of the Geological Society	G.C.V.O. ..	Knight Grand Cross of the (Royal) Victorian Order
F.G.S.M. ..	Fellow of Guildhall School of Music	G.D.R. ..	German Democratic Republic
F.I.Ae.S. ..	Fellow of the Institute of Aeronautical Sciences	Gen. ..	General
F.I.B. ..	Fellow of the Institute of Bankers	Glam. ..	Glamorganshire
F.I.C. ..	See F.R.I.C.	G.M. ..	George Medal
F.I.L. ..	Fellow of the Institute of Linguists	G.M.B.E. ..	Grand Master of the Order of the British Empire
F.I.M. ..	Fellow of the Institute of Metallurgists	G.m.b.H. ..	Gesellschaft mit beschränkter Haftung (Limited Liability Company)
F.Inst.P. ..	Fellow of the Institute of Physics	Gr. ..	Gran
F.Inst.P.I. ..	Fellow of the Institute of Patentees and Inventors	Gr. Cr. ..	Grande Croix
F.L.A. ..	Fellow of the Library Association	g.r.t. ..	gross registered tons
F.L.S. ..	Fellow of the Linnæan Society	Gr.Uff. ..	Grand Ufficiale (Grand Officer)
F.M. ..	Frequency Modulation	h.c. ..	honoris causa
F.M.A. ..	Fellow of the Museums Association	H.E. ..	His Eminence, His Excellency
fmrly. ..	formerly	Herts. ..	Hertfordshire
f.o.b. ..	free on board	His. ..	History, historical
F.P.S. ..	Fellow of the Pharmaceutical Society	h.l. ..	hectolitre
F.R. ..	Federal Republic	H.M. ..	His (or Her) Majesty
Fr. ..	Franc	H.M.S.O. ..	Her Majesty's Stationery Office
F.R.A.S. ..	Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society; Fellow of the Royal Asiatic Society	Hon. ..	Honorary (or honourable)
F.R.Ae.S. ..	Fellow of the Royal Aeronautical Society	H.R.H. ..	His (or Her) Royal Highness
F.R.C.O. ..	Fellow of the Royal College of Organists	H.S.H. ..	His Serene Highness
F.R.C.O.G. ..	Fellow of the Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists	IAEA ..	International Atomic Energy Agency
F.R.C.P. ..	Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians (Edinburgh)	IA-ECOSOC ..	Inter-American Economic and Social Council
F.R.C.S. ..	Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons	IANEC ..	Inter-American Nuclear Energy Commission
F.R.E.S. ..	Fellow of the Royal Empire Society; Fellow of Royal Entomological Society of London	IATA ..	International Air Transport Association
F.R.G.S. ..	Fellow of Royal Geographical Society	IAU ..	International Association of Universities
F.R.Hist.S. ..	Fellow of the Royal Historical Society	IBE ..	International Bureau of Education
Fri. ..	Friday	IBEC ..	International Bank for Economic Co-operation
F.R.I.B.A. ..	Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects	IBRD ..	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank)
F.R.I.C. ..	Fellow of the Royal Institute of Chemistry (formerly F.I.C.)	ICA ..	International Co-operative Alliance
F.R.Met.Soc. ..	Fellow of the Royal Meteorological Society	ICAO ..	International Civil Aviation Organization
F.R.M.S. ..	Fellow of the Royal Microscopical Society	ICC ..	International Chamber of Commerce
F.R.N.S. ..	Fellow of the Royal Numismatic Society	ICEM ..	Inter-Governmental Committee for European Migration
F.R.S. ..	Fellow of the Royal Society		
F.R.S.A. ..	Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts		
F.R.S.C. ..	Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada		
F.R.S.E. ..	Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh		
F.R.S.L. ..	Fellow of the Royal Society of Literature		
F.S.A. ..	Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries		

ABBREVIATIONS

I.C.F.T.U.	..	International Confederation of Free Trade Unions
I.C.S.	..	Indian Civil Service
ICSU	..	International Council of Scientific Unions
IDA	..	International Development Association
IDB	..	Inter-American Development Bank
IFBWW	..	International Federation of Building and Woodworkers
IFC	..	International Finance Corporation
IFCTU	..	International Federation of Christian Trade Unions
IFPCW	..	International Federation of Petroleum and Chemical Workers
ILO	..	International Labour Organization
IMCO	..	Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization
IMF	..	International Monetary Fund; International Metalworkers' Federation
I.M.S.	..	Indian Medical Service
in. (ins.)	..	inch (inches)
Inc., Incorp., Incd.	..	Incorporated
incl.	..	including
Ing.	..	Ingenieur
Insp.	..	Inspector
Int.	..	International
INTELSAT	..	International Telecommunications Satellite Corporation
INTERPOL	..	International Criminal Police Investigation
IOE	..	International Organisation of Employers
IPI	..	International Press Institute
IPU	..	International Parliamentary Union
Is.	..	Islands
ISLWF	..	International Shoe and Leather Workers' Federation
ISVS	..	International Secretariat for Volunteer Service
ITA	..	Independent Television Authority
ITF	..	International Transport Workers' Federation
ITGWFW	..	International Textile and Garment Workers' Federation
ITU	..	International Telecommunication Union
IUF	..	International Union of Food and Allied Workers' Associations
Jan.	..	January
Jnr.	..	Junior
J.P.	..	Justice of the Peace
Jr.	..	Jonkheer (Netherlands)
K.B.E.	..	Knight Commander of (the Order of) the British Empire
K.C.B.	..	Knight Commander of (the Order of) the Bath
K.C.M.G.	..	Knight Commander of (the Order of) St. Michael and St. George
K.C.S.I.	..	Knight Commander of the Star of India
K.C.V.O.	..	Knight Commander of the Royal Victorian Order
Kg.	..	Kilogram
K.G.	..	Knight of (the Order of) the Garter; Kommandit Gesellschaft
K.L.M.	..	Koninklijke Luchtvaart Maatschappij N.V. (Royal Dutch Airlines)
km.	..	kilometre

Kr.	..	Krone (Denmark, Norway), Krónur (Iceland), Krona (Sweden)
kWh.	..	kilowatt hours
kW.(s)	..	kilowatt(s)
LAFTA	..	Latin American Free Trade Association
lb.	..	pounds
L.C.P.	..	Licentiate of the College of Preceptors
Libr.	..	Librarian
L. ès L.	..	Licencié ès lettres
Litt.D.	..	Doctor of Letters
L.L.	..	Limited Liability
LL.B.	..	Bachelor of Laws
LL.D.	..	Doctor of Laws
LL.M.	..	Master of Laws
L.R.A.M.	..	Licentiate of the Royal Academy of Music
L.R.C.P.	..	Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians
Lt., Lieut.	..	Lieutenant
Ltd.	..	Limited
L.Th.	..	Licentiate in Theology
m.	..	million
M.A.	..	Master of Arts
M.A.(Oxon)	..	Master of Arts (Oxford)
man.	..	manager, managing
March.	..	Marchese
Maths.	..	Mathematics
M.B.	..	Bachelor of Medicine
M.B.E.	..	Member of (the Order of) the British Empire
m.b.H.	..	mit beschränkter Haftung (limited liability)
M.B.O.U.	..	Member British Ornithologists Union
M.Ch.	..	Master of Surgery
M.Com.	..	Master of Commerce
M.Cons.E.	..	Member of Association of Consulting Engineers
Mc/s	..	megacycles per second
M.D.	..	Doctor of Medicine
M.Ed.	..	Master of Education
mem.	..	member
Mem.A.S.M.E.	..	Member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers
mfrs.	..	manufacturers
Mgr.	..	Monseigneur; Monsignor
M.I.Biol.	..	Member of the Institute of Biology
M.I.Brit.E.	..	Member Institute of British Engineers
M.I.C.E.	..	Member Institution Civil Engineers
M.I.Chem.E.	..	Member of the Institution of Chemical Engineers
M.I.E.E.	..	Member of the Institution of Electrical Engineers
M.I.Fire.E.	..	Member of the Institution of Fire Engineers
Mil.	..	Military
M.I.Loco.E.	..	Member of Institution of Locomotive Engineers
M.I.Mar.E.	..	Member of the Institute of Marine Engineers
M.I.Mech.E.	..	Member of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers
M.I.Min.E.	..	Member Institution of Mining Engineers
M.I.M.M.	..	Member of the Institute of Mining and Metallurgy
M.I.Mun.E.	..	Member Institution of Municipal Engineers
M.Inst.C.E.	..	Member of Institution of Civil Engineers (changed Feb. 1946 to M.I.C.E.)

ABBREVIATIONS

M.Inst.E.	..	Member of the Institution of Engineers	O.F.M.	..	Order of Friars Minor (Ordo Fratrum Minorum)
M.Inst.Gas.E.	..	Member of the Institution of Gas Engineers	OIRT	..	International Radio and Television Organisation
M.Inst.N.A.	..	Member of the Institution of Naval Architects	O.M.	..	Member of the Order of Merit
M.Inst.Pet.	..	Member of the Institute of Petroleum	On.	..	Onorevole (Honourable)
M.Inst.P.I.	..	Member of the Institute of Patentees and Inventors	O.P.	..	Order of Preachers (Dominicans)
M.Inst.T.	..	Member of the Institute of Technology	OPEC	..	Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries
M.I.Prod.E.	..	Member of Institution of Production Engineers	O.S.B.	..	Order of St. Benedict
M.I.R.E.	..	Member of the Institution of Radio Engineers	p.a.	..	per annum
M.I.Struct.E.	..	Member of the Institution of Structural Engineers	P.C.	..	Privy Counsellor
M.I.W.E.	..	Member of the Institution of Water Engineers	P.E.N.	..	Posts, Playwrights, Essayists, Editors, Novelists (Club)
Mlle.	..	Mademoiselle	Pfr.	..	Pfarrer (Pastor)
M.M.	..	Military Medal	Ph.D.	..	Doctor of Philosophy
Mme.	..	Madame	Philos.	..	Philosophy; Philosophical
M.P.	..	Member of Parliament	Phys.	..	Physics
M.R.C.P.	..	Member of the Royal College of Physicians	P.K.	..	Post Box (Turkish)
M.R.C.S.	..	Member Royal College of Surgeons	pl.	..	platz, place, ploshchad (square)
M.R.C.V.S.	..	Member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons	P.O. Box	..	Post Office Box
M.R.I.A.	..	Member of the Royal Irish Academy	polit.	..	political
M.Sc.	..	Master of Science	P.P.R.A.	..	Past President of the Royal Academy
M.Sc.Tech.	..	Master of Technical Science	P.P.R.I.B.A.	..	Past President Royal Institute British Architects
MSS	..	Manuscripts	P.R.A.	..	President of the Royal Academy
mt.	..	metric tons	Pres.	..	President
M.Th.	..	Master of Theology	Prof.	..	Professor
Mus.B.	..	Bachelor of Music	Propr.	..	Proprietor
Mus.D.	..	Doctor of Music	Prov.	..	Provisional, Provinciale (Dutch)
M.V.O.	..	Member of the Royal Victorian Order	P.R.S.A.	..	President of the Royal Scottish Academy
M.V.Sc.	..	Master of Veterinary Science	PSI	..	Public Services International
mWh.	..	megawatt hour	PIT	..	Posts, Telegraph, Telephones
N.	..	North, Northern	p.u.	..	paid up
n.a.	..	not available	publ.	..	publication
NATO	..	North Atlantic Treaty Organisation	Q.C.	..	Queen's Counsel
n.e.s.	..	not elsewhere specified	Q.H.P.	..	Honorary Physician of the Queen
N.I.	..	Northern Ireland	Q.H.S.	..	Queen's Honorary Surgeon
No.	..	number	q.v.	..	quod vide
NORDITA	..	Nordic Institute for Theoretic Atomic Physics	R.A.	..	Royal Academician; Royal Academy
Nov.	..	November	R.A.C.	..	Royal Automobile Club
nr.	..	near	R.A.D.A.	..	Royal Academy of Dramatic Art
n.r.t.	..	net registered tons	Rag. (Comm.)	..	Ragioniere (Commerciale)
NTS	..	Nederlandse Radio-Unie	R.A.F.	..	Royal Air Force
N.V.	..	Naamloze Vennootschap (Limited Company)	RAI	..	Radiotelevisione Italiana
N.Z.	..	New Zealand	R.A.M.	..	Member of Royal Academy of Music
OAMPI	..	Office Africain et Malgache de la Propriété Industrielle	R.C.D.	..	Regional Co-operation for Development
OAS	..	Organization of American States	R.D.I.	..	Royal Designer for Industry
OAU	..	Organization of African Unity	R.E.	..	Royal Engineers
O.B.	..	Outside Broadcasts	Ref.	..	Reference
O.B.E.	..	Officer of (the Order of) the British Empire	reg., regd.	..	register, registered
OCAM	..	Organisation Commune Africaine et Malgache	R.E.N.F.E.	..	Red Nacional de los Ferrocarriles Españoles (National Network of Spanish Railways)
Oct.	..	October	Rep.	..	Republic
ODECA	..	Organización de Estados Centroamericanos	rep.	..	representative
OECD	..	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development	reorg.	..	reorganised
OREC	..	Organisation for European Economic Co-operation	res.	..	reside
OFCE	..	Organisation Européenne de Coopération Economique	retd.	..	retired
			Rev.	..	Reverend
			R.I.	..	Royal Institute of Engineers
			R.N.	..	Royal Navy
			R.N.M.R.	..	Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve
			R.N.R.	..	Royal Naval Reserve
			R.O.I.	..	Royal Institute of Oil Engineers
			Rp	..	Rupiah
			R.R.C.	..	Royal Red Cross

ABBREVIATIONS

R.S.F.S.R.	..	Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic
R.S.R.	..	Republica Socialistă România (Socialist Republic of Romania)
RTB	..	Radiodiffusion-Télévision Belge
RTF	..	Radiodiffusion-Télévision Française
Rt. Hon.	..	Right Honourable
Rt.	..	Right
R.W.S.	..	Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours
S.	..	South, Southern, San.
S.A.	..	Société anonyme (Limited Company)
S.Af.	..	South Africa
SAS	..	Scandinavian Airlines System
Sat.	..	Saturday
SCAR	..	Scandinavian Council for Applied Research; Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research
SCOR	..	Scientific Committee on Oceanic Research
Scot.	..	Scotland, Scottish
Sc.D.	..	Doctor of Science
SEATO	..	South-East Asia Treaty Organisation
Sec.	..	Secretary
Sen.	..	Senior
Sept.	..	September
S.E.R.	..	Sua Eccellenza Reverendissima (His Eminence)
Sig.	..	Signore
S.J.	..	Society of Jesus (Jesuits)
Soc.	..	Socialist
S.p.A.	..	Società per Azioni (Joint Stock Company)
sq.	..	square
S.S.R.	..	Socialist Soviet Republic
St.	..	Saint; Street
S.T.D.	..	Sacrae Theologiae Doctor (Doctor of Sacred Theology)
STRC	..	Scientific, Technical and Research Commission
stds.	..	standards (timber measurement)
Ste.	..	Sainte
subs.	..	subscriptions
Supt.	..	Superintendent
T.A.P.	..	Transportes Aereos Portugueses (Portuguese Air Transport)
TASS	..	Telegrafnoye Agenstvo Sovetskogo Soiuza (Soviet News Agency)
T.C.	..	Technical College; Training Centre
T.D.	..	Territorial Decoration; Tealta Dáil (Member of the Dáil)
techn.	..	technical
Thurs.	..	Thursday
Tit.	..	Titular
Treas.	..	Treasurer
T.U.	..	Trade Union
T.U.C.	..	Trades Union Congress
Tues.	..	Tuesday
T.U.F.	..	Trade Union Federation
T.V.	..	Television
u/a	..	unit of account (European Monetary Agreement)
UAMPT	..	Union Africaine et Malgache des Postes et Télécommunications.
U.A.R.	..	United Arab Republic
UDEAC	..	Union Douanière Economique de l'Afrique Centrale
UDEAO	..	Union Douanière Economique de l'Afrique de l'Ouest
Off.	..	Officielle (Official, Officer)
UFI	..	Union of International Fairs
Ul.	..	Ulitsa (Street)
UN	..	United Nations
UNCDF	..	United Nations Capital Development Fund
UNCTAD	..	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNCURK	..	United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea
UNDP	..	United Nations Development Programme
UNEF	..	United Nations Emergency Force
UNESCO	..	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
UNFICYP	..	United Nations Peace-Keeping Force in Cyprus
UNHCR	..	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	..	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	..	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNITAR	..	United Nations Institute for Training and Research
UNMEM	..	United Nations Middle East Mission
UNMOGIP	..	United Nations Military Observer Group for India and Pakistan
UNRWA	..	United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East
UNTSO	..	United Nations Truce Supervision Organization
U.K.	..	United Kingdom
U.P.	..	United Press
UPU	..	Universal Postal Union
U.S.A. (U.S.)	..	United States of America (United States)
U.S.S.R.	..	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
VEB	..	Volkseigener Betrieb
VHF	..	Very High Frequency
viz.	..	videlicet
V.M.H.	..	Victoria Medal of Honour (Royal Horticultural Society)
vol.(s)	..	volume(s)
W.	..	West, Western
W.C.C.	..	World Council of Churches
Wed.	..	Wednesday
WEU	..	Western European Union
WFP	..	World Food Programme
W.F.T.U.	..	World Federation of Trade Unions
W.F.U.N.A.	..	World Federation of United Nations Associations
WHO	..	World Health Organization
WMO	..	World Meteorological Organization
yr	..	year
Zł	..	Zloty

PART I

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

THE UNITED NATIONS

First Avenue, New York City, New York, U.S.A.

Founded in 1945 to maintain international peace and security and to develop international co-operation in economic, social, cultural and humanitarian problems.

THE UNITED NATIONS CHARTER

39025

PREAMBLE

We the peoples of the United Nations determined

TO SAVE succeeding generations from the scourge of war, which twice in our lifetime has brought untold sorrow to mankind, and

TO REAFFIRM faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small, and

TO ESTABLISH conditions under which justice and respect for the obligations arising from treaties and other sources of international law can be maintained, and

TO PROMOTE social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom,

And for these ends

TO PRACTICE tolerance and live together in peace with one another as good neighbours, and

TO UNITE our strength to maintain international peace and security, and

TO ENSURE, by the acceptance of principles and the institution of methods, that armed force shall not be used, save in the common interest, and

TO EMPLOY international machinery for the promotion of the economic and social advancement of all peoples,

Have resolved to combine our efforts to accomplish these aims

Accordingly, our respective governments, through representatives assembled in the city of San Francisco, who have exhibited their full powers found to be in good and due form, have agreed to the present Charter of the United Nations and do hereby establish an international organization to be known as the United Nations.

THE UNITED NATIONS

ORIGIN

The United Nations was a name devised by President Franklin D. Roosevelt. It was first used in the Declaration by United Nations of January 1st, 1942, when representatives of twenty-six nations pledged their governments to continue fighting together against the Axis powers.

The United Nations Charter was drawn up by the representatives of fifty countries at the United Nations Conference on International Organization, which met at San Francisco from April 25th to June 26th, 1945. The representatives deliberated on the basis of proposals worked out by representatives of China, the U.S.S.R., the

United Kingdom and the United States at Dumbarton Oaks in August-October 1944. The Charter was signed on June 26th, 1945. Poland, not represented at the Conference, signed it later but nevertheless became one of the original fifty-one members.

The United Nations officially came into existence on October 24th, 1945, when the Charter had been ratified by China, France, the U.S.S.R., the United Kingdom and the United States, and by a majority of other signatories. October 24th is now universally celebrated as United Nations Day.

PURPOSES AND PRINCIPLES

The purposes of the United Nations are:

- To maintain international peace and security;
- To develop friendly relations among nations;
- To co-operate internationally in solving international economic, social, cultural and humanitarian problems and in promoting respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms;
- To be a centre for harmonizing the actions of nations in attaining these common ends.

The United Nations acts in accordance with these principles:

- It is based on the sovereign equality of all its members.
- All members are to fulfil in good faith their Charter obligations.
- They are to settle their international disputes by peaceful means and without endangering peace, security and justice
- They are to refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against other states.
- They are to give the United Nations every assistance in action it takes in accordance with the Charter, and not to assist states against which preventive or enforcement action is being taken.
- The United Nations is to ensure that states which are not members act in accordance with these principles in so far as it is necessary to maintain international peace and security.

Nothing in the Charter is to authorize the United Nations to intervene in matters which are purely the national concern of any state.

The official languages of the United Nations are Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish. Its working languages are English and French. Spanish is also a working language of the General Assembly and of the Economic and Social Council.

Membership of the United Nations is open to all peace-loving nations which accept the obligations of the United Nations Charter and, in the judgment of the Organization, are able and willing to carry out these obligations.

The original members of the United Nations are those countries which signed the Declaration by United Nations of January 1st, 1942, or took part in the San Francisco Conference, and which signed and ratified the Charter.

Other countries can be admitted by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council.

Members may be suspended or expelled by the General Assembly on recommendation of the Security Council. They may be suspended if the Security Council is taking enforcement action against them or expelled if they persistently violate the principles of the Charter. The Security Council can restore its rights to a suspended member.

THE UNITED NATIONS

MEMBERS, CONTRIBUTIONS, YEAR OF ADMISSION

(% contribution to UN Budget for 1968)

Afghanistan	0.04	1946	Laos	0.04	1955
Albania	0.04	1955	Lebanon	0.05	1945
Algeria	0.10	1962	Lesotho	0.04	1966
Argentina	0.93	1945	Liberia	0.04	1945
Australia	1.52	1955	Libya	0.04	1955
Austria	0.57	1945	Luxembourg	0.05	1945
Barbados	0.04	1966	Madagascar	0.04	1960
Belgium	1.10	1945	Malawi	0.04	1964
Bolivia	0.04	1945	Malaysia	0.11	1957
Botswana	0.04	1966	Maldives Islands	0.04	1965
Brazil	0.89	1945	Mali	0.04	1960
Bulgaria	0.18	1955	Malta	0.04	1964
Burma	0.06	1948	Mauritania	0.04	1961
Burundi	0.04	1962	Mexico	0.87	1945
Byelorussian S.S.R.	0.51	1945	Mongolia	0.04	1961
Cambodia	0.04	1955	Morocco	0.10	1956
Cameroon	0.04	1960	Nepal	0.04	1955
Canada	3.02	1945	Netherlands	1.16	1945
Central African Republic	0.04	1960	New Zealand	0.36	1945
Ceylon	0.06	1955	Nicaragua	0.04	1945
Chad	0.04	1960	Niger	0.04	1960
Chile	0.23	1945	Nigeria	0.14	1960
China (Taiwan)	4.00	1945	Norway	0.43	1945
Colombia	0.20	1945	Pakistan	0.37	1947
Congo (Brazzaville)	0.04	1960	Panama	0.04	1945
Congo (Democratic Republic of)	0.05	1960	Paraguay	0.04	1945
Costa Rica	0.04	1945	Peru	0.10	1945
Cuba	0.19	1945	Philippines	0.34	1945
Cyprus	0.04	1960	Poland	1.47	1945
Czechoslovakia	0.92	1945	Portugal	0.16	1955
Dahomey	0.04	1960	Romania	0.36	1955
Denmark	0.62	1945	Rwanda	0.04	1962
Dominican Republic	0.04	1945	Saudi Arabia	0.05	1945
Ecuador	0.04	1945	Senegal	0.04	1960
El Salvador	0.04	1945	Sierra Leone	0.04	1961
Ethiopia	0.04	1945	Singapore	0.05	1965
Finland	0.49	1955	Somalia	0.04	1960
France	6.00	1945	South Africa	0.52	1945
Gabon	0.04	1960	Southern Yemen	—	1967
Gambia	0.04	1965	Spain	0.02	1955
Ghana	0.08	1957	Sudan	0.05	1956
Greece	0.29	1945	Sweden	1.25	1946
Guatemala	0.05	1945	Syria	0.04	1945
Guinea	0.04	1958	Tanzania (United Republic of)	0.04	1961
Guyana	0.04	1966	Thailand	0.13	1946
Haiti	0.04	1945	Togo	0.04	1960
Honduras	0.04	1945	Trinidad and Tobago	0.04	1962
Hungary	0.52	1955	Tunisia	0.04	1956
Iceland	0.04	1946	Turkey	0.35	1945
India	1.74	1945	Uganda	0.04	1962
Indonesia	0.34	1950	Ukrainian S.S.R.	1.93	1945
Iran	0.22	1945	U.S.S.R.	14.61	1945
Iraq	0.07	1945	United Arab Republic	0.20	1945
Ireland	0.17	1955	United Kingdom	6.62	1945
Israel	0.20	1949	United States	31.57	1945
Italy	3.24	1955	Upper Volta	0.04	1960
Ivory Coast	0.04	1960	Uruguay	0.00	1945
Jamaica	0.05	1962	Venezuela	0.45	1945
Japan	3.78	1956	Yemen	0.04	1947
Jordan	0.04	1955	Yugoslavia	0.40	1945
Kenya	0.04	1963	Zambia	0.04	1964
Kuwait	0.07	1963			

TOTAL MEMBERSHIP 123 (January 1968)

THE UNITED NATIONS

PERMANENT MISSIONS TO THE UNITED NATIONS

Afghanistan: 200 East 42nd St., 17th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017.
Albania: 446 East 86th St., 10th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10028.
Algeria: 750 Third Ave., 14th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017.
Argentina: 300 East 42nd St., 18th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017.
Australia: 750 Third Ave., 22nd Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017.
Austria: 14 East 68th St., New York, N.Y. 10021.
Barbados: 801 Second Ave., 2nd Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017.
Belgium: 809 United Nations Plaza, 2nd Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017.
Bolivia: 211 East 43rd St., 11th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017.
Botswana: 866 United Nations Plaza, Room 498, New York, N.Y. 10017.
Brazil: 605 Third Ave., 16th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10016.
Bulgaria: 22 East 73rd St., New York, N.Y. 10022.
Burma: 10 East 77th St., New York, N.Y. 10021.
Burundi: 60 East 42nd St., Room 763, New York, N.Y. 10017.
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic: 136 East 67th St., New York, N.Y. 10021.
Cambodia: 845 Third Ave., 20th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10022.
Cameroon: 866 United Nations Plaza, Room 650, New York, N.Y. 10017.
Canada: 750 Third Ave., 28th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017.
Central African Republic: 386 Park Ave. South, Room 1614, New York, N.Y. 10016.
Ceylon: 630 Third Ave., 20th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017.
Chad: 150 East 52nd St., Apartment 5C, New York, N.Y. 10022.
Chile: 211 East 43rd St., Room 2001, New York, N.Y. 10017.
China, Republic of (Taiwan): 201 East 42nd St., 15th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017.
Colombia: 140 East 57th St., 5th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10022.
Congo (Brazzaville): 444 Madison Ave., Room 1604, New York, N.Y. 10017.
Congo (Democratic Republic): 211 East 43rd St., 14th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017.
Costa Rica: 211 East 43rd St., Room 2002, New York, N.Y. 10017.
Cuba: 6 East 67th St., New York, N.Y. 10021.
Cyprus: 105 East 72nd St., Apartment 19J, New York, N.Y. 10021.
Czechoslovakia: 1100-1111 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10028.
Dahomey: 4 East 73rd St., New York, N.Y. 10021.
Denmark: 235 East 42nd St., 32nd Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017.
Dominican Republic: 144 East 44th St., 4th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017.
Ecuador: 820 Second Ave., 15th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017.
El Salvador: 211 East 43rd St., 19th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017.
Ethiopia: 866 United Nations Plaza, Room 560, New York, N.Y. 10017.
Finland: 866 United Nations Plaza, 2nd Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017.
France: 4 East 79th St., New York, N.Y. 10021.
Gabon: 866 United Nations Plaza, Room 536, New York, N.Y. 10017.
Gambia: (not yet established, December 1967).
Ghana: 144 East 44th St., New York, N.Y. 10017.

Greece: 69 East 79th St., New York, N.Y. 10021.
Guatemala: 205 East 42nd St., Room 1320, New York, N.Y. 10017.
Guinea: 17 East 73rd St., New York, N.Y. 10021.
Guyana: 355 Lexington Ave., New York, N.Y.
Haiti: 801 Second Ave., Room 300, New York, N.Y. 10017.
Honduras: 290 Madison Ave., Room 603, New York, N.Y. 10017.
Hungary: 10 East 75th St., New York, N.Y. 10021.
Iceland: 420 Lexington Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017.
India: 3 East 64th St., New York, N.Y. 10021.
Indonesia: 5 East 68th St., New York, N.Y.
Iran: 777 Third Ave., 26th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017.
Iraq: 14 East 79th St., New York, N.Y. 10021.
Ireland: 866 United Nations Plaza, Suite 520-I, New York, N.Y. 10017.
Israel: 11 East 70th St., New York, N.Y. 10021.
Italy: 809 United Nations Plaza, 3rd Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017.
Ivory Coast: 46 East 74th St., New York, N.Y. 10021.
Jamaica: 235 East 42nd St., New York, N.Y. 10017.
Japan: 866 United Nations Plaza, 2nd Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017.
Jordan: 866 United Nations Plaza, Room 550-552, New York, N.Y. 10017.
Kenya: 866 United Nations Plaza, Room 486, New York, N.Y. 10017.
Kuwait: 235 East 42nd St., 27th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017.
Laos: 321 East 45th St., Apartment 7G, New York, N.Y. 10017.
Lebanon: 866 United Nations Plaza, Room 533-535, New York, N.Y. 10017.
Lesotho: 866 United Nations Plaza, Suite 580, New York, N.Y. 10017.
Liberia: 235 East 42nd St., New York, N.Y. 10017.
Libya: 866 United Nations Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10017.
Luxembourg: 200 East 42nd St., New York, N.Y. 10017.
Madagascar: 301 East 47th St., Apartment 2H, New York, N.Y. 10017.
Malawi: 777 Third Ave., 24th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017.
Malaysia: 845 Third Ave., 16th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10022.
Maldiv Islands: The Maldivian Philatelic Agency, Pennsylvania Building, 225 West 34th St., New York, N.Y. 10001.
Mali: 111 East 69th St., New York, N.Y. 10021.
Malta: 155 East 44th St., 22nd Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017.
Mauritania: 150 East 52nd St., New York, N.Y. 10022.
Mexico: 8 East 41st St., New York, N.Y. 10017.
Mongolia: 6 East 77th St., New York, N.Y. 10021.
Morocco: 757 Third Ave., 23rd Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017.
Nepal: Envoy Towers, 300 East 46th St., Suite 14J, New York, N.Y. 10017.
Netherlands: 711 Third Ave., 18th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017.
New Zealand: 733 Third Ave., 22nd Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017.
Nicaragua: Rockefeller Center, 1270 Ave. of the Americas, Suite 1818, New York, N.Y. 10020.
Niger: 866 United Nations Plaza, Suite 570, New York, N.Y. 10017.
Nigeria: 757 Third Ave., 20th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017.
Norway: 757 Third Ave., 14th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017.
Pakistan: Pakistan House, 8 East 65th St., New York, N.Y. 10021.

THE UNITED NATIONS

Panama: 866 United Nations Plaza, Room 544-545, New York, N.Y. 10017.
Paraguay: 211 East 43rd St., 11th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017.
Peru: 301 East 47th St., Room 16A, New York, N.Y. 10017.
Philippines: 13 East 66th St., New York, N.Y. 10021.
Poland: 9 East 66th St., New York, N.Y. 10021.
Portugal: Rockefeller Center, 630 Fifth Ave., Suite 2170, New York, N.Y. 10020.
Romania: 60 East 93rd St., New York, N.Y. 10028.
Rwanda: 120 East 56th St., Room 630, New York, N.Y. 10022.
Saudi Arabia: 633 Third Ave., Suite 2321, New York, N.Y. 10017.
Senegal: 46 East 66th St., New York, N.Y. 10021.
Sierra Leone: 30 East 42nd St., Room 608, New York, N.Y. 10017.
Singapore: 711 Third Ave., 11th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017.
Somalia: 236 East 46th St., 3rd Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017.
South Africa: 300 East 42nd St., 17th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017.
Spain: 820 Second Ave., 17th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017.
Sudan: 757 Third Ave., 12th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017.
Sweden: 757 Third Ave., 16th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017.
Syrian Arab Republic: 757 Third Ave., Room 2505, New York, N.Y. 10017.

Tanzania: 205 East 42nd St., Room 1300, New York, N.Y. 10017.
Thailand: 20 East 82nd St., New York, N.Y. 10028.
Togo: 801 Second Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017.
Trinidad and Tobago: 801 Second Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017.
Tunisia: 40 East 71st St., New York, N.Y. 10021.
Turkey: 866 United Nations Plaza, Suite 525, New York, N.Y. 10017.
Uganda: 801 Second Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017.
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic: 136 East 67th St., New York, N.Y. 10021.
U.S.S.R.: 136 East 67th St., New York, N.Y. 10021.
United Arab Republic: 900 Park Ave., New York, N.Y. 10021.
United Kingdom: 845 Third Ave., 10th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10022.
U.S.A.: 799 United Nations Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10017.
Upper Volta: 236 East 46th St., New York, N.Y. 10017.
Uruguay: 301 East 47th St., Room 19A, New York, N.Y. 10017.
Venezuela: 521 Park Ave., Apartment 9B, New York, N.Y. 10021.
Yemen: 211 East 43rd St., 19th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017.
Yugoslavia: 854 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10021.
Zambia: 641 Lexington Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022.

OBSERVERS

Federal Republic of Germany: 405 Lexington Ave., 56th Floor, Chrysler Building, New York, N.Y. 10017.
Holy See: Holy Family Rectory, 323 East 47th St., New York, N.Y. 10017.
Republic of Korea: 866 United Nations Plaza, 5th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10016.

Monaco: 610 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10020.
Switzerland: 757 Third Ave., Room 2120, New York, N.Y. 10017.
Republic of Viet-Nam: 866 United Nations Plaza, 5th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017.

U.N. INFORMATION CENTRES

Afghanistan: Shah Mahmoud Ghazi Square, Kabul; P.O. Box 5.
Algeria: 19 Avenue Claude Debussy, Algiers; P.O. Box 803.
Argentina: Charcas 684, 3er piso, Buenos Aires.
Australia: 44 Martin Place, Sydney; P.O. Box 4030, G.P.O.
Bolivia: Avenida Arce No. 2419, La Paz; P.O.B. 686.
Brazil: Rua Mexico 11, Rio de Janeiro; P.O. Box 1750.
Burma: 24B Manawhari Road, Rangoon.
Burundi: Avenue de la Poste et Place Jungers, Bujumbura; P.O. Box 1490.
Cameroon: Yaoundé, P.O. Box 836.
Ceylon: 204 Buller's Road, Colombo 7; P.O. Box 1505.
Chile: Edificio Naciones Unidas, Avenida Dag Hammarskjöld, Santiago.
Colombia: Calle 19, No. 7-30, Septimo Piso, Bogotá; P.O. Box 6567.
Congo (Democratic Republic of): Royal Hotel, Boulevard Albert, Kinshasa; P.O.B. 7248.
Czechoslovakia: Panska 5, Prague 1.
Denmark: 37 H. C. Andersen's Boulevard, Copenhagen V.
El Salvador: Avenida Roosevelt 2818, San Salvador; P.O.B. 1114.
Ethiopia: Africa Hall, Addis Ababa; P.O.B. 3001.
France: 26 Avenue de Segur, Paris 7.
Ghana: Maxwell Road and Liberia Road, Accra; P.O. Box 2339.
Greece: 36 Amalia Ave., Athens 119.

India: 21 Curzon Road, New Delhi.
Iran: Kh. Takhte-Jamshid, 12 Kh. Bandar Pahlavi, Teheran; P.O.B. 1555.
Iraq: 27 J2/1 Abu Nouwas St., Bataween, Baghdad; P.O.B. 2048, Alwiyah.
Italy: Palazzetto Venezia, Piazza San Marco 50, Rome.
Ivory Coast: Abidjan (to be established).
Japan: New Ohtemachi Building, Room 411/412, 4-2-chome, Ohtemachi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo.
Lebanon: P.O.B. 4656, Bir Hassan, Beirut.
Liberia: ULRC Building, Monrovia; P.O.B. 274.
Madagascar: 26 rue de Liège, Tananarive; P.O.B. 1348.
Mexico: Hamburgo No. 63, 3er Piso, Mexico City 6, D.F.
Morocco: 2 rue Lieutenant Revel, Rabat; P.O. Box 524.
Nepal: Katmandu; P.O. Box 107.
Nigeria: 17 Kingsway Rd., Ikoyi, Lagos; P.O.B. 1068.
Pakistan: Havelock Road, Karachi; P.O. Box 349, G.P.O.
Papua: Hunter Street, Port Moresby.
Paraguay: Calle Coronel Bogado 871, Asunción; P.O.B. 1107.
Peru: Edificio Pacifico, 2 do. Piso, Plaza Washington 125, Lima; P.O.B. 4480.
Philippines: Taft Ave./Corner Isaac Peral, Manila; P.O.B. 2149.
Senegal: 2 Avenue Roume, Dakar; P.O. Box 154.
Sudan: House No. 7, Block 5 R.F.E., Gordon Avenue, Khartoum; P.O. Box 1992.

THE UNITED NATIONS

U.N. INFORMATION CENTRES—*continued.*]

Switzerland: Palais des Nations, Geneva.

Tanzania: Matasalamat Building, Dar es Salaam; P.O.B.

9224.

Thailand: Sala Santitham, Bangkok.

Togo: 18 Ancien Boulevard Circulaire, Lomé; P.O.B. 911.

Trinidad: 19 Keate St., Port of Spain; P.O.B. 812.

Tunisia: 61 Boulevard Bab Benat, Tunis; P.O.B. 863.

U.S.S.R.: No. 4/16 Ulitsa Lunacharskogo 1, Moscow.

United Arab Republic: Sh. Osiris, Immeuble Tagher, Garden City, Cairo; P.O.B. 262.

United Kingdom: 14-15 Stratford Place, London, W.1.

United States: Suite 714, 1028 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.

Yugoslavia: Svetozara Markovica 58, Belgrade; P.O. Box 157.

UNITED NATIONS BUDGET FOR 1968

(U.S. dollars)

Sessions, Special Meetings and Conferences:

Travel and other expenses	1,270,700	
Special meetings and conferences	2,937,100	
		4,207,800

Staff Costs:

Salaries and wages	59,420,800	
Common staff costs	13,769,000	
Travel of staff	2,182,500	
Other payments	125,000	
		75,497,300

Buildings, Printing and Common Services:

Buildings and improvements	4,861,200	
Permanent equipment	605,500	
Maintenance, operation and rental of premises	4,135,000	
General expenses	5,627,000	
Printing	1,624,400	
		16,853,100

Special Expenses	9,210,800	9,210,800
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Technical Programmes:

Economic development, social activities, public administration	5,113,600	
Industrial development	991,400	
Human rights advisory services	220,000	
Narcotic drug control	75,000	
		6,400,000

Special missions	6,029	6,029
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Office of United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	3,469,000	3,469,000
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International Court of Justice	1,356,350	1,356,350
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United Nations Conference on Trade and Development	9,175,000	9,175,000
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United Nations Industrial Development Organization	8,232,000	8,232,000
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TOTAL		140,430,950
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THE UNITED NATIONS

STRUCTURE OF THE UNITED NATIONS

THE MAIN ORGANS

General Assembly.
Security Council.
Economic and Social Council—ECOSOC.

Trusteeship Council.
International Court of Justice.
Secretariat.

REGIONAL ECONOMIC COMMISSIONS

Economic Commission for Europe—ECE.
Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East—ECAFE.

Economic Commission for Latin America—ECLA.
Economic Commission for Africa—ECA.

SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development—
IBRD (World Bank).
International Development Association—IDA.
International Finance Corporation—IFC.
International Monetary Fund—IMF.
Food and Agriculture Organization—FAO.
General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade—GATT.
Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization—
IMCO.
International Atomic Energy Agency—IAEA.

International Civil Aviation Organization—ICAO.
International Labour Organization—ILO.
International Telecommunication Union—ITU.
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural
Organization—UNESCO.
Universal Postal Union—UPU.
World Health Organization—WHO.
World Meteorological Organization—WMO.

OTHER BODIES

(in order of establishment)

United Nations Children's Fund—UNICEF (*established*
1946)
United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine
Refugees in the Near East—UNWRA (*established* 1948).
United Nations Military Observer Group for India and
Pakistan—UNMOGIP (*established* 1949).
United Nations Truce Supervision Organization—UNTSO
(*established* 1949).
United Nations Commission for the Unification and Re-
habilitation of Korea—UNCURK (*established* 1950).
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees—
UNHCR (*established* 1950).
World Food Programme—WFP (*established* 1963)

United Nations Peace-Keeping Force in Cyprus—
UNFICYP (*established* 1964).
United Nations Conference on Trade and Development—
UNCTAD (*established* 1964).
United Nations Institute for Training and Research—
UNITAR (*established* 1965).
United Nations Development Programme—UNDP (*estab-*
lished 1966).
United Nations Industrial Development Organization—
UNIDO (*established* 1967).
United Nations Middle East Mission—UNMEM (*established*
1967).
United Nations Capital Development Fund (*established*
1968).

THE MAIN ORGANS

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The General Assembly is the main deliberative organ of the United Nations.

MEMBERS

All members of the UN. Each delegation consists of not more than five representatives and five alternates with as

many advisers, technical advisers and experts as may be required.

ORGANIZATION

President for 22nd Session (1967-68): CORNELIU MANESCU (Romania).

Vice-Presidents: Australia, China (Taiwan), Dahomey, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, France, Iceland, Jordan, Laos, Libya, Nepal, Nicaragua, Sudan, Tanzania, U.S.S.R., U.K., U.S.A.

The Assembly meets regularly once a year, but special sessions may also be held. It has the power to adopt recommendations only, not binding decisions. Important questions are decided by a two-thirds majority. Each nation has one vote and each vote is equal.

PRINCIPAL COMMITTEES

Main Committees: There are seven committees on which all members have a right to be represented.

General (Steering) Committee: twenty-five members.

Credentials Committee: nine members.

Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions: standing committee of twelve members.

Committee on Contributions: standing committee of ten members.

SUBSIDIARY AND AD HOC COMMITTEES

International Law Commission: f. 1947; twenty-five members; normally meets in Geneva once a year; promotes development of international law and its codification.

Peace Observation Commission: f. 1950; fourteen members, including five permanent members of the Security Council; can be used by the General Assembly or Security Council to observe and report on areas of international tension.

Collective Measures Committee: f. 1950; fourteen members.

Disarmament Commission: all members of the General Assembly.

Disarmament Committee: f. 1961; eighteen members.

Advisory Committee on UN Emergency Force: f. 1956; seven members; deals with UNEF.

UN Conciliation Commission for Palestine: three members.

United Nations Scientific Advisory Committee: seven members.

Preparatory Committee for the Conference of Non-Nuclear-Weapon States: eleven members.

Committee to Define Aggression: the twenty-five members of the General (Steering) Committee.

Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space: f. 1961; twenty-eight members.

Commission on Permanent Sovereignty over Natural Resources: nine members.

Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation: fifteen members.

Special Committee on the Ending of Colonialism: twenty-four members.

Special Committee on the Policies of Apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa: f. 1962; seventeen members.

Ad Hoc Committee on Oman: f. 1963; five members.

Special Committee on Peace-Keeping Operations: f. 1965; thirty-three members.

Ad Hoc Committee of Experts to Examine the Finances of the UN and the Specialized Agencies: f. 1965; fourteen members.

Council for South West Africa: f. 1967; eleven members.

Committee on Conferences: f. 1966; fifteen members.

Ad Hoc Committee on the Sea-Bed: f. 1967; thirty-five members.

Commission on International Trade Law: f. 1966 to further the harmonization and unification of the law of international trade; twenty-nine members to take office in January, 1968.

SECURITY COUNCIL

The task of the Security Council is to promote international peace and security in all parts of the world.

MEMBERS

Permanent members:

China (Taiwan)	U.S.S.R.	United Kingdom
France		U.S.A.

The remaining ten members are normally elected by the General Assembly for two-year periods:

Until December 1968: Brazil, Canada, Denmark, Ethiopia, India.

Until December 1969: Algeria, Hungary, Pakistan, Paraguay, Senegal.

ORGANIZATION

The Council is organized to be able to function continuously. The Presidency of the Council is held monthly in turn by the member states in English alphabetical order.

Each member of the Council has one vote. On procedural matters decisions are made by the affirmative vote of any nine members. For decisions on other matters the required nine affirmative votes must include the votes of the five permanent members.

SUBSIDIARY BODY

Military Staff Committee: Consists of the Chiefs of Staff (or their representatives) of the five permanent members of the Security Council and assists the Council on all military questions.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—ECOSOC

Promotes world co-operation on economic, social, cultural and humanitarian problems.

MEMBERS

Twenty-seven members are elected by the General Assembly for three-year terms: nine are elected each year. Current membership:

Until December 1968: Czechoslovakia, Iran, Morocco, Panama, Philippines, Sweden, U.S.S.R., United Kingdom, Venezuela.

Until December 1969: Belgium, France, Guatemala, Kuwait, Libya, Mexico, Sierra Leone, Tanzania, Turkey.

Until December 1970: Argentina, Bulgaria, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), India, Ireland, Japan, U.S.A., Upper Volta.

ORGANIZATION

The Council is mainly a central policy-making and co-ordinating organ. It has functional and regional commissions to carry out much of its detailed work.

FUNCTIONAL COMMISSIONS

Statistical Commission: Standardizes terminology and procedure in statistics.

Population Commission: Tries to raise the standard and broaden the scope of national censuses.

Commission for Social Development: Plans Social Development Programmes.

Commission on Human Rights: Seeks greater respect for the basic rights of man, the prevention of discrimination and the protection of minorities.

Commission on the Status of Women: Aims at equality of political, economic and social rights for women.

Commission on Narcotic Drugs: Mainly concerned in combating illicit traffic.

STANDING COMMITTEES

Interim Committee on Programme of Conferences.

Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organisations.

The Committee on Housing, Building, and Planning.

Committee for Programme and Co-ordination.

Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development.

Committee for Development Planning.

REGIONAL COMMISSIONS

Economic Commission for Europe—ECE.

Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East—ECAFE.

Economic Commission for Latin America—ECLA.

Economic Commission for Africa—ECA.

THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

New York City

Supervises United Nations' Trust Territories through the administering authorities to promote the political, economic, social and educational advancement of the inhabitants towards self-government or independence.

TERRITORIES UNDER TRUSTEESHIP SYSTEM

New Guinea (Australia).

Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (U.S.A.).

MEMBERS OF TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

The Council consists of member states administering Trust Territories, permanent members of the Security Council which do not administer Trust Territories, and enough other non-administering countries elected by the Assembly for three-year terms to ensure that the membership is equally divided between administering and non-administering members.

Administering Countries:

Australia
United States

Other Countries:

China (Taiwan)
France
United Kingdom
U.S.S.R.
Liberia

ORGANIZATION

The Council meets once a year, generally in June. Each member has one vote, and decisions are made by a simple majority of the members present and voting. A new President is elected at the beginning of the Council's regular session each year.

The Council is under the authority of the General Assembly for all its territories except the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. This has been designated a strategic area, and the supervisory functions of the United Nations are, in its case, exercised by the Trusteeship Council under the authority of the Security Council.

INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

Peace Palace, The Hague, Netherlands

Set up in 1945, the Court is the principal judicial organ of the UN. All members of the UN are parties to the Statute of the Court, and also Switzerland, Liechtenstein and San Marino. Parties to the Statute: 125.

THE JUDGES

	<i>End of term</i>
J. L. BUSTAMANTE Y RIVERO (Peru), President	1970
VLADIMIR KORETSKY (Soviet Union), Vice-President	1970
Sir GERALD FITZMAURICE (United Kingdom)	1973
KOTARO TANAKA (Japan)	1970
PHILIP C. JESSUP (U.S.A.)	1970
GAETANO MORELLI (Italy)	1970
Sir MUHAMMAD ZAFRULLA KHAN (Pakistan)	1973

	<i>End of term</i>
LUIS PADILLA NERVO (Mexico)	1973
ISAAC FORSTER (Senegal)	1973
ANDRÉ GROS (France)	1973
FOUAD AMMOUN (Lebanon)	1976
CESAR BENGZON (Philippines)	1976
STURE PETRÉN (Sweden)	1976
MANFRED LACHS (Poland)	1976
CHARLES D. ONYEAMA (Nigeria)	1976
Registrar: STANISLAS AQUARONE.	
Deputy Registrar: WILLIAM TAIT.	

THE UNITED NATIONS—(THE MAIN ORGANS)

PROCEDURE AND POWERS

Origin. The International Court of Justice operates in accordance with a Statute annexed to the UN Charter, which is based on the Statute of the former Permanent Court of International Justice, established in 1920 under the League of Nations and dissolved in 1946. It continues the work of the latter, references conferring jurisdiction on the Permanent Court in treaties or conventions still in force being deemed to be references to the present Court.

Disputes may be brought before the Court only by States.

The following States may bring disputes before the Court:

1. All members of the UN, which are *ipso facto* parties to the Statute.
2. Other parties to the Statute not members of the UN, on conditions laid down by the General Assembly on the recommendation of the Security Council (Liechtenstein, San Marino, Switzerland).
3. States which are not parties to the Statute, in certain circumstances and under conditions laid down by the Security Council (Federal Republic of Germany, Republic of Viet-Nam).

Advisory Opinions on legal questions may be requested by the General Assembly and the Security Council and by other organs and specialized agencies of the UN. The Court has given thirteen advisory opinions.

The Jurisdiction of the Court comprises:

1. All cases which the parties refer to it.
2. All matters specially provided for in treaties in force.
3. Legal disputes between States which have voluntarily recognized as compulsory the jurisdiction of the Court for specified classes of disputes. Forty-two States have accepted the optional clause of the Statute which confers this compulsory jurisdiction.

Disputes as to whether the Court has jurisdiction are settled by the Court.

Judgements are without appeal, but are binding only for the particular case and between the parties.

Thirty-seven cases have been referred to the Court. Some were removed from its list as a result of settlement or discontinuance, and in others it has found that it had no jurisdiction. The cases in which final judgement has been given include:

Corfu Channel (United Kingdom v. Albania), *Fisheries* (United Kingdom v. Norway), *Asylum* (Colombia v. Peru), *Rights of Nationals of the U.S.A. in Morocco* (France v. U.S.A.), *Haya de la Torre* (Colombia v. Peru), *Ambatielos* (Greece v. United Kingdom), *Minquiers and Ecrehos* (France v. United Kingdom), *Rights of Passage over Indian Territory* (Portugal v. India), *Application of the Convention of 1902 Governing the Guardianship of Infants* (Netherlands v. Sweden), *Sovereignty over Certain Frontier Land* (Belgium v. Netherlands), *Arbitral Award made by the King of Spain on 23 December 1906* (Honduras v. Nicaragua), *Temple of Preah Vihear* (Cambodia v. Thailand), *South West Africa* (Ethiopia and Liberia v. South Africa).

Compliance with Judgements. States appearing before the Court undertake to comply with its judgement. If a party to a case fails to do so, the other party may apply to the Security Council which may make recommendations or decide upon measures to give effect to the judgement.

The Judges. The Court is composed of fifteen independent judges of different nationalities, elected from among persons of high moral character who possess high judicial or legal qualifications. Representation of the main forms of civilization and legal systems of the world is required to be borne in mind in election. Candidates are nominated by national groups appointed by governments under special conditions, and for election require an absolute majority in both the General Assembly and the Security Council sitting independently. Judges are elected for nine years and may be re-elected; elections for five seats are held every three years. The Court elects its President and Vice-President for three years and remains permanently in session. Judges may not have any political, administrative, or other professional occupation, and may not participate in the decision of any case in which they have previously taken part as agent or counsel or as a member of a court or commission of enquiry, or in any other capacity. They undertake to exercise their powers impartially and conscientiously. If there is no judge on the bench of the nationality of the parties, each party may choose a judge, who sits on terms of equality with his colleagues. All questions are decided by a majority of the judges present, subject to a quorum of nine.

BUDGET

(1967—U.S. dollars)

INCOME

From the United Nations	1,149,900
TOTAL	1,149,900

EXPENDITURE

Salaries and Expenses of Members of the Court	549,800
Salaries, Wages and Expenses of the Registry	505,550
Common Services of the Court	87,050
Permanent Equipment	7,500
TOTAL	1,149,900

UNITED NATIONS SECRETARIAT

New York City

Performs the administrative functions of the United Nations.

SECRETARY-GENERAL

Secretary-General: U. THANT (Burma) (November 3rd, 1961–November 2nd, 1966; re-appointed December 2nd, 1966–December 31st, 1971).

The Secretary-General is UN's chief administrative officer, appointed by the General Assembly on the recommendation of the Security Council. He acts in that capacity

at all meetings of the General Assembly, the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council, and the Trusteeship Council, and performs such other functions as are entrusted to him by those organs. He is required to submit an annual report to the General Assembly and may bring to the attention of the Security Council any matter which in his opinion may threaten international peace.

SECRETARIAT

Offices of the Secretary-General:

Under-Sec.-Gen. for General Assembly Affairs and Chef de Cabinet C. V. NARASIMHAN (India).

Under-Secs.-Gen. for Special Political Affairs: RALPH J. BUNCHE (U.S.A.), JOSÉ ROLZ-BENNETT (Guatemala).

Office of Legal Affairs: Legal Counsel CONSTANTIN A. STAVROPOULOS (Greece).

Office of the Controller: Controller BRUCE R. TURNER (New Zealand).

Office of Personnel: Dir. (vacant).

Department of Political and Security Council Affairs: Under-Sec.-Gen. ALEXEI NESTERENKO (U.S.S.R.).

Department of Economic and Social Affairs:

Under-Sec.-Gen. PHILIPPE DE SEYNES (France).

Commissioner for Technical Co-operation: VICTOR HOO (Chinese Republic—Taiwan).

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD): Under-Sec.-Gen. Dr. RAÚL PREBISCH (Argentina).

Department of Trusteeship Affairs and Non-Self-Governing Territories: Under-Sec.-Gen. ISSOUFOU SAIDOU DJERMAKOYE (Niger).

Office of Public Information: Under-Sec.-Gen. JOSÉ ROLZ-BENNETT (Guatemala).

Office of Conference Services: Under-Sec.-Gen. JIRI NOSEK (Czechoslovakia).

Office of General Services: Asst. Sec.-Gen. DAVID B. VAUGHAN (U.S.A.).

United Nations Development Programme: Administrator PAUL HOFFMAN (U.S.A.), Co-Administrator DAVID OWEN (U.K.).

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF): Exec. Dir. HENRY R. LABOUISSSE (U.S.A.).

United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR); Exec. Dir. Chief S. O. ADEBO, C.M.G. (Nigeria).

United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO); Exec. Dir. IBRAHIM HELMI ABDEL-RAHMAN (U.A.R.).

Inter-Agency Affairs: Asst. Sec.-Gen. MARTIN HILL (Ireland).

Staff: 3,388 (1967). Members do not represent any country but form an independent international civil service, with responsibilities exclusively international in character.

OFFICE OF THE UN AT GENEVA

Palais des Nations, Geneva

The Office of the UN at Geneva is responsible, through its Directors, to the Secretary-General in New York.

EUROPEAN SECRETARIAT

Director-General (Until June 1968): PIER PASQUALE SPINELLI (Italy).

(From July 1968): VITTORIO WINSPEARE GUICCIARDI (Italy).

Deputy Director: GEORGES PALTHEY (France).

Staff: 706 (1967).

PRINCIPAL FUNCTIONS

1. General United Nations work.
2. Collaboration with Specialized Agencies based in Geneva.
3. Servicing UN meetings held in Geneva.
4. Servicing inter-governmental meetings held in Geneva.

REGIONAL ECONOMIC COMMISSIONS

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE—ECE

Palais des Nations, Geneva

ECE was established in 1947. Representatives of all European countries and of the United States study European economic and technological problems and recommend courses of action.

MEMBERS

Albania	Greece	Romania
Austria	Hungary	Spain
Belgium	Iceland	Sweden
Bulgaria	Ireland	Turkey
Byelorussian S.S.R.	Italy	Ukrainian S.S.R.
Cyprus	Luxembourg	U.S.S.R.
Czechoslovakia	Malta	U.K.
Denmark	Netherlands	U.S.A.
Finland	Norway	Yugoslavia
France	Poland	
Federal Republic of Germany	Portugal	

Switzerland takes part in a consultative capacity.

ORGANIZATION

COMMISSION

ECE is one of the four regional economic commissions set up by the UN Economic and Social Council. The Commission holds an annual plenary session and brief meetings of subsidiary bodies are convened throughout the year. Specialists seek agreements for later government approval, collect statistics and exchange technical information, both at meetings and through distribution of reports and special papers. ECE itself takes no action affecting governments.

SECRETARIAT

Executive Secretary: JANEZ STANOVNIK (Yugoslavia).

The Secretariat services the meetings of the Commission and its subsidiary bodies and publishes periodic surveys and reviews, including a number of specialized statistical bulletins on coal, timber, steel, housing and building, electric power, gas and transport.

COMMITTEES

Committee on Agricultural Problems. Keeps under review the market conditions, follows developments under the Protocol on the Standardization of Fruit and Vegetables, examines problems arising from mechanization of agriculture, and drafts standard clauses for the international sale of certain agricultural products (cereals and citrus fruits). Chair. L. DEBOUVERIE (Belgium).

Industry and Materials Committee. Concerned with the ways and means of making fuller use of the existing capacity in particular industries, especially in the engineering industry. Supervises the erection of plant and machinery in ECE countries; studies contract practices and automation in industry; drafts general conditions of sale for industrial goods. *Has not met since 1950.*

Timber Committee. Regularly reviews the market in sawn softwood, small-sized roundwood and hardwood, studies forest working techniques, compiles statistics, watches trends in the use of wood and its products and of wood waste, and drafts standard clauses for the international sale of certain categories of timber. Chair. G. HAMPSON (United Kingdom).

Coal Committee. Concentrates on problems of production and trade, makes recommendations on the use of solid fuel. With agreements reached on the international classification of brown coals and lignites, ECE has completed the classification by type of all existing coals. Drafts general conditions of sale for solid fuels. Chair. B. KRUPINSKI (Poland).

THE UNITED NATIONS—(REGIONAL ECONOMIC COMMISSIONS)

Committee on Electric Power. Studies hydro-electric resources, thermal power plants, legal questions, rural electrification and the cost of financing new projects. ECE's relationship with the International Atomic Energy Agency is close. Chair. D. TONINI (Italy).

Committee on Gas. Deals with the economic and technical aspects of the production, transport and utilization of gas, natural and manufactured as well as liquefied petroleum gases, and forecasts demand. Chair. G. KORANYI (Hungary).

Committee on Housing, Building and Planning. Periodically reviews trends and progress, with special reference to industrialization of construction and building costs. Studies land use and prices, urban renewal and physical planning. Housing problems of less industrialized countries receive special consideration. Chair. V. ČERVENKÁ (Czechoslovakia).

Inland Transport Committee. Covers road, rail and inland water transport, customs, contracts, transport of dangerous and perishable goods, equipment, statistics, tariffs, river law, road transport régime and road traffic accidents, construction of vehicles and passenger transport

services by road. A number of international agreements are in force following their adoption through ECE. Chair. H. RABEN (Netherlands).

Steel Committee. Annually reviews trends in the European and world markets, changes in price policy, growth of capacity supply factors and future prospects. Also studies long-term economic and technological problems. Chair. D. TACCONI (Italy).

Committee on the Development of Trade. Examines intra-European trade, especially east/west trade. Organizes facilities in arbitration, trade fairs and technical shows, standardization of general conditions of sale of goods, insurance, simplification and standardization of export documents, payments arrangements, including multi-lateral compensation procedures, and consultations. Chair. J. KAUFMANN (Netherlands).

Conference of European Statisticians. Promotes improvement of national statistics and their international comparability in economic, social and demographic fields; facilitates exchange of information between European countries. Chair. S. STANEV (Bulgaria).

BUDGET

ECE's budget is included in the budget of the United Nations.

PUBLICATIONS

Economic Survey of Europe (annual); *Economic Bulletin for Europe*; frequent statistical and technical studies and bulletins, *ECE News/Nouvelles* (in English and French).

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR ASIA AND THE FAR EAST—ECAFE

Sala Santitham, Bangkok, Thailand

Telephone: 813544.

Founded in 1947 to encourage the economic and social development of Asia and the Far East.

MEMBERS

Afghanistan	India	Mongolia	Thailand
Australia	Indonesia	Nepal	U.S.S.R.
Burma	Iran	The Netherlands	United Kingdom
Cambodia	Japan	New Zealand	U.S.A.
Ceylon	Korea, Republic of	Pakistan	Viet-Nam, Republic of
China (Taiwan)	Laos	Philippines	Western Samoa
France	Malaysia	Singapore	

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

Brunei	Hong Kong
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ORGANIZATION

The Commission meets yearly, often in a different country. It operates through numerous working parties, sub-committees, *ad hoc* conferences, trade promotion meetings and seminars. Subsidiary bodies deal with:

Trade.
Industry and Natural Resources.
Transport and Communications.
Economic Development and Planning.

Water Resources Development.
Social Development.
Economic Co-operation.
Industrialization.
Statistics.
Commercial Arbitration.

Executive Secretary: U. NYUN (Burma).

ACTIVITIES

ECAFE helps members in the planning and carrying out of national development programmes and to promote measures for regional co-operation.

ECAFE compiles and analyses statistics, prepares economic surveys and studies, organizes seminars, working parties and study tours, and provides advisory services to member countries.

Principal projects:

LOWER MEKONG VALLEY PROJECT

The Mekong Project aims to develop the water resources of the Lower Mekong Basin, including mainstream and tributaries, in terms of hydro-electric power, irrigation, flood control, drainage, navigation improvement, watershed management, water supply and related problems.

Work is directed by the Mekong Committee, established in 1957 by the four riparian countries: Cambodia, Laos, Thailand, and the Republic of Viet-Nam. Twenty-two other countries, twelve UN agencies, three foundations and a number of private business organizations are collaborating.

The Plan envisages three mainstream projects and fourteen tributary projects. Two tributary dams in Thailand have been completed; four other tributary undertakings are under construction; and investigations for three large multi-purpose mainstream projects are continuing. Among the largest tributary projects under construction is the \$24 million Nam Ngum dam and hydro-electric power station with transmission lines in Laos. Finances are administered by the World Bank. By mid-1967, more than \$123 million had been pledged to the Committee or to projects sponsored by the Committee.

ASIAN INSTITUTE FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

The Institute was opened in January 1964. It provides annually two regional courses on economic and social development, a six-month General Course and a three-month Advanced Course in Planning Techniques, both held at Bangkok. It undertakes research to prepare educational materials and case studies on development planning techniques and renders advisory services when requested by governments. The budget for the five years 1964-68 is \$3.3 million, of which two-thirds comes from the UN Development Programme while the other \$1.1 million has been pledged by 24 governments.

THE ASIAN HIGHWAY

The Asian Highway Project, launched in 1958, envisages a system of routes of 57,000 km. in length, with two priority routes: (1) the northern route connecting Saigon with the Turkish border, 10,874 km. long, of which 685 km. are substandard (November 1967); (2) the southern route connecting Denpasar (Indonesia) with the Iraqi border (12,380 km.), with 1,900 km. being substandard. The project will eventually link Asian countries and bring them into direct road communications with the countries of the Middle East and Europe.

Work on the project is co-ordinated by the Asian Highway Co-ordinating Committee, composed of Ministers from member countries, which held its first meeting in April 1965.

THE UNITED NATIONS—(REGIONAL ECONOMIC COMMISSIONS)

ASIAN INTERNATIONAL TRADE FAIR

The Thai Government organized the First Asian International Trade Fair in Bangkok, November–December 1966. The purpose of the Fair, which was the largest

market ever held in Asia, was to increase trade and promote investment and economic development. Over 3,000 exhibitors participated from Asian and non-Asian countries. The next Fair is to be held in Teheran, Iran, in 1969.

PUBLICATIONS

Economic Survey of Asia and the Far East.
Economic Bulletin for Asia and the Far East.
Development Programming Techniques Series.
Mineral Resources Development Series.
Small Industry Bulletin for Asia and the Far East.
Flood Control Series.
Industrial Development News.

Water Resources Series.
Transport and Communication Bulletin for Asia and the Far East.
Electric Power in Asia and the Far East.
Regional Economic Co-operation Series.
Foreign Trade Statistics of Asia and the Far East.

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA—ECLA

Santiago, Chile

Founded 1948 to co-ordinate policies for the promotion of economic development in the Latin American region.

MEMBERS

Argentina	Ecuador	Nicaragua
Barbados	El Salvador	Panama
Bolivia	France	Paraguay
Brazil	Guatemala	Peru
Canada	Guyana	Trinidad and Tobago
Chile	Haiti	United Kingdom
Colombia	Honduras	U.S.A.
Costa Rica	Jamaica	Uruguay
Cuba	Mexico	Venezuela
Dominican Republic	The Netherlands	

ASSOCIATE MEMBER

British Honduras

ORGANIZATION

The Commission normally meets every two years in one of the Latin American capitals. The Commission has established two permanent bodies with various sub-committees:

Central American Economic Co-operation Committee:

- Central American Trade Sub-Committee.
- Central American Sub-Committee on Statistical Co-ordination.
- Central American Sub-Committee on Transport.
- Central American Sub-Committee on Housing, Building and Planning.
- Central American Sub-Committee on Electric Power.
- Central American Commission for Industrial Initiatives.
- Central American Sub-Committee on Agricultural Development.

Trade Committee:

- Central Banks' Working Group.
- Working Group on the Regional Market.
- Working Group on Customs Questions.

Executive Secretary: CARLOS QUINTANA (Mexico).

Secretariat: Santiago de Chile; branch offices at Mexico City, Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo, Washington, D.C.,

Port-of-Spain and Bogotá. The Secretariat is organized into divisions of economic development and research, trade policy, social affairs, agriculture (jointly with FAO), statistics and administration, programmes on integration of industrial development (jointly with the Latin American Institute for Social and Economic Planning and IDB), natural resources and energy and transport (jointly with OAS) and Latin-American Center for Economic Projections.

LATIN AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL PLANNING

Santiago, Chile

The Institute was founded by ECLA in June 1962, with financial assistance from the United Nations Special Fund, the Inter-American Development Bank and the Chilean Government, and with the co-operation of OAS, FAO, UNESCO, ILO and other international bodies. It operates as an autonomous body under the aegis of ECLA to provide training and advisory services on request to member countries and to undertake research in planning techniques.

ACTIVITIES

In the early years the Commission focused its activities on preparing studies and reports, but now concentrates more on the questions of a regional market and Latin American economic integration.

REGIONAL MARKET

Proposals for the setting up of a Latin American Common Market, drawn up by the Market Group, were discussed in detail at the 8th Session of ECLA at Panama in May 1959. The Latin American Free Trade Association was set up in February 1960. First negotiations on tariffs between government members of the Association were held between September and December 1961. The first stage came into operation January 1962 (*see* Chapter on LAFTA).

RELATIONS WITH LAFTA

The relations of ECLA with the Latin American Free Trade Association (LAFTA) are defined by the Montevideo Treaty. ECLA assists the organizations of the Association in an advisory capacity and attends meetings of the Executive Committee.

RELATIONS WITH OAS

ECLA has co-ordination arrangements with OAS. In 1961 an agreement was signed setting up an *ad hoc* Co-ordination Committee of representatives of OAS, ECLA and the Inter-American Development Bank, which meets several times a year to take decisions on matters of common interest.

CENTRAL AMERICAN INTEGRATION*

1952 Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua established the Central American Economic Co-operation Committee (CCE) to:

1. Establish a common market.
2. Integrate industrial development.
3. Co-ordinate their agricultural economies.

1954 Establishment of Central American Advanced School for Public Administration, San José, Costa Rica.

1956 Establishment of Central American Research Institute for Industry (ICAITI) in Guatemala City.

1958 Agreement on the Central American Agreement for Industrial Integration signed.

Multilateral treaty on Central American Free Trade and Economic Integration signed, providing free trade for products representing one-third of inter-Central American trade.

Studies of problems of roads, railways, shipping, air transport, finance, weights and measures, statistical co-ordination and demography.

Panama became a member of the Central American Economic Co-operation Committee.

1959 Draft agreement drawn up for the establishment of a customs union.

Proposals for (1) establishment of a telecommunications centre, (2) juridical unification, (3) common marketing information, (4) central tourist organization.

1960 General Treaty on Central American Economic Integration signed between El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras, aiming to establish a Central American customs code and uniform tariff legislation.

Secretariat (SIECA): Guatemala City.

1961 Central American Bank for Economic Integration (BCIE) set up.

Equalisation of import duties completed for 90 per cent of the items to be subject to the Common tariff. Central American Uniform Customs Code was drafted.

1962 Costa Rica acceded to General Treaty.

Equalization of import duties extended to 95 per cent of the items to be subject to the Common tariff.

Central American Agreement on Tax Incentives to Industrial Development signed.

1963 Signing of Protocol to the Regime for Integration Industries and the special system pertaining to tariffs for the promotion of production activities.

1965 Ministers of Economic Affairs agree on a Central American policy for investment.

1966 Decision taken on special treatment for the balanced development of Honduras within the integrated economy.

* For Central American Integration Organizations, *see* chapter on Central American Common Market (CACM).

PUBLICATIONS

Economic Survey of Latin America, annually.

Economic Bulletin for Latin America, twice yearly.

Statistical Bulletin for Latin America, twice yearly.

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA—ECA

Africa Hall, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

Telephone: 47200.

Initiates and takes part in measures for facilitating Africa's economic development. The geographical scope of the Commission's work is the whole continent of Africa, Madagascar and other African islands. ECA was founded in 1958.

MEMBERS

Algeria	Guinea	Rwanda
Botswana	Ivory Coast	Senegal
Burundi	Kenya	Sierra Leone
Cameroon	Lesotho	Somalia
Central African Republic	Liberia	South Africa*
Chad	Libya	Sudan
Congo (Brazzaville)	Madagascar	Tanzania
Congo (Democratic Republic of)	Malawi	Togo
Dahomey	Mali	Tunisia
Ethiopia	Mauritania	Uganda
Gabon	Morocco	United Arab Republic
Gambia	Niger	Upper Volta
Ghana	Nigeria	Zambia

* Has not participated since 1963.

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

- (a) Non-Self-Governing Territories situated within the geographical scope of the Commission.
- (b) Powers other than Portugal responsible for the international relations of those territories (France, Spain and the United Kingdom).

Associate Members may take part in the Commission's activities but may not vote.

ORGANIZATION

COMMISSION

Executive Secretary: ROBERT K. A. GARDINER (Ghana).

The Commission has held eight sessions since its inception:

1958	December	Addis Ababa
1960	January	Addis Ababa
1961	February	Tangier
1962	February	Addis Ababa
1963	February	Léopoldville
1964	February	Addis Ababa
1965	February	Nairobi
1967	February	Lagos

Sub-Regional Offices: Lusaka, Niamey, Tangier, Kinshasa.

ACTIVITIES

The work of the Commission is determined by decisions of its plenary sessions. The seventh session decided on the creation of seven Working Parties, composed of experts, to assist the Secretariat in carrying out action decided on by the Commission's various organs. They are concerned, respectively, with Intra-African trade, Monetary management and Inter-African payments, Industry and Natural Resources, Transport and Telecommunications, Agricul-

ture and Training, Economic Integration (composed of the chairmen of the other six Working Parties). Other standing organs of the Commission are the Conference of African Statisticians and the Conference of African Planners.

WHO maintains a liaison office at ECA; in co-operation with ITU, work has begun on a pan-African Telecommunications system. ECA also runs a Joint Agricultural Division in conjunction with FAO. The Commission co-operates with the Organization of African Unity, and other organizations interested in African economic advancement.

Four North African member states of the Commission have established a Permanent Consultative Committee of the Maghreb in Tunis (*see* Chapter).

Ten East African countries have signed Terms of Association setting up an interim Council of Ministers to be an Economic Community of Eastern Africa.

The first meeting was held in November 1967 of the interim Council of Ministers for the establishment of an Economic Community of West Africa.

Co-operation between ECA and the OAU was marked during 1967 by three joint meetings: African Preparatory Meeting of UNCTAD II (October), prior meeting of the African Group attending the African Preparatory Meeting of UNCTAD II (October), Conference on Legal, Economic and Social Aspects of African Refugee Problems (October).

THE UNITED NATIONS—(REGIONAL ECONOMIC COMMISSIONS)

PUBLICATIONS

Economic Bulletin for Africa (twice yearly).
The Statistical Newsletter (thrice yearly).
Foreign Trade Newsletter (thrice yearly).
Agricultural Economic Bulletin (twice yearly).
African Trade Statistics (thrice yearly).
Social Welfare Services in Africa (thrice yearly).

Natural Resources Newsletter (twice yearly).
Foreign Trade Statistics, Series A: Direction of Trade (twice yearly).
Foreign Trade Statistics, Series B: Trade by Commodities (thrice yearly).

AFRICAN INSTITUTE FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

Dakar, Senegal

An autonomous organ of the ECA opened in 1963 with Special Fund assistance to train senior African officials in techniques of development planning and to serve as a

clearing house and documentation centre on all African development questions.

Director: MAMADOU TOURÉ (Mauritania).

ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION IN AFRICA

Member States of the Commission in each of the four sub-regions have set up organizations to foster regional economic co-operation. The Maghreb Permanent Consultative Committee (North Africa) and the Union Douanière Economique de l'Afrique Centrale—UDEAC (Central Africa) are now operative, while Articles of Association have been signed pending the establishment of Economic Communities for the Eastern African and the West African sub-regions. These and the other inter-state organizations concerned with economic co-operation are described below:

NORTH AFRICAN SUB-REGION

Maghreb Permanent Consultative Committee: Tunis, Tunisia; established 1965; Mems. Algeria, Libya, Morocco, Tunisia (*see* Chapter).

EAST AFRICAN SUB-REGION

Economic Community of Eastern Africa: Lusaka, Zambia. In 1965 an interim Council of Ministers was established, which met in May 1966 at Lusaka to discuss arrangements bridging the transitional period until this Community is established. The interim Council of Ministers has delegated to the ECA the task of drafting the proposed Treaty for the Community. An interim Economic Committee has also been set up.

Members: Terms of Association were signed at the Lusaka meeting by Burundi, Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, Mauritius, Tanzania and Zambia. Somalia and Sudan were represented at the meeting but did not sign. Somalia and Rwanda have since acceded to the Terms of Association.

Aims: The aims of the Community will be to promote, through economic co-operation, the co-ordinated development of the economies of member states, with emphasis on Industry, Trade, Natural Resources and Agriculture, Transport, and the co-ordination of National Development Plans; and also to achieve the progressive elimination of customs barriers and of restrictions on current payment transactions and capital movements.

Chair. of Interim Council of Ministers ABEBE RETTA (Ethiopia); Vice-Chair. PAUL BOMANI (Tanzania).

East African Community: Arusha, Tanzania. The Treaty of Co-operation, signed June 1967, provides for the strengthening of the common market between Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda, and for the management of the common services and joint research undertakings of the three countries (*see* Chapter).

CENTRAL AFRICAN SUB-REGION

Union Douanière Economique de l'Afrique Centrale (UDEAC): Bangui, Central African Republic. Established January 1966; mems. Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Gabon (*see* Chapter).

WEST AFRICAN SUB-REGION

West African Economic Community: Accra, Ghana. Articles of Association were signed at Accra in May 1967 by Dahomey, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo, Upper Volta. An interim Council of Ministers was set up to negotiate a common market treaty. A provisional secretariat, an interim economic committee and committees on transport, energy and industry were also established. The Industry Committee is at present specifically concerned with the proposed setting up of an Iron and Steel Industry for West Africa.

Aims: the establishment of a common market to further the maximum exchange of goods and services between members and the elimination of customs and trade barriers between them; to promote through the economic co-

THE UNITED NATIONS—(REGIONAL ECONOMIC COMMISSIONS)

operation of the member states a co-ordinated and equitable development of their economies, especially in industry, agriculture, transport and communications, trade and payments, manpower, energy and resources; to contribute to the orderly expansion of trade between members and the rest of the world; to contribute to the economic development of Africa as a whole.

Next meeting of interim Council of Ministers: Dakar, Senegal, 1968.

Union Douanière Economique de l'Afrique de l'Ouest (UDEAO): Ouagadougou, Upper Volta; established 1959; a new convention came into effect in December 1966; Mems. Dahomey, Ivory Coast, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, Upper Volta (*see* Chapter).

West African Free Trade Area: Monrovia, Liberia; f. 1964; an interim organization has been set up and consists of a Ministerial Committee and an Administrative Secretariat; aims to liberalize trade between the member states, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Liberia and Sierra Leone.

Inter-State Committee for the Management of the Senegal River: Saint-Louis du Sénégal; set up July 1963; an inter-state committee of the four Senegal River States (Guinea, Mali, Mauritania, Senegal) for the development of the River Senegal Basin and the economic co-operation of the riparian States. The UN Development Fund has granted almost \$7 million for the studies and other pre-investment activities covering a five and a half year period preparatory to the development of power and irrigation in the Senegal River Basin.

Sec.-Gen. ROBERT N'DAW (Mali).

Chad Basin Commission: Fort-Lamy, Chad; established May 1964. Mems. Cameroon, Chad, Niger, Nigeria; composed of an Executive Secretary and two Commissioners from each State. Responsible for the co-ordination of the development of the Chad Basin, transport and health policies. The UN Development Fund is contributing to a water resources survey costing \$3 million.

Executive Sec: OMOTAYO OGUNSULIRE (Nigeria).

Niger River Commission: Niamey, Niger; established by the Act of Niamey (October 1963) which covers navigation and general economic development of River Niger. First project: survey of the navigability of River Niger, with the assistance of Netherlands. Commission meets annually and has a budget of 20 million CFA. Mems. Cameroon, Dahomey, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Mali, Niger, Nigeria and Upper Volta.

Administrative Sec: DÉSIRÉ VIEYRA.

In addition to these co-operative organizations, the following are promoting limited economic co-operation in Africa:

The Common Sugar Market of the Organisation Commune Africaine et Malgache (OCAM), African Groundnuts Council, the Committee for Production and Distribution of Meat of the Conseil de l'Entente, Inter-African Coffee Organization, Afro-Malagasy Coffee Organization (OAMCAF), Cocoa Producers' Alliance, Air Afrique, Agence Transéquatoriale des Communications (ATEC).

SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT—IBRD (WORLD BANK)

1818 H Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20433

Telephone: EXecutive 3-6360.

Aims to assist the economic development of member nations by making loans, in cases where private capital is not available on reasonable terms, to finance productive investments. Loans are made either direct to governments, or to private enterprise with the guarantee of their governments. Members: 107.

ORGANIZATION

President and Chairman of Executive Directors: GEORGE D. Woods (to be succeeded by ROBERT McNAMARA during 1968).

BOARD OF GOVERNORS

All powers of the Bank are vested in a Board of Governors, consisting of one Governor appointed by each member nation. This Board normally meets once a year.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS

The Board of Governors has delegated most of its powers to twenty Executive Directors, who meet as frequently as required and approve all loans made by the Bank.

LIVINGSTON T. MERCHANT	REIGNSON C. CHEN
E. W. MAUDE	ANDRÉ VAN CAMPENHOUT
OTTO DONNER	PIETER LIEFTINCK
GEORGES PLESCOFF	KARL SKJERDAL
K. S. SUNDARA RAJAN	S. OTHELLO COLEMAN
JOAQUÍN GUTIÉRREZ CANO	LUIS MACHADO
HIDEO SUZUKI	JORGE MEJÍA-PALACIO
L. DENIS HUDON	ABDERRAHMAN TAZI
J. O. STONE	MOHAMED NASSIM KOCH-
MUHAMMAD AYUB	MAN
	LUIS ESCOBAR

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS

Vice-Presidents: J. BURKE KNAPP, S. ALDEWERELD, MOHAMED SHOAI B.

General Counsel: A. BROCHES.

Director, Development Services Department: RICHARD H. DEMUTH.

Economic Adviser: IRVING S. FRIEDMAN.

Director, Europe Department: S. R. COPE.

Director, Western Hemisphere Department: GERALD ALTER.

Director of Special Economic Studies: DRAGOSLAV AVRAMOVIC.

Director, Asia Department: I. P. M. CARGILL.

Treasurer: ROBERT W. CAVANAUGH.

Director, Projects Department: BERNARD CHADENET.

Special Representative for UN Organizations: FEDERICO CONSOLO.

Director, Africa Department: ABDEL G. EL EMARY.

Director of Information: HAROLD N. GRAVES, Jr.

Associate Director, Development Services Department: MICHAEL L. HOFFMAN.

Director, New York Office: HOWARD C. JOHNSON.

Director, Economics Department: ANDREW M. KAMARCK.

Director, Economic Development Institute: K. S. KRISHNASWAMY.

Director, Middle East and North Africa Department: MICHAEL L. LEJEUNE.

Secretary: M. M. MENDELS.

Special Representative in Europe: JOHN D. MILLER.

Director of Administration: HUGH B. RIPMAN.

Special Advisers to the President: LEONARD B. RIST, ORVIS A. SCHMIDT.

Director of Program Evaluation and Control: J. H. WILLIAMS.

REGIONAL OFFICES

New York Office: 20 Exchange Place, New York, N.Y. 10005, U.S.A. (Telephone: WHitehall 3-5400).

European Office: 4 ave. d'Iéna, Paris 16e, France (Telephone: KLEber 25-10).

London Office: New Zealand House, Haymarket, London, S.W.1, England (Telephone: WHitehall 3886).

FINANCIAL STRUCTURE

The Bank's capital is derived from members' subscriptions to capital shares, and the amount of each subscription is based on relative economic resources. On June 30th, 1967, the total subscribed capital of the Bank was \$22,850 million. Of this amount, however, only the sum of about \$2,285 million had been paid in, partly in gold or dollars and partly in local currencies. The remainder is

subject to call if required to meet the Bank's obligations. Most of the Bank's lendable funds come from its borrowing in world capital markets. As of June 30th, 1967, the Bank's outstanding debt was \$3,075 million. The Bank also replenishes its funds through the sale of portions of its loans. These sales, the most part without the Bank guarantee, totalled \$2,035 million by June 30th, 1967.

WORLD BANK STATISTICS

IMPORTANT LOANS*

(\$ million—1947–June 1967)

YEAR	COUNTRY	PURPOSE	ORIGINAL PRINCIPAL AMOUNT
May 1947	France	Post-war Reconstruction	250
Aug. 1947	Netherlands	Post-war Reconstruction	191
Jan. 1949	Brazil	Power, Communications	75
Aug. 1950	Australia	Equipment for Development	100
June 1956	India	Steel Industry	75
June 1956	The Rhodesias	Power	80
Oct. 1956	Italy	Power, Agriculture and Industry	75
Jan. 1957	Iran	Equipment for Development	75
Feb. 1958	Italy	Power, Agriculture and Industry	75
Sept. 1958	India	Railways	85
Sept. 1960	Pakistan	Indus Basin Development Project	90
May 1961	Japan	Express Railway	80
Jan. 1962	Argentina	Power	95
Jan. 1962	Australia	Power	100
June 1962	Mexico	Power	130
Sept. 1963	Venezuela	Power	85
Sept. 1963	Japan	Highways	75
July 1964	Nigeria	Kainji Dam Project	82
May 1965	Japan	Roads	75
June 1965	Italy	Industry	100
Dec. 1965	Mexico	Electric Power	110
July 1966	Japan	Tokyo-Kobe Expressway	100
Oct. 1966		IFC Development Finance	100

* Loans exceeding \$75 million.

TOTAL LOANS
(\$ million—1947–67)

PURPOSE	AMOUNT
Post-war Reconstruction	496.8
Electric Power	3,588.9
Transportation	3,445.9
Telecommunications	128.2
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	802.4
Industry	1,596.7
Development	205.0
Water Supply	52.2
Education Projects	24.3
Engineering	1.7
International Finance Corporation	100.0
TOTAL	10,442.1

TOTAL LOANS BY AREA
(\$ million—1947–67)

AREA	NUMBER OF LOANS	AMOUNT
Africa	74	1,403.5
Asia	152	3,458.9
Australasia	11	519.8
Europe	89	2,117.2
Western Hemisphere	181	2,842.7
International Finance Cor- poration	1	100.0
TOTAL	508	10,442.1

THE UNITED NATIONS—(SPECIALIZED AGENCIES)

WORLD BANK LOANS 1966-67

(\$ million—July-June)

COUNTRY	PURPOSE	AMOUNT
Brazil	Electric Power	100.6
Cameroon	Agriculture	7.0
Chile	Electric Power	60.0
China (Taiwan)	Fishing Vessels	14.4
Colombia	Telecommunications and Irrigation	25.0
Congo (Brazzaville)	Potash	30.0
Cyprus	Electric Power	2.8
Ecuador	Livestock Development	4.0
Guatemala	Electric Power	15.0
Honduras	Port and Roads	13.4
Iceland	Electric Power	18.0
India	Iron and Steel	30.0
International Finance Corpora- tion	Development Finance	100.0
Iran	Development Finance Company	25.0
Iraq	Roads	23.0
Jamaica	Education and Telecommunications	20.7
Japan	Roads	100.0
Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda	Telecommunications	13.0
Malaysia	Electric Power and Irrigation	47.0
Nicaragua	Electric Power	5.0
Pakistan	Electric Power and Railways	35.0
Peru	Electric Power	10.0
Philippines	Development Finance Company, Power	37.0
Senegal	Port	4.0
Singapore	Electric Power	25.0
South Africa	Electric Power	20.0
Swaziland	Electric Power	2.75
Thailand	Electric Power	11.0
Trinidad and Tobago	Roads and Land Development	13.6
Tunisia	Co-operative Farming	12.0
Turkey	Development Finance Company	10.0
Venezuela	Electric Power	15.0
Yugoslavia	Roads	10.0
Zambia	Roads	17.5
TOTAL		876.75

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

(\$—July 1966-June 1967)

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
Income from Investments	71,955,494	Administration	24,272,131
Interest on Loans	247,195,497	Services to Members	6,511,926
Commitment Charges	7,688,716	Interest on Borrowings	128,701,615
Commissions on Loans	684,528	Bond Issuance and other Expenses	2,092,885
Service Charges	102,002	Discount on Sale of Loans	69,473
Other Income	4,302,548		
	331,928,785		
Deductions	684,528		
TOTAL	331,244,257	TOTAL	161,648,030

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION—IDA

1818 H Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20433

Telephone: EXecutive 3-6360.

The International Development Association began operations in November 1960. Affiliated to the World Bank, IDA advances capital on more flexible terms to underdeveloped countries. Members: 98.

ORGANIZATION

President and Chairman of Executive Directors: Chairman of the World Bank (*ex-officio*).

Officers and staff of the World Bank serve concurrently as officers and staff of IDA.

FINANCE

IDA's initial resources were derived from members' subscriptions: the richer nations pay in gold or freely convertible currencies; the less-developed nations pay 10 per cent in the above form and 90 per cent in their own currencies. By June 30th, 1967, IDA initial subscriptions totalled \$999,955,000; its supplementary resources

amounted to \$972.9 million, including \$767.9 million additional contributions from richer member countries, and \$200 million transfers from the World Bank. Usable funds available to IDA from the start of its operations to the end of June 1967 amounted to \$1,781 million.

ACTIVITIES

Like the World Bank, IDA finances projects of high development priority. By June 30th, 1967, IDA had extended 109 development credits aggregating \$1,694 million to 38 countries.

DEVELOPMENT CREDITS

(\$'000)

(1960-June 1967)

COUNTRY	PURPOSE	AMOUNT	COUNTRY	PURPOSE	AMOUNT
Afghanistan .	Education	3,500	Mali . .	Railways	9,100
Bolivia . .	Electric Power, Roads	17,000	Mauritania .	Roads	6,700
Botswana .	Roads	3,600	Morocco . .	Education	11,000
Burundi . .	Water Supply	1,100	Nicaragua .	Water Supply	2,995
Cameroon .	Agriculture	11,000	Niger . . .	Roads	1,500
Chile . . .	Roads	19,000	Nigeria . .	Roads, Education	35,500
China (Taiwan)	Harbours, Water Development, Industry	13,084	Pakistan . .	Irrigation, Ports, Industry, Flood Control, Highways, Railways, Inland Water Transport, Water Supply, Agriculture, Foodgrain Storage, Education	330,976
Colombia . .	Roads	19,500	Paraguay . .	Highways, Livestock	17,100
Costa Rica .	Roads	4,650	Senegal . .	Railways	9,000
Ecuador . .	Highways	8,000	Somalia . .	Roads	6,200
El Salvador .	Highways	8,000	Sudan . . .	Irrigation	13,000
Ethiopia . .	Roads, Education	20,700	Swaziland .	Highways	2,800
Haiti . . .	Highways	350	Syria . . .	Highways	8,500
Honduras . .	Highways	12,100	Tanzania . .	Highways, Education, Agriculture	23,600
India . . .	Highways, Irrigation, Flood Control, Electric Power, Ports, Telecommunications, Railways, Industrial Imports	889,144	Tunisia . .	Education, Co-operative Farming	23,862
Jordan . . .	Water Supply, Agriculture	10,015	Turkey . . .	Power, Industry	80,554
Kenya . . .	Roads, Tea, Education, Agricultural Credit	26,200	Uganda . . .	Education	10,000
Korea . . .	Railways	13,993			
Lesotho . .	Roads	4,100			
Madagascar .	Roads	10,000			
Malawi . . .	Education, Project Preparation	6,790			
			TOTAL . .		1,694,213

THE UNITED NATIONS—(SPECIALIZED AGENCIES)

DEVELOPMENT CREDITS—*continued*

(July 1966–June 1967)

COUNTRY	PURPOSE	AMOUNT
Bolivia .	Livestock	2,000
Cameroon .	Agriculture	11,000
India .	Industrial Imports	215,000
Jordan .	Agricultural Credit	3,000
Kenya .	Education, Roads, Agricultural Credit	15,900
Madagascar .	Roads	10,000
Malawi .	Education	6,790
Mali .	Railways	9,100
Pakistan .	Industrial Imports, Water Supply, Project Preparation	27,750
Senegal .	Railways	9,000
Tunisia .	Education, Co-operative Farming	19,000
Turkey .	Industry	15,000
Uganda .	Education	10,000
TOTAL .		353,540

INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION—IFC

1818 H Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20433

Telephone: EXecutive 3-6360.

Founded in 1956 as an affiliate of the World Bank to encourage the growth of productive private enterprise in its member countries, particularly in the less-developed areas. Members: 85.

ORGANIZATION

IFC is a separate legal entity from the World Bank. IFC's share capital, subscribed by member countries, amounted to \$99.9 million at June 30th, 1967. An initial loan of \$100 million to IFC was approved by the World Bank in October 1966.

Executive Directors of the World Bank representing at least one country which is also a member of IFC serve as Directors of IFC.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS

President: GEORGE D. WOODS.

Executive Vice-President: MARTIN M. ROSEN.

Vice-President: JAMES S. RAJ.

FUNCTIONS

1. Invests without government guarantee in productive private enterprises of economic priority.
2. Stimulates the international flow of private capital to developing countries.

3. Encourages the development of local capital markets.
4. Provides financial and technical assistance to privately controlled development finance companies.

5. Acts for the World Bank Group in the appraisal and supervision of industrial, mining and development finance company projects.

FINANCIAL RECORD

IFC's funds available at June 30th, 1967, totalled \$310.4 million.

INVESTMENTS

(up to June 30th, 1967)

NUMBER OF INVESTMENT COMMITMENTS	NUMBER OF COUNTRIES	AMOUNT
138	36	\$221,000,000

INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND—IMF

19th and H Streets, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20431

Telephone: EXecutive 3-6360.

Aims to facilitate the expansion and balanced growth of international trade, to promote exchange stability, to maintain orderly exchange arrangements among members, to avoid competitive exchange depreciation, and to give confidence to members by making the Fund's resources available to them under adequate safeguards.

Members: 107.

ORGANIZATION

Chairman: PIERRE-PAUL SCHWEITZER (France).

Board of Governors: The highest authority of the Fund is exercised by a Board of Governors, one Governor and an alternate representing each member. The Board of Governors normally meets once a year; it delegates many of its powers to a twenty-member Board of Executive Directors.

BOARD OF EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS

ANDRÉ VAN CAMPENHOUT	AMON NIKOI
WILLIAM B. DALE	GEORGES PLESCOFF
ADOLFO C. DIZ	AHMED ZAKI SAAD
PAUL L. FABER	SERGIO SIGLIENTI
TORBEN FRIIS	J. O. STONE
S. J. HANDFIELD-JONES	HIDEO SUZUKI
ERNST VOM HOFE	BEUE TANN
ALEXANDRE KAFKA	JORGE GONZALEZ DEL
PIETER LIEFTINCK	VALLE
B. K. MADAN	ANTOINE W. YAMEOGO
E. W. MAUDE	

Quotas: Each of the 107 members is assigned a quota which approximately determines its voting power and the amount of foreign exchange it may purchase from the Fund. Its subscription is equal to its quota and is payable

partly in gold and partly in its own currency. On September 30th, 1967, the Fund's assets included \$3,757 million in gold, \$811 million in subscriptions receivable and \$17,722 million in various national currencies.

The original quotas varied from \$500,000 to \$2,750 million but in 1958 a general review of the adequacy of members' quotas resulted in general and selective increases amounting to about \$5,500 million over the next two years. A further 25 per cent general increase of quotas, together with larger increases for 16 countries, was proposed in 1965. This increase has brought an expansion of total quotas from \$16,000 million to approximately \$21,000 million.

General Arrangements to Borrow: The IMF is also authorized to supplement its resources by borrowing. An agreement was approved by the Fund in 1962 and extended in 1965 until 1970 whereby ten industrial members undertook to lend the Fund up to \$6,000 million in their own currencies, if this should be needed to forestall or cope with an impairment of the international monetary system. These arrangements were used to help finance the drawings made by the United Kingdom in 1964 and 1965. The amount still available under the arrangements at September 30th, 1967, was \$5,475 million.

FUTURE ACTIVITIES

Creation of Reserves

Studies by the Fund over recent years indicated that in future certain countries would take less of their reserve increases in the form of reserve currencies and that the U.S.A., whose reserves had fallen substantially over the post-war period, would seek to increase its reserve assets. After various considerations were examined, the Fund suggested that the rate of growth in reserves should be related to the long-term trend in payments imbalances taking into account the results of any improvements in the adjustment process. Studies made in the IMF show that the upward trend in payments imbalances over the recent past has been of the same order of magnitude as that in international trade. Although the same relationship may not prevail in the future, it is clear that, if gold accruals to official reserves do not increase, and there is a continuing reluctance to add to holdings over reserve currencies, deliberate reserve creation would at an appropriate time be necessary in order to maintain an adequate rate of reserve growth.

The creation of reserves should be determined by global need, rather than by way of providing credit to countries in balance of payments difficulties, or by development aid. Discussions on the form of any newly-created reserves

have centred on the choice between additional drawing facilities in the IMF and the creation of a *reserve unit* through an expansion of claims between a reserve-creating institution and the countries to which newly-created reserves were initially distributed.

Special Drawing Rights

The 1966 Annual Meeting of the IMF Board of Governors supported a procedure under which there would be discussions on international liquidity in a series of meetings between the Executive Directors of the Fund and Deputies of the Ten participating in the General Arrangement to Borrow. As a result of these meetings, a scheme was evolved for deliberate reserve creation in the form of drawing rights which would be operated within the Fund. An Outline Plan for a facility based on Special Drawing Rights in the IMF was approved by the Fund's Governors at the Annual Meeting in Rio de Janeiro in September, 1967. The Executive Directors were requested to proceed with work relating to the establishment in the Fund of the new facility. They were also requested to work on improvements to the present rules and practices of the IMF in the light of the experience and developments of the last twenty years.

THE UNITED NATIONS—(SPECIALIZED AGENCIES)

FUNCTIONS

1. Makes its foreign exchange resources available, under proper safeguards, to its members to meet short-term or medium-term payments difficulties.
2. Furnishes, on request, expert technicians to advise and assist members in their financial and monetary problems.
3. Affords continuous and full consultation on monetary and exchange matters.

STATISTICS

TOTAL ASSETS (million U.S. dollars)

30th April, 1957	8,927.2
30th April, 1958	9,099.6
30th April, 1959	9,268.0
30th April, 1960	14,391.7
30th April, 1961	15,007.6
30th April, 1962	15,247.8
30th April, 1963	15,467.0
30th April, 1964	15,902.2
30th April, 1965	16,692.3
30th April, 1966	20,734.5
30th April, 1967	22,643.9

TOTAL EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS (Year ending April 30th, 1967) (million U.S. dollars)

CURRENCY	DRAWINGS	REPURCHASES
Gold	—	14.3
Australian pounds	21.3	—
Austrian schillings	20.0	0.2
Belgian francs	10.0	2.7
Brazilian new cruzeiros	15.0	—
Canadian dollars	253.8	228.5
El Salvadoran colones	—	—
French francs	46.2	13.1
Deutsche mark	82.0	38.1
Italian lire	309.2	6.9
Japanese yen	—	30.9
Malayan dollars	5.0	—
Mexican pesos	14.0	—
Netherlands guilders	10.0	2.3
Norwegian kroner	5.0	—
Swedish kroner	—	2.5
Pounds sterling	120.4	0.2
U.S. dollars	139.5	0.5
Venezuelan bolivares	10.0	—
TOTAL	1,061.3	340.1

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

(1967)
(million U.S. dollars)

INCOME	
Operational Charges	7.1
Charges on Balance in excess of quotas	82.5
TOTAL	89.6

EXPENDITURE	
Board of Governors	0.51
Office of Executive Directors	1.84
Staff	12.24
Special Services	1.24
Other Administration	2.26
Other Expenditure	21.10
TOTAL	39.19

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION—FAO

Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, Rome, Italy

Telephone: 5797.

FAO was established in 1945 at a conference in Quebec. It exists to help nations raise their standard of living by improving the efficiency of farming, forestry and fisheries. Members: 116 full, 3 associate.

ORGANIZATION

CONFERENCE

The Conference, the governing body of FAO, normally meets once every two years to approve the budget and determine policy. Each member nation has one delegation and one vote. The Conference draws up the programme of work, based on an assessment of the economic or technical needs of countries or regions. New members are elected by the Conference. The last Conference was held in Rome in November/December 1965.

COUNCIL

Acts as the governing body between Conference Sessions. The Council normally meets every spring and autumn, and briefly after every Conference Session. It is composed of representatives of 34 member nations, elected by the Conference for three-year terms. The most important standing Committees of the Council are: the Finance and Programme Committees, and the Committee on Commodity Problems, which reviews world trade in agricultural commodities.

SECRETARIAT

Director-General (1968–72): A. H. BOERMA (Netherlands).

Deputy Director-General: ORIS V. WELLS.

The Director-General is elected by the Conference. He appoints and controls a staff of about 1,000 international civil servants and about 1,700 technical experts, who work in the field in developing countries.

REGIONAL OFFICES

Africa: P.O. Box 1628, Accra, Ghana; Regional Rep. Chief AKIN DEKO.

Asia and the Far East: Maliwan Mansion, Phra Atit Road, Bangkok, Thailand; Rep. AHSAN-UD-DIN.

Asia and the Far East (Western Zone): 1 Ring Road, Kilokri, New Delhi 14, India; Deputy Regional Rep. CEDRIC DAY.

Europe: Palais des Nations, Geneva, Switzerland; Regional Rep. PAUL LAMARTINE YATES.

Latin America: Cano y Aponte 995, (Providencia) (Casilla 10095), Santiago, Chile; Deputy Regional Rep. P. COCHIN

Latin America (Northern Zone): Hamburgo 63, 4 piso (Apartado Postal 10778), Mexico 6, D.F., Mexico; Deputy Regional Rep. A. ALARCÓN.

Latin America (Eastern Zone): Rua Jardim Botânico 1008, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; Dep. Regional Rep. POMPEU ACCIOLY BORGES.

Near East: 110 Sharia Kasr El Aini, Garden City (P.O.B. 2223), Cairo; Regional Rep. Dr. A. R. SIDKY.

North America: 1325 C. Street Southwest, Washington D.C. 20437, U.S.A.; Regional Rep. H. A. VOGEL.

ACTIVITIES

FAO has two main functions: to serve its member governments as an international agricultural information clearing house, and to give technical advice in the fields of agriculture, fisheries, forestry, nutrition and home economics. One of the world's best libraries on these subjects is housed in Rome, and FAO publishes many documents in English, French and Spanish on problems in these fields. FAO's administrative work is manifold, and includes projects and research work in many countries and territories. Technicians and experts from many countries attend specialized meetings to discuss problems, to plan investigations and assess their results, and to agree on necessary action. There is thus an international pooling of knowledge

and experience, that helps the member nations keep more closely in step with the advances of agricultural knowledge.

FAO has working relations with about 40 inter-governmental organizations, and formal consultative relations with a number of non-governmental organizations.

FAO also co-ordinates a Freedom from Hunger Campaign, intended to widen the consciousness of individuals and governments of the world food problem and the measures needed to solve it. With the UN, FAO administers the World Food Programme which uses food stocks contributed by many countries to meet emergency situations and help finance programmes of economic and social development (*see chapter, below*).

THE UNITED NATIONS—(SPECIALIZED AGENCIES)

FAO BUDGET

For two years (1968-69). In U.S. dollars.

Conference and Council	557,800
Office of Director-General	5,039,100
Public Relations and Legal Affairs	8,885,900
Administration and Finance	3,162,500
Common Services	6,815,500
Technical and Economic Divisions	29,430,550
Regional Offices	4,233,550
Miscellaneous	435,100
Contingencies	350,000
Reserve	951,000
TOTAL	59,861,000

PUBLICATIONS

The State of Food and Agriculture (annual).
Production Yearbook.
Trade Yearbook.
Yearbook of Fishery Statistics.
Animal Health Yearbook.
Review of Fertilisers (Production and Consumption).

Yearbook of Forest Products Statistics.
World Fisheries Abstracts.
Bulletin of Agricultural Economics and Statistics
 (monthly).
Unasylva (a forestry periodical).

GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE—GATT

Villa le Bocage, Palais des Nations, Geneva

Telephone: 34 60 11, 33 40 00, 33 20 00, 33 10 00.

GATT came into force in January 1948. It is an international agreement aiming to raise standards of living, to ensure full employment, to develop the world's resources, to expand production and exchange of goods, and to promote economic development. Members: 74 full members (contracting parties), 12 other forms of membership.

ORGANIZATION

TARIFF CONFERENCES

Held so that members may negotiate to reduce and stabilize tariff levels. There have been six Conferences:

Geneva	1947	Geneva	1956
Annecy	1949	Geneva	1960-61
Torquay	1951	Geneva	1964-67

The Kennedy Round of Trade Negotiations (May 1964-June 1967) was concerned with the reduction of tariffs and other barriers to trade. Some fifty countries accounting for eighty per cent of world trade participated. In the industrial field, across-the-board tariff cuts were agreed over a wide area of trade. The estimated trade in the products on which concessions were agreed amounted to some \$40,000 million. In many areas reductions of fifty per cent were agreed. In the agricultural sector, the basic elements for a world grains arrangement were agreed, including the provision for food aid to developing countries to an amount of 4.5 million tons of grain annually (these elements were subsequently transformed into an international grains arrangement). In the field of non-tariff barriers a code for the administration of national anti-dumping laws and regulations was agreed.

SESSIONS

The sessions of the Contracting Parties (full members) are held usually once a year, in Geneva.

Chairman (1967): K. B. LALL (India).

Vice-Chairmen (1967): R. M. AKWEI (Ghana), M. AOKI (Japan), A. WEITNAUER (Switzerland).

COUNCIL OF REPRESENTATIVES

Set up in September 1960 to deal with urgent work arising between the annual Sessions, and to supervise the work of committees and working groups.

SECRETARIAT

Director-General: OLIVIER LONG.

Deputy Director-General: (Vacant)

The Secretariat consists of a number of specialists in trade policy and trade intelligence, and a small administrative staff. It prepares and runs the Sessions, and services the work of the Council and the committees and working groups. It is also responsible for organizing the trade negotiating conferences.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE CENTRE
Villa Le Bocage, Palais des Nations, Geneva

Established in May 1964 to provide trade information and trade promotion advisory services for developing countries, the primary objective being to assist these countries to expand their export trade. These services, which are available to both Members and non-members of GATT, include a market information service to answer

enquiries from developing countries, a series of publications directed to their export interest and the provision of training courses in export promotion. The joint operation of the Trade Centre by the GATT and by the UNCTAD was initiated in January 1968.

Director: H. L. JACOBSON.

ORIGIN OF GATT

During the second world war the United States, the United Kingdom and other important trading countries discussed the establishment of international organizations to tackle the post-war problems of currency, investment and trade. The International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development were established before the end of the war, but the Charter for the International Trade Organization (ITO) was not completed until March 1948. The first tariff negotiating conference was held at Geneva in 1947, and the resulting concessions were safeguarded under the terms of a multilateral

agreement called the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. It was signed on October 30th, 1947, at Geneva and came into force on January 1st, 1948. Originally the GATT was accepted by twenty-three countries.

The GATT was intended as a stop-gap arrangement, pending the entry into force of the ITO (Havana) Charter and the creation of the International Trade Organization. But, as events have worked out, GATT has stood alone since 1948 as the generally accepted international instrument which lays down rules of conduct for trade on a world-wide basis.

AIMS AND ACTIVITIES

GATT is a legal treaty embodying reciprocal rights and obligations designed to achieve the objectives set out in the preamble to the Agreement where the Contracting Parties recognize that "... their relations in the field of trade and economic endeavour should be conducted with a view to raising standards of living, ensuring full employment and a large and steadily-growing volume of real income and effective demand, developing the full use of the resources of the world and expanding the production and exchange of goods, and promoting the progressive development of the economies of all the contracting parties."

The detailed undertakings set out in the GATT, together with a body of case law built up by the Contracting Parties, constitute a general code of conduct covering virtually the whole field of the commercial relations of member states.

The Contracting Parties (i.e. the member governments acting jointly) deal with questions arising from the implementation of the Agreement—among other things acting as a negotiating forum, and as a forum where any difference between member countries can be dealt with—and take such action as is necessary in the light of developments in international trade to further the objectives of the Agreement.

A major objective of GATT is, through the operation of the provisions of the Agreement and through trade negotiations, to bring about a lowering of barriers to trade.

Over the past decade particular attention has been paid to the trade and economic development problems of the developing countries, and practical steps have been taken to remove or reduce impediments to the expansion of their export trade. *The Programme for Trade Expansion* was inaugurated in 1958, the *Action Programme* launched in 1963, and a new Part IV of the Agreement, containing provisions which deal specifically with problems of trade and development, entered into force in June 1966.

Long-Term Arrangement for Cotton Textiles

In 1961 a short-term arrangement regarding international trade in cotton textiles was drawn up. This was designed to deal with immediate problems and applied to the twelve-month period starting October 1961. The Cotton Textiles Committee was created to undertake work preparatory to a long-term solution. This work was completed in 1962 with the completion of a Long-Term Arrangement for Cotton Textiles, which entered into force in October 1962 for a period of five years. In 1967 the Arrangement was extended for a further three years.

The purpose of the Arrangement is to ensure the orderly development of trade in cotton textile products, in order progressively to increase export possibilities, particularly for less-developed countries, while at the same time avoiding disruption of markets in importing countries. Each year the Cotton Textiles Committee reviews the operation of the Arrangement.

SUMMARY OF THE GENERAL AGREEMENT

PART I. MOST-FAVOURLED-NATION TREATMENT

ARTICLE I. Most-Favoured-Nation obligation. Based on the League of Nations clause.

PART II. SCHEDULES OF CONCESSIONS

ARTICLE II. The basic tariff article incorporating the concessions (i.e. mainly reductions or bindings of import duties) set forth in the schedules annexed to the Agreement.

ARTICLE III. Internal taxation and concessions; based on the principle that internal taxes shall not be applied so as to protect domestic industry.

ARTICLES IV-X. The technical articles, providing general rules and principles relating to transit trade, to anti-dumping duties, to customs valuation, customs formalities, and marks of origin.

ARTICLE XI. Contains the general prohibition of quantitative restrictions.

ARTICLE XII. Lays down the conditions under which such restrictions can be used to safeguard the balance of payments.

ARTICLES XIII, XIV. Provision that quantitative restrictions must be applied without discrimination, with certain exceptions.

ARTICLE XV. Deals with relations between the Contracting Parties and the International Monetary Fund.

ARTICLE XVI. Subsidies.

ARTICLE XVII. Non-discriminatory treatment by state trading enterprises.

ARTICLE XVIII. Recognizes that the less-developed countries need to maintain a degree of flexibility in their tariff structure in order to grant the tariff protection required for the establishment of particular industries and may need to apply quantitative restrictions in a manner which takes full account of the continued high level of demand for imports likely to be generated by their programmes of economic development.

ARTICLE XIX. Emergency action about imports of particular products.

ARTICLES XX, XXI. General and security exceptions.

ARTICLES XXII, XXIII. Provisions for action by Contracting Parties to settle differences arising out of the application of the GATT.

PART III. ADMINISTRATIVE DETAILS

ARTICLE XXIV. Territorial application; frontier traffic; the rules relating to the establishment of customs unions and free-trade areas.

ARTICLE XXV. Provides for joint action by the Contracting Parties. Each Party to have one vote. Decisions by majority. This article is the legal basis for the very broad role the Contracting Parties have come to play in working towards the expansion of international trade and in providing a forum for discussion of international trade problems.

ARTICLE XXVI. Acceptance; entry into force; registration.

ARTICLE XXVII. Withholding or withdrawal of concessions.

ARTICLE XXVIII. Deals with the general principle of tariff negotiation and with the arrangements under which Contracting Parties can, by negotiation, modify existing tariff concessions.

ARTICLE XXIX. Relationship to the Havana Charter.

ARTICLES XXX-XXXIV. Definitions and amendments, etc.

ARTICLE XXXV. Non-application between particular parties.

PART IV. TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT

ARTICLE XXXVI. Principles and Objectives.

ARTICLE XXXVII. Commitments.

ARTICLE XXXVIII. Joint Action.

Adopted in February 1965, Part IV provides a contractual and legal basis for commitments by contracting parties aimed at ensuring that less-developed countries can raise standards of living and promote rapid economic development through raising their export earnings.

BUDGET

Payments are based on each member's share of the total trade between members. Contributions for 1967 totalled \$3,000,500.

PUBLICATIONS

(available in English, French and Spanish editions).

International Trade. Annual report on the main developments in International Trade.

Basic Instruments and Selected Documents series. These record the formal decisions of the Members, important committee papers, etc. One volume a year.

INTER-GOVERNMENTAL MARITIME CONSULTATIVE ORGANIZATION—IMCO

22 Berners Street, London, W.1, England

Telephone: 01-580 6141.

IMCO was set up in 1959 to facilitate co-operation among governments and to achieve safety and efficient navigation. It seeks to remove restrictions on the movement of international shipping. Members: 63.

ORGANIZATION

THE ASSEMBLY

President, 1967: Y. K. QUARTEY (Ghana)

The Assembly consists of delegates from all member countries, who each have one vote. Associate members and observers from other governments, the United Nations and UN agencies are also present. Sessions are held regularly every two years. The first three took place in London in January 1959, April 1961 and October 1963, and the fourth in Paris in September 1965. The Assembly is responsible for the election of members to the Council and to the Maritime Safety Committee. It considers reports from all subsidiary bodies and decides the action to be taken on them. The Assembly votes the agency's budget and determines the financial policy. An important part of its work is to recommend to members measures designed to promote maritime safety.

THE COUNCIL

Chairman: I. AVERIN (U.S.S.R.).

MEMBERS

Australia	Greece	Norway
Brazil	India	Poland
Canada	Italy	Sweden
France	Japan	United Arab Republic
German Federal Republic	Madagascar	United Kingdom
	Netherlands	U.S.A.
		U.S.S.R.

The Council is the governing body of the Organization between the biennial sessions of the Assembly. The Council appoints the Secretary-General; transmits reports by the Maritime Safety Committee to the Assembly and reports on the work of the Organization generally; submits budget estimates and financial statements with comments and recommendations to the Assembly. The Council meets as often as necessary, normally twice a year.

LEGAL COMMITTEE

Established by the Council in June 1967 to deal initially with problems connected with the loss of the tanker *Torrey Canyon*, and subsequently with any legal problems laid before IMCO. Membership open to all IMCO Member States.

THE MARITIME SAFETY COMMITTEE

Chairman: K. J. NEUBERTH WIE (Norway).

MEMBERS

Argentina	Greece	Norway
Canada	Italy	Pakistan
France	Japan	United Kingdom
German Federal Republic	Liberia	U.S.A.
	Netherlands	U.S.S.R.

The Maritime Safety Committee consists of fourteen members elected by the Assembly for a term of four years. The Committee meets at least once a year and submits proposals to the Assembly on matters such as aids to navigation, construction and equipment of vessels, manning from a safety standpoint, rules for the prevention of collisions, transport of dangerous cargoes, maritime safety procedures and requirements, hydrographic information, log-books and navigational records, marine casualty investigation, search and rescue, and any other matters directly affecting maritime safety.

SUB-COMMITTEES

Bulk Cargoes.	Safety of Navigation.
Carriage of Dangerous Goods.	Ship Design and Equipment
Fire Protection.	Subdivision and Stability.
Life-Saving Appliances.	Tonnage Measurement.
Oil Pollution.	
Radiocommunications.	

SECRETARIAT

Secretary-General: E. C. V. GOAD (United Kingdom).

The Secretariat consists of the Secretary-General, the Deputy Secretary-General who is also Secretary of the Maritime Safety Committee, and a staff appointed by the Secretary-General. The Secretariat keeps members informed of the activities of the Organization, submits financial statements and budget estimates to the Council and carries out any work assigned to it by the Assembly, the Council, the Maritime Safety Committee and other subsidiary bodies of IMCO.

ACTIVITIES

International Convention for Safety of Life at Sea, 1948, and Collision Regulations, 1948. IMCO has taken over administration from the United Kingdom.

International Convention for Safety of Life at Sea, 1960, and Collision Regulations, 1960. A Conference held in 1960 revised the 1948 Safety Convention and prepared a new one. The 1960 Safety Convention, administered by IMCO, came into force on May 26th, 1965 and the 1960 Collision Regulations became effective on September 1st, 1965.

International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution of the Sea by Oil, 1954. IMCO has taken over administration from the United Kingdom and an international conference in 1962 adopted certain amendments to the 1954 Convention. The amendments came into force in May 1967.

Convention on Facilitation of International Maritime Traffic, 1965. Drawn up at a conference called by IMCO in 1965. The object of the convention is to reduce and simplify governmental procedures and documentation for ships. Came into force in March 1967.

International Convention on Load Lines, 1966. Drawn up at a conference called by IMCO in 1966. It will eventually replace the current Load Line Convention of 1930. The Convention is to come into force in July 1968.

Sub-Committee on Bulk Cargoes. Has drawn up the Code of Safe Practice for Bulk Cargoes, which will be kept up to date. Strength of grain fittings under review.

Sub-Committee on the Carriage of Dangerous Goods. Has drawn up International Maritime Goods Code, which will be kept up to date.

Sub-Committee on Fire Protection. Deals with fire protection measures for ships, including tankers.

Sub-Committee on Life-Saving Appliances. Deals with questions pertaining to life-saving equipment.

Sub-Committee on Oil Pollution. Keeps the problem of pollution and its prevention under constant review.

Sub-Committee on Radiocommunications. Deals with questions pertaining to radiocommunications from the viewpoint of safety at sea. Responsible for periodic revision of the International Code of Signals.

Sub-Committee on Safety of Navigation. Deals with questions pertaining to safety of navigation, including those relevant to new types of craft.

Sub-Committee on Ship Design and Equipment. Considers primarily the construction and equipment of ships carrying bulk cargoes of dangerous chemical substances other than petroleum and similar inflammable products normally carried in tankers; aims to recommend suitable design criteria, constructional standards and other safety measures.

Sub-Committee on Subdivision and Stability. Examines watertight subdivision of passenger ships, intact stability of passenger and cargo ships, subdivision and damage stability of cargo ships. Has set up a Working Group on Stability of Fishing Vessels.

Sub-Committee on Tonnage Measurement. Aims to produce a universal system of tonnage measurement for ships.

BUDGET

The establishment of IMCO was financed by a loan from the United Nations. Arrangements were made by the first Assembly to place the Organization on a sound financial basis with contributions assessed from member states. The budget for operations during 1966/67 was established at \$1,744,492.

PUBLICATIONS

IMCO—What it is, What it does (English, French, Spanish).

Annual Report (English, French, Russian, Spanish).

Bulletin (English, French).

Numerous specialized publications, including international conventions of which IMCO is depositary

CONVENTIONS

PART I—PURPOSES

ARTICLE 1. (a) to provide machinery for co-operation among governments in the field of governmental regulation and practices relating to technical matters of all kinds affecting shipping engaged in international trade, and to encourage the general adoption of the highest practicable standards in matters concerning maritime safety and efficiency of navigation;

(b) to encourage the removal of discriminatory action and unnecessary restrictions by governments affecting shipping engaged in international trade so as to promote the availability of shipping services to the commerce of the world without discrimination; assistance and encouragement given by a government for the development of its national shipping and for purposes of security does not in itself constitute discrimination, provided that such assistance and encouragement is not based on measures designed to restrict the freedom of shipping of all flags to take part in international trade;

(c) to provide for the consideration by the Organization of matters concerning unfair restrictive practices by shipping concerns in accordance with Part II;

(d) to provide for the consideration by the Organization of any matters concerning shipping that may be referred to it by any organ or Specialized Agency of the United Nations;

(e) to provide for the exchange of information among governments on matters under consideration by the Organization.

PART II—FUNCTIONS

ARTICLE 2. The functions of the Organization shall be consultative and advisory.

ARTICLES 3 and 4. Description of functions.

PART III—MEMBERSHIP

ARTICLE 5. Membership in the Organization shall be open to all states.

ARTICLES 6–11. Conditions of membership.

THE UNITED NATIONS—(SPECIALIZED AGENCIES)

PART IV—ORGANS

ARTICLE 12. The Organization shall consist of an Assembly, a Council, a Maritime Safety Committee, and such subsidiary organs as the Organization may at any time consider necessary; and a Secretariat.

PART V—ASSEMBLY

ARTICLE 13. The Assembly shall consist of all the members.

ARTICLES 14–16. Powers and duties of the Assembly.

PART VI—COUNCIL

ARTICLE 17. The Council shall be composed of eighteen members elected by the Assembly.

ARTICLE 18. In electing the members of the Council, the Assembly shall observe the following principles:

- (a) six shall be governments of States with the largest interest in providing international shipping services;
- (b) six shall be governments of other States with the largest interest in international seaborne trade;
- (c) six shall be governments of States not elected under (a) or (b) above, which have special interests in maritime transport or navigation and whose election to the Council will ensure the representation of all major geographic areas of the world.

ARTICLES 19–27. Powers and duties of the Council.

PART VII—MARITIME SAFETY COMMITTEE

ARTICLE 28. The Maritime Safety Committee shall consist of fourteen members elected by the Assembly from the members, governments of those nations having an important interest in maritime safety, of which not less than

eight shall be the largest ship-owning nations, and the remainder shall be elected so as to ensure adequate representation of members, governments of other nations with an important interest in maritime safety, such as nations interested in the supply of large numbers of crews or in the carriage of large numbers of berthed and unberthed passengers, and of major geographical areas.

ARTICLE 29. The Maritime Safety Committee shall have the duty of considering any matter within the scope of the Organization and concerned with aids to navigation, construction and equipment of vessels, manning from a safety standpoint, rules for the prevention of collisions, handling of dangerous cargoes, maritime safety procedures and requirements, hydrographic information, log-books and navigational records, marine casualty investigation, salvage and rescue, and any other matters directly affecting maritime safety.

ARTICLES 30–32. Powers and duties of the Maritime Safety Committee.

PART VIII—SECRETARIAT

ARTICLE 33. The Secretariat shall comprise the Secretary-General, a Secretary of the Maritime Safety Committee and such staff as the Organization may require.

ARTICLES 34–38. Powers and duties of the Secretariat.

PARTS IX–XVII

Budget and Finance	Legal Capacity
Voting	Amendments
Headquarters	Interpretation
Relations with other Bodies	Miscellaneous Provisions
	Entry into Force

INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY—IAEA

Kaerntnerring 11, 1010 Vienna

Telephone: 52 45 25.

Founded in 1957 to enlarge and accelerate the contribution of atomic energy to peace, health and prosperity throughout the world. World membership: 98.

ORGANIZATION

GENERAL CONFERENCE

Consists of representatives of all Member States, and meets once a year to decide questions of the programme, budget, membership and policy. It elects twelve members of the Board, and considers and approves reports for submission to the UN and agreements with the UN and other organizations. It appoints the Director-General.

President (1967): JAN NEUMANN (Czechoslovakia).

BOARD OF GOVERNORS

Meets approximately every third month to supervise the work of the Secretariat. Consists of twenty-five members representing member countries.

Chairman: (1967–68): OSCAR ARMANDO QUIHILLALT (Argentina).

DIRECTOR-GENERAL

Responsible for the execution of policy through five departments: Technical Assistance; Technical Operations; Research and Isotopes; Safeguards and Inspection; Administration.

Director-General: Dr. SIGVARD EKLUND (Sweden).

SCIENTIFIC ADVISORY COMMITTEE

The Committee was set up in 1958 to advise the Board of Governors and the Director-General.

LORD PENNEY (U.K.), Prof. V. I. SPITSYN (U.S.S.R.), Prof. B. GOLDSCHMIDT (France), Prof. LUIS CINTRA DO PRADO (Brazil), Dr. W. B. LEWIS (Canada), Prof. I. I. RABI (U.S.A.), Dr. M. A'M. EL-GEBEILY (U.A.R.), Prof. I. MALEK (Czechoslovakia), Prof. S. MITSUI (Japan), Dr. H. N. SETHNA (India).

ACTIVITIES

Reactors and Nuclear Power. The Agency has sent missions to study possibilities of nuclear power in Turkey and the Republic of Korea; it has completed a pre-investment study on power, including nuclear power, in the Philippines. In the Philippines, Tunisia and Korea, Agency experts advised on reactor safety and siting. Others took part in several water desalination and power missions to Member States.

Safeguards. The Agency has adopted a revised and extended system of safeguards against the diversion to military purposes of materials and equipment supplied. Some 38 Agency safeguards agreements now cover 65 reactors in Member States. The Agency has designated 18 of its officials as inspectors, and they are assisted by other experts as necessary.

Health and Safety and Radiation Protection. A special advisory service has been set up at Agency headquarters to give information and advice on radiation protection and the management of radioactive wastes. Special training courses have been organized in radiation protection and Agency experts have visited Member States.

Exchange of Information. The Agency library contains some 112,500 scientific and technical volumes, and there is a collection of about 600 films dealing with atomic energy. Numerous panels and study groups are held, and an average of twelve major scientific meetings are convened annually. A Nuclear Data Unit has been set up to exchange data on neutron physics through computer centres throughout the world.

Regulatory Activities. IAEA has prepared drafts and model regulations as a basis for international rules and uniform practices for transport of radioactive materials, disposal of radioactive wastes, and safety of research reactors and critical assemblies.

Materials and Services. IAEA makes available the services of experts and visiting professors, provides equipment and training courses and sponsors research fellowships. It also has two mobile radioisotope laboratories. Resident regional advisers have been appointed for the Middle East and Far East. In the Agency Budget for 1968, \$1,876,000 was provided for technical assistance.

Research and Laboratories. The Agency has laboratories at Seibersdorf, Austria (physics, chemistry, agriculture) and Vienna (medical physics, hydrology). They are intended for such activities as standardization of radioactive sources, the establishment and study of international standards for measurement techniques, the calibration of equipment and its adaptation for use in various countries, and measurements and analyses in connection with the Agency's safeguards programme. Standardized samples of

radionuclides for calibration purposes have been despatched to laboratories in member states in increasing variety and numbers. A marine biological research project is being carried out in collaboration with the Principality and the Oceanographic Institute of Monaco.

Training. During 1967, the IAEA has provided some 280 fellowships and 21 visiting professors. It organized eleven international and regional training courses.

Theoretical Physics Centre. At Trieste, the IAEA International Centre for Theoretical Physics completed its third year of operation. The Centre has been established under an agreement with the Government of Italy to foster, through training and research, the advancement of theoretical physics with special regard to the needs of developing countries.

Agriculture. Co-ordinated international programmes are being carried out on the fertilizer uptake by plants, particularly rice and maize; elimination of insect pests through the sterile male techniques; plant breeding and mutations induced by radioisotopes; disease control; irradiation of food products.

Medicine. Work on nuclear medicine is mostly in collaboration with WHO and deals with the diagnostic and research applications of radionuclides, toxicology of radionuclides and physics of radiotherapy. More than 200 hospitals in 40 countries have taken part in an Agency programme for bringing greater uniformity into the measurement of radioiodine uptake by the thyroid gland.

Hydrology. IAEA has established an advisory and experimental service for the use of radioisotopes in connection with the developments of water resources. The Agency has participated in hydrological investigations in Cambodia, Kenya, Rhodesia, Tunisia and Chile, and under sub-contract for the UN Special Fund, in Jordan and Turkey.

BUDGET

The total budget estimate for 1968 amounts to \$12,477,000 of which \$2,000,000 is to be provided by voluntary contributions.

PUBLICATIONS

Proceedings of Conferences, Symposia and Seminars.

IAEA Bulletin.

Atomic Energy Review.

Nuclear Fusion: Journal of Plasma Physics and Thermonuclear Fusion.

Technical Directories.

Safety Series.

Bibliographical Series.

Technical Reports Series.

SUMMARY OF THE STATUTE

(Adopted October 23rd, 1956)

The Agency is authorized:

1. To encourage and assist research on, and development and practical application of, atomic energy for peaceful uses throughout the world; and, if requested to do so, to act as an intermediary for the purposes of securing the performance of services or the supplying of materials, equipment, or facilities by one member of the Agency for another; and to perform any operation or service useful in research on, or development or practical application of, atomic energy for peaceful purposes.

2. To make provision, in accordance with this Statute for materials, services, equipment, and facilities to meet the needs of research on, and development and practical application of, atomic energy for peaceful purposes, including the production of electric power, with due consideration for the needs of the under-developed areas of the world.

3. To foster the exchange of scientific and technical information on peaceful uses of atomic energy.

4. To encourage the exchange and training of scientists and experts in the field of peaceful uses of atomic energy.

5. To establish and administer safeguards designed to ensure that special fissionable and other materials, services, equipment, facilities, and information made available by the Agency or at its request or under its supervision or control are not used in such a way as to further any military purpose; and to apply safeguards, at the request of the parties, to any bilateral or multilateral arrangement or, at the request of a State, to any of that State's activities in the field of atomic energy.

6. To establish or adopt, in consultation and, where appropriate, in collaboration with the competent organs of the United Nations and with the specialized agencies concerned, standards of safety for protection of health and minimization of danger to life and property (including such standards for labour conditions), and to provide for the application of these standards to its own operations as well as to the operations making use of materials, services, equipment, facilities, and information made available by the Agency or at its request or under its control or supervision; and to provide for the application of these standards, at the request of the parties; to operations under any bilateral or multilateral arrangement, or, at the request of a state, to any of that state's activities in the field of atomic energy.

7. To acquire or establish any facilities, plant and equipment useful in carrying out its authorised functions, whenever the facilities, plant, and equipment otherwise available to it in the area concerned are inadequate or available only on terms it deems unsatisfactory.

ORGANIZATION

General Conference. A General Conference consisting of representatives of all members shall meet in regular annual session and in such special sessions as shall be convened. The Conference may discuss any matters within the scope of this statute or relating to the powers and functions of any organs provided for in this Statute, and may make recommendations.

The General Conference shall:

1. Elect members of the Board of Governors.
2. Approve states for membership.
3. Consider the annual report of the Board.
4. Approve reports to be submitted to the United Nations.
5. Approve any agreement or agreements between the Agency and the United Nations and other organizations.
6. Approve rules and limitations regarding the exercise of borrowing powers.
7. Approve amendments to the Statute.
8. Approve the appointment of the Director-General.

Board of Governors. The Board of Governors is chosen by rules laid down in Article VI of the Statute.

The Board shall have authority to carry out the functions of the Agency in accordance with the Statute, subject to its responsibilities to the General Conference. It shall meet at such times as it may determine and may establish such committees as it deems advisable.

The Board shall prepare an annual report and any other reports the Agency is required to make. These shall be submitted to the General Conference.

Staff. The staff of the Agency shall be headed by a Director-General. The Director-General shall be appointed by the Board of Governors with the approval of the General Conference for a term of four years. The Director-General shall be responsible for the appointment, organization, and functioning of the staff. The staff shall include such qualified scientific and technical and other personnel as may be required to fulfil the objectives and functions of the Agency. The Agency shall be guided by the principle that its permanent staff shall be kept to a minimum.

Information and Materials. Each member should make available such information as would, in the judgment of the member, be helpful to the Agency.

Members may make available to the Agency such quantities of special fissionable materials as they deem advisable and on such terms as shall be agreed with the Agency. On request of the Agency a member shall deliver to another member or group of members such quantities of such materials as the Agency may specify. The Agency shall be responsible for storing and protecting materials in its possession. It shall ensure that these materials shall be safeguarded against hazards of the weather, unauthorised removal or diversion, damage or destruction, including sabotage, and forcible seizure. In storing special fissionable materials in its possession, the Agency shall ensure the geographical distribution of these materials in such a way as not to allow concentration of large amounts of such materials in any one country or region of the world.

Projects and Safeguards. Any member or group of members of the Agency desiring to set up any research project for peaceful purposes may request the assistance of the Agency in securing special fissionable and other materials. For the purpose of considering the request, the Agency may send into the territory of the member or group persons qualified to examine the project.

THE UNITED NATIONS—(SPECIALIZED AGENCIES)

With respect to any Agency project the Agency shall have the following rights and responsibilities:

1. To examine the design of specialised equipment and facilities, including nuclear reactors, and to approve it only from the viewpoint of assuring that it will not further any military purpose, that it complies with applicable health and safety standards.
2. To require the maintenance and production of operating records and progress reports.
3. To approve the means to be used for the chemical processing of irradiated materials solely to ensure that this chemical processing will not lend itself to diversion of materials for military purposes and will comply with applicable health and safety standards.
4. To send into the territory inspectors who shall have access at all times to all places and data and relevant persons.

Finance. The Board of Governors shall submit to the

General Conference the annual budget estimates for the expenses of the Agency.

Expenditure shall be classified as:

1. Administrative expenses (including costs of staff and meetings and costs of implementing safeguards).
2. Expenses in connection with any materials, facilities, plant, and equipment acquired or established by the Agency.

The Board shall have the authority to exercise borrowing powers on behalf of the Agency.

Privileges and Immunities. The Agency shall enjoy in the territory of each member such legal capacity and such privileges and immunities as are necessary for the exercise of its functions.

Disputes. Any question or dispute concerning the interpretation or application of this Statute which is not settled by negotiation shall be referred to the International Court of Justice unless the parties concerned agree on another mode of settlement.

INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION—ICAO

International Aviation Building, Montreal, Canada

Founded in 1947 to foster the development of international civil aviation for peaceful purposes. Members: 115.

ORGANIZATION

ASSEMBLY

Composed of representatives of the member nations, and is the organization's legislative body; meets every three years.

COUNCIL

Comprises representatives of twenty-seven nations elected by the Assembly. It is the executive body, and establishes and supervises subsidiary technical committees and makes recommendations to member governments; meets in virtually continuous session; elects the President, appoints the Secretary-General, and administers the finances of the organization.

President of the Council: WALTER BINAGHI (Argentina).

Secretary-General: B. T. TWIGT (Netherlands).

COUNCIL ACTIVITIES

1. Adopts international standards and recommended practices and incorporates them as annexes to the Convention on International Civil Aviation.
2. Acts as arbiter between member states on matters concerning aviation and implementation of the Convention.
3. Investigates any situation which prevents avoidable obstacles to development of international air navigation.
4. Takes whatever steps are necessary to maintain safety and regularity of operation of international air transport.

REGIONAL OFFICES

Europe: 3 bis, Villa Emile Bergerat, Neuilly-sur-Seine, France.

Far East and Pacific: P.O. Box 614, Bangkok, Thailand.

Middle East and Eastern African: 16 Hassan Sabri Zamelek, Cairo, U.A.R.

North American and Caribbean: 540 Ave. Chapultepec, Mexico, D.F.

South America: Apartado 4127, Lima, Peru.

Africa: P.O. Box 2356, Dakar, Senegal.

ICAO BUDGET

(\$—1968)

Meetings	218,150
Secretariat	5,932,016
General Services	818,831
Equipment	72,950
Others	54,370
TOTAL	7,096,317
Miscellaneous Income	1,581,317
NET TOTAL	5,515,000

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION—ILO

154 Rue de Lausanne, CH-1211 Geneva 22, Switzerland

Founded in 1919 to deal with social and labour problems. In 1946 ILO became UN's first Specialized Agency.
Members: 118.

ORGANIZATION

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE

President (1967): GETAHOUN TESEMMA (Ethiopia).

Vice-Presidents (1967): LEON-ELI TROCLET (Belgium),
A. P. OSTBERG (Norway), ABID ALI (India).

The supreme deliberative body of ILO. Normally meets annually at Geneva. Attended by more than 1,000 delegates, advisers and observers. National delegations are composed of two government delegates, one employers' delegate and one workers' delegate. Non-governmental delegates can speak and vote independently of the views of their government. Conference elects the Governing Body and adopts the Budget and International Labour Conventions and Recommendations.

The President and Vice-Presidents hold office for the term of the Conference only.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE

Director-General: DAVID A. MORSE (U.S.A.).

Principal Deputy Director-General: C. W. JENKS (United Kingdom).

Deputy Director-General: A. M. AMMAR (U.A.R.).

Assistant Directors-General: W. YALDEN-THOMPSON (Canada), F. BLANCHARD (France), H. A. MAJID (Pakistan).

Treasurer-Comptroller: E. J. RICHES (New Zealand).

The International Labour Office is the Organisation's Secretariat and publishing house. Employs over 2,000 officials of more than 100 nationalities.

GOVERNING BODY

Chairman (1967-68): ROBERTO AGO (Italy).

Employers' Vice-Chairman (1967-68): PIERRE WALINE (France).

Workers' Vice-Chairman (1967-68): JEAN MÖRI (Switzerland).

ILO's executive council. Normally meets three or four times a year at Geneva to decide policy and programmes. Composed of 24 government members, 12 employers' members and 12 workers' members. Ten of the government members represent "states of chief industrial importance"—Canada, Republic of China (Taiwan), France, German Federal Republic, India, Italy, Japan, U.S.S.R., United Kingdom, United States. The remaining 14 are elected from other countries every three years. Employers' and workers' members are elected as individuals, not as national candidates.

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR LABOUR STUDIES

Established by ILO in March 1960. The Institute is an advanced educational and research institution in social and labour policy, and brings together international experts representing employers, management, workers and government interests. Activities include international and regional study courses, and are financed by grants and an Endowment Fund to which governments and other bodies contribute.

Director: R. W. Cox.

INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR ADVANCED TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING

Established by ILO in Turin, Italy, the Centre became operational in October 1965. It provides advanced technical and vocational training, in a modern industrial setting, to persons who are considered suitable for more advanced training than they can obtain in their own countries or regions. The ultimate annual intake of trainees will be 2,000. The ILO Director-General is Chairman of the Board. The Centre is financed by voluntary contributions, from governments, inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations, and other bodies.

Director: PHILIPPE BLAMONT.

ACTIVITIES

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR STANDARDS

One of ILO's primary functions is to build a code of international law and practice. International Labour Standards are set by the International Labour Conference in the form of Conventions and Recommendations. 128 Conventions and 131 Recommendations have been adopted. These form the International Labour Code. By October 1967, the total of ratifications was over 3,300.

Countries are not bound to ratify Conventions but they are obliged to bring Conventions to the notice of their legislative authorities. A country ratifying a Convention has to report periodically to ILO on its implementation. Countries must also report with respect to unratified Conventions and Recommendations.

Of Conventions dealing with basic human rights, three are designed to ensure freedom of association, two are directed against forced labour, and two are intended to eliminate discrimination.

TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION

ILO technical co-operation has expanded greatly in recent years and now covers the following main fields: manpower organization, productivity and management development, co-operation, small-scale industries and handicrafts, social security, labour conditions and administration.

Technical co-operation is given under two main programmes: the United Nations Development Programme (Technical Assistance and Special Fund sectors) and the ILO regular budget. By the end of 1967, 92 Special Fund projects had been assigned to the ILO, of which field work had been completed on 16 and 65 were in operation.

Distribution of expenditure for all operational programmes (1966): Africa, 39.0 per cent; Asia, 20.8 per cent; Latin America, 18.8 per cent; Near and Middle East, 11.5 per cent; Europe, 5.1 per cent; Inter-regional projects, 4.8 per cent.

Technical assistance programmes by source of financing (1966): regular budget, \$1,900,000; UNDP Technical Assistance Sector, \$6,300,000; UNDP Special Fund Sector, \$6,500,000; funds-in-trust, \$2,100,000

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE

The 51st Session of the International Labour Conference was held in June 1967 and was attended by more than 1,200 delegates, technical advisers and observers from 109 countries, including 40 ministers of labour.

During the Conference, six new international instruments were adopted. They include a Recommendation on the examination of grievances within the undertaking with a view to their solution and a Recommendation on communications between management and workers within the undertaking, a Convention and a Recommendation on the maximum permissible weight to be carried by one worker,

and a Convention and a Recommendation concerning old-age, invalidity and survivors' pensions. In addition, the Conference adopted a series of conclusions on the improvement of conditions of work of tenants, share-croppers and similar categories of agricultural workers, which will serve as the basis of a draft recommendation to be submitted to the 52nd Session of the Conference.

The Conference debated a report submitted by the Director-General on the theme of the contribution that non-manual workers make to social and economic advance in both developed and developing countries.

REGULAR BUDGET, 1968

INCOME	U.S. \$
Contributions from Member States	24,836,091
Receipts from UNDP/Technical Assistance Special Account	845,389
TOTAL	25,681,480

EXPENDITURE	U.S. \$
Ordinary Budget	24,861,413
Unforeseen Expenditure	130,000
Working Capital Fund	690,067
TOTAL	25,681,480

PUBLICATIONS

International Labour Review (monthly).
Legislative Series (every two months).
Year Book of Labour Statistics.
Labour and Automation (irregular).
Workers' Education Manuals (irregular).
Bulletin of Labour Statistics (quarterly).
Studies and Reports on economic and social subjects.
ILO Information (quarterly bulletin).

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION—ITU

Place des Nations, Geneva, Switzerland

ITU succeeded, in 1934, the International Telegraph Union (founded 1865). It has three main purposes: to encourage world co-operation in the use of tele-communication, to promote the development of technical facilities and their efficient operation, and to harmonize the actions of nations in the attainment of these common ends.

Members: 133.

ORGANIZATION

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

The supreme organ of ITU; meets about every five years. Each member has one vote at the Conference, whose main tasks are to approve budget policy and accounts, to negotiate with other international organizations, and generally direct policy. Last Conference: Montreux, September 1965. Next Conference, Geneva 1971.

WORLD ADMINISTRATIVE CONFERENCES

The Administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conference: revises telegraph and telephone regulations.

World Administrative Radio Conference: revises radio regulations, elects the members of the International Frequency Board, and reviews its activities.

World Administrative Conferences meet at irregular intervals according to technical needs, and there may also be regional Administrative Conferences held *ad hoc*.

ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL

The Administrative Council meets annually in Geneva; the 22nd session was held in May 1967. The Council is composed of 29 members elected by the Plenipotentiary Conference.

The Council helps the implementation of the Convention's provisions, and executes the decisions of the Plenipotentiary Conference and, where appropriate, the decisions of the conferences and meetings of the Union. It conducts relations with other international organizations, and approves the annual budget.

GENERAL SECRETARIAT

Secretary-General: MOHAMED MILI (Tunisia) (a.i.).

Deputy Secretary-General: (vacant).

Director of External Affairs: CLIFFORD STEAD (United Kingdom) (a.i.).

Chief, Department of Common Services: RUSSELL COOK (U.S.A.).

The Secretary-General is elected by the Plenipotentiary Conference, and is responsible to it for the General Secretariat's work, and for the Union's administrative and financial services. The General Secretariat's staff totals 199; the working languages are French, English and Spanish.

INTERNATIONAL FREQUENCY REGISTRATION BOARD (IFRB)

Chairman: FIORAVANTI DELLAMULA (Argentina); 5 mems.; number of staff 128; Budget (1967) Swiss francs 4,045,400

IFRB records assignments of radio frequencies and provides technical advice to enable members of the Union to operate as many radio channels as possible in overcrowded parts of the radio spectrum. It also investigates cases of harmful interference and makes recommendations for their solution.

INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE (CCITT)

Director: JEAN ROUVIÈRE (France); number of staff 29; Budget (1967) Swiss francs 1,163,600.

CCITT is currently organizing sixteen study groups and two special study groups covering transmission problems, operation and tariffs, radio relay links, maintenance, electromagnetic dangers, protection of equipment, definitions, vocabulary and symbols, apparatus, local connecting lines, facsimile- and photo-telegraphy, quality of transmission, specifications, telegraph and telex switching, telephone signalling and switching and planning the development of an international network. It has its own telephony laboratory.

INTERNATIONAL RADIO CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE (CCIR)

Director: JACK W. HERBSTREIT (U.S.A.); number of staff 23; Budget (1967) Swiss francs 912,100.

CCIR is currently organizing fourteen study groups covering transmitters, receivers, fixed service systems, ground-wave propagation, tropospheric propagation, ionospheric propagation, standard frequencies and time signals, international monitoring, radio relay systems, broadcasting, television, tropical broadcasting, mobile services, vocabulary, and space communications, on which a conference was held in 1963. The television study group is working on the following matters: television recording, television standards for both black and white and colour transmission, ratio of the wanted to unwanted signal in television, reduction of band width, conversion of a television signal from one standard to another, estimates of the quality of television pictures, etc.

HISTORY OF ITU

The General Assembly of the United Nations acknowledged ITU as the specialized agency in the field of telecommunication on November 15th, 1947. ITU is the oldest of the specialized agencies. Its origin dates back to May 1865, when the International Telegraph Union was founded in Paris by the signing of the International Telegraph Convention. The Paris Convention was revised in Vienna in 1868, in Rome in 1872 and in St. Petersburg in 1875. At Vienna it was decided to create a permanent international bureau, which became the forerunner of the present General Secretariat of ITU. From 1868 to 1948 its headquarters were in Berne.

In 1932 two plenipotentiary conferences were held in Madrid: a Telegraph and Telephone Conference and a Radio-telegraph Conference. The two existing Conventions were amalgamated in a single International Telecommunication Convention, and the countries which signed or acceded to it formed the International Telecommunication Union, replacing the Telegraph Union. Four sets of regulations were annexed to the Convention: Telegraph, Telephone, Radio and the Additional Radio Regulations.

A Plenipotentiary Conference met in Atlantic City in 1947 to revise the Madrid Convention. It introduced radical changes in the organization of the Union: new organs were created; it became a UN specialized agency; and in 1948 its headquarters were transferred from Berne to Geneva.

The Radio Conference, which met in 1947 at the same time as the Plenipotentiary Conference, prepared a new frequency allocation table for the various radio services.

The new procedure provided for an engineering study to be made of each frequency notified to the International Frequency Registration Board. At the Radio Conference held in Geneva in 1959, the radio frequency spectrum was re-apportioned. (Within this, various bands are allocated to the Fixed, Broadcasting, Aeronautical Mobile, Land Mobile, Maritime Mobile, Radionavigation, Radiolocation, Space, Earth-Space, Radio Astronomy, Meteorological Aids, Amateur, Standard Frequency and Time Signal Services). Advances in knowledge, techniques and usage required allocations to be made beyond the previous limit of 10,500 Mc/s; allocations were therefore made up to 40,000 Mc/s. Although the future radio requirements for the new services of space and earth-space and for radio astronomy could not be foreseen, care was taken to ensure that the research in this field would not be hampered by lack of frequency allocation.

A Plenipotentiary Conference was held in Buenos Aires in 1952, in Geneva during 1959 and in Montreux in 1965. Telegraph and Telephone Conferences and Radio Conferences are normally held every five years. The last Telegraph and Telephone Conferences were held in Cairo in 1938, in Paris in 1949 and in Geneva in 1958; Radio Conferences were held in Cairo in 1938, in Atlantic City in 1947, and in Geneva in 1959. In October and November 1963, ITU held a world Space Radiocommunications Conference in Geneva at which over 6,000 megacycles (about 15 per cent of the entire radio frequency spectrum) were allocated for outer space purposes.

BUDGET

1967—Swiss Francs

INCOME			
Contributions to Expenses	.	.	20,998,100
Other Income	.	.	1,357,300
<hr/>			
TOTAL	.	.	22,355,400

EXPENDITURE			
Administrative Council	.	.	446,500
General Secretariat	.	.	5,361,600
IFRB	.	.	4,045,400
CCITT	.	.	1,163,600
CCIR	.	.	912,100
General Services	.	.	7,140,200
ITU Conferences	.	.	3,091,000
Other Expenditure	.	.	195,000
<hr/>			
TOTAL	.	.	22,355,400

CONVENTION AND REGULATIONS

MONTREUX CONVENTION

The International Telecommunications Convention (Montreux, 1965), which replaced the 1959 Geneva Convention and lays down the organization and structure of ITU, came into force on January 1st, 1967. It contains the fundamental provisions which bind the Member and Associate Member Governments of the Union with the object of facilitating relations and co-operation between the peoples by means of efficient telecommunication services. These provisions deal with the composition, functions and structure of the Union, the application of the Convention and Regulations, relations with the United Nations and with International Organizations, and with special rules for radio.

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE REGULATIONS

The Telegraph and Telephone Regulations were adopted during the 1958 Geneva Telegraph and Telephone Conference and are still in force. They deal with problems of telegraph and telephone rates and tariffs among ITU Member countries. These two Regulations lay down the rules to be observed in the international telephone service. Their provisions are applied to both wire and wireless telegraph and telephone communications so far as the Radio Regulations and the Additional Radio Regulations do not provide otherwise.

RADIO REGULATIONS

The Regulations are attached to the Geneva Convention, and bind all Members and Associate Members. They include general rules for the assignment and use of frequencies and—the most important part of the Regulations—a Table of Frequency Allocations between 10 kc/s. and 40 kc/s. to the various radio services: broadcasting, television, radio astronomy, navigation aid, point-to-point service, maritime mobile, amateur, etc. Chapter III deals with the duties of the International Frequency Registration Board. The Regulations governing measures against interference follow. Subsequently, there are the administrative provisions for stations (secrecy, licences, identification, service documents, inspection of mobile stations).

Chapter VI and VII are concerned with personnel and working conditions in the mobile services, and Chapter VIII with radio assistance in life saving. The last two chapters deal with radiotelegrams and radiotelephone calls and miscellaneous stations and services. Partial revision of the Radio Regulations, Geneva 1959, entered into force on January 1st, 1965 for space service and on July 1st, 1967 for the Aeronautical Mobile Services.

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION—UNESCO

7 & 9 place de Fontenoy, Paris 7e, France

Telephone: SUFren 98-70, SUFren 86-00, SOLferino 99-48.

UNESCO was established in 1945. The purpose of the Organization is to contribute to peace and security by promoting collaboration among the nations through education, science, and culture in order to further universal respect for justice, for the rule of law, and for the human rights and fundamental freedoms which are affirmed for the peoples of the world, without distinction of race, sex, language, or religion, by the Charter of the United Nations.

Members: 122.

ORGANIZATION

GENERAL CONFERENCE

Meets in ordinary session once in two years and is composed of representatives of the member states. Fourteenth Session: Oct.–Nov. 1966, Paris.

President: BEDRETTIN TUNCEL (Turkey).

EXECUTIVE BOARD

Consists of 30 members elected for a four-year term. Prepares the programme to be submitted to the Conference and supervises its execution. Meets twice or sometimes three times a year.

Chairman: ATILIO DELL'ORO MAINI (Argentina).

THE UNITED NATIONS—(SPECIALIZED AGENCIES)

SECRETARIAT

Director-General: RENÉ MAHEU (France).

Deputy Director-General: Dr. MALCOLM S. ADISESHIAH (India).

Assistant Directors-General: JOHN E. FOBES (U.S.A.), Prof. ALEXEY N. MATVEYEV (U.S.S.R.), TOR GJESDAL (Norway), MAHDI ELMANDJRA (Morocco), CARLOS OCTAVIO FLEXA RIBEIRO (Brazil), HANNA SABA (U.A.R.).

The Director-General has an international staff of 3,110 civil servants.

CO-OPERATING BODIES

National Commissions and Co-operating Bodies have been set up in most member states. These help to integrate work within the member states and the work of UNESCO.

REGIONAL OFFICES

New York Office: Room 2201, UN Building, 42nd St. at First Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017, U.S.A.

Regional Office for Latin America: Centro Regional de la UNESCO en el Hemisferio Occidental, Calzada 551, Apartado 4158, Havana, Cuba.

UNESCO SCIENCE AND RESEARCH OFFICES

Regional Centre for Science and Technology for Latin America: 1320 Bulevar Artigas, Apartado de Correos 859, Montevideo, Uruguay.

Regional Centre for Science and Technology for the Arab States: 8 Sh. el Salamlik, Garden City, Cairo, U.A.R.

Regional Centre for Science and Technology for South Asia: No. 1 Ring Rd., N.D.S. Ext. 1, New Delhi 3, India.

Regional Centre for Science and Technology for South-East Asia: Djl. Imam Bondjol 30, Tromol Pos 273/DKT, Djakarta, Indonesia.

Regional Centre for Science and Technology for Africa: P.O.B. 30592, Nairobi, Kenya.

UNESCO EDUCATION OFFICES

Regional Office for Education: Avenida Providencia 871, Casilla 179-D, Santiago, Chile.

Regional Office for Education in Asia: P.O.B. 1425, Sanam Sua Pa, Bangkok, Thailand.

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR EDUCATIONAL PLANNING—IIEP

7 rue Eugène Delacroix, Paris 16e

Established by UNESCO in 1963 to serve as a world centre for advanced training and research in educational planning. Its purpose is to help all member states of UNESCO in their social and economic development efforts, by enlarging the fund of knowledge about educational planning and the supply of competent experts in this field.

Legally and administratively a part of UNESCO, the

Institute enjoys intellectual autonomy, and its policies and programme are controlled by its own Governing Board, under special statutes voted by the General Conference of UNESCO.

Chairman of Governing Board: Sir SYDNEY CAINE.

Director: PHILIP H. COOMBS.

Publications include *Progress Report* 1963-1967 and over 50 titles in English, French and Spanish.

PRIMARY TASKS

1. To eliminate illiteracy and encourage universal free and compulsory education.

2. To obtain for each person an education conforming to his aptitudes and to the needs of society, including technological training and higher education.

3. To promote, through education, respect for Human Rights throughout all nations.

4. To overcome the obstacles to the free flow of persons, ideas, and knowledge between the countries of the world.

5. To promote the progress and utilisation of science for the benefit of all mankind.

6. To focus the social sciences on the study of particular social questions for the benefit both of the general public and of governments.

7. To assure the preservation of the world's inheritance of books, works of art and monuments of history and science, to make this cultural heritage known and available to all, and to promote mutual appreciation of differing cultural values.

8. To advance through the media of mass communication the causes of truth, freedom, and peace.

9. To bring about better understanding among the peoples of the world and to convince them of the necessity of co-operating loyally with one another in the framework of the United Nations.

10. To provide clearing-house and exchange service in all its fields of action, together with technical aid to nations and peoples in emergencies.

REGULAR PROGRAMME

Development of International Co-operation. Promotion of co-operation in natural science, social sciences, education and mass communication. Organisation of seminars, discussions and conferences.

Improving Documentation. Collection, analysis and diffusion of information, including statistics. Promotion of national Documentation Centres.

School Education. Extension of free and compulsory education, improvement of school curricula, education for international understanding, vocational and technical education, higher education, and educational planning.

Education Outside School. Fundamental education (community development), adult education and youth work.

Aid to Scientific Research and Development. Creation of international bodies and promotion of research in a wide variety of natural sciences, with particular reference to their application to development.

Applied Social Sciences. Use of social sciences to study and solve great contemporary social problems such as human rights, racial prejudice and social questions in the developing countries.

Preservation of the Cultural Heritage of Mankind. Conservation and protection of books, works of art and historical and scientific monuments.

Mutual Appreciation of Cultural Values. Encouragement of a better knowledge of the cultures of different peoples to further real understanding.

Free Flow of Information. Sponsorship of international agreements, reduction of postal, transport and other obstacles, expansion and improvements of communications.

International Training of Specialists. Awards for fellowships abroad, organisation of special courses, improvement of planning and administration of international training programmes.

Human Rights. Application of the UN Declaration of Human Rights.

OTHER PROGRAMMES

United Nations Development Programme—UNDP

Technical Assistance: aid to the developing countries by sending experts, equipment and supplies and by granting fellowships.

Special Fund: teacher training, training of technicians and applied scientific research.

Participation Programme. Development assistance in fields not covered by EPTA, such as social sciences, cultural activities.

Other International Accounts. Co-operation with other international aid and educational programmes, notably with IDA.

REGULAR BUDGET

(estimate 1967-68—U.S. \$)

<i>Programmes:</i>					
Education	.	.	.	.	14,034,984
Natural Sciences	.	.	.	.	9,051,281
Social Sciences	.	.	.	.	} 8,307,597
Human Sciences	.	.	.	.
Culture	.	.	.	.	} 9,449,364
Communication	.	.	.	.
International Norms, Relations and Programmes	.	.	.	.	1,691,915
General Conference	.	.	.	.	1,217,399
Executive Board	.	.	.	.	986,660
Administration	.	.	.	.	7,766,932
Common Services	.	.	.	.	4,948,747
Capital Expenditure	.	.	.	.	4,051,261
TOTAL	.	.	.	.	61,506,140

Assistance from UNDP: \$57,014,165.

Grand Total: \$118,520,305.

THE UNITED NATIONS—(SPECIALIZED AGENCIES)

CONSTITUTION

London, November 16th, 1945

The Governments of the States parties to this Constitution on behalf of their peoples declare:

That since wars begin in the minds of men, it is in the minds of men that the defences of peace must be constructed;

That ignorance of each other's ways and lives has been a common cause, throughout the history of mankind, of that suspicion and mistrust between the peoples of the world through which their differences have all too often broken into war;

That the great and terrible war which has now ended was a war made possible by the denial of the democratic principles of the dignity, equality, and mutual respect of men, and by the propagation, in their place, through ignorance and prejudice, of the doctrine of the inequality of men and races;

That the wide diffusion of culture, and the education of humanity for justice and liberty and peace are indispensable to the dignity of man and constitute a sacred duty which all the nations must fulfil in a spirit of mutual assistance and concern;

That a peace based exclusively upon the political and economic arrangements of governments would not be a peace which could secure the unanimous, lasting, and sincere support of the peoples of the world, and that the peace must therefore be founded, if it is not to fail, upon the intellectual and moral solidarity of mankind.

For these reasons, the States parties to this Constitution, believing in full and equal opportunities for education for all, in the unrestricted pursuit of objective truth, and in

the free exchange of ideas and knowledge, are agreed and determined to develop and to increase the means of communication between their peoples and to employ these means for the purposes of mutual understanding and a truer and more perfect knowledge of each other's lives.

In consequence whereof they do hereby create the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization for the purpose of advancing, through the educational and scientific and cultural relations of the peoples of the world, the objectives of international peace and of the common welfare of mankind for which the United Nations Organization was established and which its Charter proclaims.

ARTICLE I. Purposes and functions.

ARTICLE II. Membership.

ARTICLES III-VI. General Conference, Executive Board, and Secretariat.

ARTICLE VII. National co-operating bodies.

ARTICLE VIII. Reports by member states.

ARTICLE IX. Budget.

ARTICLE X. Relations with the United Nations Organization.

ARTICLE XI. Relations with other specialized international organizations and agencies.

ARTICLES XII-XV. Legal status, Amendments, Interpretation, and Entry into force.

PERIODICALS

UNESCO Courier: monthly illustrated journal devoted to the general activities of UNESCO; English, French, German, Spanish, Russian, Arabic and Japanese.

UNESCO Chronicle: monthly, giving official information, records of meetings, reports, and articles on UNESCO's programme, etc.; English, French, Arabic and Spanish.

Bulletin for Libraries: monthly, containing information of use to libraries, scientific research institutes, etc.; chapters offering publications on exchange and for free distribution as well as lists of publications wanted by libraries; English, French, Spanish and Russian.

Copyright Bulletin: half-yearly review of special studies and documentation on the legislation in different countries, and on UNESCO's work on behalf of the

harmonization of the various copyright laws; trilingual (English-French-Spanish).

Museum: quarterly international review of museographical techniques intended for museum specialists; bilingual (English-French).

Impact of Science on Society: quarterly review of original studies of current events and trends; English and French.

International Social Science Journal: quarterly acquainting social scientists in various countries with work that has been conducted by national and international organizations, as well as individuals, concerned with an objective and scientific approach to the study of international relations in the widest sense; English and French.

UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION—UPU

Berne, Switzerland

Telephone: (031) 44 06 21.

By the Treaty of Berne, 1874, the General Postal Union was founded, beginning operations in July 1875. Three years later its name was changed to the Universal Postal Union. In 1948 UPU became a Specialized Agency of UN. Members: 128.

ORGANIZATION

CONGRESS

The Supreme body of the Union is Congress which meets every five years. Its duties are legislative and consist mainly of revision of the Acts. Fifteen Congresses have been held:

Berne . . . 1874	London . . . 1929
Paris . . . 1878	Cairo . . . 1934
Lisbon . . . 1885	Buenos Aires . . 1939
Vienna . . . 1891	Paris . . . 1947
Washington . . 1897	Brussels . . . 1952
Rome . . . 1906	Ottawa . . . 1957
Madrid . . . 1920	Vienna . . . 1964
Stockholm . . . 1924	

The sixteenth Congress is to be held in Tokyo in 1969.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

Between Congresses, an Executive Council, created by the Paris Congress 1947, meets annually at Berne. It is composed of 27 member countries of the Union elected by Congress on the basis of an equitable geographical distribution. Its role is to ensure continuity of the Union's work

in the interval between Congresses, namely to study the problems submitted to it by Congress.

CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE ON POSTAL STUDIES

At the Ottawa Congress 1957 the Consultative Committee for Postal Studies was established, the aim of which is to make recommendations on technical, operational, and economical questions related to the postal service. All the member countries of the Union are members of this Committee, the work of which is conducted and co-ordinated by a Management Council of 26 members meeting annually.

INTERNATIONAL BUREAU

The day-to-day work of UPU is executed through a permanent organ called the International Bureau stationed at Berne. It serves as an instrument of liaison, information and consultation for the postal administration of the member countries.

Director-General of the International Bureau: Dr. MICHEL RAHI (U.A.R.).

SPECIAL AGREEMENTS

The activities of the international postal service, other than letter mail, are governed by Special Agreements. These are binding only for the countries which have acceded to them. There are eight such Agreements:

1. Agreement concerning Insured Letters and Boxes.
2. Agreement concerning Postal Parcels.
3. Agreement concerning Postal Money Orders and postal Travellers' Cheques.

4. Agreement concerning Transfers to and from Postal Cheque Accounts.

5. Agreement concerning Cash on Delivery items.

6. Agreement concerning the Collection of Bills.

7. Agreement concerning the International Savings Bank Service.

8. Agreement concerning Subscriptions to Newspapers and Periodicals.

BUDGET

The Vienna Congress, 1964, fixed 5,300,000 Swiss francs as the figure for annual expenditure. This sum, and any extraordinary expenses, are borne by members. Members are listed in seven classes setting out the proportion they should pay.

PUBLICATIONS

Union Postale (monthly): published in French, German, English, Arabic, Chinese, Spanish and Russian. Manuals, Reports, Official documents of meetings (in French only).

THE UNITED NATIONS—(SPECIALIZED AGENCIES)

CONSTITUTION AND CONVENTIONS

CONSTITUTION

Drawn up at the Vienna Congress of 1964, the Constitution of the Universal Postal Union came into force on January 1st, 1966. It is the legal basis of the Union, and implementation of its provisions is obligatory for all members. It is a diplomatic instrument which acquires legal force in member countries after ratification.

UNIVERSAL POSTAL CONVENTION

Contains the rules relating to the letter post. Binding on all member countries.

BERNE CONVENTION (1874)

The essential principles of the Union, introduced by the Berne Convention and still appearing in the Constitution and the present Convention are the following:

1. Formation of one single postal territory.
2. Unification of postal charges.
3. Abolition of the sharing of charges between the sender country and the country of destination.
4. Guarantee of freedom of transit.
5. Settlement of disputes by arbitration.
6. Establishment of a central office (secretariat) under the name of the International Bureau paid for by all members.
7. Periodical meeting of Congresses.

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION—WHO

Avenue Appia, 1211 Geneva, Switzerland

Telephone: 34.60.61.

Established in 1948. The purpose of WHO is the attainment by all peoples of the highest possible level of health.
Members: 126 full, 3 associate.

ORGANIZATION

WORLD HEALTH ASSEMBLY

President (1967–68): Dr. V. T. HERAT GUNARATNE (Ceylon).

Delegates from member countries meet in Assembly every year. A programme for world health is carried and a budget approved. The Assembly is the supreme body of WHO; it appoints the Director-General, admits new members and decides the scale of members' contributions to the budget.

EXECUTIVE BOARD

Chairman: Dr. K. N. RAO (India).

Vice-Chairmen: Prof. PAVEL MACUCH (Czechoslovakia),
Dr. PEDRO DANIEL MARTINEZ (Mexico).

The Board is composed of twenty-four health experts designated by, but not representing, their governments. It meets at least twice a year to review the Director-General's programme, which it submits to the Assembly. It also advises the Assembly on any questions referred to it by that body.

SECRETARIAT

Headquarters: Avenue Appia, 1211 Geneva, Switzerland.

Director-General: Dr. M. G. CANDAU (Brazil).

Deputy Director-General: Dr. P. DOROLLE.

Assistant Directors-General: Dr. N. F. IZMEROV, Dr. J. KAREFA-SMART, M. P. SIEGEL, Dr. L. BERNARD, Dr. A. M.-M. PAYNE.

REGIONS

Africa: Dr. A. QUENUM, P.O.B. 6, Brazzaville, Congo.

Americas: Dr. ABRAHAM HORWITZ, Pan-American Sanitary Bureau, 525 23rd St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037, U.S.A.

Eastern Mediterranean: Dr. A. H. TABA, P.O.B. 1517, Alexandria, United Arab Republic.

Europe: Dr. LEO KAPRIO, 8 Scherfigsvej, Copenhagen Ø, Denmark.

South-East Asia: Dr. C. MANI, Indraprastha Estate, Ring Rd., New Delhi 1, India.

Western Pacific: Dr. FRANCISCO J. DY, P.O.B. 2932, Manila, Philippines.

ACTIVITIES IN 1967

WORLD HEALTH DAY

April 7th. The theme of World Health Day in 1967 was "Partners in Health", the partners being the members of the health team—doctors, nurses, sanitary engineers and sanitarians and many other categories of health workers. The scarcity of trained manpower for health services is an urgent problem everywhere, especially in the developing countries, and the 1967 theme was chosen to draw attention to world-wide needs.

WORLD HEALTH ASSEMBLY

The World Health Assembly met in Geneva in May 1967 and adopted a budget of \$56,123,000 to finance the work of WHO in 1968. This amount represents an increase of 7.77 per cent over the revised figure for 1967. The WHO programme of assistance to governments and its technical services are financed also with the help of voluntary contributions and the United Nations Development Programme. Many projects are run jointly with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).

Malaria and smallpox. The Assembly called for intensified drives towards the eradication of malaria and smallpox. The progress in malaria eradication that has been achieved is considered to be a major advance in public health, although there have been delays and difficulties in a number of countries, many of them in Africa. At the end of 1966 malaria eradication had been achieved in areas inhabited by 633 million people. The Assembly voted \$6,846,037 for malaria eradication in 1968.

Smallpox is still a world problem, the Assembly noted. It called for technical, financial and other aid—particularly freeze-dried vaccine, transport and equipment—to bolster smallpox eradication programmes in countries where the disease is endemic. The Assembly set aside \$2,820,439 to continue and intensify the smallpox eradication programme.

Abuse of drugs. The Assembly urged member states to restrict the use of LSD and related hallucogenic substances to scientific and special medical purposes in an effort to check their increasing abuse. It also noted with great concern the growing use of certain sedatives and stimulants not yet under international control and urged member states to place those that are dependence-producing on prescription and take other steps to supervise their use.

Health aspects of population dynamics. The Assembly considered that the development of basic health services

was of fundamental importance in any health programme aimed at solving population problems. It empowered the Director-General to assist national programmes, particularly research projects and the training of the necessary staff. Studies and laboratory research are being carried out on the biological, medical and public health aspects of human reproduction. Consultative services are available to governments on fertility, sterility and fertility regulation.

Health problems of seafarers. WHO is engaged in the establishment of an international scheme to provide medical advice to ships at sea. The possibility of establishing pilot health centres for seafarers was discussed at the Assembly, several countries expressed interest in having such centres on their territories.

Twentieth anniversary of WHO. General proposals for the celebration of WHO's twentieth anniversary in 1968 were approved by the Assembly, which considered that the occasion should be used to make the objectives and work of the Organization better known.

INTERNATIONAL AGENCY FOR
RESEARCH ON CANCER

Lyons, France

Members: Australia, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Israel, Italy, U.S.S.R., United Kingdom, U.S.A.

Director: Prof. H. HIGGINSON.

Established by WHO in 1965 to serve as a means through which participating states can co-operate in stimulating and supporting all phases of cancer research. The Agency is concentrating on the relationship of environment to human cancer in order to lay the foundations for preventive action. Budget (1967): \$1,200,000.

FEDERATION OF WORLD HEALTH
FOUNDATIONS

The first General Assembly of the Federation of World Health Associations was held in Geneva in April 1967. The major function of the Federation, which represents World Health Foundations in the United States of America, the United Kingdom, Canada and Switzerland, is to encourage voluntary support for the improvement of world health, from sources such as business, industry, foundations and the public.

BUDGET, 1968

(estimates in U.S. dollars)

World Health Assembly	.	.	.	413,390
Executive Board and its Committees	.	.	.	194,745
Regional Committees	.	.	.	96,600
Programme Activities	.	.	.	45,808,453
Regional Offices	.	.	.	5,076,904
Expert Committees	.	.	.	262,000
Administrative Services	.	.	.	3,670,908
Other Purposes	.	.	.	600,000
TOTAL	.	.	.	56,123,000

THE UNITED NATIONS—(SPECIALIZED AGENCIES)

PUBLICATIONS

World Health (monthly): WHO illustrated magazine for the general public.

WHO Chronicle (monthly): gives accounts of conferences, meetings of committees and field activities.

Technical Report Series: reports of committees, study groups.

Public Health Papers: contributions to the study of branches of public health.

Monograph Series: about fifty monographs have been published.

Bulletin: WHO scientific papers.

Official Records: give full accounts of the World Health Assembly; meetings of the Executive Board, Annual Report of the Director-General, programme and budget.

Weekly Epidemiological Record: contains notifications of pestilential diseases and other information of interest to quarantine authorities.

Epidemiological and Vital Statistics Report (monthly).

International Digest of Health Legislation.

Regional reports.

39025

CONSTITUTION

CHAPTER I

The objective of the World Health Organization shall be the attainment by all peoples of the highest possible level of health.

CHAPTER II

In order to achieve its objective, the functions of the Organization shall be:

- (a) to act as the directing and co-ordinating authority on international health work;
- (b) to establish and maintain effective collaboration with the United Nations, specialized agencies, governmental health administrations, professional groups and such other organisations as may be deemed appropriate;
- (c) to assist governments, upon request, in strengthening health services;
- (d) to furnish appropriate technical assistance and, in emergencies, necessary aid upon the request or acceptance of governments;
- (e) to provide or assist in providing, upon the request of the United Nations, health services and facilities to special groups, such as the peoples of trust territories;
- (f) to establish and maintain such administrative and technical services as may be required, including epidemiological and statistical services;
- (g) to stimulate and advance work to eradicate epidemic, endemic and other diseases;
- (h) to promote, in co-operation with other specialized agencies where necessary, the prevention of accidental injuries;
- (i) to promote, in co-operation with other specialized agencies where necessary, the improvement of nutrition, housing, sanitation, recreation, economic or working conditions and other aspects of environmental hygiene;
- (j) to promote co-operation among scientific and professional groups which contribute to the advancement of health;
- (k) to propose conventions, agreements and regulations, and make recommendations with respect to international health matters and to perform such duties as may be assigned thereby to the Organization and are consistent with its objective;

- (l) to promote maternal and child health and welfare and to foster the ability to live harmoniously in a changing total environment;
- (m) to foster activities in the field of mental health, especially those affecting the harmony of human relations;
- (n) to promote and conduct research in the field of health;
- (o) to promote improved standards of teaching and training in the health, medical and related professions;
- (p) to study and report on, in co-operation with other specialized agencies where necessary, administrative and social techniques affecting public health and medical care from preventive and curative points of view, including hospital services and social security;
- (q) to provide information, counsel and assistance in the field of health;
- (r) to assist in developing an informed public opinion among all peoples on matters of health;
- (s) to establish and revise as necessary international nomenclatures of diseases, of causes of death and of public health practices;
- (t) to standardize diagnostic procedures as necessary;
- (u) to develop, establish and promote international standards with respect to food, biological, pharmaceutical and similar products;
- (v) generally to take all necessary action to attain the objective of the Organization.

CHAPTER III

Membership in the Organization shall be open to all states.

CHAPTER IV

The work of the Organization shall be carried out by:
The World Health Assembly
The Executive Board
The Secretariat

CHAPTER V

THE WORLD HEALTH ASSEMBLY

The functions of the Health Assembly shall be:

- (a) to determine the policies of the Organization;
- (b) to name the Members entitled to designate a person to serve on the Board;

- (c) to appoint the Director-General;
- (d) to review and approve reports and activities of the Board and of the Director-General and to instruct the Board in regard to matters upon which action, study, investigation or report may be considered desirable;
- (e) to establish such committees as may be considered necessary for the work of the Organization;
- (f) to supervise the financial policies of the Organization and to review and approve the budget;
- (g) to instruct the Board and the Director-General to bring to the attention of Members and of international organizations, governmental or non-governmental, any matter with regard to health which the Health Assembly may consider appropriate;
- (h) to invite any organization, international or national, governmental or non-governmental, which has responsibilities related to those of the Organization, to appoint representatives to participate, without right of vote, in its meetings or in those of the committees and conferences convened under its authority, on conditions prescribed by the Health Assembly; but in the case of national organizations, invitations shall be issued only with the consent of the government concerned;
- (i) to consider recommendations bearing on health made by the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council, the Security Council or Trusteeship Council of the United Nations, and to report to them on the steps taken by the Organization to give effect to such recommendations;
- (j) to report to the Economic and Social Council in accordance with any agreement between the Organization and the United Nations;
- (k) to promote and conduct research in the field of health by the personnel of the Organization, by the establishment of its own institutions or by co-operation with official or non-official institutions of any Member with the consent of its government;
- (l) to establish such other institutions as it may consider desirable;
- (m) to take any other appropriate action to further the objective of the Organization.

The World Health Assembly shall have authority to adopt regulations concerning:

- (a) sanitary and quarantine requirements and other procedures designed to prevent the international spread of disease;
- (b) nomenclatures with respect to diseases, causes of death and public health practices;
- (c) standards with respect to diagnostic procedures for international use;

- (d) standards with respect to the safety, purity, and potency of biological, pharmaceutical and similar products moving in international commerce;
- (e) advertising and labelling of biological, pharmaceutical and similar products moving in international commerce.

CHAPTER VI THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

The Board shall consist of twenty-four persons designated by as many Members.

The Board shall meet at least twice a year and shall determine the place of each meeting.

The Board shall elect its chairman from among its members and shall adopt its own rules of procedure.

The functions of the Board shall be:

- (a) to give effect to the decisions and policies of the Health Assembly;
- (b) to act as the executive organ of the Health Assembly
- (c) to perform any other functions entrusted to it by the Health Assembly;
- (d) to advise the Health Assembly on questions referred to it by that body and on matters assigned to the Organization by conventions, agreements and regulations;
- (e) to submit advice or proposals to the Health Assembly on its own initiative;
- (f) to prepare the agenda of meetings of the Health Assembly;
- (g) to submit to the Health Assembly for consideration and approval a general programme of work covering a specific period;
- (h) to study all questions within its competence;
- (i) to take emergency measures within the functions and financial resources of the Organization to deal with events requiring immediate action. In particular it may authorize the Director-General to take the necessary steps to combat epidemics, to participate in the organization of health relief to victims of a calamity and to undertake studies and research the urgency of which has been drawn to the attention of the Board by any Member or by the Director-General.

CHAPTER VII THE SECRETARIAT CHAPTERS VIII-XI

Committees, Conferences, Headquarters, Regional Arrangements.

CHAPTERS XII-XIX

Budget, Expenses, Voting, Reports, Legal Capacity, Privileges and Immunities, Relations with other Organizations, Amendments, Interpretation and Entry into Force.

WORLD METEOROLOGICAL ORGANIZATION—WMO

41 ave. Giuseppe Motta, Geneva, Switzerland

Telephone: 34 64 00.

WMO began its activities in 1951. It aims to standardise, co-ordinate and improve the services rendered by meteorology throughout the world. Members: 119 States, 12 Territories.

AIMS AND HISTORY

AIMS

1. To facilitate international co-operation in the establishment of networks of stations and centres to provide meteorological services and observations.
2. To promote the establishment and maintenance of systems for the rapid exchange of weather information.
3. To promote standardization of meteorological observations and ensure the uniform publication of observations and statistics.
4. To further the application of meteorology to aviation, shipping, water problems, agriculture and other human activities.
5. To encourage research and training in meteorology.

HISTORY

In 1878, the International Meteorological Organization, composed of directors of national meteorological services, was created at a conference at Utrecht. In 1947, at Washington, it was decided to establish a new organization founded on an agreement between governments. The Convention of the new World Meteorological Organization was ratified by a large number of countries, and began activities in 1951. It was recognized as a Specialized Agency when the General Assembly, in December 1951, approved an agreement between WMO and the United Nations. Membership is open to any country with a meteorological service which ratifies the Convention, or to whom the Convention is applied.

ORGANIZATION

WORLD METEOROLOGICAL CONGRESS

Supreme organ of WMO; convened every four years; all members are represented on it; adopts regulations, approves policy, programme and budget. Next meeting: Geneva, 1971.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Composed of twenty-four members, including the President, three Vice-Presidents and the Presidents of the six Regional Associations; meets at least yearly to prepare studies and recommendations for the Congress; supervises the implementation of Congress resolutions and regulations; informs members on technical matters and offers advice.

President: Dr. A. NYBERG (Sweden).

Vice-Presidents: W. J. GIBBS (Australia), E. K. FEDOROV (U.S.S.R.), N. A. AKINGBEHIN (Nigeria).

SECRETARIAT

Secretary-General: D. A. DAVIES (United Kingdom).

Deputy Secretary General: J. R. RIVET (France).

The Secretariat serves as the administrative, documentary and information centre of the Organization; undertakes special technical studies; prepares and distributes the approved publications; organizes meetings of WMO constituent bodies; generally acts as a link between the meteorological services of the world, and provides information for the general public.

REGIONAL ASSOCIATIONS

Members are grouped in six regional associations, whose task is to co-ordinate meteorological activity within their regions and to examine, from a regional point of view, questions referred to them by the Executive Committee. Sessions are held at least once every four years.

Africa . . . *President:* M. SECK (acting) (Senegal).

Asia . . . *President:* M. H. GANJI (Iran).

South America A. GARCIA (Ecuador).

North and Central America *President:* J. R. H. NOBLE (Canada).

South-West Pacific . . . *President:* K. RAJENDRAM (acting) (Singapore).

Europe . . . *President:* M. PEROVIĆ (Yugoslavia).

WMO ACTIVITIES

TECHNICAL COMMISSIONS

Agricultural Meteorology. President: L. P. SMITH (United Kingdom). Is responsible for promoting meteorological development relating to agricultural meteorology and for providing advice on such questions as the combating of the effects of unfavourable weather and climate, pests and diseases on agriculture, the protection of agricultural produce in storage or in transit and the use of weather forecasts and warnings for agricultural purposes.

Maritime Meteorology. President: K. T. McLEOD (Canada). Is responsible for organizing meteorological networks of observations from ships at sea; elaborating a system of radio weather bulletins for the needs of shipping and fishermen; studying the meteorological aspects of ocean waves and sea ice; promoting research in maritime meteorology.

Aeronautical Meteorology. President: N. A. LIEURANCE (U.S.A.). Works in close collaboration with ICAO on developing and standardizing procedures and techniques for making observations from aircraft in flight and for issuing special weather forecasts for aircraft.

Hydrometeorology. President: M. KOHLER (U.S.A.). Is responsible for keeping abreast of and promoting developments in hydrology related to meteorology, and also for development, improvement, promotion and international standardization of methods, procedures, techniques and terminology for (i) studies of the water balance and of the

global hydrologic cycle and (ii) hydrometeorological aspects of design of systems for water management and control.

Synoptic Meteorology. President: S. N. SEN (India). Formulates criteria for world-wide distribution of meteorological stations; determines types and times of observations from these stations; organizes proper dissemination and exchange of weather data, forecasts and warnings; studies methods and techniques on weather analysis and forecasting, including forecasting for extended periods.

Atmospheric Sciences. President: J. F. GABITES (New Zealand). Deals with questions relating to research in the physics and dynamics of the atmosphere; is studying problems of artificial precipitation, forecasting by numerical methods, long-range methods, long-range weather forecasting, and other problems.

Climatology. President: C. C. BOUGHNER (Canada). Deals with methods of recording, computing and disseminating climatological data and the application of these data to weather forecasting and to the comfort and activities of man.

Instruments and Methods of Observation. President: V. D. ROCKNEY (acting) (U.S.A.). Is responsible for all questions relating to meteorological instruments and their performance; promotes international comparison and standardization of such instruments; makes recommendations relating to standard international methods of observation.

OTHER ACTIVITIES

International Exchange of Weather Reports. (a) *Networks of meteorological stations:* WMO is responsible for co-ordinating the development of networks of stations, with specified observational programmes, to permit members to fulfil their responsibilities in the application of meteorology. At regular intervals observers at weather stations throughout the world make meteorological observations at exactly the same time. The methods and practices followed are based on internationally agreed decisions and are practically uniform everywhere. Every day about 8,000 land stations, 3,000 transport and reconnaissance aircraft and 4,000 ships make 100,000 observations for the surface of the earth and 10,000 observations relating to the upper-air. These figures are increasing from year to year as new stations are brought into service. WMO has adopted the international rules governing this work. Lists of weather stations, code manuals and transmission schedules are issued by WMO and kept up to date by a regular and frequent service of supplements. They are used by meteorological services, airlines, ships, fishing vessels and whalers. (b) *Meteorological telecommunications:* The arrangements for the collection and transmission of the weather reports referred to above are also subject to international regulations laid down by WMO. These regulations control the contents of the broadcasts and the hours and mode of transmission.

Investigation of the Atmosphere by Artificial Satellites. The successful launching of artificial satellites has opened

new possibilities of obtaining information on the structure and processes of the atmosphere. WMO has prepared five reports on the advancement of atmospheric sciences and their application in the light of developments in outer space. Technical Notes on "Reduction and use of data obtained by TIROS Meteorological Satellites" and "The use of satellite pictures in weather analysis and forecasting" have been issued.

World Weather Watch and Voluntary Assistance Programme. The Fifth World Meteorological Congress (Geneva, April 1967) approved plans drawn up by the Secretary-General of the Organization for the implementation of a World Weather Watch based on meteorological satellites and a system of world and regional centres. This includes plans for filling the main gaps in the existing world network of meteorological observation stations. The first four-year phase of the World Weather Watch calls for approximately 40 new stations for upper-air observations and the implementation of a full observing programme at 95 existing stations; average spacing will be global data and telecommunications systems, co-ordinated by three world centres, Melbourne, Moscow and Washington, and research, education and training programmes. The World Weather Watch plan will be implemented through the application of the basic principle that each country will provide facilities and services which fall within its territory. However, those developing countries which are unable to do this will be assisted, as far as

THE UNITED NATIONS—(SPECIALIZED AGENCIES)

possible, through the United Nations Development Programme and through bilateral agreements. A third means of assistance will be the Voluntary Assistance Programme which will be made up of contributions in financial form or in the form of equipment or services offered by members of WMO. In the case of regions outside the territories of individual countries (i.e. outer space, ocean areas and Antarctica) implementation will be based on the principle of voluntary participation of countries by providing facilities and services from their national resources. The Voluntary Assistance Programme will to some extent replace the WMO New Development Fund of \$1.5 million which was established by the Fourth World Meteorological Congress in 1963 to enable significant and prompt assistance to be rendered to members during the period 1965 to 1967.

Technical Co-operation Programmes. In view of the important contributions of meteorological services to economic development and planning (in the fields of water resources, agriculture, aviation, shipping, fishing, etc.) many countries have asked the Organization to assist them in the establishment or development of national meteorological services. WMO participates in the United Nations Development Programme and acts as Executing Agency for projects in a number of countries, financed by the Special Fund component of this programme. Networks of hydrometeorological observing stations are set up, specialized personnel are trained through expert missions, fellowships, training seminars, etc. WMO's allocation from the UNDP for the year 1967 amounted to U.S. \$1,647,000. Total authorized cost of Special Fund Projects for which WMO is the Executing Agency during 1967 amounts to U.S. \$3.8 million. These funds for technical co-operation programmes are not included in the regular budget of the Organization given below.

Water Resources Development and International Hydrological Decade. WMO is continuing its close collaboration with the United Nations and other interested UN organiza-

tions in the field of water resources development and, in particular, is participating in the Priority Programme in Water Resources within the UN Development Decade. Particular activities are: Fostering establishment of networks, standardization of instruments and methods of observation, and training of manpower. WMO recognizes the potential importance of the International Hydrological Decade as a large-scale programme for the development and promotion of the science of hydrology. The Organization will play a major role in this programme of international co-operation.

Arid Zone Research. WMO collaborates with FAO and UNESCO on agroclimatological studies in arid and semi-arid zones by organizing technical conferences and providing financial assistance to enable participants to attend these conferences. General reports on investigations in certain countries in the Near East and in Africa South of the Sahara were published by WMO.

Oceanography. WMO takes an active part in international oceanography research projects, in the establishment of oceanographic fixed stations on the high seas and in the transmission and exchange of oceanographic and meteorological data. A working group has been established on ocean-atmosphere interaction and a booklet on the meteorological aspects of the International Indian Ocean Expedition has been published.

Atmospheric Research. WMO is planning in collaboration with the International Council of Scientific Unions (ICSU) an intensive programme of atmospheric research known as the Global Atmospheric Research Programme (GARP) which may include a twelve-month international observational study and analysis of the global circulation in the troposphere and lower stratosphere. GARP is expected to be carried out in the middle 'seventies and a number of sub-programmes, including a tropical experiment, will be associated with the overall programme.

BUDGET

1968-71

REVENUE	U.S. \$
Contributions	11,807,000
Miscellaneous Income	10,000
TOTAL	11,817,000

EXPENDITURE	U.S. \$
Policy-making Organs	537,489
Executive Management	713,219
Programme of Technical Activities	7,504,769
Regional Activities	643,000
Administrative and Common Services	2,238,523
Other Budgetary Provisions	180,000
TOTAL	11,817,000

PUBLICATIONS

WMO Bulletin: quarterly; f. 1952; reports international meetings and activities in meteorology; contains articles on the various branches of meteorology and on the applications of meteorology.

Basic Documents: published in the four official languages (English, French, Russian and Spanish), contain information on the WMO Convention, General and Technical Regulations.

Final Reports of Meetings of WMO: published in English and French.

Technical Publications: include Technical Notes, Guides and Nomenclatures.

WMO Technical Notes are published in one language only, but contain a summary in all four official languages.

WMO Guides and Nomenclatures are published in English and French.

World Weather Watch Planning Reports are published on the results of surveys and studies carried out on various aspects of World Weather Watch.

CONVENTION

ARTICLE 1. Establishment of WMO.

ARTICLE 2. The purposes of WMO are to facilitate world-wide co-operation in establishing a network of stations for making meteorological observations and to promote the establishment and maintenance of meteorological centres charged with the provision of meteorological services; to promote the establishment of systems for the rapid exchange of weather information; to promote standardization of meteorological observations and publications; to further the application of meteorology to aviation and other human activities; to encourage research and training in meteorology.

ARTICLE 3. Membership. Any state belonging to the International Meteorological Organization in 1947, may become a member by ratifying WMO's Convention; any UN member possessing a meteorological service; any other country on territory possessing a meteorological service, which is approved by two-thirds of existing members.

ARTICLES 4-5. Organization of WMO. The World Meteorological Congress; Executive Committee; Regional Associations; Technical Commissions; Secretariat.

ARTICLE 6. Election of officers.

ARTICLES 7-12. Congress: composition and functions; executive of decisions; sessions, voting; quorum.

ARTICLES 13-17. Executive Committee: composition and functions; sessions; voting; quorum.

ARTICLE 18. Regional Associations: composition and functions; meetings.

ARTICLE 19. Technical Commissions: organization and election of officers.

ARTICLE 20-22. Secretariat: officers and functions.

ARTICLES 23-24. Finances.

ARTICLES 25-26. Relations with UN and other organizations.

ARTICLE 27. Legal status, privileges and immunities.

ARTICLES 28-29. Amendments, interpretations and disputes.

ARTICLES 30-31. Withdrawal and suspension.

ARTICLES 32-34. Ratification and accession.

ARTICLE 35. Entry into force.

OTHER BODIES

UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND—UNICEF

New York City

Established in 1946 to continue the work carried out by UNRRA in assisting mothers and children in war-devastated countries. Since 1950 UNICEF has mainly directed its activities to help children and young people in the developing countries in fields of health, nutrition, social welfare, and preparing for later responsibilities.

ORGANIZATION

EXECUTIVE BOARD

The governing body of UNICEF meets once a year to determine policy and consider applications for aid. Countries receiving aid match UNICEF expenditure on all projects and are responsible for their implementation.

Members: Representatives of 30 Countries.

SECRETARIAT

UNICEF is an integral part of the United Nations and personnel are members of the UN Secretariat.

Executive Director: HENRY R. LABOUISSSE (U.S.A.).

REGIONAL OFFICES

Europe and North Africa: 20 rue Pauline Borghese, Neuilly-sur-Seine, France.

Africa South of the Sahara: 26-28 Marina, 2nd Floor, Lagos, Nigeria.

South Central Asia: 11 Jorbagh, New Delhi, India.

Eastern Mediterranean: Dr. Raji Nasr Building, Beirut, Lebanon.

The Americas: Avenida Providencia 329, Santiago, Chile.

East Asia: 19 Phra Atit Rd., Bangkok, Thailand.

ACTIVITIES

In September 1967, 364 projects in 117 countries were being assisted as follows:

	AFRICA	ASIA	EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN	EUROPE	THE AMERICAS	TOTAL
Countries Aided	40	25	13	5	34	117
<i>Aid Programmes:</i>						
Health Services	38	23	12	1	33	107
Nutrition	35	17	11	5	25	93
Welfare	24	11	8	—	8	51
Education and Vocational Training	27	15	9	1	18	70
Emergency Aid	—	1	1	—	1	3
TOTAL	124	77	41	7	85	324

FINANCE

UNICEF is financed by voluntary contributions from governments and individuals. In 1967 the Executive Board approved allocations totalling over \$50 million for assisting, in co-operation with the appropriate specialized agencies, in developing and implementing projects undertaken by 119 governments. These projects comprise the creation and development of maternal and child health services; the prevention and treatment of specified diseases (T.B., malaria, yaws, trachoma, etc.); improvement of nutrition

amongst under-nourished children and increase in food supplies (such as milk and other protein foods); extension of primary and secondary education and teaching training; development of welfare services; provision of vocational training for employment opportunities. UNICEF's contribution consists largely of the provision of supplies, equipment transport, etc. Nearly one-third of UNICEF aid is devoted to training personnel for implementation of the assisted projects.

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND WORKS AGENCY FOR PALESTINE REFUGEES IN THE NEAR EAST—UNRWA

UNESCO Building, Beirut, Lebanon

Founded in 1950 to provide relief services for Arab refugees living in Palestine before the conflict of 1948, and to assist them to become self-supporting.

REGIONAL OFFICES

Gaza: Gaza, U.A.R.

Iraq: 27/39 Arasa No. 100, Alwiyah, Baghdad.

Jordan: P.O. Box 484, Amman.

Lebanon: Lebanon Field Office, Beirut.

United Arab Republic (Egypt): 8 Dar el Shifa, Garden City, Cairo.

Syrian Arab Republic: 19 Salah Eddin el Ayonoi Street, Aban Rumaneh (Sharkasich), Damascus.

THE REFUGEES

For UNRWA's purposes a *bona fide* Palestine refugee is one whose normal residence was in Palestine for a minimum period of two years preceding the outbreak of the conflict in 1948, and who, as a result of the conflict, has lost his home and means of livelihood. To be eligible for assistance, a refugee must reside in one of the four host countries in which UNRWA operates, and be in need.

DISTRIBUTION OF REFUGEES, MAY 1967 (registered with UNRWA)

	IN CAMPS	NOT IN CAMPS
Gaza Strip	201,828	114,948
Jordan	232,686	490,001
Lebanon	75,316	85,407
Syria	23,160	121,230
TOTAL	532,990	811,586

ORGANIZATION

Commissioner-General: LAURENCE V. MICHELMORE (U.S.).

UNRWA is a temporary, non-political organ of the General Assembly, founded in May 1950, with a mandate currently extending to June 30th, 1969. It employs more than 11,000 persons, mainly refugees. There are field offices in the four host countries and liaison offices in New York, Geneva and Baghdad. The Commissioner-General is aided by an Advisory Commission consisting of representatives of the governments of:

Belgium	Lebanon	U.A.R.
France	Syrian Arab Republic	United Kingdom
Jordan	Turkey	U.S.A.

Chairman of Advisory Commission: ŞAHAP GÜRLER.

ACTIVITIES

Distributes a basic food ration to 860,955 refugees; provides shelter for 530,220 refugees in 54 camps; under the technical guidance of WHO operates or subsidizes 122 health centres, 10 mobile clinics and maintains 1,806 hospital beds; 250,086 children are taught in schools operated under the guidance of UNESCO. The Agency is expanding its vocational training programme with a target of up to 3,500 graduates a year; it operates, or has under

construction, 15 vocational or teacher training centres. The Agency plans to increase the number of university scholarships by 50 each year, to improve primary and secondary education, to continue a modest loan/grant programme for helping refugees become self-supporting and to maintain relief services at present per capita levels. The Agency also runs a welfare programme.

THE UNITED NATIONS—(OTHER BODIES)

THE NEW REFUGEES

As a result of the hostilities which occurred in June 1967 between the Arab countries and Israel, it is estimated that up to 200,000 new refugees arrived in East Jordan. Of this number, it is estimated that 100,000 had previously been registered with UNRWA. In Syria there are over 115,000 newly-displaced persons, including between 16,000 and 17,000 newly-displaced UNRWA refugees. UNRWA is providing all the refugees, whether registered with UNRWA or not, with medical aid and supplementary food rations, and has organized the construction of six tented

camps, costing about \$370,000 each, to house them in East Jordan. The Jordanian Government has built a further three such camps. By mid-August, 73,200 persons were housed in the new camps, 49,200 in those operated by UNRWA.

An agreement between Israel and Jordan through the mediation of the International Red Cross for the repatriation of new refugees began to be implemented in August 1967.

FUTURE AIMS

1. The employment of greater flexibility in the provision of relief, with a view to adjusting the assistance provided more closely to the ascertained current needs of individual refugees and refugee families.
2. The continuation and, if resources permit, appropriate increase of relief provided for refugees in need.
3. The progressive achievement of a substantial revision of the ration rolls with the aim of ensuring that the relief dispensed by the agency is given to those refugees who are in need and withdrawn from those no longer in need or otherwise ineligible for it.
4. The maintenance of the existing level of health service.
5. The exploration with the refugees themselves and, as necessary, with the host Governments concerned, of the possibility of refugee participation in the ad-

ministration of certain of the communal affairs of the camps.

6. The maintenance of existing communal welfare services to the extent that funds permit and with increased participation by voluntary agencies, the refugees themselves and others concerned.
7. The maintenance of the existing pattern of UNRWA services in the field of education and training, in close co-ordination with the education authorities in the host countries.
8. The continued advancement of capable and experienced Palestinian members of the Agency's staff to positions of greater responsibility in the UNRWA service.
9. A continuation of efforts to raise increased contributions from both governmental and non-governmental sources.

REFUGEES BY AGE AND COUNTRY, MAY 1967

	0-1 YEAR	1-15 YEARS	OVER 15 YEARS	TOTAL	NUMBER OF FAMILIES
Gaza	8,984	120,941	186,851	316,776	55,617
Jordan	11,993	255,985	454,709	722,687	128,273
Lebanon	3,481	64,432	92,810	160,723	36,998
Syria	3,794	59,620	80,976	144,390	33,359
TOTAL	28,252	500,978	815,346	1,344,576	254,247

THE UNITED NATIONS—(OTHER BODIES)

FINANCE

UNRWA's financial needs for 1968 are estimated at \$40,150,000; the Agency is dependent upon voluntary contributions from governments and private sources. In recent years about 90 per cent of the total income has been contributed by the United States, the United Kingdom, Canada and France, the remainder being provided by some 40 other governments and from private sources.

Following the 1967 hostilities, a further \$5,680,000 is needed to finance an expanded programme.

EXPENDITURE

(1968 estimates—'000 U.S. dollars)

	NORMAL PROGRAMME	EXPANDED PROGRAMME	TOTAL BUDGET
<i>Relief Services:</i>			
Basic Subsistence	12,480	1,100	13,580
Supplementary Feeding	1,340	220	1,560
Medical Care	3,290	100	3,390
Sanitation	1,030	110	1,140
Shelter	410	1,380	1,790
Special Hardship Assistance	480	1,000	1,480
Transport, Supply and Storage	3,070	200	3,270
Internal Services	1,980	40	2,020
Administration	1,150	—	1,150
TOTAL	25,230	4,150	29,380
<i>Education, Training and Individual Assistance:</i>			
Primary and Secondary Education	11,220	470	11,690
Vocational Training and University Education	3,200	60	3,260
TOTAL	14,420	530	14,950
Allocated Reserves	500	1,000	1,500
GRAND TOTAL	40,150	5,680	45,830

UNRWA-UNESCO SCHOOLS, 1967

Primary and Secondary

	SCHOOLS	TEACHERS*	PUPILS
Gaza	101	1,458	58,072
Jordan	194	1,765	78,687
Lebanon	59	715	24,195
Syria	86	710	26,013
TOTAL	440	4,648	186,967

*1964 figures; (1967 total: 5,112).

THE UNITED NATIONS—(OTHER BODIES)

UNITED NATIONS MILITARY OBSERVER GROUP
FOR INDIA AND PAKISTAN—UNMOGIP

Kashmir

Established 1949 to investigate border violations and incidents along the Kashmir cease-fire line.

ORGANIZATION

As of October 1966, the Group consisted of 52 Military Observers (44 observers and 8 air-crew) from the following countries: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Denmark, Finland, Italy, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, Uruguay. The Observers are stationed on both sides of the cease-fire line. Also attached to the Group are civilian specialists, including signals officers, radio technicians, vehicle mechanics, etc.

Chief Military Observer: Maj.-Gen. LUIS TASSARA GONZALEZ.

UN Representative for India and Pakistan: Dr. FRANK P. GRAHAM.

BUDGET

1967: U.S. \$702,300.

UNITED NATIONS TRUCE SUPERVISION ORGANIZATION—UNTSO

Government House, Jerusalem

Set up to maintain the 1949 Armistice Agreements between Egypt, Lebanon, Jordan and Syria on the one hand, and Israel on the other. In July 1967 shortly after the Israeli-Arab war UN observers were positioned on both sides of the Suez Canal, constituting the cease-fire line between Israel and the U.A.R. The organization was further strengthened in October 1967.

Chief of Staff: Lt.-Gen. ODD BULL (Norway).

Deputy Chief of Staff: Col. F. M. JOHNSON, Jr. (U.S.A.).

The Chief of Staff is *ex officio* Chairman of the four Mixed Armistice Commissions. Claims or complaints are referred to the Commissions.

JORDAN-ISRAEL MIXED ARMISTICE
COMMISSION

Jerusalem

Chairman and Chief of Staff's Representative for Mount Scopus: Lt.-Col. M. C. STANAWAY (New Zealand).

35 Military Observers.

ISRAELI-SYRIAN MIXED ARMISTICE
COMMISSION

Damascus; Quneitra; Tiberias

Chairman: Lt.-Col. R. H. W. BUNWORTH (Ireland).

68 Military Observers.

ISRAELI-LEBANESE MIXED ARMISTICE
COMMISSION

Beirut; Naqoura

Chairman: Lt.-Col. J. ARNAULT (France).

6 Military Observers.

EGYPTIAN-ISRAELI MIXED ARMISTICE
COMMISSION

Gaza, U.A.R.

Chairman: Col. W. A. VAN HEUVEN (Netherlands).

17 Military Observers.

UNTSO Liaison Officer in Cairo: Lt.-Col. C. DI STEFANO (Italy).

SUEZ CANAL SECTOR

Following the cease-fire agreement between Israel and U.A.R. of July 1967, UN Observers were stationed on each side of the Suez Canal, with headquarters at el Qantara and Ismailia. In October 1967, the number of observers was

increased from 43 to 90, and the number of observation posts on each side of the Canal was increased from 9 to 18. The operation was also strengthened by the acquisition of small patrol craft and helicopters.

UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION FOR THE UNIFICATION AND REHABILITATION OF KOREA—UNCURK

Seoul, Republic of Korea

Established 1950 to bring about by peaceful means a unified, independent and democratic Korea.

MEMBERS

Australia
Chile
Netherlands

Pakistan
Philippines

Thailand
Turkey

ORGANIZATION

COMMISSION

Composed of delegates of the member nations. Meets usually about four times a year, but can be convened more frequently if necessary. Reports to the General Assembly annually or more often when the circumstances warrant.

Principal Secretary: ALI NEKUNAM.

COMMITTEE

Consists of the representatives of Australia, the Philippines, Thailand and Turkey. Meets normally once a week, acting on behalf of the Commission between its sessions.

BUDGET

1968 Estimate: U.S. \$245,000

UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES— UNHCR

Palais des Nations, Geneva

Telephone: 34 60 11, 33 10 00, 33 20 00, 33 40 00.

The Office of the High Commissioner was set up in 1950 to provide international protection for refugees and to seek permanent solutions to their problems. In 1962 the mandate of UNHCR was extended until the end of 1968.

ORGANIZATION

HIGH COMMISSIONER

High Commissioner (1966-68): Prince SADRUDDIN AGA KHAN.

Deputy High Commissioner: ALBERT F. BENDER, Jr.

The High Commissioner is elected by the United Nations General Assembly on the nomination of the Secretary-General, and is responsible to the General Assembly and to ECOSOC.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme, established by ECOSOC, gives the High

Commissioner policy directives, and advice at his request in the field of international protection. It meets usually at Geneva twice a year, and special sessions may be called to consider urgent problems. Members: representatives of thirty states.

ADMINISTRATION

Headquarters includes Chef de Cabinet, Secretariat and the following divisions: Legal, Africa and Asia, Americas and Europe, Public Affairs, Administration and Finance. There are 27 Branch Offices, and 12 Correspondents or Special Representatives in some 60 countries throughout the world.

ACTIVITIES

The Office of the High Commissioner concerns itself with those refugees who have been determined on an individual basis to come within its mandate under the Statute, and with those refugees whom it is called upon to assist under the terms of the good offices resolutions adopted by the General Assembly of the UN. Refugees

meeting these conditions are entitled to the protection of the Office of the High Commissioner irrespective of their geographical location. Refugees who are assisted by other United Nations agencies, or who have the same rights or obligations as nationals of their country of residence, are outside the mandate of UNHCR.

THE UNITED NATIONS—(OTHER BODIES)

The main functions of the Office are to provide international protection, to seek permanent solutions to the problems of refugees, including voluntary repatriation, resettlement in other countries and integration into the country of present residence, as well as to provide supplementary aid and emergency relief to refugees as may be necessary. All activities are carried out on a humanitarian and non-political basis.

INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION

The main objective of international protection, which is the primary function of UNHCR, is to help refugees to cease being refugees and in the meantime to safeguard their rights and interests and improve their status. UNHCR pursues these objectives through seeking to facilitate naturalization of refugees, promoting the conclusion of inter-governmental legal instruments in favour of refugees and encouraging governments to adopt legal provisions for their benefit.

The main legal instrument concerning refugees is the 1951 Convention relating to their status, the application of which is supervised by UNHCR. As at December 1966, 51 governments were parties to it. A protocol intended to extend the provisions of the 1951 Convention to new groups of refugees came into force in October, 1967.

Other legal instruments directly or indirectly affecting the refugees include the Convention on the status of stateless persons; the Convention on the reduction of statelessness; the Agreement relating to refugee seamen and the European agreement on the abolition of visas for refugees.

Among legal problems, the Office is called upon to devote special attention to the question of the right of asylum, which is of crucial importance for refugees.

VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION

The Office assists refugees wherever possible to overcome difficulties in the way of their repatriation. In cases where no funds are available for their transportation to their homeland, arrangements for payment of the cost involved may be made by UNHCR under its material assistance programmes.

RESETTLEMENT

From its inception UNHCR has been actively engaged in the promotion of resettlement through emigration, in close co-operation with interested governments, the Inter-governmental Committee for European Migration (ICEM), the United States Refugee Program and voluntary agencies concerned with the resettlement of refugees. The task of UNHCR in this field is to negotiate with governments in an endeavour to obtain suitable resettlement opportunities for those refugees both able-bodied and handicapped who opt for this solution, to encourage governments to liberalize their criteria for the admission of refugees and to draw up special immigration schemes for them wherever possible.

INTEGRATION OF REFUGEES IN THEIR COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE

The object of local integration is to assist refugees to become self-supporting in their country of residence. This is done either by granting refugees loans for establishment in agriculture, or by assisting them through vocational training or in other ways to learn a skill, or to establish

themselves in gainful occupations. One major form of assistance to help refugees leave camps is to provide them with housing.

In addition there are projects for the settlement in institutions of the aged and the sick, rehabilitation projects for handicapped refugees, and counselling projects which are essential for the guidance of refugees in the choice of a solution to their problems.

The new groups of refugees in Africa and some of the refugees in Asia are mainly assisted through local settlement in agriculture. In Africa consolidation of the settlement of refugees is effected through close co-operation between UNHCR and other UN bodies which provide development assistance to the areas concerned.

Emergency relief is provided in the case of new refugee situations when food supplies and medical aid are required on a large scale at short notice. In recent years this has been the case several times in Africa where the World Food Program has provided considerable food supplies for the refugees' subsistence pending their first harvest.

Supplementary aid is provided for the neediest refugees and may take the form of supplementary feeding, medical aid, or clothing.

FINANCE

The UNHCR *material assistance programmes* are financed from voluntary contributions made by governments and also from private sources. The financial targets of the UNHCR Current Programmes for 1965, 1966 and 1967 amount respectively to approximately \$3.5 million, \$4.2 million and \$4.8 million. The target of the 1968 Programme was set at a little over \$4.6 million.

In addition to the programmes there are special projects which are financed from *Special Trust Funds* donated to UNHCR for that purpose, and there is a \$500,000 *Emergency Fund* on which UNHCR can draw to meet emergency situations.

DEVELOPMENTS, 1965-67

The main development over the past three years has been the increasing number of new groups of refugees, particularly in Africa where there are at present over 750,000 refugees, over 200,000 of whom are still receiving UNHCR assistance. Financial implications of this development are reflected in the increase in the financial target of the UNHCR Current Programme. In view of the growing scope of the new problems of refugees, a special fund-raising campaign was organized by the voluntary agencies in October 1966 for the benefit of refugees in Africa and Asia, the proceeds of which have been earmarked by the donors mainly for projects outside the UNHCR programmes.

Further progress has been made in the solution of the problems of "old" European refugees through the implementation of the *Major Aid Programmes*, which should be completed in the near future. The problems of new European refugees are being settled as and when they arise, largely through the resettlement of these refugees in co-operation with ICEM.

The main development in the field of international protection is the drawing up of a special protocol which is at present under consideration by the General Assembly of the UN, to remove the 1951 dateline from the Convention, thus widening its scope.

STATUTE

CHAPTER I

GENERAL PROVISIONS

1. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, acting under the authority of the General Assembly, shall assume the function of providing international protection, under the auspices of the United Nations, to refugees who fall within the scope of the present Statute and of seeking permanent solutions for the problem of refugees by assisting governments and, subject to the approval of the governments concerned, private organisations to facilitate the voluntary repatriation of such refugees, or their assimilation within new national communities.
2. The work of the High Commissioner shall be of an entirely non-political character; it shall be humanitarian and social and shall relate, as a rule, to groups and categories of refugees.
3. The High Commissioner shall follow policy directives given him by the General Assembly or the Economic and Social Council.
4. Provisions for the establishment of an Executive Committee.
5. Provisions for the continuation of the Office.

CHAPTER II

FUNCTIONS OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER

6. The competence of the High Commissioner shall extend to any person who, owing to well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality or political opinion, is outside the country of his nationality and is unable or, owing to such fear or for reasons other than personal convenience, is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country; or who, not having a nationality and being outside the country of his former

habitual residence, is unable or, owing to such fear or for reasons other than personal convenience, is unwilling to return to it.

Any other person who is outside the country of his nationality or, if he has no nationality, the country of his former habitual residence, because he has had well-founded fear of persecution by reason of his race, religion, nationality or political opinion and is unable or, because of such fear, is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of the government of the country of his nationality, or, if he has no nationality, to return to the country of his former habitual residence.

7. Refugees to whom the High Commissioner's competence shall not extend.

8. Means of providing protection for refugees.

9. The High Commissioner shall engage in such additional activities, including repatriation and resettlement, as the General Assembly may determine, within the limits of the resources placed at his disposal.

10. The High Commissioner shall administer any funds, public or private, which he receives for assistance to refugees, and shall distribute them among the private and, as appropriate, public agencies which he deems best qualified to administer such assistance.

11. Presentation of report to the Economic and Social Committee and to the General Assembly.

12. Co-operation with the various specialized agencies.

CHAPTER III

ORGANIZATION AND FINANCE

13. Election of the High Commissioner.
14. Appointment of Deputy High Commissioner and other staff.
- 15-22. Organization and Finance.

WORLD FOOD PROGRAM—WFP

Via delle Terme di Caracalla, Rome, Italy

Established 1963 for a three-year experimental period, and extended 1965, the WFP is a joint UN-FAO effort to provide emergency relief and to stimulate economic and social development through aid in the form of food.

ORGANIZATION

Inter-Governmental Committee: 24 members, 12 elected by ECOSOC and 12 by FAO.

Joint UN-FAO Administrative Unit: carries out the day-to-day activities of the WFP.

Executive Director: A. H. BOERMA (a.i.).

ACTIVITIES

Member governments of the United Nations and FAO make voluntary contributions of commodities, cash, and services (particularly shipping) to WFP, which uses the food for emergency relief for victims of natural and man-made disasters, and for support for economic and social development projects in the developing countries. The food is supplied, for example, as an incentive in development self-help schemes, as part wages in labour-intensive projects of many kinds, particularly in the rural economy, but also in the industrial field, and in school feeding schemes where the emphasis is mainly on enabling the beneficiaries to have a balanced diet. In some cases it is feed for livestock that is supplied, the introduction of modern feeding

practices leading to increased production and thus to an improvement of the people's nutrition. Recipient governments are encouraged to take steps to replace the WFP aid as soon as each project, which may be for anything up to five years, comes to an end.

As at mid-September 1967, 245 development projects had been approved at a food and feed cost of \$161.8 million: 62 in Africa, 56 in Asia, 38 in Latin America and the Caribbean and 89 in the Near East, North Africa and Europe. Of these, 27 were completed and 176 operational. Some \$44 million had been committed for emergency operations.

FINANCE

As at mid-September 1967, the voluntary contributions made available by governments amounted to almost \$262 million—about \$93 million for the experimental period and \$169 million for the period 1966–68. The target set by the United Nations and FAO for 1966–68 was \$275 million, with not less than 33½ per cent in the form of cash and services.

UNITED NATIONS PEACE-KEEPING FORCE IN CYPRUS—UNFICYP

P.O. Box 1642, Nicosia

Established in March 1964 for a three-month period, subsequently extended until March 1968. The purpose of the Force is "in the interests of preserving international peace, to use its best efforts to prevent a recurrence of fighting and, as necessary, to contribute to the maintenance and restoration of law and order and a return to normal conditions".

Commander: Lt.-Gen. A. E. MARTOLA (Finland).

Mediator: (Vacant).

Special Representative of the Secretary-General: BIBIANO F. OSORIO-TAFALL (Mexico).

FINANCE

Estimate (first thirty-nine months, March 1964–June 1967): \$69,105,000.

Estimate (forty-five months, March 1964–December 1967): \$79,905,000.

COMPOSITION OF FORCE

(October 5th, 1967)

	MILITARY	POLICE
Australia	—	50
Austria	53	45
Canada	881	—
Denmark	641	40
Finland	608	—
Ireland	525	—
New Zealand	—	—
Sweden	601	38
United Kingdom	1,127	—
TOTAL	4,436	173

There are 51 civilians attached to UNFICYP. Grand total: 4,660

UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT—UNCTAD

Palais des Nations, Geneva

Telephone: 34 60 11, 33 40 00, 33 20 00, 33 10 00.

Set up as an organ of the United Nations General Assembly by a resolution of December 1964 on the recommendation of the UN Conference on Trade and Development, held March–June 1964. Aims to promote international trade with a view to accelerating economic development.

ORGANIZATION

CONFERENCE

Convened at intervals of about three years. The next session is to be held in New Delhi, February–March 1968. Members: 131.

Secretary-General: Dr. RAÚL PREBISCH (Argentina).

TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT BOARD

Carries out the functions falling within the competence of the Conference when the latter is not in session. Meets normally twice a year. Members: 55 states elected by the Conference having regard to geographical distribution and continuing representation for the principal trading states; 31 members of the Board are developing countries.

President (1967): PAUL R. JOLLES (Switzerland).

COMMITTEES

The work of the Board is implemented by four main committees, which meet at least once a year.

Committee on Commodities: 55 members. *Chairman (1967):* ALEKSANDER WOLYNSKI (Poland).

Permanent Group of Synthetics and Substitutes: 17 members. *Chairman (1967):* R. C. S. KOELMEYER (Ceylon).

Committee on Manufacturers: 45 members. *Chairman (1967):* MICHAEL SAKELLAROPOULOU (Canada).

Permanent Group on Preferences: 34 members. *Chairman (1967):* AKHTAR MAHMOOD (Pakistan).

Committee on Invisibles and Financing Related to Trade: 45 members. *Chairman (1967):* MIRKO MERMOLJA (Yugoslavia).

Committee on Shipping: 45 members. *Chairman (1967):* CARLOS VELANZUELA (Chile).

AIMS

The principal functions of UNCTAD are: to promote international trade, in order to accelerate economic development, particularly trade between countries at different stages of development, between developing countries and between countries with different systems of economic and social organization; to formulate principles and policies on international trade and related problems

of economic development; to make proposals for putting these principles and policies into effect; to review and facilitate the co-ordination of activities of other UN bodies dealing with related problems; to initiate action for the negotiation and adoption of multilateral legal instruments in the field of trade; to harmonize trade and related policies of governments and regional economic groupings.

ACTIVITIES

The 1968 New Delhi Conference has as its objectives: a fresh evaluation of the economic situation and its effect on the implementation of the recommendations of the 1964 Conference, negotiations on certain questions, and a debate on longer-term questions and how to approach them constructively.

The provisional agenda of the Conference provides for consideration of:

1. Trends and problems in world trade and development, including problems of East-West Trade, the impact of regional economic groupings of developed countries, the world food problem, and the question of transfer of technology.
2. Commodity problems and policies, including commodity agreements, operation and financing of buffer stocks, diversification programmes, guidelines for pricing policy, liberalization of trade and problems arising from the competition of synthetics.
3. Expansion and diversification of exports of manufactures and semi-manufactures of developing countries, including the question of preferential or free entry of such exports to the developed countries.

4. Growth, development finance and aid, including terms and conditions of aid, alleviation of external indebtedness, mobilization of internal resources, and supplementary financial measures.
5. Shipping matters such as expansion of merchant marines of developing countries, establishment of shipping consultation machinery, study of conference practices and structure and level of freight rates.
6. Trade expansion and economic integration among developing countries, including action programmes contemplated by developing countries and the international support required for their execution.
7. Special measures in favour of the least developed countries.
8. A general review of the work of UNCTAD.

During 1967, the Trade and Development Board, on the basis of reports from its committees and secretariat studies, established the Conference's provisional agenda and prepared the items to be considered. Progress was also made in consultations and negotiations towards conclusion of international agreements on cocoa and sugar.

BUDGET

1967: U.S. \$7,407,000.

1968 **Estimate:** U.S. \$9,743,000, including \$2,019,000 for second Conference.

PUBLICATIONS

Proceedings of the 1964 Conference (8 vols.).

Resolutions and Decisions of the Board, and reports of Committees.

Review of the Implementation of the Recommendations of the Conference—Review of International Trade and Development, 1966.

Commodity Survey, 1966.

Trade Expansion and Economic Integration among Developing Countries.

Payments Arrangements among Developing Countries for Trade Expansion.

Shipping and the World Economy.

UNITED NATIONS INSTITUTE FOR TRAINING AND RESEARCH— UNITAR

801 United Nations Plaza, New York

Established 1965 as an autonomous body within the framework of the United Nations. Provides training to personnel, particularly from developing countries, for national and international service, and studies means of improving the effectiveness of the UN and its specialized agencies.

ORGANIZATION

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

Composed of seventeen members appointed by the UN Secretary-General to serve for two years. The UN Secretary-General and the Presidents of the General Assembly and ECOSOC, and the Executive Director of the Institute are ex-officio members. Specialized agencies are represented appropriately at meetings. The Board meets usually twice a year and is responsible for determining basic policies of the Institute and for reviewing and adopting the annual budget.

Subsidiary Committee: Administrative and Financial.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

The Executive Director is appointed by the Secretary-General, after consultation with the Board, and is responsible for the overall organization, direction and administration of the Institute.

Executive Director: Chief S. O. ADEBO, C.M.G. (Nigeria).

FUNCTIONS

The purpose of the Institute is to enhance, by training and research, "the effectiveness of the United Nations in achieving the major objectives of the Organization, in particular the maintenance of peace and security and the promotion of economic and social development". Training at various levels is provided to persons, particularly from the developing countries, for assignments with the UN or the specialized agencies and for assignments in their national services which are connected with the work of the UN. The Institute also conducts research and study into problems which may concern the UN.

The Institute will collaborate in, and extend, existing programmes for training and research and during its second year of operations, 1966-67, will carry out the following programmes:

Training:

1. Training of personnel from developing countries.
2. Advanced training for international staff. *Programmes:* training of development agents; development financing; techniques and procedures of technical assistance; Deputy Resident Representatives; Seminar on Major Problems of Technical Assistance.
3. Fellowships: UNITAR Adlai Stevenson programme.

Research:

1. Criteria and methods of evaluation of United Nations assistance to the developing countries.
2. The transfer of technology and skills to developing countries.
3. Problems of newly independent states or territories in process of decolonization which may require special international arrangements.
4. The development of international law through the United Nations.
5. Instrumentalities and procedures for peaceful settlement and peace-keeping.
6. United Nations methods and techniques for the promotion and protection of human rights.
7. Problems of organizational relationships and co-ordination in the United Nations system.
8. Problems of international administration.
9. Research concerning training programmes.
10. Problems relating to public information and documentation of the United Nations.

FINANCE

Expenses are met from voluntary contributions made by governments, inter-governmental organizations, and from foundations and other non-governmental sources.

Estimated Budget (first five-six years): U.S. \$10,000,000.

Estimated Budget (1968): \$1,275,000.

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME—UNDP*

New York City

Established in 1965 to aid the developing countries in increasing the wealth-producing capabilities of their natural and human resources by supporting economic and social projects, with pre-investment, help and technical assistance.

EXECUTING AGENCIES

FAO	ILO	UPU
IMCO	ITU	WHO
IAEA	UN	WMO
IBRD	UNESCO	
ICAO	UNIDO	

ORGANIZATION

The UNDP functions under the authority of ECOSOC and of the General Assembly.

Governing Council: 37 mems., representing both developed and developing countries; the policy-making body of the UNDP.

Administrator: PAUL G. HOFFMAN (U.S.A.).

Co-Administrator: DAVID OWEN (United Kingdom).

Inter-Agency Consultative Board: composed of the UN Secretary-General and the Executive Heads of the Specialized Agencies and other bodies; provides guidance and advice.

ACTIVITIES

The United Nations Development Programme is carrying out some 3,500 pre-investment and technical assistance projects in support of national and regional development

efforts, including: development planning, industrial productivity, agricultural productivity, public utilities, education, public health, major public and social services. It provides the developing countries with the services of some 5,500 international experts each year, with several thousand fellowships awarded for study abroad, and with supporting equipment. The projects, which range in cost from a few thousand dollars to several million dollars each and from a few weeks to several years in duration, fall within these categories:

Surveys and feasibility studies: of natural resources and their economic potential.

Centres for advanced education and training: in the effective use of domestic or regional resources.

Applied Research Institutes: for bringing modern technology to bear on development needs.

Advisory and consultative services for assistance in a broad spectrum of fields: also, in special cases, provision of experts to fill executive or operational posts.

Fellowships: to provide advanced education, training and work experience abroad for nationals of developing countries.

Exchange of ideas, information and plans: convening of seminars of experts from many areas.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF PROJECTS

('000 U.S. dollars)

REGION	SPECIAL FUND (1959-67)				TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE (1967-68)	
	Number	UNDP Allcations	Government Contributions	Total Cost	Number	Total Cost
Africa	276	282,435	345,416	627,851	1,047	40,059
The Americas	199	198,027	301,555	499,582	647	22,390
Asia and the Far East	193	188,732	268,731	457,463	667	30,112
Europe	52	52,758	115,842	168,600	213	4,270
Middle East	57	44,792	76,586	121,378	202	7,229
Inter-Regional	1	3,866	—	3,866	142	8,855
TOTAL	778	770,610	1,108,130	1,878,740	2,918	112,915

* The UNDP came into effect in January 1966, bringing together the previous activities of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the UN Special Fund.

THE UNITED NATIONS—(OTHER BODIES)

DISTRIBUTION OF PROJECTS, BY ECONOMIC SECTOR (‘000 U.S. dollars)

SECTOR	SPECIAL FUND (1959-67)				TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE (1967-68)	
	Number	UNDP Allocations	Government Contributions	Total Cost	Number	Total Cost
Agriculture	291	276,957	351,678	628,635	700	28,713
Industry	211	194,942	261,991	456,933	381	16,558
Public Utilities	108	99,557	125,264	224,821	365	12,873
Housing, Building, Physical Planning	13	12,807	23,535	36,342	55	1,888
Multi-sector	45	63,819	45,991	109,810	122	5,531
Health	6	4,032	8,891	12,923	384	16,090
Education	71	88,071	246,919	334,990	482	17,077
Social Welfare	2	1,595	2,110	3,705	111	4,030
Public Administration and Other Services	31	28,830	41,751	70,581	318	10,155
TOTAL	778	770,610	1,108,130	1,878,740	2,918	112,915

FINANCE

The Development Programme is financed by the voluntary contributions of UN and Specialized Agency members which, for 1967, reached a total of approximately U.S. \$170 million. Pledges for 1968 were U.S. \$183 million (as of November 1st, 1967).

Funds Committed: Over U.S. \$1,150 million from the UNDP. Recipient governments have, in addition, committed the equivalent of \$920 million for the projects.

UNITED NATIONS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION— UNIDO

Felderhaus, Rathausplatz 2, A-1010 Vienna, Austria

Established January 1967 to promote industrial development by encouraging the mobilization of national and international resources, and to assist in, promote and accelerate the industrialization of the developing countries, with particular emphasis on the manufacturing sector.

ORGANIZATION

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT BOARD

Composed of 45 members elected by the UN General Assembly from among the members of the UN or its related agencies for a term of three years. Both developed and developing countries are equitably represented. The principle functions and powers of the Board are to formulate principles and policies to achieve the purpose of the Organization, to consider and approve the programme of its activities and also to review and facilitate the co-ordination of activities within the United Nations system

in the field of industrial development. The Board normally holds one session a year.

President (1967): MORATWID M. TELL (Jordan).

Secretary: ALMANY SYLLA.

SECRETARIAT

Has overall responsibility for administration and research programmes and is in charge of operational programmes, including activities executed by UNIDO as a participating organization of the UNDP.

Executive Director: IBRAHIM HELMI ABDEL-RAHMAN (UAR).

FUNCTIONS

Operational Activities

Encourage, promote and recommend national, regional and international action to achieve more rapid industrialization of developing countries.

Contribute to the most effective application in the developing countries of modern industrial methods of production, programming and planning, taking into account the experience of countries with different social and economic systems.

Build and strengthen institutions and administration in the developing countries in the field of industrial technology, production, programming and planning.

Disseminate information on technological innovations originating in various countries and assist the developing countries in the practical application of such information.

Assist, at the request of developing countries, in the formulation of industrial development programmes and in the preparation of specific industrial projects.

Aid in the regional planning of industrialization of developing countries within their regional and sub-regional economic groupings.

Offer advice and guidance on problems relating to the exploitation and efficient use of natural resources, industrial raw materials, by-products and new products of developing countries.

Assist the developing countries in the training of technical and other appropriate categories of personnel needed for their accelerated industrial development, in co-operation with the specialized agencies concerned.

Propose measures for the improvement of the international system of industrial property, with a view to accelerating the transfer of technical knowledge to developing countries.

Assist, at the request of developing countries, in obtaining external financing for specific industrial projects.

Special Industrial Services (SIS): Financed from voluntary contributions, these services provide, at short notice, assistance to governments wishing to promote or carry out new industrial projects.

Studies and Research

Include, in particular, the compilation, analysis, publication and dissemination of data concerning various aspects of industrialization, such as industrial technology, investment, financing, production, management and planning.

INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

Convened by UNIDO in November-December 1967, at Athens, Greece, in order to initiate a dialogue between developed and developing countries on all major issues of industrialization and to stimulate further international co-operation in this field. The main items on the agenda were: (1) a general survey of the recent evolution and characteristics of world industry, with emphasis on the developing countries, (2) a review of key industries, (3) policies and measures in developing countries, and (4) ways and means of international co-operation.

FINANCE

Administrative and Research Budget: part of the regular budget of the UN; total (1967) U.S. \$5,729,500.

Operational Programmes: financed from voluntary contributions by governments, from the UNDP, and from the UN regular programme of technical assistance.

PUBLICATION

Industrial Development Survey (periodical).

THE UNITED NATIONS—(OTHER BODIES)

UNITED NATIONS CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT FUND

United Nations, New York

Established by the UN General Assembly in December 1966, the Capital Development Fund was due to begin operations in January 1968.

ORGANIZATION

Owing to initial lack of financial resources, it will not be possible in the first year to give full effect to the institutional arrangement described below.

EXECUTIVE BOARD

Composed of twenty-four representatives elected by the UN General Assembly for a term of three years from among members of the UN or its related intergovernmental agencies. There is equitable representation of developed and developing countries. The Board exercises control of the policies and operations of the Capital Development Fund and is the final authority for the approval of grants and loans submitted to it by the Managing Director. The Board meets at least once a year.

The functions of the Board will provisionally be performed by the Governing Council of UNDP (1968).

MANAGING DIRECTOR

Chief executive officer; exercises his functions under general direction of Executive Board; has overall responsibility for the operations of the Capital Fund; submits, with his recommendations, requests for grants and loans to Executive Board. Appointed by the UN Secretary-General for a period of four years.

Managing Director: The Administrator of UNDP (pro tem.).

FUNCTIONS

Assists developing countries in the development of their economies by supplementing existing sources of capital assistance by means of grants and loans, particularly long-term loans made free of interest or at low rates of interest.

Assistance is directed towards the achievement of the accelerated and self-sustained growth of the economies of those countries and is orientated towards the diversification of their economies, with due regard to the need for industrial development as a basis for economic and social progress.

Assistance given to a Member Government of the UN or of its related intergovernmental organizations or to a group of such States or to an authorized entity within such a State.

Assistance may be given to support general development plans or to meet general development requirements, and is not necessarily limited to specific projects.

Assistance is co-ordinated with aid from other sources. Close liaison is maintained with the Regional Economic Commissions, UNIDO, UNDP, the UN intergovernmental organizations and the regional development banks.

FINANCE

Administrative Activities: financed by the regular budget of the UN.

Operational Activities: financed by voluntary contributions, in cash or kind, from governments or other sources. *Contributions (1968):* \$1,298,654.

UNITED NATIONS MIDDLE EAST MISSION

Cyprus

Established by the UN Security Council in November 1967 to form and maintain contacts with the States concerned in the 1967 Arab-Israeli conflict, in order to assist efforts to achieve a peaceful and acceptable settlement in the area.

ORGANIZATION

Secretary-General's Special Representative: GUNNAR V. JAARING (Sweden).

Budget (1968): U.S. \$355,600.

CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS

We the peoples of the United Nations determined

to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war, which twice in our lifetime has brought untold sorrow to mankind, and

to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small, and

to establish conditions under which justice and respect for the obligations arising from treaties and other sources of international law can be maintained, and to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom,

And for these ends

to practice tolerance and live together in peace with one another as good neighbours, and

to unite our strength to maintain international peace and security, and

to ensure, by the acceptance of principles and the institution of methods, that armed force shall not be used, save in the common interest, and

to employ international machinery for the promotion of the economic and social advancement of all peoples,

Have resolved to combine our efforts to accomplish these aims.

Accordingly, our respective Governments, through representatives assembled in the city of San Francisco, who have exhibited their full powers found to be in good and due form, have agreed to the present Charter of the United Nations and do hereby establish an international organization to be known as the United Nations.

CHAPTER I PURPOSES AND PRINCIPLES

Article 1

The Purposes of the United Nations are:

1. To maintain international peace and security, and to that end: to take effective collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to the peace, and for the suppression of acts of aggression or other breaches of the peace, and to bring about by peaceful means, and in conformity with the principles of justice and international law, adjustment or settlement of international disputes or situations which might lead to a breach of the peace;

2. To develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, and to take other appropriate measures to strengthen universal peace;

3. To achieve international co-operation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural, or humanitarian character, and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion; and

4. To be a centre for harmonizing the actions of nations in the attainment of these common ends.

Article 2

The Organization and its Members, in pursuit of the Purposes stated in Article 1, shall act in accordance with the following Principles.

1. The Organization is based on the principle of the sovereign equality of all its Members.

2. All Members, in order to ensure to all of them the

rights and benefits resulting from membership, shall fulfil in good faith the obligations assumed by them in accordance with the present Charter.

3. All Members shall settle their international disputes by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace and security, and justice, are not endangered.

4. All Members shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state, or in any other manner inconsistent with the Purposes of the United Nations.

5. All Members shall give the United Nations every assistance in any action it takes in accordance with the present Charter, and shall refrain from giving assistance to any state against which the United Nations is taking preventive or enforcement action.

6. The Organization shall ensure that states which are not Members of the United Nations act in accordance with these Principles so far as may be necessary for the maintenance of international peace and security.

7. Nothing contained in the present Charter shall authorize the United Nations to intervene in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any state or shall require the Members to submit such matters to settlement under the present Charter; but this principle shall not prejudice the application of enforcement measures under Chapter VII.

CHAPTER II MEMBERSHIP

Article 3

The original Members of the United Nations shall be the states which, having participated in the United Nations Conference on International Organization at San Francisco, or having previously signed the Declaration by United Nations of January 1, 1942, sign the present Charter and ratify it in accordance with Article 110.

Article 4

1. Membership in the United Nations is open to all other peace-loving states which accept the obligations contained in the present Charter and, in the judgment of the Organization, are able and willing to carry out these obligations.

2. The admission of any such state to membership in the United Nations will be effected by a decision of the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council.

Article 5

A Member of the United Nations against which preventive or enforcement action has been taken by the Security Council may be suspended from the exercise of the rights and privileges of membership by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council. The exercise of these rights and privileges may be restored by the Security Council.

Article 6

A Member of the United Nations which has persistently violated the Principles contained in the present Charter may be expelled from the Organization by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council.

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CHAPTER III ORGANS

Article 7

1. There are established as the principal organs of the United Nations; a General Assembly, a Security Council, an Economic and Social Council, a Trusteeship Council, an International Court of Justice, and a Secretariat.

2. Such subsidiary organs as may be found necessary may be established in accordance with the present Charter.

Article 8

The United Nations shall place no restrictions on the eligibility of men and women to participate in any capacity and under conditions of equality in its principal and subsidiary organs.

CHAPTER IV THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Composition

Article 9

1. The General Assembly shall consist of all the Members of the United Nations.

2. Each Member shall have not more than five representatives in the General Assembly.

Functions and Powers

Article 10

The General Assembly may discuss any questions or any matters within the scope of the present Charter or relating to the powers and functions of any organs provided for in the present Charter, and, except as provided in Article 12, may make recommendations to the Members of the United Nations or to the Security Council or to both on any such questions or matters.

Article 11

1. The General Assembly may consider the general principles of co-operation in the maintenance of international peace and security, including the principles governing disarmament and the regulation of armaments, and may make recommendations with regard to such principles to the Members or to the Security Council or to both.

2. The General Assembly may discuss any questions relating to the maintenance of international peace and security brought before it by any Member of the United Nations, or by the Security Council, or by a state which is not a Member of the United Nations in accordance with Article 35, paragraph 2, and, except as provided in Article 12, may make recommendations with regard to any such question to the state or states concerned or to the Security Council or to both. Any such question on which action is necessary shall be referred to the Security Council by the General Assembly either before or after discussion.

3. The General Assembly may call the attention of the Security Council to situations which are likely to endanger international peace and security.

4. The powers of the General Assembly set forth in this Article shall not limit the general scope of Article 10.

Article 12

1. While the Security Council is exercising in respect of any dispute or situation the functions assigned to it in the present Charter, the General Assembly shall not make any recommendations with regard to that dispute or situation unless the Security Council so requests.

2. The Secretary-General, with the consent of the Security Council, shall notify the General Assembly at each session of any matters relative to the maintenance of international peace and security which are being dealt with

by the Security Council and shall similarly notify the General Assembly, or the Members of the United Nations if the General Assembly is not in session, immediately the Security Council ceases to deal with such matters.

Article 13

1. The General Assembly shall initiate studies and make recommendations for the purpose of:

- (a) promoting international co-operation in the political field and encouraging the progressive development of international law and its codification;
- (b) promoting international co-operation in the economic, social, cultural, educational, and health fields, and assisting in the realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion.

2. The further responsibilities, functions and powers of the General Assembly with respect to matters mentioned in paragraph 1(b) above are set forth in Chapters IX and X.

Article 14

Subject to the provision of Article 12, the General Assembly may recommend measures for the peaceful adjustment of any situation, regardless of origin, which it deems likely to impair the general welfare or friendly relations among nations, including situations resulting from a violation of the provisions of the present Charter setting forth the Purposes and Principles of the United Nations.

Article 15

1. The General Assembly shall receive and consider annual and special reports from the Security Council; these reports shall include an account of the measures that the Security Council has decided upon or taken to maintain international peace and security.

2. The General Assembly shall receive and consider reports from the other organs of the United Nations.

Article 16

The General Assembly shall perform such functions with respect to the international trusteeship system as are assigned to it under Chapters XII and XIII, including the approval of the trusteeship agreements for areas not designated as strategic.

Article 17

1. The General Assembly shall consider and approve the budget of the Organization.

2. The expenses of the Organization shall be borne by the Members as apportioned by the General Assembly.

3. The General Assembly shall consider and approve any financial and budgetary arrangements with specialized agencies referred to in Article 57 and shall examine the administrative budgets of such specialized agencies with a view to making recommendations to the agencies concerned.

Voting

Article 18

1. Each member of the General Assembly shall have one vote.

2. Decisions of the General Assembly on important questions shall be made by a two-thirds majority of the members present and voting. These questions shall include: recommendations with respect to the maintenance of international peace and security, the election of the non-permanent members of the Security Council, the election of the members of the Economic and Social Council, the election of members of the Trusteeship Council in accordance with paragraph 1(c) of Article 86 the admission of new Members to the United Nations, the suspension of the rights and privileges of membership, the expulsion of Members, questions relating to the operation of the trusteeship system, and budgetary questions.

3. Decisions on other questions, including the determination of additional categories of questions to be decided by a two-thirds majority, shall be made by a majority of the members present and voting.

Article 19

A Member of the United Nations which is in arrears in the payment of its financial contributions to the Organization shall have no vote in the General Assembly if the amount of its arrears equals or exceeds the amount of the contributions due from it for the preceding two full years. The General Assembly may, nevertheless, permit such a Member to vote if it is satisfied that the failure to pay is due to conditions beyond the control of the Member.

Procedure

Article 20

The General Assembly shall meet in regular annual sessions and in such special sessions as occasion may require. Special sessions shall be convoked by the Secretary-General at the request of the Security Council or of a majority of the Members of the United Nations.

Article 21

The General Assembly shall adopt its own rules of procedure. It shall elect its President for each session.

Article 22

The General Assembly may establish such subsidiary organs as it deems necessary for the performance of its functions.

CHAPTER V

THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Composition

Article 23

1. The Security Council shall consist of eleven Members of the United Nations. The Republic of China, France, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America shall be permanent members of the Security Council. The General Assembly shall elect six other Members of the United Nations to be non-permanent members of the Security Council, due regard being specially paid, in the first instance to the contribution of Members of the United Nations to the maintenance of international peace and security and to the other purposes of the Organization, and also to equitable geographical distribution.

2. The non-permanent members of the Security Council shall be elected for a term of two years. In the first election of the non-permanent members, however, three shall be chosen for a term of one year. A retiring member shall not be eligible for immediate re-election.

3. Each member of the Security Council shall have one representative.

Functions and Powers

Article 24

1. In order to ensure prompt and effective action by the United Nations, its Members confer on the Security Council primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security, and agree that in carrying out its duties under this responsibility the Security Council acts on their behalf.

2. In discharging these duties the Security Council shall act in accordance with the Purposes and Principles of the United Nations. The specific powers granted to the Security Council for the discharge of these duties are laid down in Chapters VI, VII, VIII, and XII.

3. The Security Council shall submit annual and, when necessary, special reports to the General Assembly for its consideration.

Article 25

The Members of the United Nations agree to accept and carry out the decisions of the Security Council in accordance with the present Charter.

Article 26

In order to promote the establishment and maintenance of international peace and security with the least diversion for armaments of the world's human and economic resources, the Security Council shall be responsible for formulating, with the assistance of the Military Staff Committee referred to in Article 47, plans to be submitted to the Members of the United Nations for the establishment of a system for the regulation of armaments.

Voting

Article 27

1. Each member of the Security Council shall have one vote.

2. Decisions of the Security Council on procedural matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of seven members.

3. Decisions of the Security Council on all other matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of seven members including the concurring votes of the permanent members; provided that, in decisions under Chapter VI, and under paragraph 3 of Article 52, a party to a dispute shall abstain from voting.

Procedure

Article 28

1. The Security Council shall be so organized as to be able to function continuously. Each member of the Security Council shall for this purpose be represented at all times at the Seat of the Organization.

2. The Security Council shall hold periodic meetings at which each of its members may, if it so desires, be represented by a member of the government or by some other specially designated representative.

3. The Security Council may hold meetings at such places other than the seat of the Organization as in its judgment will best facilitate its work.

Article 29

The Security Council may establish such subsidiary organs as it deems necessary for the performance of its functions.

Article 30

The Security Council shall adopt its own rules of procedure, including the method of selecting its President.

Article 31

Any Member of the United Nations which is not a member of the Security Council may participate, without vote, in the discussion of any question brought before the Security Council whenever the latter considers that the interests of that Member are specially affected.

Article 32

Any Member of the United Nations which is not a member of the Security Council or any state which is not a Member of the United Nations, if it is a party to a dispute under consideration by the Security Council, shall be invited to participate, without vote, in the discussion relating to the dispute. The Security Council shall lay down such conditions as it deems just for the participation of a state which is not a Member of the United Nations.

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CHAPTER VI

PACIFIC SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES

Article 33

1. The parties to any dispute, the continuance of which is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security, shall, first of all, seek a solution by negotiation, enquiry, mediation, conciliation, arbitration, judicial settlement, resort to regional agencies or arrangements, or other peaceful means of their own choice.

2. The Security Council shall, when it deems necessary, call upon the parties to settle their disputes by such means.

Article 34

The Security Council may investigate any dispute, or any situation which might lead to international friction or give rise to a dispute, in order to determine whether the continuance of the dispute or situation is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security.

Article 35

1. Any Member of the United Nations may bring any dispute, or any situation of the nature referred to in Article 34, to the attention of the Security Council or of the General Assembly.

2. A state which is not a Member of the United Nations may bring to the attention of the Security Council or of the General Assembly any dispute to which it is a party if it accepts in advance, for the purposes of the dispute, the obligations of pacific settlement provided in the present Charter.

3. The proceedings of the General Assembly in respect of matters brought to its attention under this Article will be subject to the provisions of Articles 11 and 12.

Article 36

1. The Security Council may, at any stage of a dispute of the nature referred to in Article 33 or of a situation of like nature, recommend appropriate procedures or methods of adjustment.

2. The Security Council should take into consideration any procedures for the settlement of the dispute which have already been adopted by the parties.

3. In making recommendations under this Article the Security Council should also take into consideration that legal disputes should as a general rule be referred by the parties to the International Court of Justice in accordance with the provisions of the Statute of the Court.

Article 37

1. Should the parties to a dispute of the nature referred to in Article 33 fail to settle it by the means indicated in that Article, they shall refer it to the Security Council.

2. If the Security Council deems that the continuance of the dispute is in fact likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security, it shall decide whether to take action under Article 36 or to recommend such terms of settlement as it may consider appropriate.

Article 38

Without prejudice to the provisions of Articles 33 to 37, the Security Council may, if all the parties to any dispute so request, make recommendations to the parties with a view to a pacific settlement of the dispute.

CHAPTER VII

ACTION WITH RESPECT TO THREATS TO THE PEACE, BREACHES OF THE PEACE, AND ACTS OF AGGRESSION

Article 39

The Security Council shall determine the existence of any threat to the peace, breach of the peace, or act of

aggression and shall make recommendations, or decide what measures shall be taken in accordance with Articles 41 and 42, to maintain or restore international peace and security.

Article 40

In order to prevent an aggravation of the situation, the Security Council may, before making the recommendations or deciding upon the measures provided for in Article 39, call upon the parties concerned to comply with such provisional measures as it deems necessary or desirable. Such provisional measures shall be without prejudice to the rights, claims, or position of the parties concerned. The Security Council shall duly take account of failure to comply with such provisional measures.

Article 41

The Security Council may decide what measures not involving the use of armed force are to be employed to give effect to its decisions, and it may call upon the Members of the United Nations to apply such measures. These may include complete or partial interruption of economic relations and of rail, sea, air, postal, telegraphic, radio, and other means of communication, and the severance of diplomatic relations.

Article 42

Should the Security Council consider that measures provided for in Article 41 would be inadequate or have proved to be inadequate, it may take such action by air, sea, or land forces as may be necessary to maintain or restore international peace and security. Such action may include demonstrations, blockade, and other operations by air, sea, or land forces of Members of the United Nations.

Article 43

1. All Members of the United Nations, in order to contribute to the maintenance of international peace and security, undertake to make available to the Security Council, on its call and in accordance with a special agreement or agreements, armed forces, assistance, and facilities, including rights of passage, necessary for the purpose of maintaining international peace and security.

2. Such agreement or agreements shall govern the numbers and types of forces, their degree of readiness and general location, and the nature of the facilities and assistance to be provided.

3. The agreement or agreements shall be negotiated as soon as possible on the initiative of the Security Council. They shall be concluded between the Security Council and Members or between the Security Council and groups of Members and shall be subject to ratification by the signatory states in accordance with their respective constitutional processes.

Article 44

When the Security Council has decided to use force it shall, before calling upon a Member not represented on it to provide armed forces in fulfilment of the obligations assumed under Article 43, invite that Member, if the Member so desires, to participate in the decisions of the Security Council concerning the employment of contingents of that Member's armed forces.

Article 45

In order to enable the United Nations to take urgent military measures, Members shall hold immediately available national air-force contingents for combined international enforcement action. The strength and degree of readiness of these contingents and plans for their combined action shall be determined, within the limits laid down in the special agreement and agreements referred to in Article 43, by the Security Council with the assistance of the Military Staff Committee.

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Article 46

Plans for the application of armed force shall be made by the Security Council with the assistance of the Military Staff Committee.

Article 47

1. There shall be established a Military Staff Committee to advise and assist the Security Council on all questions relating to the Security Council's military requirements for the maintenance of international peace and security, the employment and command of forces placed at its disposal, the regulation of armaments, and possible disarmament.

2. The Military Staff Committee shall consist of the Chiefs of Staff of the permanent members of the Security Council or their representatives. Any Member of the United Nations not permanently represented on the Committee shall be invited by the Committee to be associated with it when the efficient discharge of the Committee's responsibilities requires the participation of that Member in its work.

3. The Military Staff Committee shall be responsible under the Security Council for the strategic direction of any armed forces placed at the disposal of the Security Council. Questions relating to the command of such forces shall be worked out subsequently.

4. The Military Staff Committee, with the authorization of the Security Council and after consultation with appropriate regional agencies, may establish regional sub-committees.

Article 48

1. The action required to carry out the decisions of the Security Council for the maintenance of international peace and security shall be taken by all the Members of the United Nations or by some of them, as the Security Council may determine.

2. Such decisions shall be carried out by the Members of the United Nations directly and through their action in the appropriate international agencies of which they are members.

Article 49

The Members of the United Nations shall join in affording mutual assistance in carrying out the measures decided upon by the Security Council.

Article 50

If preventive or enforcement measures against any state are taken by the Security Council, any other state, whether a Member of the United Nations or not, which finds itself confronted with special economic problems arising from the carrying out of those measures shall have the right to consult the Security Council with regard to a solution of those problems.

Article 51

Nothing in the present Charter shall impair the inherent right of individual or collective self-defence if an armed attack occurs against a Member of the United Nations, until the Security Council has taken measures necessary to maintain international peace and security. Measures taken by Members in the exercise of this right of self-defence shall be immediately reported to the Security Council and shall not in any way affect the authority and responsibility of the Security Council under the present Charter to take at any time such action as it deems necessary in order to maintain or restore international peace and security.

CHAPTER VIII

REGIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

Article 52

1. Nothing in the present Charter precludes the existence of regional arrangements or agencies for dealing with such matters relating to the maintenance of international peace

and security as are appropriate for regional action, provided that such arrangements or agencies and their activities are consistent with the Purposes and Principles of the United Nations.

2. The Members of the United Nations entering into such arrangements or constituting such agencies shall make every effort to achieve pacific settlement of local disputes through such regional agencies before referring them to the Security Council.

3. The Security Council shall encourage the development of pacific settlement of local disputes through such regional arrangements or by such regional agencies either on the initiative of the states concerned or by reference from the Security Council.

4. This Article in no way impairs the application of Articles 34 and 35.

Article 53

1. The Security Council shall, where appropriate, utilize such regional arrangements or agencies for enforcement action under its authority. But no enforcement action shall be taken under regional arrangements or by regional agencies without the authorization of the Security Council, with the exception of measures against any enemy state, as defined in paragraph 2 of this Article, provided for pursuant to Article 107 or in regional arrangements directed against renewal of aggressive policy on the part of any such state, until such time as the Organization may, on request of the Governments concerned, be charged with the responsibility for preventing further aggression by such a state.

2. The term enemy state as used in paragraph 1 of this Article applies to any state which during the Second World War has been an enemy of any signatory of the present Charter.

Article 54

The Security Council shall at all times be kept fully informed of activities undertaken or in contemplation under regional arrangements or by regional agencies for the maintenance of international peace and security.

CHAPTER IX

INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL CO-OPERATION

Article 55

With a view to the creation of conditions of stability and well-being which are necessary for peaceful and friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, the United Nations shall promote:

- (a) higher standards of living, full employment, and conditions of economic and social progress and development;
- (b) solutions of international economic, social, health, and related problems; and international cultural and educational co-operation; and
- (c) universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion.

Article 56

All Members pledge themselves to take joint and separate action in co-operation with the Organization for the achievement of the purposes set forth in Article 55.

Article 57

1. The various specialized agencies, established by intergovernmental agreement and having wide international responsibilities, as defined in their basic instruments, in economic, social, cultural, educational, health,

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and related fields, shall be brought into relationship with the United Nations in accordance with the provisions of Article 63.

2. Such agencies thus brought into relationship with the United Nations are hereinafter referred to as specialized agencies.

Article 58

The Organization shall make recommendations for the co-ordination of the policies and activities of the specialized agencies.

Article 59

The Organization shall, where appropriate, initiate negotiations among the states concerned for the creation of any new specialized agencies required for the accomplishment of the purposes set forth in Article 55.

Article 60

Responsibility for the discharge of the functions of the Organization set forth in this Chapter shall be vested in the General Assembly and, under the authority of the General Assembly, in the Economic and Social Council, which shall have for this purpose the powers set forth in Chapter X.

CHAPTER X

THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Composition

Article 61

1. The Economic and Social Council shall consist of eighteen Members of the United Nations elected by the General Assembly.

2. Subject to the provisions of paragraph 3, six members of the Economic and Social Council shall be elected each year for a term of three years. A retiring member shall be eligible for immediate re-election.

3. At the first election, eighteen members of the Economic and Social Council shall be chosen. The term of office of six members so chosen shall expire at the end of one year, and of six other members at the end of two years, in accordance with arrangements made by the General Assembly.

4. Each member of the Economic and Social Council shall have one representative.

Functions and Powers

Article 62

1. The Economic and Social Council may make or initiate studies and reports with respect to international economic, social, cultural, educational, health, and related matters and may make recommendations with respect to any such matters to the General Assembly, to the Members of the United Nations, and to the specialized agencies concerned.

2. It may make recommendations for the purpose of promoting respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all.

3. It may prepare draft conventions for submission to the General Assembly, with respect to matters falling within its competence.

4. It may call, in accordance with the rules prescribed by the United Nations, international conferences on matters falling within its competence.

Article 63

1. The Economic and Social Council may enter into agreements with any of the agencies referred to in Article 57, defining the terms on which the agency concerned shall be brought into relationship with the United Nations. Such agreements shall be subject to approval by the General Assembly.

2. It may co-ordinate the activities of the specialized agencies through consultation with and recommendations to such agencies and through recommendations to the General Assembly and to the Members of the United Nations.

Article 64

1. The Economic and Social Council may take appropriate steps to obtain regular reports from the specialized agencies. It may make arrangements with the Members of the United Nations and with specialized agencies to obtain reports on the steps taken to give effect to its own recommendations and to recommendations on matters falling within its competence made by the General Assembly.

2. It may communicate its observations on these reports to the General Assembly.

Article 65

The Economic and Social Council may furnish information to the Security Council and shall assist the Security Council upon its request.

Article 66

1. The Economic and Social Council shall perform such functions as fall within its competence in connection with the carrying out of the recommendations of the General Assembly.

2. It may, with the approval of the General Assembly, perform services at the request of Members of the United Nations and at the request of specialized agencies.

3. It shall perform such other functions as are specified elsewhere in the present Charter or as may be assigned to it by the General Assembly.

Voting

Article 67

1. Each member of the Economic and Social Council shall have one vote.

2. Decisions of the Economic and Social Council shall be made by a majority of the members present and voting.

Procedure

Article 68

The Economic and Social Council shall set up commissions in economic and social fields and for the promotion of human rights, and such other commissions as may be required for the performance of its functions.

Article 69

The Economic and Social Council shall invite any Member of the United Nations to participate, without vote, in its deliberations on any matter of particular concern to that Member.

Article 70

The Economic and Social Council may make arrangements for representatives of the specialized agencies to participate, without vote, in its deliberations and in those of the commissions established by it, and for its representatives to participate in the deliberations of the specialized agencies.

Article 71

The Economic and Social Council may make suitable arrangements for consultation with non-governmental organizations which are concerned with matters within its competence. Such arrangements may be made with international organizations and, where appropriate, with national organizations after consultation with the Member of the United Nations concerned.

Article 72

1. The Economic and Social Council shall adopt its own rules of procedure, including the method of selecting its President.

2. The Economic and Social Council shall meet as required in accordance with its rules, which shall include provision for the convening of meetings on the request of a majority of its members.

CHAPTER XI

NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

Article 73

Members of the United Nations which have or assume responsibilities for the administration of territories whose peoples have not yet attained a full measure of self-government recognize the principle that the interests of the inhabitants of these territories are paramount, and accept as a sacred trust the obligation to promote to the utmost, within the system of international peace and security established by the present Charter, the well-being of the inhabitants of these territories, and, to this end:

- (a) to ensure, with due respect for the culture of the peoples concerned, their political, economic, social, and educational advancement, their just treatment, and their protection against abuses;
- (b) to develop self-government, to take due account of the political aspirations of the peoples, and to assist them in the progressive development of their free political institutions, according to the particular circumstances of each territory and its peoples and their varying stages of advancement;
- (c) to further international peace and security;
- (d) to promote constructive measures of development, to encourage research, and to co-operate with one another and, when and where appropriate, with specialized international bodies with a view to the practical achievement of the social, economic, and scientific purposes set forth in this Article; and
- (e) to transmit regularly to the Secretary-General for information purposes, subject to such limitations as security and constitutional considerations may require, statistical and other information of a technical nature relating to economic, social, and educational conditions in the territories for which they are respectively responsible other than those territories to which Chapters XII and XIII apply.

Article 74

Members of the United Nations also agree that their policy in respect of the territories to which this Chapter applies, no less than in respect of their metropolitan areas, must be based on the general principles of good-neighbourliness, due account being taken of the interests and well-being of the rest of the world, in social, economic, and commercial matters.

CHAPTER XII

INTERNATIONAL TRUSTEESHIP SYSTEM

Article 75

The United Nations shall establish under its authority an international trusteeship system for the administration and supervision of such territories as may be placed thereunder by subsequent individual agreements. These territories are hereinafter referred to as trust territories.

Article 76

The basic objectives of the trusteeship system, in accordance with the Purposes of the United Nations laid down in Article 1 of the present Charter, shall be:

- (a) to further international peace and security;

- (b) to promote the political, economic, social, and educational advancement of the inhabitants of the trust territories, and their progressive development towards self-government or independence as may be appropriate to the particular circumstances of each territory and its peoples and the freely expressed wishes of the peoples concerned, and as may be provided by the terms of each trusteeship agreement;
- (c) to encourage respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion, and to encourage recognition of the interdependence of the peoples of the world; and
- (d) to ensure equal treatment in social, economic, and commercial matters for all Members of the United Nations and their nationals, and also equal treatment for the latter in the administration of justice, without prejudice to the attainment of the foregoing objectives and subject to the provisions of Article 80.

Article 77

1. The trusteeship system shall apply to such territories in the following categories as may be placed thereunder by means of trusteeship agreements:

- (a) territories now held under mandate;
- (b) territories which may be detached from enemy states as a result of the Second World War; and
- (c) territories voluntarily placed under the system by states responsible for their administration.

2. It will be a matter for subsequent agreement as to which territories in the foregoing categories will be brought under the trusteeship system and upon what terms.

Article 78

The trusteeship system shall not apply to territories which have become Members of the United Nations, relationship among which shall be based on respect for the principle of sovereign equality.

Article 79

The terms of trusteeship for each territory to be placed under the trusteeship system, including any alteration of amendment, shall be agreed upon by the states directly concerned, including the mandatory power in the case of territories held under mandate by a Member of the United Nations, and shall be approved as provided for in Articles 83 and 85.

Article 80

1. Except as may be agreed upon in individual trusteeship agreements, made under Articles 77, 79, and 81, placing each territory under the trusteeship system, and until such agreements have been concluded, nothing in this Chapter shall be construed in or of itself to alter in any manner the rights whatsoever of any states or any peoples or the terms of existing international instruments to which Members of the United Nations may respectively be parties.

2. Paragraph 1 of this Article shall not be interpreted as giving grounds for delay or postponement of the negotiation and conclusion of agreements for placing mandated and other territories under the trusteeship system as provided for in Article 77.

Article 81

The trusteeship agreement shall in each case include the terms under which the trust territory will be administered and designate the authority which will exercise the administration of the trust territory. Such authority, hereinafter called the administering authority, may be one or more states or the Organization itself.

Article 82

There may be designated, in any trusteeship agreement, a strategic area or areas which may include part or all of the trust territory to which the agreement applies, without prejudice to any special agreement or agreements made under Article 43.

Article 83

1. All functions of the United Nations relating to strategic areas, including the approval of the terms of the trusteeship agreements and of their alteration or amendment, shall be exercised by the Security Council.

2. The basic objectives set forth in Article 76 shall be applicable to the people of each strategic area.

3. The Security Council shall, subject to the provisions of the trusteeship agreements and without prejudice to security considerations, avail itself of the assistance of the Trusteeship Council to perform those functions of the United Nations under the trusteeship system relating to political, economic, social, and educational matters in the strategic areas.

Article 84

It shall be the duty of the administering authority to ensure that the trust territory shall play its part in the maintenance of international peace and security. To this end the administering authority may make use of volunteer forces, facilities, and assistance from the trust territory in carrying out the obligations towards the Security Council undertaken in this regard by the administering authority, as well as for local defence and the maintenance of law and order within the trust territory.

Article 85

1. The functions of the United Nations with regard to trusteeship agreements for all areas not designated as strategic, including the approval of the terms of the trusteeship agreements and of their alteration or amendment, shall be exercised by the General Assembly.

2. The Trusteeship Council, operating under the authority of the General Assembly, shall assist the General Assembly in carrying out these functions.

CHAPTER XIII
THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

Composition

Article 86

1. The Trusteeship Council shall consist of the following Members of the United Nations:

- (a) those Members administering trust territories;
- (b) such of those Members mentioned by name in Article 23 as are not administering trust territories; and
- (c) as many other Members elected for three-year terms by the General Assembly as may be necessary to ensure that the total number of members of the Trusteeship Council is equally divided between those Members of the United Nations which administer trust territories and those which do not.

2. Each member of the Trusteeship Council shall designate one specially qualified person to represent it therein.

Functions and Powers

Article 87

The General Assembly and, under its authority, the Trusteeship Council, in carrying out their functions, may:

- (a) consider reports submitted by the administering authority;
- (b) accept petitions and examine them in consultation with the administering authority;

- (c) provide for periodic visits to the respective trust territories at times agreed upon with the administering authority; and
- (d) take these and other actions in conformity with the terms of the trusteeship agreements.

Article 88

The Trusteeship Council shall formulate a questionnaire on the political, economic, social, and educational advancement of the inhabitants of each trust territory, and the administering authority for each trust territory within the competence of the General Assembly shall make an annual report to the General Assembly upon the basis of such questionnaire.

Voting

Article 89

1. Each member of the Trusteeship Council shall have one vote.

2. Decisions of the Trusteeship Council shall be made by a majority of the members present and voting.

Procedure

Article 90

1. The Trusteeship Council shall adopt its own rules of procedure, including the method of selecting its President.

2. The Trusteeship Council shall meet as required in accordance with its rules, which shall include provision for the convening of meetings on the request of a majority of its members.

Article 91

The Trusteeship Council shall, when appropriate, avail itself of the assistance of the Economic and Social Council and of the specialized agencies in regard to matters with which they are respectively concerned.

CHAPTER XIV
THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

Article 92

The International Court of Justice shall be the principal judicial organ of the United Nations. It shall function in accordance with the annexed Statute, which is based upon the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice and forms an integral part of the present Charter.

Article 93

1. All Members of the United Nations are *ipso facto* parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice.

2. A state which is not a Member of the United Nations may become a party to the Statute of the International Court of Justice on condition to be determined in each case by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council.

Article 94

1. Each Member of the United Nations undertakes to comply with the decision of the International Court of Justice in any case to which it is a party.

2. If any party to a case fails to perform the obligations incumbent upon it under a judgment rendered by the Court, the other party may have recourse to the Security Council, which may, if it deems necessary, make recommendations or decide upon measures to be taken to give effect to the judgement.

Article 95

Nothing in the present Charter shall prevent Members of the United Nations from entrusting the solution of their differences to other tribunals by virtue of agreements already in existence or which may be concluded in the future.

THE UNITED NATIONS

Article 96

1. The General Assembly or the Security Council may request the International Court of Justice to give an advisory opinion on any legal question.

2. Other organs of the United Nations and specialized agencies, which may at any time be so authorized by the General Assembly, may also request advisory opinions of the Court on legal questions arising within the scope of their activities.

CHAPTER XV THE SECRETARIAT

Article 97

The Secretariat shall comprise a Secretary-General and such staff as the Organization may require. The Secretary-General shall be appointed by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council. He shall be the chief administrative officer of the Organization.

Article 98

The Secretary-General shall act in that capacity in all meetings of the General Assembly, of the Security Council, of the Economic and Social Council, and of the Trusteeship Council, and shall perform such other functions as are entrusted to him by these organs. The Secretary-General shall make an annual report to the General Assembly on the work of the Organization.

Article 99

The Secretary-General may bring to the attention of the Security Council any matter which in his opinion may threaten the maintenance of international peace and security.

Article 100

1. In the performance of their duties the Secretary-General and the staff shall not seek or receive instructions from any government or from any other authority external to the Organization. They shall refrain from any action which might reflect on their position as international officials responsible only to the Organization.

2. Each Member of the United Nations undertakes to respect the exclusively international character of the responsibilities of the Secretary-General and the staff and not to seek to influence them in the discharge of their responsibilities.

Article 101

1. The staff shall be appointed by the Secretary-General under regulations established by the General Assembly.

2. Appropriate staffs shall be permanently assigned to the Economic and Social Council, the Trusteeship Council, and, as required, to other organs of the United Nations. These staffs shall form a part of the Secretariat.

3. The paramount consideration in the employment of the staff and in the determination of the conditions of service shall be the necessity of securing the highest standards of efficiency, competence, and integrity. Due regard shall be paid to the importance of recruiting the staff on as wide a geographical basis as possible.

CHAPTER XVI MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Article 102

1. Every treaty and every international agreement entered into by any Member of the United Nations after the present Charter comes into force shall as soon as possible be registered with the Secretariat and published by it.

2. No party to any such treaty or international agreement which has not been registered in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1 of this Article may invoke that treaty or agreement before any organ of the United Nations.

Article 103

In the event of a conflict between the obligations of the Members of the United Nations under the present Charter and their obligations under any other international agreement, their obligations under the present Charter shall prevail.

Article 104

The Organization shall enjoy in the territory of each of its Members such legal capacity as may be necessary for the exercise of its functions and the fulfillment of its purposes.

Article 105

1. The Organization shall enjoy in the territory of each of its Members such privileges and immunities as are necessary for the fulfillment of its purposes.

2. Representatives of the Members of the United Nations and officials of the Organization shall similarly enjoy such privileges and immunities as are necessary for the independent exercise of their functions in connection with the Organization.

3. The General Assembly may make recommendations with a view to determining the details of the application of paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article or may propose conventions to the Members of the United Nations for this purpose.

CHAPTER XVII

TRANSITIONAL SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS

Article 106

Pending the coming into force of such special agreements referred to in Article 43 as in the opinion of the Security Council enable it to begin the exercise of its responsibilities under Article 42, the parties to the Four-Nation Declaration signed at Moscow, October 30, 1943, and France, shall, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 5 of that Declaration, consult with one another and as occasion requires with other Members of the United Nations with a view to such joint action on behalf of the Organization as may be necessary for the purpose of maintaining international peace and security.

Article 107

Nothing in the present Charter shall invalidate or preclude action, in relation to any state which during the Second World War has been an enemy of any signatory to the present Charter, taken or authorized as a result of that war by the Governments having responsibility for such action.

CHAPTER XVIII AMENDMENTS

Article 108

Amendments to the present Charter shall come into force for all Members of the United Nations when they have been adopted by a vote of two-thirds of the members of the General Assembly and ratified in accordance with their respective constitutional processes by two-thirds of the Members of the United Nations, including all the permanent members of the Security Council.

Article 109

1. A General Conference of the Members of the United Nations for the purpose of reviewing the present Charter may be held at a date and place to be fixed by a two-thirds

THE UNITED NATIONS

vote of the members of the General Assembly and by a vote of any seven members of the Security Council. Each Member of the United Nations shall have one vote in the conference.

2. Any alteration of the present Charter recommended by a two-thirds vote of the conference shall take effect when ratified in accordance with their respective constitutional processes by two-thirds of the Members of the United Nations including all the permanent members of the Security Council.

3. If such a conference has not been held before the tenth annual session of the General Assembly following the coming into force of the present Charter, the proposal to call such a conference shall be placed on the agenda of that session of the General Assembly, and the conference shall be held if so decided by a majority vote of the members of the General Assembly and by a vote of any seven members of the Security Council.

CHAPTER XIX RATIFICATION AND SIGNATURE

Article 110

1. The present Charter shall be ratified by the signatory states in accordance with their respective constitutional processes.

2. The ratifications shall be deposited with the Government of the United States of America, which shall notify

all the signatory states of each deposit as well as the Secretary-General of the Organization when he has been appointed.

3. The present Charter shall come into force upon the deposit of ratifications by the Republic of China, France, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America, and by a majority of the other signatory states. A protocol of the ratifications deposited shall thereupon be drawn up by the Government of the United States of America which shall communicate copies thereof to all the signatory states.

4. The states signatory to the present Charter which ratify it after it has come into force will become original Members of the United Nations on the date of the deposit of their respective ratifications.

Article 111

The present Charter, of which the Chinese, French, Russian, English, and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall remain deposited in the archives of the Government of the United States of America. Duly certified copies thereof shall be transmitted by that Government to the Governments of the other signatory states.

IN FAITH WHEREOF the representatives of the Governments of the United Nations have signed the present Charter.

DONE at the city of San Francisco the twenty-sixth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and forty-five.

AMENDMENTS

The following amendments to Articles 23, 27 and 61 of the Charter came into force in August 1965.

Article 23

1. The Security Council shall consist of fifteen Members of the United Nations. The Republic of China, France, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America shall be permanent members of the Security Council. The General Assembly shall elect ten other Members of the United Nations to be non-permanent members of the Security Council, due regard being specially paid, in the first instance to the contribution of Members of the United Nations to the maintenance of international peace and security and to the other purposes of the Organization, and also to equitable geographical distribution.

2. The non-permanent members of the Security Council shall be elected for a term of two years. In the first election of the non-permanent members after the increase of the membership of the Security Council from eleven to fifteen, two of the four additional members shall be chosen for a term of one year. A retiring member shall not be eligible for immediate re-election.

3. Each member of the Security Council shall have one representative.

Article 27

1. Each member of the Security Council shall have one vote.

2. Decisions of the Security Council on procedural matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of nine members.

3. Decisions of the Security Council on all other matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of nine members including the concurring votes of the permanent members; provided that, in decisions under Chapter VI, and under paragraph 3 of Article 52, a party to a dispute shall abstain from voting.

Article 61

1. The Economic and Social Council shall consist of twenty-seven Members of the United Nations elected by the General Assembly.

2. Subject to the provisions of paragraph 3, nine members of the Economic and Social Council shall be elected each year for a term of three years. A retiring member shall be eligible for immediate re-election.

3. At the first election after the increase in the membership of the Economic and Social Council from eighteen to twenty-seven members, in addition to the members elected in place of the six members whose term of office expires at the end of that year, nine additional members shall be elected. Of these nine additional members, the term of office of three members so elected shall expire at the end of one year, and of three other members at the end of two years, in accordance with arrangements made by the General Assembly.

4. Each member of the Economic and Social Council shall have one representative.

AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

B.P. 1387, Abidjan, Ivory Coast

Established September 1964, the Bank began operations in July 1966.

MEMBERS

Total Membership: 29 African countries.

ORGANIZATION

BOARD OF GOVERNORS

Composed of one representative from each member state.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Consists of nine members; responsible for the general operations of the Bank.

President and Chairman of Board of Governors: MAMOUN BEHEIRY (Sudan).

Vice-Presidents: MANSOUR MOALLA, LOUIS NÈGRE, OLA VINCENT, Sheikh M. ALAMOODY.

FINANCIAL STRUCTURE

The initial authorized capital stock of the Bank, consisting of 250,000 shares, is equivalent to \$250 million. It is to be subscribed solely by African countries. Half of the capital stock will be paid-up, the other half remains callable. Each member must subscribe equally to both paid-up share and callable shares. The paid-up capital stock is to be paid in gold or convertible currency in six instalments over a period of five years, ending March 1969.

At September 30th, 1966, the equivalent of \$215 million had been subscribed and about \$40 million had been paid in.

COUNTRY

SUBSCRIPTIONS (million U.S. \$)

Algeria	24.5
Cameroon	4.0
Congo (Brazzaville)	1.5
Congo (Democratic Republic)	13.0
Dahomey	1.4
Ethiopia	10.3
Ghana	12.8
Guinea	2.5
Ivory Coast	6.0
Kenya	6.0
Liberia	2.6
Malawi	2.0
Mali	2.3
Mauritania	1.1
Morocco	15.1
Niger	1.6
Nigeria	24.1
Rwanda	1.2
Senegal	5.5
Sierra Leone	2.1
Somali Republic	2.2
Sudan	10.1
Tanzania	6.3
Togo	1.0
Tunisia	6.9
Uganda	4.6
United Arab Republic	30.0
Upper Volta	1.3
Zambia	13.0

TOTAL 215.0

AIMS AND ACTIVITIES

The Bank seeks to contribute to the economic and social development of members either individually or jointly. To this end, it aims to promote investment of public and private capital in Africa, to use its normal capital resources to make or guarantee loans and investments, and to provide technical assistance in the preparation, financing and implementation of development projects. The Bank may grant direct or indirect credits; it may operate alone or in concert with other financial institutions.

Three projects in which the Bank is currently participating are: loan of \$3 million for two international trunk roads in Kenya; \$120,000 equity investment to establish the proposed National Development Bank in Sierra Leone; assistance to Tanzania and Zambia in mobilizing financing of studies of proposed rail link between the two countries.

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) is to provide \$3 million, and the Bank's members an

additional \$1.9 million, to establish an investment promoting service to assist the Bank and its members to identify and formulate projects for capital financing, to carry out feasibility and engineering studies, and to co-operate with other international organizations on such projects. The UN is providing expert services in the fields of economic surveys, industry, agriculture, transport, civil engineering and finance.

Resolutions adopted at the third annual general meeting of the Bank were: a project for the creation of an African Development Fund; a special programme for the relatively less-developed member countries; stepping-up of co-operation between the Bank, ECA, IBRD and the UNDP.

PUBLICATIONS

Annual Report.

Quarterly Summary Statements.

ANZUS TREATY

The Security Treaty (ANZUS Pact) was signed in San Francisco in 1951 to co-ordinate defence as the first step to a more comprehensive system of regional security in the Pacific. This system was developed further in 1954 with the formation of SEATO.

MEMBERS

Australia

New Zealand

U.S.A.

ORGANIZATION

ANZUS COUNCIL

The ANZUS Council consists of the Foreign Ministers (or their Deputies) of the three signatory powers, and can meet at any time.

There is no permanent staff, and costs are borne by the Government in whose territory the meeting is held. The instruments of ratification are deposited with the Government of Australia, Canberra.

MILITARY REPRESENTATIVES

Each of the signatories nominates a Military Representative accredited to the Council.

The functions of the Military Representatives are to advise the Council on problems of military co-operation in the Pacific. They attend the annual Council meetings, and also meet periodically as required by circumstances. There is no fixed venue for meetings of the Military Representatives.

MEETINGS OF THE ANZUS COUNCIL

San Francisco, 1951.
Honolulu, August 1952.
Washington, September 1953.
Geneva, May 1954.
Washington, June 1954.
Washington, October 1954.
Washington, September 1955.
Washington, November 1956.
Washington, October 1957.

Washington, October 1958.
Washington, October 1959.
Canberra, May 1962.
Wellington, June 1963.
Washington, July 1964.
Washington, June 1965.
Canberra, June 1966.
Washington, April 1967.

SECURITY TREATY

(Between Australia, New Zealand and the U.S.A.)

The parties to this treaty:

reaffirming their faith in the purposes and principles of the UN Charter and their desire to live in peace with all peoples and Governments, and desiring to strengthen the fabric of peace in the Pacific area;

noting that the United States already has arrangements pursuant to which its armed forces are stationed in the Philippines, and has armed forces and administrative responsibilities in the Ryukyus, and upon the coming into force of the Japanese peace treaty may also station armed forces in and about Japan to assist in the preservation of peace and security in the Japan area;

recognising that Australia and New Zealand, as members of the British Commonwealth of Nations, have military obligations outside as well as within the Pacific area;

desiring to declare publicly and formally their sense of unity, so that no potential aggressor could be under the illusion that any of them stand alone in the Pacific area; and

desiring further to co-ordinate their efforts for collective defence for the preservation of peace and security pending

the development of a more comprehensive system of regional security in the Pacific area;

declare and agree as follows:

Article 1

The parties undertake, in conformity with the UN Charter, to settle by peaceful means any international disputes in which they might be involved, and to refrain in their international relations from the use of force in any manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations.

Article 2

In order more effectively to achieve the objectives of the treaty, the parties will maintain and develop their individual and collective capacity to resist armed attack "by means of continuous self-help and mutual aid".

Article 3

The parties will consult together when, in the opinion of any one of them, the territorial integrity, political independence, or security of any one of them is threatened in the Pacific.

ANZUS TREATY

Article 4

"Each party recognizes that an armed attack in the Pacific area on any of the other parties would be dangerous to its own peace and safety, and declares that it will act to meet the common danger in accordance with its constitutional processes." Any such attack, and all measures taken as a result of such attack will be reported to the UN Security Council. Such measures will be terminated when the Security Council has taken the necessary steps to restore and maintain international peace and security.

Article 5

For the purpose of Article 4, an armed attack on any of the three countries will be deemed to include "an armed attack on the metropolitan territory of any of the parties, or on the island territories under its jurisdiction in the Pacific, or on its armed forces, public vessels, or aircraft in the Pacific".

Article 6

The treaty will not affect the rights and obligations of the three countries under the UN Charter, or the responsibility of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security.

Article 7

The three countries will establish a Council, consisting of their Foreign Ministers or deputies, to consider matters

concerning the implementation of the treaty. The Council will be organized as to be able to meet at any time.

Article 8

Pending the development of a more comprehensive regional security system in the Pacific, and the development by the UN of more effective means to maintain international peace and security, the Council established under Article 7 will maintain a consultative relationship with States, regional organizations, associations of States, and other authorities in the Pacific area which are in a position to further the purpose of the treaty and contribute to the security of the area.

Article 9

The Treaty is to be ratified by the parties in accordance with their respective constitutional processes. The instruments of ratification are to be deposited with the Australian Government.

Article 10

The Treaty is to remain in force indefinitely. Any party may cease to be a member of the Council established by Article 7 one year after notice has been given to the Government of Australia, which will inform the Governments of the other parties.

THE ARAB LEAGUE

Midan Al Tahrir, Cairo, U.A.R.

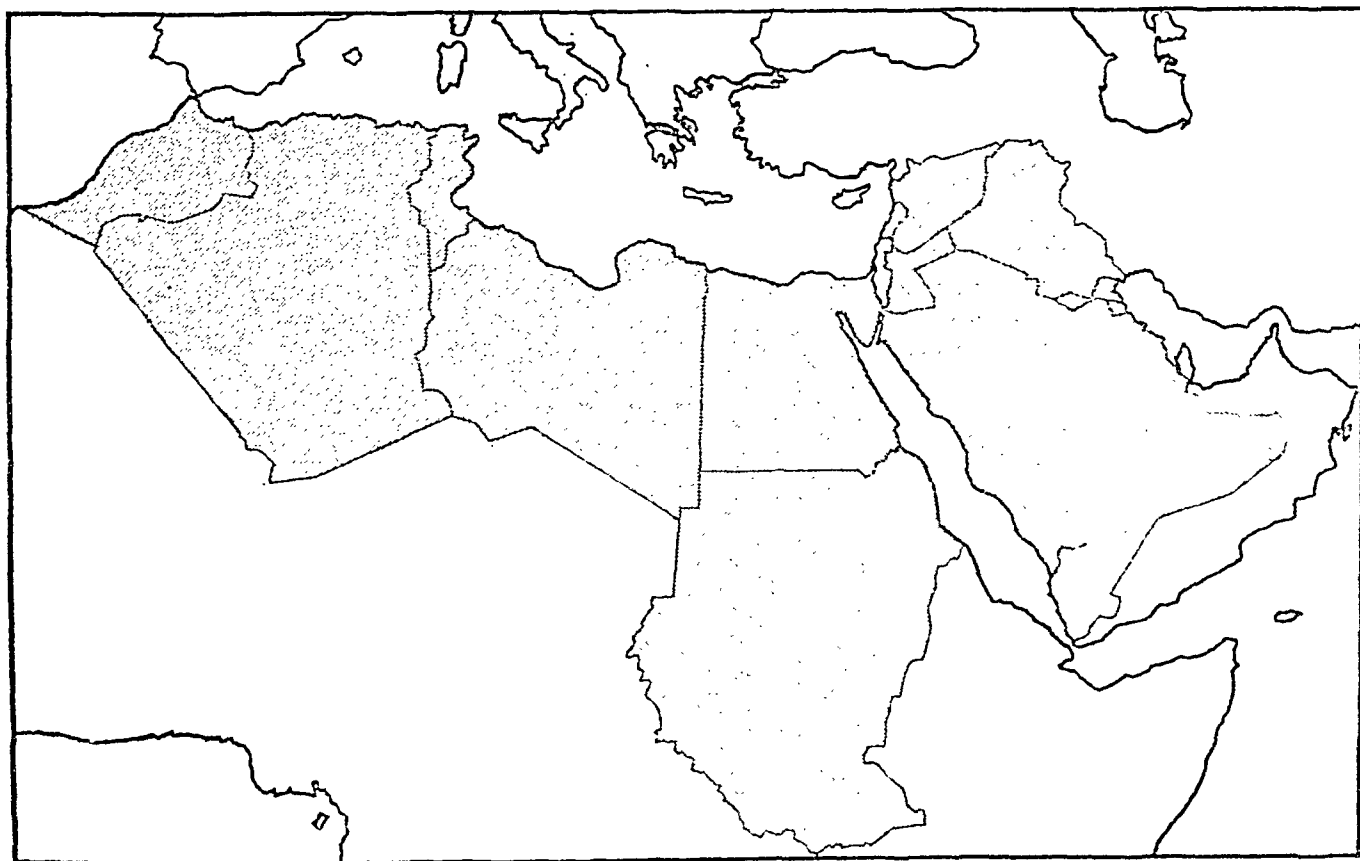
The League of Arab States is a voluntary association of sovereign Arab states designed to strengthen the close ties linking them and to co-ordinate their policies and activities and direct them towards the common good of all the Arab countries.

MEMBERS

Algeria
Iraq
Jordan
Kuwait

Lebanon
Libya
Morocco
Saudi Arabia
Sudan

Syrian Arab Republic
Tunisia
United Arab Republic
Yemen



RECORD OF EVENTS

1945 Pact of the Arab League signed, March.
1946 Cultural Treaty signed.
1950 Joint Defence and Economic Co-operation Treaty.
1952 Agreements on extradition, writs and letters of request, nationality of Arabs outside their country of origin.
1953 Formation of Arab Telecommunications and Radio Communications Union.
Agreements for facilitating trade between Arab countries.
Founding of Institute of Advanced Arab Studies, Cairo.
Convention on the privileges and immunities of the League.

1954 Formation of Arab Postal Union.
Nationality Agreement.
Agreement on social defence against crime.
1957 Creation of Arab Development Bank, June.
Cultural Agreement with UNESCO signed, November.
1959 Arab Oil Conferences, Cairo, April, and Jeddah, October, with proposals for an Arab pipeline from the Persian Gulf to the Mediterranean.
1960 Inauguration of new Arab League HQ at Midan Al Tahrir, Cairo, March.
Agreement on co-ordination of petroleum policy, March.

THE ARAB LEAGUE

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| <p>1961 Agreement to establish an International Arab Airline and an Arab Tanker Company. Arab Development Bank to be called Arab Financial Institution; agreement signed by Iraq and Kuwait. Kuwait joins League. Arab League force sent to Kuwait. Syrian Arab Republic rejoins League as independent member. Agreement on administrative sciences.</p> <p>1962 Agreement to establish economic unity signed by Jordan, Kuwait, Morocco, Syria and U.A.R. in June. Council Meeting at Shtoura, Lebanon in August, to hear Syrian complaints against the U.A.R. U.A.R. announced intention of leaving Arab League. Council Meeting re-convened at Cairo in September to reappoint Secretary-General. Boycotted by U.A.R.</p> <p>1963 Arab League decides to withdraw troops from Kuwait, leaving only token force, January-February. U.A.R. resumes active membership of League, March.</p> <p>1964 Cairo conference of Arab leaders on the exploitation by Israel of the Jordan waters, January. Arab Common Market agreement ratified, August.</p> | <p>Second meeting on Jordan waters, September.</p> <p>1965 Arab Common Market established, January. Emergency meeting on German recognition of Israel, March. Third Meeting on Jordan waters, May. Tunisia absent. Kuwait withdraws from Common Market, July. Casablanca Conference of Arab leaders, September. Tunisia absent.</p> <p>1966 Cairo Conference of Arab leaders, March. Tunisia absent. Cairo Conference of Arab leaders, June. Cairo Conference of Arab Foreign Ministers, September. Tunisia absent. First session of Arab League Administrative Court, September.</p> <p>1967 Sixth Arab Petroleum Congress, Baghdad, March. Meeting of Arab Foreign Ministers, Kuwait, June. Cairo meeting of Heads of State of Algeria, Iraq, Sudan, Syria, U.A.R., July. Meeting of Arab Foreign Ministers, Khartoum, August. Topics discussed included Arab oil embargo against U.S.A. and U.K., and preparations for a meeting of Arab leaders. Extraordinary Session of the Council of Arab Information Ministers, Bizerta, September. Meeting of Arab Foreign Ministers, Cairo, December.</p> |
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ORGANIZATION

THE COUNCIL

The supreme organ of the Arab League. Meets in March and September. Consists of representatives of the thirteen member states, each of which has one vote, and a representative for Palestine.

PERMANENT COMMITTEES

There are nine Permanent Committees for Political, Cultural, Economical, Social, Military, Legal Affairs, Information, Health and Communications.

SECRETARIAT

Secretary-General: MOHAMMED ABDEL-KHALEK HASSOUNA (U.A.R.).

Assistant Secretaries-General: DARDIRI AHMAD ISMAIL (Sudan), Dr. S. NOFAL (U.A.R.), A. ZAHER (Iraq).

Military Assistant Secretary: Gen. MOHAMMED FAWZI (U.A.R.).

Economic Assistant Secretary: ARIF ZAHER (Iraq).

The Secretariat has departments of Economic, Political, Legal, Cultural, Social and Labour affairs, and for Petroleum, Palestine, Health, Press and Information, Secretariat, Communications, and Protocol.

ARAB COMMON MARKET

Economic Council: Established in 1950; first meeting 1953; composed of the Ministers of Economic Affairs or their representatives.

Council of Arab Economic Unity: In June 1957 the Economic Council approved a Convention for Economic Unity; the Economic Unity Agreement was signed in

1962 by Jordan, U.A.R., Morocco, Kuwait and Syria. Yemen and Iraq subsequently became signatories to the Pact. After ratification by five members a *Council of Arab Economic Unity* was set up in June 1964: the aims of the Arab Economic Unity Agreement include lowering internal tariffs, establishing common external tariffs, freedom of movement of labour and capital, and adoption of common economic policies; Sec.-Gen. ABDEL EL BANNA (*see below*: text of Arab Economic Unity Agreement, and further details).

In August 1964 U.A.R., Iraq, Kuwait, Syria and Jordan signed an agreement establishing the Common Market of Arab States, to operate from January 1st, 1965. Kuwait's National Assembly voted against implementation of the agreement in July 1965.

OTHER BODIES

Joint Defence Council: Established in 1950 to implement joint defence; consists of the Foreign Ministers and Defence Ministers, or their representatives.

Permanent Military Commission: Established 1950; composed of representatives of army General Staffs; main purpose: to draw up plans of joint defence for submission to the Joint Defence Council.

Arab Cultural Union: Cairo; established by charter in February 1964.

Federation of Arab Broadcasting Stations: Cairo.

Federation of Arab News Agencies: Beirut; f. 1965; this Federation will work on the establishment of an Arab Central News Agency.

THE ARAB LEAGUE

Arab Financial Institution for Economic Development:

Established 1959 as Arab Development Bank; members: U.A.R., Yemen, Saudi Arabia, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Iraq and Kuwait; capital £20 million in gold; Kuwait has declared she will contribute a further £E 5 million.

Arab Postal Union: 28 Adly Street, Cairo, U.A.R.; f. 1954; Dir. Dr. ANOUAR BAKIR. Publs. *Bulletin* (monthly), *Review* (quarterly), *News* (annual) and occasional studies.

Arab Scientific Union: Cairo; established 1956 to promote scientific co-operation in the Arab world.

Arab Telecommunications Union: 83 Ramses Street, Cairo, U.A.R.; f. 1953; to co-ordinate and develop telecommunications between member countries; to exchange technical aid and encourage research. Mems.: Arab League countries; Pres. MAHMOUD MOHAMAD RIAD.

Arab Tourist Federation: Jerusalem; f. 1965.

Permanent Commission for the Problems of the Arab Gulf Emirates: Established in 1965 to assist the economic development of the Gulf states; Chair. KHALED AL BADR.

Arab Labour Organization: Established in 1965 for co-operation between member states in labour problems; unification of labour legislation and general conditions of work wherever possible; research; technical assistance; social insurance; training.

Federation of Arab Transport Workers: Cairo; f. 1966; mems. air, sea and land transport trade unions in Arab countries.

Palestine Liberation Organization: Jerusalem; f. 1964; this organization is separate from the Arab League, which provides it with funds and support; Dir. AHMED SHUKAIRY, Palestine Rep. to the Arab League.

Arab Board for the Diversion of the Jordan River: Cairo; f. 1964 to co-ordinate engineering aspects of diverting the headwaters of the River Jordan, to deprive Israel of water; main projects include the Mukhaiba Dam on the River Yarmuk (Jordan), to be linked by tunnel to the East Ghor Irrigation Scheme, and to serve as a storage dam for water diverted from rivers farther north (Litani, Hasbani, Wazzani and Banias).

Arab Unified Military Command: Cairo; f. 1964 to co-ordinate military policies with regard to the liberation of Palestine.

SPECIAL BUREAUX

Bureau for Boycotting Israel, Damascus; Commissioner-General MOHAMMED MAHGOUB.

Pan-Arab Organization for Social Defence against Crime: Cairo.

Arab Students Hostels, for Men and Women, Cairo.

SPECIAL INSTITUTES

Institute of Arab Research and Studies, Cairo.

Institute of Arab Manuscripts, Cairo.

Cultural Museum, Cairo.

Library, Cairo.

Information Offices: New York (with branches at Washington, Chicago, San Francisco, Dallas), Geneva, Bonn, Rio de Janeiro, London, New Delhi, Rome, Ottawa, Buenos Aires, Tokyo and Paris. Offices are planned in Addis Ababa, Ankara, Dakar, Lagos, Nairobi, Copenhagen and Madrid.

BUDGET

CONTRIBUTIONS (%) (1964)

U.A.R.	. . . 23.73	Tunisia	. . . 4.67
Kuwait	. . . 14.00	Sudan	. . . 4.11
Saudi Arabia	. . . 10.97	Lebanon	. . . 3.85
Iraq	. . . 10.94	Jordan	. . . 1.93
Morocco	. . . 10.68	Libya	. . . 1.50
Syria	. . . 7.69	Yemen	. . . 0.93
Algeria	. . . 5.00		
			100.00

EXPENDITURE 1966-67

	£E
Ordinary Expenditure	616,874
Institute of Arab Research and Studies	60,943
Pan-Arab Organization for Social Defence against Crime	18,942
TOTAL	696,759

PUBLICATIONS

Daily and fortnightly *Bulletin* (Arabic and English).

New York Office: *Arab World* (monthly), and *News and Views*.

Geneva Office: *Le Monde Arabe* (monthly), and *Nouvelles du Monde Arabe* (weekly).

Buenos Aires Office: *Arabia Review* (monthly).

Rio de Janeiro Office: *Oriente Arabe* (monthly).

Rome Office: *Rassegna del Mondo Arabo* (monthly).

London Office: *The Arab* (monthly).

New Delhi Office: *Al Arab* (monthly).

Bonn Office: *Arabische Korrespondenz* (fortnightly).

Ottawa Office: *Spotlight on the Arab World* (fortnightly).

THE PACT OF THE ARAB LEAGUE

(March 22nd, 1945)

Article 1

The League of the Arab States shall be composed of the independent Arab States signatories to this Pact.

Each independent Arab state shall have the right to adhere to the League. Should it desire to adhere to the League, a petition to this effect should be filed with the General Secretariat, and submitted to the Council at the first session convened after the lodging of the petition.

Article 2

The object of the League shall be to strengthen the ties between the participant states, to co-ordinate their political activities with the aim of realising close collaboration between them, to preserve their independence and sovereignty, and to consider, in general, the affairs and interests of the Arab countries.

It shall also provide for close co-operation between the member states, with due regard to the structure of each state and the conditions prevailing therein, in the following matters:

- (i) Economic and financial affairs, including trade reciprocity, tariffs, currency, agricultural and industrial matters.
- (ii) Communications, comprising railways, roads, aviation, navigation, posts and telegraphs.
- (iii) Cultural affairs.
- (iv) Matters relating to nationality, passports and visas, execution of judgments, and extradition of criminals.
- (v) Matters relating to social welfare.
- (vi) Matters relating to public health.

Article 3

The League shall have a council composed of representatives of the member states. Each state shall have a single vote, regardless of the number of its representatives.

The Council's function shall be the realisation of the objects of the League and to give effect to agreements concluded between the member states, relating to the matters indicated in the previous Article and elsewhere.

The Council shall also determine the methods of collaboration with international organisations which may, in future, be created for the preservation of peace and security and the regulation of economic and social relations.

Article 4

For each subject specified in Article 2, a special committee shall be formed in which the member states shall be represented. These committees shall be responsible for formulating the bases, extent, and form of collaboration, in the shape of draft-agreements to be laid before the Council for consideration, preparatory to their presentation to the afore-mentioned states.

Delegates representing the other Arab countries may participate in these committees. The Council shall define the conditions under which those representatives may participate, and the regulations for representation.

Article 5

Recourse to force to resolve disputes between two or more League states is inadmissible. If a difference should

arise between them, not pertaining to the independence, sovereignty, or territorial integrity of any of the states concerned, and should the contending parties apply to the Council for settlement of the dispute, then the Council's decision shall be effective and obligatory.

In this eventuality, the contending states shall not participate in the proceedings and resolutions of the Council.

The Council shall mediate in any dispute which may lead to war between two member states, or between a member state and another state, in order to conciliate them.

Decisions relating to arbitration and mediation shall be taken by a majority vote.

Article 6

In the event of aggression or threat of aggression by a state against a member state, the member state may request an immediate meeting of the Council.

The Council shall decide upon the appropriate measures to check this aggression, and shall issue a decision by unanimous assent. If the aggression is committed by a member state the vote of that state shall not be counted in determining unanimity.

If aggression should be committed in such a way as to render the government of the attacked state unable to communicate with the Council, its representative at the Council may demand that it be convened for the purpose set forth in the preceding paragraph. If it is impossible for the representative to communicate with the Council, any of the member states may demand that it be convened.

Article 7

Decisions of the Council reached by unanimous assent shall be binding on all the member states of the League. Decisions of the League reached by a majority vote shall be binding on those who accept them.

In either case, the decisions of the Council shall be executed in each state in accordance with the fundamental structure of that state.

Article 8

Each member state shall respect the régime existing in other League states, regarding it as a fundamental right of those states, and shall pledge itself not to undertake any action tending to alter that régime.

Article 9

The states of the Arab League which desire to establish stronger collaboration than is provided for in the present pact, may conclude among themselves whatever agreements they wish for this purpose.

Treaties and agreements previously concluded, or which may be concluded with any other state, by any state belonging to the League, shall not be obligatory or binding on the other members.

Article 10

Cairo shall be the permanent seat of the League of Arab States. The League Council may assemble in whatsoever place it appoints.

THE ARAB LEAGUE

Article 11

The Council shall meet in ordinary session twice a year, during the months of March and October. Extraordinary session may be convened whenever occasion demands, on the request of two member states.

Article 12

The League shall have a permanent General Secretariat consisting of a Secretary-General, Assistant Secretaries, and an appropriate staff of officials.

The League Council shall appoint the Secretary-General by a two-thirds majority of the League states. In consultation with the Council, the Secretary-General shall appoint the Assistant Secretaries and the principal officials of the League.

The Council shall establish an internal organisation to deal with the functions of the General Secretariat and matters of personnel.

The Secretary-General shall hold ambassadorial status, and the Assistant Secretaries the status of Minister-Plenipotentiary.

The first Secretary-General to the League shall be nominated in an appendix to this Pact.

Article 13

The Secretary-General shall prepare the draft Budget of the League, and submit it to the Council for approval before the beginning of each financial year.

The Council shall allocate the share of each of the states of the League in the expenses, and may revise the share if necessary.

Article 14

Members of the League Council, members of its committees, and those of its officials specified in the internal administration, shall enjoy diplomatic privileges and immunity during the performance of their duties.

The inviolability of buildings occupied by bureaux of the League shall be observed.

Article 15

The Council shall be convened on the first occasion at the instance of the Head of the Egyptian Government, and subsequently at the instance of the Secretary-General.

At each ordinary session the representatives of the League states shall preside over the Council by rotation.

Article 16

Apart from the conditions defined in this Pact, a majority opinion will suffice for the Council to make effective decisions on the following subjects:

- (i) Matters relating to personnel.
- (ii) Approval of the Budget of the League.
- (iii) The internal organisation of the Council, committees and General Secretariat.
- (iv) The termination of sessions.

Article 17

The member states shall deposit with the General Secretariat texts of all the treaties and agreements which they have concluded, or may conclude, with any other state belonging to, or outside, the League.

Article 18

If any of the League states contemplates withdrawal from the League, it shall give notice to the Council, of its decision to withdraw, a year before withdrawal takes effect.

The League Council has the right to regard any state not fulfilling the obligations of this Pact as having ceased to belong to the League. This shall be effected by a decision issued by unanimous assent of the states, excepting the state indicated.

Article 19

It is permissible, by agreement of two-thirds of the League states, to amend this Pact, in particular to strengthen the ties between them, to found an Arab Court of Justice, and to co-ordinate the relations of the League with the international organisations which may, in future be created to guarantee peace and security.

No decision shall be taken as regards an amendment except in the sessions following that in which it is proposed.

Any state which does not accept the amendment may withdraw on the amendment becoming effective, without being bound by the preceding Article.

Article 20

This present Pact, with its appendices, shall be ratified in conformity with the fundamental form of government in each of the contracting states.

The articles of ratification shall be deposited with the General Secretariat, and the present Pact shall have effect with those who have ratified it, fifteen days after the Secretary-General has received articles of ratification from four states.

This present Pact was drawn up in Arabic at Cairo, on the 8th of Rabi al Thani, 1364 (22nd March, 1945), in a single text, which shall be preserved in the General Secretariat.

A facsimile copy of the original shall be delivered to each of the League states.

Special Appendix Relating to Palestine

At the end of the last Great War, Palestine together with the other Arab States, was separated from the Ottoman Empire and became independent.

The Treaty of Lausanne proclaimed that her fate should be decided by the parties concerned in Palestine.

Even though Palestine was unable to control her own destiny, it was on the basis of recognising her independence that the League of Nations determined a system of government for her. Her existence and independence among nations can, therefore, be no more questioned *de jure* than the independence of any other Arab state.

Although the visible signs of this independence have remained hidden as a result of *force majeure* it is not fitting that this should be an obstacle to the participation of Palestine in the League.

Therefore, the States signatory to the Pact of the Arab League, consider that in view of Palestine's special circumstances, the Council of the League should designate an Arab delegate from Palestine to participate in its work until this country enjoys actual independence.

Special Appendix Relating to Co-operation with the Arab States, Non-participants in the League Council

Whereas the member states of the League will have to deal either in the Council or in the committees with questions affecting the interests of the entire Arab world.

And whereas the Council cannot fail to take into account the aspirations of the Arab countries not members of the Council and to work toward their realisation, the states signatory to the Pact of the Arab League strongly urge that the Council of the League should co-operate with

them as far as possible in having them participate in the committees referred to in the Pact, and in other matters, should not spare any effort to learn their needs and under-

stand their aspirations and should moreover, work for their common weal and the guarantee of their future by whatever political means available.

THE CULTURAL TREATY

The Cultural Treaty of the Arab League was accepted by the League Council on November 27th, 1945, at Cairo.

Article 1

The states of the Arab League agree that each of them shall form a local organisation whose functions shall be to consider matters concerning cultural co-operation between the Arab states. Each state will be free as to how it forms this organisation.

Article 2

The states of the Arab League agree to exchange teachers and professors between their educational institutions, according to the general and individual conditions which will be agreed to. The period of service of any teacher or professor who is a Government official and who will be delegated for this purpose, will be considered as service for his own Government, with the maintenance of his rights as regards his post, promotion, and pension.

Article 3

The states of the Arab League agree to the exchange of students and scholars between their educational institutions, and their acceptance in the suitable classes as far as accommodation will allow, in accordance with the regulations of those institutions.

In order to facilitate this, those states, while maintaining the basic educational principles adopted in their countries, will work towards harmonising their educational syllabuses and certificates. This will be done by special agreement between those states.

Such facilities as may be possible will be given by each state to any other state which wishes to construct hostels for its students.

Article 4

The states of the Arab League will encourage cultural scouting and sports visits between the Arab countries, in areas which the governments allow, and the holding of cultural and educational meetings for students. Facilities will be given for this purpose, particularly in respect of travelling arrangements and the expenses of the journey.

Article 5

The states of the Arab League agree on the reciprocal establishment of educational and scientific institutions in their various countries.

Article 6

The states of the Arab League will co-operate in the revival of the intellectual and artistic legacy of the Arabs, safeguarding and propagating it as well as making it available to those who seek it by all possible means.

Article 7

In order to keep pace with the world's intellectual movements, the states of the Arab League will encourage and organise the translation of all foreign masterpieces, whether classical or modern. They will also encourage all

intellectual output in the Arab countries by such means as the opening of institutes for scientific and literary research. They will organise competitions for authors, and will grant prizes to distinguished men of science, literature, and art.

Article 8

All the states of the Arab League undertake to legislate for the protection of scientific, literary, and artistic authorship rights for all publications in all states of the Arab League.

Article 9

The states of the Arab League will work for the standardisation of scientific terms, by means of councils, congresses, and joint committees, which they will set up and by means of bulletins which these organisations will issue. They will work to make the Arabic language convey all expressions of thought and modern science, and to make of it the language of instruction in all subjects and in all educational stages in the Arab countries.

Article 10

The states of the Arab League will work for the consolidation of contacts between libraries and museums, whether scientific, historical, or artistic, by such means as the exchange of publications and indexes, the holding of study conferences, and by organising exchange visits between library and museum personnel at frequent intervals.

Article 11

The states of the Arab League agree to consolidate relations and to facilitate co-operation between scientists, literary men, journalists, members of the professions, those connected with art, the stage, the cinema, and broadcasting, by organising visits for them between one country and another, and by encouraging cultural, scientific, and educational conferences for the purpose; also by placing room, laboratories, and material in scientific institutions in every Arab country at the disposal of the learned of other countries to demonstrate scientific discoveries; also by the publication of periodical bulletins regarding books of scientific research published in all Arab countries. Each author or publisher must send to the "Cultural Committee" copies of his work for its library as well as for the principal libraries of each state.

Article 12

The states of the Arab League agree to include in their educational syllabuses the history, geography, and literature of the Arab countries, sufficiently to give a clear idea of the life of those countries and their civilisation. They also agree upon the institution of an Arab library for pupils.

Article 13

The states of the Arab League will work to acquaint their peoples with the social, cultural, economic, and political conditions in all Arab countries, i.e. by means of broadcasts, the stage, cinema, and press, or by any other means, also by the institution of museums for Arab culture and

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civilisation, as well as assuring its success by holding occasional exhibitions of arts and literature, and public and scholastic festivals in the various Arab countries.

Article 14

The states of the Arab League shall encourage the establishment of Arab social and cultural clubs in their respective countries.

Article 15

The states of the Arab League will take all necessary measures to approximate their legislative trends and to unify as far as possible their laws; also to include the study of legislation of other Arab countries in their syllabuses.

Article 16

This Treaty shall be ratified by the signatory states, according to the provisions of their constitutions, with the minimum of delay. The instruments of ratification shall be lodged in the Secretariat-General of the Arab League,

which will prepare a note of the receipt of each document and notify the other contracting states.

Article 17

Arab countries are permitted to adhere to this Treaty by notifying the Secretary-General of the League, who will communicate the fact to the other contracting states.

Article 18

This Treaty will come into force one month after the date of the receipt of the instruments of ratification from two states. It shall also come into force for the other states who participate one month after the date of the deposit of the document of joining from these states.

Article 19

Any signatory state of this Treaty is allowed to withdraw from it by giving notice to the Secretary-General of the League. The notice will take effect six months from the date of its despatch.

ARAB ECONOMIC UNITY AGREEMENT

(THE ARAB COMMON MARKET)

The Economic Unity Agreement between the member-states of the Arab League was drawn up in Cairo on June 6th, 1962, and subsequently came into effect on April 30th 1964, U.A.R., Iraq, Syria, Kuwait and Jordan having subscribed as official members. The Unity Council held its first meeting in Cairo on June 3rd, 1964.

The Agreement is summarized below.

OBJECTS

Preamble

The Governments of the member-states of the Arab League, desirous of organizing between them and unifying their relations on bases accommodating to the natural and historical ties between them, and for the purpose of creating the best conditions for the growth of their economy, for promoting their riches, and for ensuring the prosperity of their peoples, have agreed on creating a complete unity between them, to be achieved gradually with the maximum possible speed ensuring the transition to the desired situation without causing harm to their essential interests.

Article 1

The main objective of the Agreement is to attain complete Arab Economic Unity. The Arab State will thus

have a unified, integrated, proportionate Arab economy guided by one single economic policy for all the component parts. The member-states and their nationals are guaranteed equality in the following:

- (1) Freedom of movement of persons and capital.
- (2) Freedom of exchange of domestic and foreign goods and products.
- (3) Freedom of residence, work, employment, and exercise of economic activities.
- (4) Freedom of transport and transit and of using means of transport, ports and civil airports.
- (5) Rights of ownership, of making one's will, and of inheritance.

METHODS

Article 2

The Arab states are required to work for accomplishing the following:

(1) The Arab states should be made one customs zone subject to a single administration. Customs tariffs, legislations, and regulations applied in these states should be standardized. This is to be achieved by gradual abolition of customs duties between the Arab states for ensuring the exchange of Arab-made goods and the eventual removal of duties altogether. In addition customs duties should be adjusted between the Arab states so as to arrive at standard rates in respect of the outside world. In this way, the Arab states would be converted into one market where both home-produced and imported goods could move without being subject to any duties other than those imposed in respect of the outside world.

(2) The Arab states should work for standardizing their import-export policies and all relevant regulations. It is a prerequisite for the creation of one Arab market to have import-export policies and regulations unified and co-ordinated.

(3) Standardizing transport and transit systems. As the means of transport will enjoy freedom of movement between all parts of the Arab homeland, they should necessarily become subject to standard regulations.

(4) Trade agreements and payments agreements with outside countries are to be concluded collectively by the Arab states. The creation of one Arab market makes it necessary to have such agreements concluded jointly. Relations with the outside world will be unified.

(5) Policies related to agriculture, industry and internal trade should be co-ordinated. Economic legislation should

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be standardized in a manner ensuring equal terms to all nationals of the contracting countries in respect of work in agriculture, industry, or any other calling. The co-ordination of these policies and legislations is an inevitable sequence to the creation of the United Arab Market where Arab nationals are to be guaranteed the right of taking up any profession or any economic activity anywhere in the Arab world.

(6) Steps should be taken to co-ordinate labour and social legislation. In so far as Arab workers are to enjoy the freedom of working anywhere they please in the Arab homeland, it is necessary to make them all subject to one labour law and to the same social security rules.

(7) (a) Steps should be taken to co-ordinate legislation concerning government and municipal taxes and duties and all other taxes pertaining to agriculture, industry, trade, real estate, and investments in a manner ensuring equal opportunities.

(b) Measures should be taken to prevent the duplication of taxes and duties levied on the nationals of the contracting countries.

(8) The monetary and fiscal policies and all relevant regulations of the contracting countries should be co-ordinated before the standardization of currency.

(9) Standardizing the methods of the classification of statistics.

(10) All necessary measures should be taken to ensure the attainment of the goals specified in Articles 1 and 2 of the Agreement.

It is however possible to by-pass the principle of standardization in respect to certain circumstances and certain countries—this being made with the approval of the Arab Economic Unity Council.

ORGANIZATION

Articles 3-10

Article 3 provides for the establishment of a body with the name of "The Arab Economic Unity Council". This Council will have its centre in Cairo and will be composed of a full member from each of the contracting parties. Decisions are taken by a two-thirds majority. Each state has one vote.

The Council has been vested with all necessary powers for implementing the rules of the Agreement and its protocols, for running the subsidiary committees and establishments and for appointing members of staff and experts.

Branching from the Unity Council are a number of permanent and provisional committees.

The permanent committees are:

(1) The Customs Committee, whose task will be to handle customs technical and administrative affairs and transit affairs.

(2) The Monetary and Financial Committee. This Committee will undertake the handling of affairs pertaining to monetary matters, banking taxes, duties and other financial affairs. Two Sub-Committees have been formed:

(a) Sub-Committee on Financial and Taxation Affairs;

(b) Sub-Committee on Monetary Affairs.

(3) The Economic Committee. It will be the duty of this Committee to handle matters pertaining to agriculture,

industry, trade, transport, communications, labour and social affairs. Five Sub-Committees have been formed:

(a) Agricultural Growth Sub-Committee; (b) Industrial Co-ordination and Mineral Wealth Development Sub-Committee; (c) Planning and Trade Co-ordination Sub-Committee; (d) Planning and Transport and Communications Co-ordination Sub-Committee; (e) Social Affairs Sub-Committee.

The Council and its subsidiaries enjoy financial and administrative autonomy. The Council will have a special budget to which the member-states will subscribe at the rate of their subscriptions to the budget of the Secretariat-General of the Arab League. The Council has been entrusted with the tasks of formulating regulations and legislations aiming at the creation of a unified Arab customs zone and at co-ordinating foreign trade policy. The conclusion of trade agreements and of payments agreements has been made subject to the approval of the Council. The Council is also entrusted with the task of co-ordinating economic growth, laying down programmes for the attainment of common economic development plans, co-ordinating policies for agriculture, industry and external trade, working out transport and transit regulations and unification of regulations on labour and social security, and harmonizing financial and monetary policies with the purpose of standardizing currency. It will also formulate all other legislation necessary for the achievement of the purposes of the Agreement.

IMPLEMENTATION

Articles 11-20, Protocols

The implementation of the Agreement is, however, to be spread over an indeterminate period. The Council has been required to draw up a practical plan for the stages of implementation and to define the legislative, administrative and technical measures for two countries or more to conclude economic unity wider than that provided for under the Agreement.

The Council shall exercise its powers in accordance with resolutions which it will pass, which will be executed by the member-states in accordance with their constitutional rules.

The Governments of the contracting parties have pledged not to promulgate any laws, regulations or administrative decisions of a nature which might conflict with the Agreement or its Protocols. However, the contracting parties have been given the freedom, under the Agreement's First Protocol, to conclude bilateral economic agreements,

for extraordinary political or defensive purposes, with outside parties, provided that such bilateral agreements contain nothing prejudicial to the objectives of this Agreement.

The Agreement's Second Protocol places limitations on the powers of the Arab Economic Unity Council. In the course of an initial period not exceeding five years (but which can be renewed for up to ten years) the Council is required to study the necessary steps for co-ordinating the economic, financial and social policies and for the attainment of the following objectives:

(a) The freedom of the movement of persons and the freedom of work, employment, residence, ownership, making one's will, and inheritance.

(b) Giving unrestricted and unqualified freedom to the movement of transit goods without any restrictions in respect of the type or nationality or the means of transport.

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(c) Facilitating the exchange of Arab goods and Arab products.

(d) The freedom of exercising economic activities—it should be understood that this should cause no harm to the interests of some of the contracting parties at this stage.

(e) The freedom of using ports and civil airports in a manner guaranteeing activization and development.

At its first session held in Cairo from June 3rd–6th, 1964, the Economic Unity Council decided to interpret the time periods suggested in the Second Protocol in such a manner as to speed up the accomplishment of the various phases. Thus the Council considered the five-year period proposed as a maximum limit for the completion of the necessary studies. The Council also resolved to benefit from the rule established in Article 4 of the Protocol, which provided for the following:

"Two parties or more can, if they so desire, agree on ending the introductory stage or any other stage, and move directly to comprehensive economic unity."

The Council has therefore begun by studying the practical steps to be taken for the achievement of economic unity. It was decided that the Arab Common Market project should be accomplished as quickly as possible. A

Technical Committee was assigned with the study of the subject, and its detailed report was debated and approved by the Council at its second meeting on August 7th, 1964.

The resolution passed at that meeting called for exempting from customs duties all agricultural and animal products as well as natural resources and industrial goods exchanged between the members of the Arab Market. This exemption will be either complete or gradual. It was also resolved that, in the case of gradual exemption, the rate should be ten per cent in respect of industrial goods and twenty per cent for agricultural products, to be effective from the beginning of 1965.

The Arab Common Market came into operation on January 1st, 1965, with U.A.R., Iraq, Syria, Jordan and Kuwait as members. However, the Kuwait National Assembly voted against ratification of the Agreement in July 1965. The four remaining members of the Council met again in Amman in November 1965; no further reductions in customs duties were agreed at that time, however.

In mid-1966 the Economic Unity Council adopted a resolution calling for the creation of an *Arab Payments Union*. The purpose of the projected Union is to reduce or eliminate non-tariff restrictions, imposed by national governments for balance of payments reasons.

ASIAN AND PACIFIC COUNCIL—ASPAC

Canberra, Australia

Set up June 1966 to foster solidarity and to further regional co-operation among Asian and Pacific countries.

MEMBERS

Australia
Republic of China (Taiwan)
Japan

Republic of Korea
Malaysia
New Zealand

Philippines
Thailand
Republic of Viet-Nam

OBSERVER

Laos

ORGANIZATION

ASIAN AND PACIFIC COUNCIL

Composed of the Foreign Ministers of member states; first meeting held at Seoul, Republic of Korea, in June 1966, second held at Bangkok, Thailand, in July 1967, and the third to be held at Canberra, Australia, in 1968.

Secretariat: rotates between member states; at present provided by the Government of Australia; acts as a clearing house for information and a secretariat between meetings of the Council.

STANDING COMMITTEE

Composed of accredited ambassadors of the participating states; regularly meets between Council meetings for consultations and for examination of proposals for projects in the economic and social fields. *Meetings:* August 1967, September 1967, October 1967.

Chairman: The Australian Minister for External Affairs (the Rt. Hon. PAUL HASLUCK, M.P.).

AIMS

ASPAC is a consultative association of nine non-Communist countries of the Asian and Pacific region, membership being open to other states in the area. The organization aims to foster greater co-operation and solidarity among members and to assist the development of the national economies of the member states. Co-operation is envisaged in the economic, technical, cultural, social and information fields. Ministers, in the communique released after the Second Ministerial Meeting expressed their determination:

1. to preserve national integrity and independence against threats of any kind;
2. to uphold and strengthen the institutions of free societies in forms best suited to the needs and circumstances of their peoples;
3. to accelerate regional economic and material growth in the spirit of equal partnership in order to strengthen

the foundations for a prosperous community of Asian and Pacific nations;

4. to widen and deepen mutual understanding and appreciation of the cultural heritages and civilizations of the nations in the region without discrimination on the grounds of race, colour or creed; and
5. to maintain closer and beneficial co-operation with other nations and organizations pursuing similar objectives.

The Second Ministerial Meeting accepted as ASPAC projects a *Register of Experts' Services* in Canberra, Australia, and a *Social and Cultural Centre* in Seoul, Republic of Korea. The Ministers considered the proposal for the establishment of a *Food and Fertilizer Bank* for the Asian and Pacific region and agreed that this project be examined by suitable experts under the direction of the Standing Committee.

ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK—ADB

Commercial Center, P.O.B. 126, Makati, Rizal, Philippines

Telephone: 88-87-81, 88-87-88.

Established under the aegis of the UN Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE), the Bank commenced operations in December, 1966. Members: 19 regional and 12 non-regional countries.

ORGANIZATION

BOARD OF GOVERNORS

All powers of the Bank are vested in the Board which may delegate its powers to the Board of Directors except in such matters as admission of new members, changes in the Bank's authorized capital stock, election of Directors and President, amendment of the Charter. One Governor and one Alternate Governor appointed by each member country. Board meets at least once a year.

Chairman: EDUARDO Z. ROMUALDEZ (Philippines).

Vice-Chairmen: BONG KYUN SUH (Republic of Korea),
N. WIMALASENA (Ceylon).

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Responsible for general direction of operations and exercises all powers delegated by the Board of Governors. Composed of ten Directors elected by the Board of

Governors, seven representing regional member countries and three non-regional member countries. Each Director serves for two years and may be re-elected. The President of the Bank, though not a Director, is Chairman of the Board.

Chairman of Board of Directors and President (1966-71):
TAKESHI WATANABE (Japan).

Vice-President: C. S. KRISHNA MOORTHY (India).

ADMINISTRATION

Departments: Operations, Economic and Technical Assistance, Administration.

Offices: Secretary, General Counsel, Chief Information Officer, Internal Audit.

Secretary: DOUGLAS C. GUNESKERA (Ceylon).

General Counsel: TIMOTHY B. ATKESON (U.S.A.).

AIMS

To foster economic growth and co-operation in the region and to accelerate the economic progress of the developing countries of the region, either collectively or individually, by:

Promoting investment of public and private capital for development purposes in the ECAFE region.

Utilizing the available resources for financing development, giving priority to those regional, sub-regional and national projects and programmes which will contribute most effectively to the harmonious economic growth of the region as a whole, and having special regard to the needs of the smaller and less developed member countries.

Meeting requests from members in the region to assist in the co-ordination of development policies and plans with a view to achieving better utilization of their resources, making their economies more complementary, and promoting the orderly development of their foreign trade, in particular, intra-regional trade.

Providing technical assistance for the preparation, financing and execution of development projects and programmes, including the formulation of specific project proposals; providing technical assistance also on the

functioning of existing institutions or the creation of new institutions, on a national or regional basis, in such fields as agriculture, industry and public administration.

Co-operating with UN, its subsidiary agencies and other international organizations concerned with the investment of development funds in the region.

Activities in 1967 include an agricultural survey of the Asian region to provide the basis for the Bank's future operations in this sector, the despatch of reconnaissance missions to several regional countries, and an agreement to provide technical assistance to Indonesia in food production.

FINANCIAL STRUCTURE

Capital: The ADB has an authorized capital of U.S. \$1,100 million, of which \$965 million has been subscribed. Each member is to pay one-half of its subscribed capital in five equal, annual instalments; one-half of each instalment is required to be paid in gold or convertible currency and the other half may be paid in local currency. The other half of the subscribed capital will remain as callable shares as a credit backing for the Bank's obligations.

ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

COUNTRY	SUBSCRIPTIONS (million U.S. \$)
<i>Regional Members:</i>	
Afghanistan	4.78
Australia	85.00
Cambodia	3.50
Ceylon	8.52
China (Taiwan)	16.00
India	93.00
Indonesia	25.00
Japan	200.00
Korea, Republic	30.00
Laos	0.42
Malaysia	20.00
Nepal	2.16
New Zealand	22.56
Pakistan	32.00
Philippines	35.00
Singapore	5.00
Thailand	20.00
Viet-Nam, Republic	12.00
Western Samoa	0.06
	615.00

Ordinary Funds: Composed mainly of subscribed capital and borrowings. Ordinary Fund operations are mainly direct loans to governments, national development banks, public and private entities, international agencies, for particular development projects in such fields as industry, agriculture, power, transport and communications.

COUNTRY	SUBSCRIPTIONS (million U.S. \$)
<i>Non-Regional Members:</i>	
Austria	5.00
Belgium	5.00
Canada	25.00
Denmark	5.00
Finland	5.00
German Federal Republic	34.00
Italy	20.00
Netherlands	11.00
Norway	5.00
Sweden	5.00
United Kingdom	30.00
U.S.A.	200.00
	350.00
TOTAL	965.00

Special Funds: ADB may accept contributions to Special Funds which it will administer on terms agreed upon with the donors as long as the purposes are consistent with the Bank's objectives; 10 per cent of paid-in capital may also be used as Special Funds which the Bank may use for extending assistance on terms more lenient than those of Ordinary Fund operations.

A Special Agricultural Fund is to be established.

ASSOCIATION OF SOUTH-EAST ASIA—ASA

Founded by the Declaration of Bangkok, 1961, to promote economic, social and cultural co-operation among peoples of South-East Asia and to enhance welfare and prosperity in the region.

MEMBERS

Malaysia

Philippines

Thailand

AIMS

1. To establish machinery to inform, consult, collaborate and aid each other in the economic, social, cultural, scientific and administrative fields.
2. To provide educational, professional, technical and administrative training and research facilities.
3. To promote South-East Asian studies.
4. To collaborate in the utilization of natural resources, the development of agriculture and industry, the expansion

of trade, the improvement of transport and communications, and generally in raising the standard of living.

5. To co-operate in studying international commodity trade.

6. To achieve the aims and purposes of the Association and to contribute to the work of existing international organizations.

ORGANIZATION

FOREIGN MINISTERS' CONFERENCE

The main administrative body of ASA, composed of the Foreign Ministers of the three member countries. Meets annually. Since the inaugural meeting at Bangkok in 1961, meetings have been held at Kuala Lumpur (April 1962), Manila (April 1963) and Bangkok (August 1966). No meeting was held in 1964 or in 1965.

JOINT WORKING PARTY

Composed of officials of member countries. Meets annually to prepare the ground for the Foreign Ministers' Conference.

STANDING COMMITTEE

Responsible for continued operation of projects between annual Foreign Ministers' Conferences. Members: Foreign Minister of the host country and ambassadors of the other two countries.

SUBSIDIARY COMMITTEES

Economic Committee.

Social and Cultural Committee.

Technical Co-operation and Research Committee.

PRINCIPAL PROJECTS

Economic Co-operation and Development. The establishment of an Organization for Asian Economic Co-operation has been agreed in principle and steps are being taken to intensify trade among member countries by relaxing or eliminating regulations and restrictions on the free flow of trade. Efforts are also being made to increase trade between the region and the rest of the world. A multilateral agreement on commerce and navigation is being prepared, and

the private sector is to play a greater part in promoting economic development and developing industry.

Joint Research and Technology. Joint research programmes have been formulated and study tours organized. There is wide exchange of technical experts and training facilities are made available for nationals of other member countries. An ASA Research Centre is to be established in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

Education. Exchanges of teachers and students and increased facilities for teaching the language, history and geography of member countries. Accreditation and equivalence of degrees are being studied to facilitate exchanges in higher education.

Transport and Tourism. The Malaysian and Thai national airlines have pooled services and the Philippines is to join the pool at a later date. A project for a joint airline to operate supersonic aircraft is under discussion. The possibility of an ASA shipping line is being studied. In 1962 a through train service between Kuala Lumpur and Bangkok was inaugurated and further rail links are to be established. Visas have been abolished for officials and visa fees waived for nationals of member countries. Tourism is being actively encouraged and a "Visit ASA Year" campaign was launched in 1963.

Cultural Exchange. Tours by theatrical and dance groups, holding of art exhibitions, and exchange of radio and television programmes, films and visual aids.

ASA FUND

To be set up to finance joint projects. Equal contributions are to be made by member countries.

Initial outlay: U.S. \$3,000,000.

BANK FOR INTERNATIONAL SETTLEMENTS

9. Open and maintain current or deposit accounts with central banks.
10. Accept deposits from central banks on current or deposit account.
11. Accept deposits in connection with trustee agreements that may be made between the Bank and governments in connection with international settlements.
12. Act as agent or correspondent of any central bank or arrange with any central bank for the latter to act as its agent or correspondent.
13. Enter into agreements to act as trustee or agent in connection with international settlements.
14. Enter into special agreements with central banks to

facilitate the settlement of international transactions between them.

The Bank shall be administered with particular regard to maintaining its liquidity, and for this purpose shall retain assets appropriate to the maturity and character of its liabilities. Its short-term liquid assets may include bank notes, cheques payable on sight drawn on first-class banks, claims in course of collection, deposits at sight or at short notice in first-class banks, and prime bills of exchange of not more than ninety days' usance, of a kind usually accepted for rediscount by central banks.

NOTE: The Bank acts as Agent of OECD under the European Monetary Agreement and as Depositary under an Act of Pledge concluded with the High Authority of the European Coal and Steel Community.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT

(as at July 31st, 1967)

In gold francs (units of 0.29032258 . . . grammes fine gold—Art. 5 of the Statutes)

ASSETS		%
Gold in bars and coins . .	2,672,577,158	29.0
Cash on hand and on sight a/c	54,711,506	0.6
Rediscountable Treasury bills .	678,465,727	7.5
Bills cashable on demand . .	75,701,596	0.8
Time deposits and advances . .	4,099,678,733	44.9
Other bills and securities . .	1,531,105,766	16.9
Miscellaneous assets	772,880	0.0
TOTAL	9,113,013,366	100.0

LIABILITIES		%
Capital:		
Auth. and issued 200,000 shares of which 25 per cent paid up	125,000,000	1.4
Reserves	45,259,924	0.5
Deposits (gold)	3,923,807,094	43.0
Deposits (currencies)	4,124,544,723	45.3
Notes	605,041,098	6.6
Miscellaneous	58,360,527	0.7
Provision for contingencies .	231,000,000	2.5
TOTAL	9,113,013,366	100.0

BENELUX

39 rue de la Régence, Brussels 1

Telephone: 13.86.80.

The Treaty of Benelux Economic Union came into force on November 1st, 1960. Its aim is the economic union of Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg.

MEMBERS

Belgium

The Netherlands

Luxembourg

ORGANIZATION

THE COMMITTEE OF MINISTERS OF THE ECONOMIC UNION

The Committee of Ministers consists of not less than three Ministers and generally speaking the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Foreign Trade, Economic Affairs, Agriculture, Finance and Social Affairs of the three countries. Resolutions in the Committee of Ministers must be carried unanimously, but an abstention will not be considered as a negative vote. It supervises the application of the Benelux Economic Union Treaty and ensures that the aims specified therein are pursued. To this end, the Committee of Ministers can take decisions, establish conventions, make recommendations and issue directives. The Committee may also set up Working Parties to which it may delegate certain of its powers.

THE CONSULTATIVE INTER-PARLIAMENTARY COUNCIL

Permanent Secretary: G. BRUYNEEL, Palais de la Nation, Brussels 1.

The Consultative Inter-Parliamentary Council consists of forty-nine members, twenty-one each from the Netherlands and Belgian Parliaments and seven from Luxembourg Parliament. It was set up by a Convention which entered into force in September 1956. This Council may deliberate and communicate to the three Governments its views on problems of direct concern to the Economic Union, including cultural relations, foreign policy and the standardization of laws. The Interparliamentary Council receives an annual report, jointly established by the three Governments, on each of the above problems. These reports are published.

THE COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC UNION

Chairmen: Prof. G. BROUWERS (Netherlands), Prof. G. CRAEN (Belgium), A. DÜHR (Luxembourg).

The Council of Economic Union consists of three chairmen, one from each member country, and of the presidents of Committees; presidents of the Special Committees may be co-opted on to the Council when their special fields are under discussion.

The Council is responsible for ensuring the execution of the decisions of the Committee of Ministers and for making proposals to the Committee of Ministers; for co-ordinating the work of the Committees and Special Committees; for giving them directives and for transmitting their proposals to the Committee of Ministers.

COMMITTEES AND SPECIAL COMMITTEES

There are eight Committees: Foreign Economic Relations; Monetary and Financial; Industrial and Commercial; Agriculture, Food and Fisheries; Customs and Taxation; Transport; Social; Movement and Establishment of Persons.

There are six Special Committees: Co-ordination of Statistics; Comparison of Government Budgets; Public Tenders; Public Health; Retail Trade and Handicrafts; Movement of Persons (control at external frontiers).

THE SECRETARIAT-GENERAL

Secretary-General: Dr. C. D. A. Baron VAN LYNDEN.
Deputies: E. R. VAN DER AA, E. LEICK.

The Secretary-General is always of Netherlands nationality and is assisted by one Belgian and one Luxembourg Deputy Secretary-General. They are appointed by the Committee of Ministers and are directly responsible to the Working Group of the Committee of Ministers for the administration of the Union. The Budget of the Secretariat for 1967 was 35,386,000 Belgian Francs to which Belgium and the Netherlands each contributed 48.5% and Luxembourg 3%.

JOINT SERVICES

The Committee of Ministers may establish Joint Services to improve the functioning of the Economic Union, and determine their tasks, operational layout and working methods. Up to now no joint services have been established.

THE ARBITRATION TRIBUNAL

The Arbitration Tribunal is composed of six persons (two from each member country) appointed by the Committee of Ministers. Their function is to settle any disputes that may arise from the working of the Union.

THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL ADVISORY COUNCIL

President: A. DE SMAELE.

The Economic and Social Advisory Council consists of twenty-seven members and twenty-seven deputy members from representative economic and social organizations, each country supplying one third of the number. It may offer advice on its own initiative or prepare considered opinions when requested to do so by the Committee of Ministers.

IMPORTANT EVENTS

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>1921 Economic and Customs Union between Belgium and Luxembourg.</p> <p>1943 London Monetary Agreement.</p> <p>1944 London Customs Convention.</p> <p>1948 Customs Union comes into force; agreement on unifying customs formalities.</p> <p>1949 Pre-Union Agreement.</p> <p>1950 Agricultural Protocols.</p> <p>1953 Hague Protocol on co-ordination of economic and social policy; Commercial Protocol.</p> <p>1954 Agreement on liberalization of capital movements.</p> <p>1955 Agreement on the setting-up of a Consultative Inter-Parliamentary Council.</p> | <p>1956 OEEC recognises Benelux as a single unit in inter-European trade; Labour Convention; Protocol on tenders and purchases.</p> <p>1958 Treaty of the Benelux Economic Union signed.</p> <p>1960 Benelux Treaty came into force, together with the Labour Treaty.</p> <p>1962 Liberalization of road transport.</p> <p>1963 Convention on free movement and establishment in the three countries came into force.</p> <p>1965 Treaty on the establishment of a Benelux Court signed.</p> <p>1966 Treaty on reciprocal assistance for the perception of the turnover tax came into force.</p> |
|---|--|

HISTORY

During the later war years the governments-in-exile of Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg began to lay plans for an economic and customs union of their countries. Their efforts crystallized in the London Monetary Agreement of October 21st, 1943. A firm exchange value was needed between the Belgian franc and the Dutch florin; the pre-war gold parity of 16.52 Belgian francs to one Dutch florin was agreed on, as well as a scheme of reciprocal credits between the two countries. There was also agreement on the need for continual consultation and for the co-ordination of such measures as each country felt compelled to take in their respective capital markets.

The London Customs Convention of September 5th, 1944, marked a further step forward. The principle was established of reciprocal tariff abolition, to lead in the first place to a "tariff community", which in its turn would be a preliminary step towards a full customs, and eventual economic union. Methods of procedure were established and three committees set up—the Administrative Customs Committee, the Administrative Foreign Trade Committee and the Committee for Trade Agreements. A tentative tariff list was drawn up, and provision made for withdrawal at one year's notice.

In the last months of the war Holland was devastated, whereas Belgium and Luxembourg emerged almost unscathed. A combination of factors brought economic prosperity to Belgium immediately after the war, and because of this discrepancy in recovery rates the envisaged Customs Convention could not be applied immediately. In March 1947 the first Hague Protocol was signed; the Customs Convention was given its final form and a General Secretariat established in Brussels. The Customs Union came into force on January 1st, 1948.

OPERATING THE UNION

A further step forward was made by the Pre-Union Agreement of October 15th, 1949. Among other provisions, three stand out as particularly important; these laid down the principles of progressive liberalization of exchange trade between the three partners, the systematic co-ordination of commercial and monetary policies with regard to other countries and the preparation of a unified system of foreign trade negotiation. In spite of these advances, Benelux ran into difficulties in the following year, 1950, largely arising from the war in Korea, to which the economies of Belgium and Luxembourg on the one hand and of the Netherlands on the other reacted sharply and differently. In the Netherlands the deficit in payments and gold reserves increased; in Belgium and Luxembourg gold reserves rose and the payments surplus grew to such a size as to be unhealthy. Wages and prices in the Netherlands were still at that period abnormally low; in the other two partners they rose.

In 1951 and 1952 the whole Benelux structure was in danger of breakdown, but was saved by the strenuous efforts of the three Governments, which were put into concrete and effective form by the important Hague Protocol of July 24th, 1953, the Commercial Protocol of December 9th, 1953, and the agreement on the liberalization of capital movements of July 8th, 1954. The Hague Protocol of July 1953 embodied agreements on the stabilization and adjustments of wages and rents in the three partners and the recognition of the principle that social legislation must be co-ordinated in order to avoid excessive differences between social charges which might adversely affect cost prices and the competitive positions of the three countries. The Commercial Protocol was complementary to this agreement. It laid down the guiding aim of

maximum trade combined with maximum freedom, but emphasized the necessity of consultation in the case of export promotion, as well as joint action whenever complications arose with trade partners who refused reciprocity.

A convention providing for the free movement of labour was signed on June 7th, 1956, which was clarified and expanded by a further agreement on March 20th, 1957, while a protocol defining the procedure to be followed with regard to public tenders and government purchases was signed on July 6th, 1956, and came into force on August 29th, 1958.

By 1956, 96.5 per cent of the trade between the three partners was free, and of the remaining 3.5 per cent, 3.33 per cent was accounted for by food and agricultural products. Agriculture, as in all plans such as Benelux, had proved to be the most intransigent problem. In this sphere the Netherlands have a superior position, with a large export trade and low costs. In Belgium and Luxembourg the position is reversed, with a high import rate and high costs. Some price equalization duties are charged on Netherlands agricultural products exported to Belgium and Luxembourg. These duties are levied by the Netherlands Government, of which half are handed over to Belgium and Luxembourg for the development and improvement of their agriculture and half are retained by the Netherlands and devoted to the rationalization of their own agriculture.

SINGLE TRADING UNIT

One of the most significant dates in the evolution of Benelux is January 26th, 1956. On that date the Organisation for European Economic Co-operation announced that henceforth Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands were to be regarded as one country for all purposes of inter-European trade. In January 1955, O.E.E.C. had raised its compulsory trade liberalization requirements to 90 per cent between member countries; the Benelux Governments presented a unified single list applying to all three of them and covering 95.6 per cent of their imports from

other member countries. Consequently, O.E.E.C. could now regard the three as one.

ECONOMIC UNION TREATY

The Benelux Treaty was signed in February 1958, and came into force in November 1960. By the Treaty, all trade agreements with outside countries were to be concluded by Benelux as an entity from January 1961. By November 1963, all tenders issued by national, provincial or local authorities were to be made accessible to tenders of all three countries. By November 1968, all obstacles to the free flow of goods between the three countries, including agricultural produce, must be eliminated.

The Benelux Economic Union's main aims are to raise prosperity by co-ordinating national economic policies, by pursuing a common foreign trade policy, and permitting the free movement of persons, goods, capital and services. Unlike EEC the Benelux Economic Union is not a supra-national institution. Its institutions are based on those which grew up empirically within the Benelux Customs Union.

RESULTS

Co-operation between the Benelux countries has resulted in the area becoming the first completely free labour market. Capital movement as well as services have been made almost completely free. Examination of travel permits at Benelux frontiers was abolished in 1960.

PRIVATE ORGANIZATION

Belgo-Netherlands-Luxembourg Rapprochement Committee (Comité Benelux): 40 rue du Congrès, Brussels; 38 Nassauplein, The Hague; 14A boulevard Royal, Luxembourg; f. 1945; a private organization to stimulate co-operation between the Benelux countries; organisation: *International Committee* of delegates from the three national committees; Pres. L. ANEYE (Belgium), V. G. M. MARIJNEN (Netherlands), M. HUSS (Luxembourg); Secs. J. CHABERT (Belgium), J. M. CORVER VAN HAAFTEN (Netherlands), L. F. LEMMER (Luxembourg); publ. *Nouvelles Benelux* (every two months—French and Dutch).

THE TREATY OF ECONOMIC UNION

The Treaty consists of 100 Articles and is valid in the first instance for fifty years.

I. DEFINITION OF PRINCIPLES

The main aim of the Economic Union is to raise the prosperity of the people by realizing the free mutual movement of persons, goods, services and capital, the co-ordination of national economic policy and the pursuance of a common foreign trade policy.

All nationals of the three member countries are free to move anywhere within the territory of the Union and to enjoy in the other two countries the same rights and privileges as are accorded to the nationals of those countries, with regard to freedom of movement, residence and establishment, the exercise of economic and professional activities, capital transactions, labour conditions, social provisions, dues, taxes and legal protection. Trade between

the three countries is freed from all import dues and from all restrictions of a qualitative, quantitative or currency nature. This free intercourse must neither be unduly impeded by non-economic or non-financial measures, although controls and statistical inspections at frontiers will not be considered as restrictions within the meaning of the Treaty. Capital movements are also free and exchange of services are subject to the same principles as that of merchandise. Any distortion of competitive conditions are forbidden, lest they should impede the development of mutual free trade.

The three governments engage themselves to consult jointly on matters of economic policy in order to create the necessary conditions for full economic integration. Furthermore, they will also consult each other in order to determine the Union's policy at international meetings and in all matters concerned with regional economic integration or

BENELUX

matters relating to foreign countries, in so far as these matters affect the purposes of the Union. There will also be a common policy with regard to foreign trade and payments and a common tariff in respect of import and other duties.

The Economic Union does not include a monetary union, but certain monetary rules are laid down, particularly that policy with regard to rates of exchange must be formulated by consultation. It is further provided that should the vital interests of a member country be in danger, the Committee of Ministers may deviate from the provisions of the Treaty.

2. INSTITUTIONS OF THE UNION

These are listed as the Committee of Ministers, the Consultative Inter-Parliamentary Council, the Council of Economic Union, the Committees and Special Committees, the Secretariat-General, the Joint Services, the Arbitration Tribunal and the Economic and Social Consultative Council (see the section on Organization above).

3. SPECIAL PROVISIONS

This section elaborates certain principles laid down in Part I, and also de-limits certain fields in which the Committee of Ministers may take binding decisions and further provides that the principles of the Treaty shall be effected by special agreement in certain cases.

4. GENERAL PROVISIONS

The main provisions of this part are that the scope of the Treaty is limited to the territories of the member countries in Europe, though the interests of Belgian and Netherlands overseas territories should be safeguarded in foreign trade agreements; and that the Treaty should be valid for a period of fifty years, subject to tacit extension by periods of ten years; the Treaty may be revoked by any member country on one year's notice.

STATISTICS

AREA AND POPULATION

	BELGIUM	NETHERLANDS	LUXEMBOURG	TOTAL
Area (sq. km.)	30,507	33,397	2,586	66,490
Population (Dec. 1966)	9,556,000	12,530,647	333,000	22,419,647

AGRICULTURE PRINCIPAL CROPS (⁰⁰⁰ metric tons)

	1965			1966		
	Belgium	Netherlands	Luxembourg	Belgium	Netherlands	Luxembourg
Wheat	854	691	46	650	591	39
Rye	98	250	10	76	190	5
Barley	520	373	30	486	416	37
Oats	304	363	34	293	357	31
Potatoes	1,419	2,196	74	1,475	2,572	68
Sugar Beet	2,537	3,573	—	2,586	3,645	—
Mangolds	3,106	1,121	76	3,032	1,055	67

LIVESTOCK, 1966 (⁰⁰⁰)

	HORSES	CATTLE	SHEEP	PIGS	POULTRY
Belgium	95	2,767	91	1,948	18,515
Netherlands	105	3,968	558	3,918	45,285
Luxembourg	2	173	4	127	443

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ANIMAL PRODUCTS 1966 ([']ooo metric tons)

	MILK	BUTTER	CHEESE	EGGS*	MEAT
Belgium	3,941	83	n.a.	158	561
Netherlands	7,151	102	221	236	804
Luxembourg	188	5	1	4	23

*1,000 metric tons=17 million eggs

INDUSTRY

	UNIT	1965			1966		
		Belgium	Nether-lands	Luxem-bourg	Belgium	Nether-lands	Luxem-bourg
Coal	['] ooo metric tons	19,786	11,446	—	17,499	10,052	—
Coke	" " "	7,334	4,383	—	6,961	3,887	—
Crude Petroleum	" " "	—	2,395	—	—	2,366	—
Gas	million cubic metres	3,268	—	26	2,933	—	19
Electricity	million kWh	20,364	23,657	2,214	21,518	26,372	2,198
Pig Iron	['] ooo metric tons	8,366	2,364	4,145	8,230	2,209	3,962
Steel	" " "	9,169	3,138	4,585	8,917	3,256	4,390
Leather	" " "	2.5	4.3	—	2.2	4.2	—
Paper	" " "	515	957	—	548	1,085	—
Cotton Yarn	" " "	96	70	—	93	68	—
Yarns of Wool and Hair	" " "	65	21	—	70	20	—
Yarn of Artificial Fibre	" " "	13.6	39.2	—	17.2	37.6	—
Cement	" " "	5,905	2,973	222	5,794	3,163	212
Bricks	million	1,483	2,001	—	1,358	2,084	—
Shoes	['] ooo pairs	12,650	24,200	—	15,437	22,400	—

EXTERNAL TRADE

(million Belgian francs)

	IMPORTS	EXPORTS
1948	149,764	100,508
1954	228,339	194,479
1955	254,034	225,813
1956	293,220	246,271
1957	315,497	253,930
1958	280,798	257,561
1959	305,343	283,617
1960	353,482	321,281
1961	385,188	332,921
1962	408,949	362,338
1963	458,780	398,187
1964	536,256	400,994
1965	576,457	520,902
1966	631,082	552,104

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PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES (million Belgian francs)

	1965		1966	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
Food Products	68,224	82,449	72,838	83,630
Meat and Meat Products	3,898	19,841	4,086	21,404
Dairy Products	2,843	18,399	3,552	17,855
Fruit and Vegetables	12,573	18,669	14,089	17,751
Raw Materials	84,207	37,537	86,177	41,078
Wood	13,184	1,098	12,513	971
Textile Fibre	20,073	10,731	20,110	10,764
Metal Ore and Waste	20,717	4,836	19,954	6,135
Fuel and Mineral Oil	61,216	31,446	60,487	27,871
Chemical Products	39,117	45,690	44,388	51,684
Manufactured Articles	121,474	173,894	141,898	184,989
Rubber Articles	3,283	2,680	3,817	2,757
Paper	9,886	6,564	10,914	7,741
Textiles	22,361	37,915	24,793	40,652
Clothing	9,440	5,630	12,545	6,461
Silver, Platinum and Jewels (non-ferrous metals)	24,132	26,581	32,663	31,132
Non-precious Metals (Iron and Steel)	22,250	62,147	24,444	60,210
Metal Articles	14,746	11,074	16,151	11,867
Scientific and Professional Instruments	8,617	7,582	9,954	8,200
Vehicles	49,954	35,572	53,074	40,152
Non-electric Machinery	57,796	35,321	69,341	38,703
Electric Machinery	32,842	34,054	34,957	34,082

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES (million Belgian francs)

	1965		1966	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
Argentina	7,446	1,511	7,896	1,264
Australia	3,455	3,140	3,468	3,045
Austria	4,300	5,610	4,435	5,979
Congo (Democratic Republic)	10,676	3,546	15,941	3,760
Canada	7,647	6,086	7,940	5,556
Denmark	4,091	10,502	4,442	9,873
Finland	7,053	4,535	6,822	3,993
France	72,677	73,408	79,880	85,363
German Federal Republic	157,365	158,501	177,197	162,818
German Democratic Republic	2,945	1,595	2,908	2,533
Iran	8,997	1,944	6,285	2,256
Italy	27,462	25,603	31,441	26,926
Japan	5,327	3,480	6,061	4,818
Kuwait and Iraq	8,117	1,902	9,701	2,031
Norway	3,784	7,055	3,870	7,361
Sweden	17,755	16,718	18,052	16,629
Switzerland	10,718	14,208	11,954	14,642
United Kingdom	48,670	43,111	51,011	43,821
U.S.S.R.	4,961	2,604	5,452	2,581
U.S.A.	65,760	38,689	73,958	44,919
Venezuela	2,185	2,299	2,398	1,959

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TRADE WITHIN BENELUX (million Belgian francs)

	FROM THE NETHERLANDS TO BELGIUM AND LUXEMBOURG	FROM BELGIUM AND LUXEMBOURG TO THE NETHERLANDS
1948 . .	7,189	19,087
1954 . .	17,068	24,222
1955 . .	18,811	29,011
1956 . .	21,363	35,265
1957 . .	24,302	37,047
1958 . .	24,581	32,355
1959 . .	27,166	36,145
1960 . .	29,390	41,519
1961 . .	32,154	48,663
1962 . .	33,665	52,542
1963 . .	37,696	57,479
1964 . .	43,986	67,833
1965 . .	48,255	73,197
1966 . .	52,427	76,074

TRANSPORT RAILWAYS

	MILLION TON-KMS.			MILLION PASSENGER-KMS.		
	Belgium	Netherlands	Luxembourg	Belgium	Netherlands	Luxembourg
1962 . .	6,420	3,704	639	8,959	7,878	223
1963 . .	6,780	4,093	651	9,009	7,901	221
1964 . .	6,862	3,885	671	9,042	7,854	231
1965 . .	6,698	3,522	622	8,975	7,715	229
1966 . .	6,173	3,272	567	8,708	7,603	229

INLAND WATERWAYS TRAFFIC WITHIN BENELUX ('000 tons)

	Belgium	Netherlands
1962 . .	25,522	66,000
1963 . .	22,777	62,600
1964 . .	26,356	77,000
1965 . .	25,778	82,200
1966 . .	26,455	80,000

SHIPPING

	OCEAN-GOING SHIPS ENTERING BENELUX PORTS	
	Number	'000 Tons
1962 . .	63,413	132,665
1963 . .	64,370	137,338
1964 . .	69,866	146,907
1965 . .	71,208	151,896
1966 . .	70,298	159,312

CIVIL AVIATION

	MILLION PASSENGER-KMS.		'000 TON-KMS.	
	Sabena	KLM	Sabena	KLM
1962 . .	1,384	2,835	39,403	141,529
1963 . .	1,346	2,561	44,277	141,725
1964 . .	1,626	3,001	52,164	164,263
1965 . .	1,785	3,342	64,887	211,967
1966 . .	1,654	3,871	68,775	241,198

PUBLICATIONS

Benelux Textes de Base. *Benelux Bulletin.* *Economical and Statistical Bulletin (quarterly).*
Yearly Budget Comparisons. *What is the Significance of Benelux?*

CENTRAL AMERICAN COMMON MARKET—CACM

Established in 1960 under the aegis of the Organization of Central American States (ODECA).

MEMBERS

Costa Rica Guatemala El Salvador Honduras Nicaragua

ORGANIZATION

CENTRAL AMERICAN ECONOMIC COUNCIL

(Consejo Económico Centroamericana—CEC)

Consists of the Ministers of Economy of the member states and meets every three months in one of the five capitals.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

(Consejo Ejecutivo del Tratado General-GETG)

Consists of two government delegates of each member state. Meetings are convened by the Permanent Secretariat.

Its function is to prescribe the measures necessary for the fulfilment of the terms of the General Treaty.

PERMANENT SECRETARIAT

(Secretaría Permanente de Integración Económica Centroamericana—SIECA)

4a Avenida 10-25 Zona 14, Guatemala City, Guatemala

Secretary-General: Dr. CARLOS MANUEL CASTILLO (Costa Rica).

INSTITUTIONS

Banco Centroamericano de Integración Económica (BCIE)

(*Central American Economic Integration Bank*): P.O. Box 772, Tegucigalpa, Honduras; f. 1960, started operations 1961; capital \$40 million; available resources, including loans \$100 million; to finance public and private development projects, particularly relating to industrialization and infrastructure; to administer the newly established Central American Integration Fund for regional infrastructure projects, to which each CACM member is contributing \$1.4 million. Pres. Dr. GUSTAVO A. GUERRERO; Sec. ANTONIO MEMBREÑO M.; publ. *Annual Report*.

Unión Monetaria Centroamericana (*Central American Monetary Union*): Banco Central de Reserva de El Salvador, San Salvador, El Salvador; since 1952 the Central Banks of the five Republics had been meeting to discuss monetary, exchange and credit aspects of their respective economies. In 1961 the Central American Clearing House was founded. An agreement for the establishment of the Central American Monetary Union became effective for the five Republics in March 1964.

Consejo Monetario Centroamericano (*Central American Monetary Council*): Composed of the Presidents of the Central Banks of El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua and the Manager of the Central Bank of Costa Rica.

President: Lic. ARTURO PÉREZ GALLIANO (Guatemala).

Comités de Consulta o de Acción (*Consulting and Working Committees*):

Comité de Política Monetaria (Monetary Policy Committee).

Comité de Política Cambiaria y de Compensación (Exchange and Clearing Policy Committee).

Comité de Operaciones Financieras (Financial Committee).

Comité de Estudios Jurídicos (Juridical Studies Committee).

The Monetary Council will create other committees as it becomes necessary.

Secretaría Ejecutiva (*Executive Secretariat*): Its functions

are to prepare the technical studies which may be necessary, and to co-ordinate the activities of the different committees. Rotative seat, at present in San Salvador.

Secretary-General: Lic. ALVARO CASTRO JENKINS.

Cámara Centroamericana de Compensación de Monedas

(*Central American Clearing House*): Tegucigalpa; f. 1961 and joined Central American Monetary Union in 1964; capital \$1.5 million; operations 1965 \$112.2 million; banking operations based on the Central American peso, at par with the U.S. dollar. Pres. ROLANDO DUARTE (El Salvador).

Federación de Cámaras de Comercio del Istmo Centroamericano (*Federation of Central American Chambers of Commerce*): f. 1961; for planning and co-ordinating industrial and commercial interchanges. Rotative seat, at present in Tegucigalpa, Honduras.

Federación de Cámaras y Asociaciones Industriales de Centroamérica (FECAICA) (*Federation of Industrial Chambers and Associations in Central America*): Edificio Canteros 772, Tegucigalpa, Honduras; established in 1959 by the Chambers of Industry of the CACM countries to promote commerce and industry, principally by interchange of information.

Federación de Bancos de Centroamérica y Panamá (*Federation of Bankers Associations of Central America and Panama*): f. 1965 to co-operate in carrying out the integration movement. Rotative seat, at present in Guatemala.

Instituto Centroamericano de Investigación y Tecnología Industrial (*Central American Institute of Research and Industrial Technology—ICAITI*): Avenida Reforma 4-47 Zona 10, Guatemala City, Guatemala; f. 1956 by the five Central American Republics, with assistance from the United Nations, to contribute to the expansion and improvement of industry in the region.

Instituto Centroamericano de Administración de Empresas (*Central American Institute for Business Administration*): Edificio Banco Central de Nicaragua, piso 13, Managua, Nicaragua; established in July 1963 as a management training school by countries of the CACM to promote commerce and studies.

CENTRAL AMERICAN COMMON MARKET

Escuela Superior de Administración Pública, América Central (*Central American School of Public Administration—ESAPAC*): San José, Costa Rica; f. 1954 by the five Central American Republics, with assistance from the United Nations, with a view to improving Public Administration; Panama joined later.

Consejo Superior Universitario Centroamericano (*Superior Council for Central American Universities—CSUCA*): San José, Costa Rica; f. 1948; Sec.-Gen. Ing. EDGARDO SEVILLA IDÍÁQUEZ.

Instituto de Nutrición de Centro América y Panamá (*Insti-*

tute of Nutrition of Central America and Panama—INCAP): Guatemala City, Guatemala; f. 1949; regional office of the World Health Organization (WHO).

Corporación Centroamericana de Servicios de Navegación Aérea (*Central American Air Navigation Service Corporation—COCESNA*): Tegucigalpa, Honduras; f. 1960.

Secretaría de Integración Turística Centroamericana—SITCA (*Secretariat for the Integration of Tourism in Central America*): Managua, Nicaragua; f. 1966.

FUNCTIONS

The Central American Common Market was established under the Tratado Multilateral de Libre Comercio e Integración Económica Centroamericana and the Tratado de Integración Económica Centroamericana. It visualises the eventual elimination of all tariffs and barriers between members, and the establishment of a common external tariff for the rest of the world. So far practically all internal barriers have been removed and agreement has been reached on 98 per cent of the items in the regional customs classification; uniform tariffs now apply to 80–85 per cent of these items and the others are to be equalized over a five-year period.

It is expected that there will be a common customs administration by 1970 and further goals include a unified fiscal policy, a regional industrial policy and co-ordinated regional policies in public health, labour, education, transport and agriculture.

See also: Chronology of Central American Integration in the chapter on the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA).

TREATIES

TRATADO MULTILATERAL DE LIBRE COMERCIO E INTEGRACIÓN ECONÓMICA CENTROAMERICANA

Signed in Tegucigalpa in 1958 by all members of ODECA, except Costa Rica who joined in 1962. For the equalisation of Customs duties between the members. All duties were removed from 237 groups of regionally produced commodities when the Treaty came into force and will be extended to include all regionally produced goods in the next ten years.

TRATADO DE INTEGRACIÓN ECONÓMICA CENTROAMERICANA

Signed in 1959 by all members of ODECA except Costa Rica who joined in 1962. In July 1962 the members signed agreements establishing uniform tariffs on more than 95 per cent of all products entering the area.

TRATADO DE ASOCIACIÓN ECONÓMICA

Signed in February 1960 by El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras, and came into force in April 1960. Tariffs were then removed on 95 per cent of all goods traded

between the members, and most remaining tariffs had been removed by June 1966. At a later stage restrictions on the movement of capital and labour will be removed. A Development and Welfare Fund has been set up.

DEVELOPMENT AND WELFARE FUND

Opens with resources of \$5.5 million. (Guatemala contributes quetzales 2 million, El Salvador colones 5 millions, Honduras lempiras 3 millions).

Governors: The three Ministers of Economy of the Member States.

Secretary-General: RAFAEL HUEZO SELVAS (Guatemala City).

TRATADO DE INTERCAMBIO PREFERENCIAL Y DE LIBRE COMERCIO

Signed by Costa Rica, Nicaragua and Panama in 1961 and ratified in 1962, to speed economic integration through tariff reductions between members.

OTHER AGREEMENTS

Convention on Integrated Industries: provides that special monopoly status be given to an individual enterprise in each industry, to be established in one member country with a view to exporting to the rest. The operation of this convention has been limited and, to date, only two integration industries have been set up—a tyre factory in Guatemala and an insecticides plant in Nicaragua.

Special System of Promotion of Productive Industries: signed January 1963, this system uses tariff regulations to encourage projects requiring heavy investment, with the limitation that such projects must produce at least half the total of the regional demand.

Convention of Uniform Fiscal Incentives for Industrial Development: signed in July 1962, the Convention provides for a wide range of benefits to be applied to various categories of industries in Central America.

Agreement to establish the Central American Monetary Union: signed by the Governors of the Central Banks in 1964. The Monetary Union is not yet effective; it involves the alignment of foreign exchange and monetary policies, and the operation of a common currency (Central American peso at par with the U.S. dollar).

CENTRAL AMERICAN COMMON MARKET

STATISTICS

AREA
(sq. km.)

COSTA RICA	EL SALVADOR	GUATEMALA	HONDURAS	NICARAGUA
50,900	20,000	108,889	112,088	118,358

POPULATION
(1965)

COSTA RICA	EL SALVADOR	GUATEMALA	HONDURAS	NICARAGUA
1,463,013	2,928,045	4,400,000	2,362,817	1,625,518

INTRA-REGIONAL TRADE
(*000 Central American Pesos)*

COSTA RICA

	IMPORTS		EXPORTS	
	1965	1966	1965	1966
El Salvador .	4,788	7,651	5,063	5,885
Guatemala .	5,321	9,143	3,883	4,257
Honduras .	1,415	2,030	2,989	5,319
Nicaragua .	3,167	4,368	6,853	10,598
TOTAL CACM	14,691	23,192	18,788	26,059

EL SALVADOR

	IMPORTS		EXPORTS	
	1965	1966	1965	1966
Costa Rica .	5,063	5,885	4,788	7,651
Guatemala .	18,511	27,192	22,428	23,910
Honduras .	15,682	13,344	12,337	15,971
Nicaragua .	3,152	5,542	6,521	9,996
TOTAL CACM	42,408	51,963	46,074	57,528

GUATEMALA

	IMPORTS		EXPORTS	
	1965	1966	1965	1966
Costa Rica .	3,883	4,257	5,321	9,143
El Salvador .	22,428	23,910	18,511	27,192
Honduras .	3,770	3,951	8,695	10,614
Nicaragua .	1,443	2,120	6,395	8,936
TOTAL CACM	31,524	34,237	38,923	55,885

HONDURAS

	IMPORTS		EXPORTS	
	1965	1966	1965	1966
Costa Rica .	2,989	5,319	1,415	2,030
El Salvador .	12,337	15,971	15,682	13,344
Guatemala .	8,695	10,614	3,770	3,951
Nicaragua .	2,299	3,258	1,266	2,165
TOTAL CACM	26,320	35,163	22,133	21,490

NICARAGUA

	IMPORTS		EXPORTS	
	1965	1966	1965	1966
Costa Rica .	6,853	10,598	3,167	4,368
El Salvador .	6,521	9,996	3,152	5,542
Guatemala .	6,395	8,936	1,443	2,120
Honduras .	1,266	2,165	2,299	3,258
TOTAL CACM	21,035	31,695	10,060	15,288

* 1 Central American peso (\$CA) = 1 US \$.

CENTRAL COMMISSION FOR THE NAVIGATION OF THE RHINE

Palais du Rhin, Strasbourg, France

Set up by the Congress of Vienna in 1815 to ensure free movement of traffic and equal river facilities for vessels of all nations on the Rhine.

MEMBERS

Belgium
France

German Federal Republic
Netherlands

Switzerland
United Kingdom

ORGANIZATION

COMMISSION

Chairman: BERNARD DE MENTHON.

General. The overall function of the Commission is to enable member Governments to co-ordinate inland waterway policy and to supervise the application of the Convention (*see below*). It meets twice a year (occasionally more often) in full session. Each member state provides between one and four commissioners with one or two substitutes. Decisions are taken by unanimous agreement.

ADMINISTRATIVE CENTRE FOR SOCIAL SECURITY

Set up to apply the 1950/1961 Agreement on social security of Rhine boatmen. Members: Belgium, France, German Federal Republic, Netherlands, Switzerland.

TRIPARTITE COMMISSION FOR LABOUR CONDITIONS

Set to apply the 1954/1963 Agreement on labour conditions of Rhine boatmen. Members: Belgium, France, German Federal Republic, Netherlands, Switzerland.

SECRETARIAT

Secretary-General: H. WALTHER (Switzerland).

Chief Engineer: O. SCHOPPE (German Federal Republic).

Deputy Secretary-General: R. DOERFLINGER (France).

FUNCTIONS

Navigational Security. The Commission draws up and executes rules for navigational signals and routes, for the construction and loading of boats, for minimum numbers of crew and for carrying of dangerous goods.

Customs. Customs regulations have been simplified and standardized.

Court of Appeal. The Commission is a Court of Appeal

for criminal and civil cases involving Rhine traffic.

Hydrology. The Commission gives navigational approval to plans of bridge and barrage construction, and assesses other hydro-technical projects.

Research. The Commission undertakes study voyages from time to time.

CENTRAL COMMISSION FOR THE NAVIGATION OF THE RHINE

CONVENTION

Signed at Mayence in 1816. Revised at Mannheim in 1868 and at Strasbourg in 1963 (*not yet ratified*).

MAIN PROVISIONS

1. Freedom of navigation for vessels and crews of all nations without technical, fiscal, customs, professional or administrative hindrance.
2. Equality of treatment for all flags.
3. Freedom of transit for all merchandise with or without warehousing or trans-shipment.
4. All import, export and transit facilities available for other forms of transport to be accorded also to Rhine transport.
5. The claiming of special rights for a vehicle or its cargo based on the fact of navigation to be forbidden.
6. Customs formalities for direct transit to be limited to the presentation of a declaration, the closure of holds or guardianship.
7. States to be obliged to open free ports and places of loading and unloading.
8. Rules relating to vessel security, navigation police and transport police to be standardised and extended.
9. States to be obliged to maintain the waterway, to co-ordinate hydro-technical works and to eliminate all technical hindrance.
10. Special jurisdiction in the riparian states, with competence fixed by the Convention and the right of parties to have recourse either to the Central Commission or to a national court.
11. All interested parties have the right to lay complaints before the Central Commission.

BUDGET

The budget is fixed annually and member states make an equal contribution.

ASSOCIATED BODY

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE RHINE SHIPS REGISTER

89 Schiedamsevest (P.O.B. 947), Rotterdam, Netherlands

Founded in 1947 for the classification of Rhine ships, the publication of a register and the unification of general average rules. Associated with the Central Commission.

Director: M. VERHOEFF (Netherlands).

MEMBERS

Shipowners and associations, insurers and associations, shipbuilding engineers, average adjusters and others with a commercial interest in Rhine Traffic.

CENTRAL TREATY ORGANISATION—CENTO

Old Grand National Assembly Building, Ankara, Turkey

The Central Treaty Organisation aims to provide mutual security and defence for member countries and seeks the peaceful economic development of the region through co-operative effort. CENTO replaced the Baghdad Pact Organisation after the withdrawal of Iraq in March 1959.

MEMBERS

Iran

Pakistan

Turkey

United Kingdom

The United States is a member of the Organisation's Military, Economic, and Counter-Subversion Committees, and signed bilateral agreements of military and economic co-operation with Iran, Pakistan and Turkey in Ankara in March 1959.

RECORD OF EVENTS

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>1955 Turkey and Iraq signed Baghdad Pact, February.
United Kingdom acceded to the Pact, April.
Pakistan acceded to the Pact, September.
Iran acceded to the Pact, November.
International Secretariat established, December.</p> <p>1956 United States joined Economic and Counter-Subversion Committees of the Pact.</p> <p>1958 Pact's Headquarters and staff moved to Ankara.</p> <p>1959 Bilateral defence agreements signed between the United States, Turkey, Pakistan and Iran, March.
Iraq withdrew from the Pact, March.
Opening of Nuclear Centre in Teheran, June.
Name of Organisation changed to CENTO, August.</p> <p>1960 Establishment of new Permanent Military Deputies Group in Ankara, January.
Development Loan Fund agreed to loan \$6 million to Turkey to help build Turkey-Iran Railway.</p> <p>1961 First stage of High-Frequency Telecommunication link opened between London, Istanbul, Ankara and Teheran, June.
Contract for \$16,490,000 awarded by U.S. Government to build microwave telecommunications system.</p> <p>1962 Visit to CENTO Headquarters of Vice-President of the United States, Mr. Lyndon Johnson, August.</p> | <p>Visit to CENTO Headquarters of His Imperial Majesty the Shahanshah of Iran, October.</p> <p>1963 CENTO project for the development of the Turkish port of Trabzon completed, aided by a grant of £180,000 sent by United Kingdom.</p> <p>1964 United States Development Loan Fund agreed to loan over \$18 million to meet foreign exchange requirements for completion of CENTO Turkey-Iran railway. CENTO Permanent Military Telecommunication System linking Ankara, Teheran and Rawalpindi officially inaugurated at cost of over \$2 million provided by U.S. United Kingdom announce increased financial aid to CENTO: from April 1965 £1 million annually, subject to government approval. First section of Turkey-Iran railway, Muş to Tatvan (100 km.) completed and put into service.</p> <p>1965 CENTO Microwave Telecommunications system handed over for operation to governments of Turkey, Iran and Pakistan (June).</p> <p>1966 CENTO Microwave Telecommunications System officially dedicated (April).
Section of CENTO Turkey-Iran Road between Sivelan (Turkey) and Rezaiyeh (Iran) officially dedicated (June).</p> |
|---|--|

ORGANIZATION

THE COUNCIL

Ministerial Level: Meets normally once each year in rotation at CENTO country capitals. Attended by Prime Ministers, Foreign Ministers or senior Cabinet Ministers.

Deputies Level: Meets fortnightly in Ankara under permanent Chairmanship of the Secretary-General. Attended by Ambassadors resident in Ankara, and a senior representative from the Turkish Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The United States is represented at the Council meetings, both at Ministerial and Deputy level, by an observer who participates fully in the discussions.

COMMITTEES OF THE COUNCIL

Military Committee: Each country is usually represented by its Chief-of-Staff or Commander-in-Chief; makes recommendations to the Council on strengthening of military security and on co-operation in defence.

Permanent Military Deputies Group: Composed of officers of the equivalent rank of Lt.-Gen. from each of the five CENTO countries; permanently established in Ankara; held its first meeting on January 4th, 1960; Chair. (1967) Lt.-Gen. GHOLAMREZA AZHARI (Iran).

Counter-Subversion Committee: Advises how subversion in the region can best be countered.

CENTRAL TREATY ORGANISATION

Liaison Committee: Facilitates exchange of information on questions of security.

Economic Committee: Consists of Ministers or senior officials; advises on economic co-operation; has Sub-Committees on Communications and Public Works; Trade and Economics; Agriculture, Animal Production and Animal Health; Health.

Council for Scientific Education and Research: Consists of one representative from each country; exercises general control over the scientific and technical policies of CENTO; also directs the CENTO Institute for Nuclear and Applied Science.

COMBINED MILITARY PLANNING STAFF

Chief-of-Staff: Maj.-Gen. F. W. BOYE, Jr. (United States); has international staff of officers from all three services

of the five member nations of the Military Committee; has Intelligence Division, Plans, Training and Operations Division, and Logistics Division; performs all duties normally assigned to a high-level military planning unit.

TRAINING AND RESEARCH INSTITUTES

CENTO Agricultural Machinery and Soil Conservation Training Centre: Karaj, Iran; opened July 1961.

CENTO Institute of Animal Reproduction: Set up 1961 at Malir, West Pakistan, with equipment and an Adviser provided by the United Kingdom.

Regional Research Centre for Virus Diseases: f. 1962 at the Razi Institute in Teheran with equipment valued at £50,000 supplied by the United Kingdom.

SECRETARIAT

Eski Meclis, Ankara, Turkey

Secretary-General: H.E. TURGUT MENEMENCIOĞLU (Turkey). The Secretariat is divided into four divisions: Political and Administration, Economic, Public Relations, and Security Organization.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

Pakistan-Iran road link joining Karachi, Lasbella, Quetta, Zahidan, and Kerman in progress.

Pakistan-Iran road link joining Lasbella, Pishin and Bandar Abbas under construction or being surveyed.

Turkey-Iran road link joining Sivelan, Bajirge, Rezaiyeh and Tabriz-Teheran Main Road at Zanjan under construction.

Turkey-Iran road link joining Cizre, Hakkari and Sivelan under construction and scheduled to be completed by the end of 1967.

Turkey-Iran rail link joining Muş, Tatvan, Khoi and Tabriz under construction. Muş-Tatvan section completed 1964; remainder scheduled for completion by 1968.

Pakistan-Iran rail link joining Zahidan and Kashan.

Development of the ports of Trabzon and Iskenderun; Trabzon project completed in 1963.

CENTO Airway; U.S.A. has granted \$6.3 million and United Kingdom £200,000 towards improved navigational and other aids for regional air traffic.

High-frequency radio telecommunication links between London and key regional stations, i.e. Istanbul, Ankara, Teheran, Karachi and Dacca, first stage completed in 1964.

Ankara-Teheran-Karachi microwave links project (for which the U.S.A. has committed \$18,370,000) involving

88 relay stations and 13 air navigation stations, opened 1965, completed 1966.

Development of public health in the CENTO region—eradication of malaria, control of smallpox, teaching of preventive medicine, environmental sanitation, hospital administration, health education, etc.

Scientific co-operation—development of science and technology and the peaceful uses of atomic energy. CENTO Institute for Nuclear and Applied Science provides courses and undertakes research.

Agriculture: increased production, development policy, banking and credit, forestry, pest control, land classification and soil survey.

Animal production and health: improved annual breeding and control of virus and parasitic diseases of livestock.

Training facilities provided at: CENTO Agricultural Machinery and Soil Conservation Training Centre, Karaj, Iran; Regional Research Centre for Virus Diseases, Teheran, Iran.

Technical Assistance Programme: training fellowships, visits and tours of experts, working and travelling seminars and conference of experts.

BUDGET

(1966-67)

U.S. \$1,000,000 (approx.)

PACT OF THE CENTRAL TREATY ORGANISATION

(February 24th, 1955)

Article 1

Consistent with Article 51 of the United Nations Charter the High Contracting Parties will co-operate for their security and defence. Such measures as they agree to take to give effect to this co-operation may form the subject of special agreement with each other.

Article 2

In order to ensure the realization and effect application of the co-operation provided for in Article 1 above, the competent authorities of the High Contracting Parties will determine the measures to be taken as soon as the present Pact enters into force. These measures will become operative as soon as they have been approved by the Governments of the High Contracting Parties.

Article 3

The High Contracting Parties undertake to refrain from any interference whatsoever in each other's internal affairs. They will settle any dispute between themselves in a peaceful way in accordance with the United Nations Charter.

Article 4

The High Contracting Parties declare that the dispositions of the present Pact are not in contradiction with any of the international obligations contracted by either of them with any third state or states. They do not derogate from, and cannot be interpreted as derogating from, the said international obligations. The High Contracting Parties undertake not to enter into any international obligation incompatible with the present Pact.

Article 5

This Pact shall be open for accession to any member state of the Arab League or any other state actively concerned with the security and peace in this region which is fully

recognized by both of the High Contracting Parties. Accession shall come into force from the date of which the instrument of accession of the state concerned is deposited with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Iraq.

Any acceding State Party to the present Pact, may conclude special agreements, in accordance with Article 1, with one or more states Parties to the present Pact. The competent authority of any acceding State may determine measures in accordance with Article 2. These measures will become operative as soon as they have been approved by the Governments of the Parties concerned.

Article 6

A Permanent Council at Ministerial level will be set up to function within the framework of the purposes of this Pact when at least four Powers become parties to the Pact. The Council will draw up its own rules of procedure.

Article 7

This Pact remains in force for a period of five years renewable for other five-year periods. Any Contracting Party may withdraw from the Pact by notifying the other parties in writing of its desire to do so, six months before the expiration of any of the above mentioned periods, in which case the Pact remains valid for the other Parties.

Article 8

This Pact shall be ratified by the Contracting Parties and ratifications shall be exchanged at Ankara as soon as possible. Thereafter it shall come into force from the date of the exchange of ratifications. The three texts of the Pact in Arabic, Turkish and English are equally authentic except in the case of doubt when the English text shall prevail.

THE COLOMBO PLAN FOR CO-OPERATIVE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN SOUTH AND SOUTH-EAST ASIA

12 Melbourne Avenue, P.O. Box 596, Colombo, Ceylon

Set up in 1950 by the British Commonwealth and subsequently joined by South-East Asian countries, Japan and the United States.

MEMBERS

WITHIN THE AREA

Afghanistan
Bhutan
Burma
Cambodia
Ceylon
India

Indonesia
Iran
Korean Republic
Laos
Maldiv Islands
Malaysia

Nepal
Pakistan
Philippines
Singapore
Thailand
Viet-Nameese Republic

OUTSIDE THE AREA

Australia
Canada

Japan
New Zealand

United Kingdom
United States

OBSERVERS

Asia Productivity Organisation
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
(World Bank)
United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the
Far East (ECAFE)

United Nations Development Programme
Commonwealth Secretariat
International Labour Organization
Asian Development Bank

ORGANIZATION

THE CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE

The Consultative Committee, consisting of representatives of member governments at Ministerial level, is the senior directing body of the Colombo Plan. It meets once a year, in different countries. Reports submitted by member countries are discussed and the Committee provides the central co-ordinating body for Capital Aid and Technical Co-operation Schemes. All members take part on equal terms and the meetings are attended by representatives of the Observers (above) and the Colombo Plan Bureau in an advisory capacity.

THE COUNCIL FOR TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION IN SOUTH AND SOUTH-EAST ASIA

President: H.E. WUNNA KYAW HTIN SAO BOONWAT
(Burma) (to Feb. 1968).

The Colombo Plan Council for Technical Co-operation, which holds sessions in Colombo several times a year is a forum for consultation on the general principles within which Technical Co-operation operates, subject to the general direction of the Consultative Committee. It serves as a co-ordinating and receiving body. It has also been charged by the Consultative Committee with the responsibilities of carrying out information activities on the Colombo Plan as a whole. It is composed of representatives of Member Governments, who are generally their diplomatic representatives in Colombo, but at times from representatives sent for that purpose. The executive arm of the Council is the Colombo Plan Bureau.

THE COLOMBO PLAN BUREAU

Director: D. A. STRACHAN (United States).
Adviser on Intra-Regional Training: (Vacant).
Information Officer: JOHN SENDUK (Indonesia).
Asst. Information Officer: L. P. GOONETILLEKE (Ceylon).

The functions of the Bureau are:

1. To assist the Council in overseeing the general operation of Technical Co-operation under the Colombo Plan.

2. To keep records of technical assistance given and received under bilateral agreements.
3. To keep member governments informed of the training facilities, experts and equipment available.
4. To promote fuller utilization of training facilities within the area at technician level.
5. To promote the supply of information about the Colombo Plan as a whole.
6. To issue progress reports and statistics.
7. To maintain a record of capital

THE COLOMBO PLAN

CO-OPERATION AND CAPITAL

FORMS OF CO-OPERATION

By the supply of experts and the provision of technical training to students from South and South-East Asia and the supply of special equipment for training and research.

From 1950 to June 1967, 48,440 students had received technical training and 10,024 experts and equipment to the value of £111.4 million had been provided.

During 1966-67, 5,956 students received training; 1,453 experts were sent out; value of equipment supplied £12.3

million; total value of co-operation activities from the inception of the Plan to June 1967 over £316.7 million, of which 20 per cent was spent on trainees, 49 per cent on experts and advisers and the remainder on technical equipment.

The United States is the largest donor of training places (44 per cent) while India is both the largest donor in the development area and the largest recipient of aid.

TECHNICAL AID (£ Sterling)

SUPPLYING COUNTRY	1966-67			
	Trainees	Experts	Equipment	Total
Australia . . .	1,449,395	297,587	471,456	2,218,438
Burma . . .	329	—	—	329
Canada . . .	1,339,017	641,271	†	1,980,288
Ceylon . . .	2,284	—	—	2,284
India . . .	141,125	19,892	142,800	303,817
Japan . . .	431,544	858,470	320,687	1,610,701
Korea . . .	897	—	—	897
Malaysia . . .	1,167	—	—	1,167
New Zealand . . .	315,420	144,055	291	459,766
Pakistan . . .	12,158	121	65	12,344
Philippines . . .	419	—	—	419
Singapore . . .	10,062	—	—	10,062
United Kingdom* . . .	888,257	1,271,748	293,237	2,453,242
United States . . .	2,892,987	25,130,668	11,069,807	39,093,462
TOTAL . . .	7,485,061	28,363,812	12,298,743	48,147,216

* Excluding aid given under the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts and for Educational Co-operation in the Commonwealth.

† Counted as Capital Aid.

DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE (dollar equivalent per capita)

COUNTRY	1964-65	1965-66
Afghanistan . . .	7.19	7.65
Bhutan . . .	6.50	8.32
Burma . . .	5.40	7.00
Cambodia . . .	15.54	14.52
Ceylon . . .	9.01	10.34
India . . .	11.66	14.03
Indonesia . . .	4.40	7.27
Korea (Republic) . . .	22.79	26.91
Laos . . .	n.a.	n.a.
Maldiv Islands . . .	n.a.	n.a.
Malaysia . . .	20.48	20.82
Nepal . . .	4.80	5.90
Pakistan . . .	7.45	6.25
Philippines . . .	5.09	5.22
Thailand . . .	17.87	21.90
Viet-Nam (Republic) . . .	6.97	11.20

TOTAL CAPITAL AND TECHNICAL AID, 1951-1967

	MILLIONS
Australia	A\$196.9
Canada	\$930
India	Rs. 28.9*
Japan	149,307 yen
New Zealand	NZ\$29.08†
United Kingdom	£420
United States	\$19,470
IBRD and IDA	\$2,338

Capital aid takes the form of grants and loans for national projects; commodities included foodgrains, fertilisers, consumer goods, machinery and equipment.

From 1950 to 1967 external assistance from the main group of donor countries (comprising Australia, Canada, Japan, New Zealand, U.K., and U.S.A.) amounted to approximately \$22,600 million, including capital aid commodities.

During 1966-67 aid to the value of \$2,800 million was received.

* Technical Aid only.

† The former £NZ is now worth NZ\$2.

PUBLICATIONS

The Colombo Plan (monthly broadsheet).
Annual Report of the Consultative Committee.
Annual Report of the Council for Technical Co-operation.
Progress of the Colombo Plan (annually) 1957-64, 1966).
The Colombo Plan Story 1961.
Change in Asia—1963.
What is the Colombo Plan? (1967).

Report on Training Facilities at the Technician Level in South and South-East Asia.
Handbook of Training Facilities at the Technician Level in South and South-East Asia.
Unique Experiment in Mutual Assistance 1963.
Commemorative Booklet 1962, 1963, 1964, 1966, 1967.
Horizons Nouveaux (French).
Colombo Plan Calendar (1965, 1967, 1968).

COLUMBIA RIVER TREATY

Provides for increased power generation and flood control in the Columbia River basin.

SIGNATORIES

Canada

U.S.A.

ORGANIZATION

Canada: *Canadian Entity:* c/o British Columbia Hydro and Power Authority, 970 Burrard St., Vancouver 1, British Columbia; responsible for the representation of Canadian interests in the implementation of the Treaty, and for the construction and operation of the three treaty projects; Chair. Dr. H. L. KEENLEYSIDE.

U.S.A.: *United States Entity:* c/o Bonneville Power Administration, P.O.B. 3621, Portland, Oregon 97208; responsible for U.S. interests in the operation of the treaty provisions; Acting Chair. HENRY R. RICHMOND.

Columbia Storage Power Exchange: P.O.B. 1709, East Wenatchee, Washington; a non-profit corporation organized in 1964 to act as the single purchaser of the Canadian Entitlement to downstream power benefits of the Columbia River scheme; represents over forty bodies in the northwest U.S.A.

Joint Bodies: *Permanent Engineering Board:* composed of four representatives, two from each country; keeps under surveillance progress of the treaty projects; reports on any deviation from operation plans; assists, if requested, in reconciling technical or operational differences that may arise between the Entities.

International Joint Commission: differences arising under the Columbia River Treaty which Canada and the United States of America cannot solve may be referred by either to the International Joint Commission for decision. This Commission, established under a Britain-United States treaty signed January 11th, 1909, and ratified by Canada in 1911, is composed of six members (three appointed by the President of the United States and three by the Government of Canada). The Commission reports to the Secretary of State for External Affairs of Canada and to the Secretary of State of the United States.

THE COLUMBIA RIVER BASIN

The Columbia River flows 498 miles from its source in British Columbia to the Canadian-U.S. border and a further 745 miles through northwestern U.S.A. to the Pacific. With its tributaries, of which the Snake and Kootenay rivers are the largest, it drains an area of 259,000 square miles. Of this total, 85 per cent is in the U.S.A. The basin's annual discharge of 180 million acre feet, the fast flow, and the steep descent from the Rocky mountains to sea level, combine to create the greatest hydro-electric potential in North America. Eleven main stream dams have been built on the United States section of river, six by federal and five by non-federal U.S. agencies. Until the commencement of the Columbia Treaty projects no dams had been built on the Canadian section. The extreme seasonal variations of the flow had, therefore, consistently caused flooding during the period of maximum flow in late spring and early summer and a shortage of power during the period of minimum flow in autumn and winter. The Treaty provides for the construction of three storage dams in British Columbia to eliminate this flooding and improve the flow of the river, enabling the eleven downstream dams in the U.S.A. to produce an additional capacity of 2.8 million kilowatts as well as protecting life and property from annual flooding. The total power potential of the Columbia basin within Canada after development will amount to 4.4 million kilowatts, one-fifth of the present total hydro-electric capacity of Canada.

In 1944, the Governments of Canada and the U.S.A. requested the International Joint Commission to determine whether the development of the water resources of the Columbia River basin would be practical and advantageous to both countries. The International Joint Commission established the International Columbia River Engineering Board to undertake these investigations, and the Board submitted its report in 1959 indicating suitable sites for the construction of storage reservoirs. Also in 1959, the Commission submitted a special report recommending the principles for calculation and apportionment of benefits that would result from the co-operative development of the basin. During 1960 and 1961 direct negotiations were conducted between the Governments of Canada and the U.S.A. concerning the selection, construction and co-operative use of specific projects. These negotiations led to the signing of the Treaty in January 1961. Canada concluded agreements in 1963 and 1964 with British Columbia (the owner of the Canadian water resources) on the respective responsibilities of each government in the development of the Columbia River. International negotiations continued until January 1964, when Canada and the U.S.A. approved an important protocol, which modified the 1961 Treaty and in addition confirmed the sale for thirty years of the Canadian Entitlement to downstream power benefits.

COLUMBIA RIVER TREATY

PROJECTS

Three storage dams to be built in Canada:

Duncan Dam: on Duncan River; completed July 31st, 1967; *Storage* 1.4 million acre feet.

Arrow Dam: on Columbia River; to be completed by April 1st, 1969; *Storage* 7.1 million acre feet.

Mica Dam: on Columbia River; to be completed by April 1st, 1973; *Storage* 12 million acre feet; ultimate generating capacity 2 million kilowatts; generating plants

will also be built downstream from Mica at Downio, Revelstoke and Murphy, with a combined capacity of 1.9 million kilowatts.

The U.S.A. has exercised the option to build one storage dam:

Libby Dam: on Kootenai River; to be completed by 1974; *Storage* 5 million acre feet; *Capacity* 840,000 kilowatts.

FINANCE

The three Canadian dams are financed by revenue from the U.S.A., derived as follows:

Canadian Entitlement Purchase: Canada sold, for a period of thirty years from the completion of each project, her half-share of the additional downstream power produced by the treaty projects. The sum of \$253.9 million in U.S. funds received from the sale was transferred by

Canada to the Government of British Columbia to be used for constructing the three dams.

Flood Control Benefits: As the storage reservoirs come into operation, U.S.A. will pay Canada a total of \$64.4 million in U.S. funds for flood control benefits, and additional amounts if further flood control is required.

COLUMBIA RIVER TREATY

Signed January 1961 and ratified September 1964.

ARTICLE I. Interpretation: technical terminology.

ARTICLE II. Development by Canada: 15.5 million acre feet of storage to be provided by Canada.

ARTICLE III. Development by the United States of America Respecting Power.

ARTICLE IV. Operation by Canada: Canada to operate storage for sixty years, and to operate additional storage when requested.

ARTICLE V. Entitlement to Downstream Power Benefits: Canada entitled to half these benefits.

ARTICLE VI. Payment for Flood Control.

ARTICLES VII, VIII, IX. Downstream Power Benefits: Determination, Disposal, Variation.

ARTICLE X. East-West Standby Transmission: Canadian costs.

ARTICLE XI. Use of Improved Stream Flow.

ARTICLE XII. Kootenai River Development: U.S.A. given option to build Libby Dam; each country to retain benefits accruing from this dam.

ARTICLE XIII. Diversions: limitation of diversion of waters that alters the flow within the Columbia River basin at the U.S.-Canadian border.

ARTICLE XIV. Arrangements for Implementation: U.S.A. and Canada each to designate entities to formulate and carry out the operating arrangements.

ARTICLE XV. Permanent Engineering Board.

ARTICLE XVI. Settlement of Differences: differences to be referred to the International Joint Commission, and after three months to a tribunal of three members; decisions of either body to be definitive and binding.

ARTICLE XVII. Restoration of Pre-Treaty Legal Status: upon termination of the Treaty, the Boundary Waters Treaty, 1909, shall apply to the Columbia River basin.

ARTICLE XVIII. Liability for Damage.

ARTICLE XIX. Period of Treaty: Treaty to remain in force at least sixty years.

ARTICLE XX. Ratification.

ARTICLE XXI. Registration with the United Nations.

PROTOCOLS

Signed January 1964.

Modify and clarify technical provisions and contain terms of the sale of Canada's entitlement to downstream power benefits.

THE COMMONWEALTH

Her Majesty's Dominions of the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Ceylon, Sierra Leone, Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, Malta, Gambia, Barbados, Guyana, Mauritius and all Dependent Territories.

Territories under Her Majesty's protection—Protectorates and Protected States.

The Republics of India, Pakistan, Ghana, Cyprus, Tanzania, Nigeria, Uganda, Zambia, Kenya, Singapore, Malawi, Botswana.

Independent Monarchies: The Federation of Malaysia, Kingdom of Lesotho.

INDEPENDENT COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES

	AREA (sq. miles)	POPULATION	DATE OF INDEPENDENCE
United Kingdom	94,205	53,813,100	—
Canada	3,851,809	19,919,000	1867
Australia	2,967,909	11,544,691	1900
New Guinea	92,160	1,582,439	
Papua	86,100	600,597	
Christmas Island	64	3,381	
Norfolk Islands	13	1,142	
Cocos Islands	5	684	
New Zealand	103,736	2,676,919	1901
Island Territories	194	26,059	
India	1,127,345	487,000,000	Aug. 15, 1947
Sikkim	2,828	161,080	
Pakistan	365,529	94,601,000	Aug. 15, 1947
Ceylon	25,332	11,232,000	Feb. 4, 1948
Ghana	91,843	7,945,000	Mar. 6, 1957
Cyprus	3,572	600,000	Aug. 16, 1960
Nigeria	365,669	55,670,000	Oct. 1, 1960
Sierra Leone	27,925	2,183,000	April 27, 1961
Tanzania	363,708	10,179,000	Dec. 9, 1961
Jamaica	4,244	1,839,094	Aug. 5, 1962
Trinidad and Tobago	1,980	974,000	Aug. 31, 1962
Uganda	91,076	7,740,000	Oct. 9, 1962
Malaysia	128,338	9,558,000	Sept. 16, 1963
Kenya	224,960	9,643,000	Dec. 12, 1963
Malawi	36,897	4,042,412	July 6, 1964
Malta	121	323,591	Sept. 21, 1964
Zambia	228,130	3,780,000	Oct. 24, 1964
Gambia	4,003	315,486	Feb. 18, 1965
Singapore	224	1,913,500	Oct. 16, 1965
Guyana	83,000	654,716	May 26, 1966
Botswana	220,000	543,105	Sept. 30, 1966
Lesotho	11,716	976,000	Oct. 4, 1966
Barbados	166	245,352	Nov. 30, 1966
Mauritius	808	751,400	Mar. 12, 1968

It has not yet been decided (February, 1968) whether Western Samoa and Nauru are to become members of the Commonwealth.

THE COMMONWEALTH

DEPENDENT TERRITORIES

	FORM OF GOVERNMENT	AREA (sq. miles)	POPULATION
<i>Central Africa:</i>			
Rhodesia (Southern) . . .	Colony with special status	150,820	4,457,000
<i>Southern Africa:</i>			
Swaziland	Protectorate	6,704	390,000
<i>Far East:</i>			
Brunei	Protected State	2,226	100,000
Hong Kong	Colony and Leased Territories	398	3,698,400
<i>Indian Ocean:</i>			
British Indian Ocean Territory	Colony	150-200	1,500
Seychelles	Colony	156	47,424
<i>Mediterranean:</i>			
Gibraltar	Colony	2	25,270
<i>Atlantic Ocean:</i>			
British Antarctic Territory .	Colony	472,000	24*
Falkland Islands	Colony	4,700	2,140
Falkland Islands Dependencies	Dependency	1,520	182
St. Helena	Colony	47	4,701
Ascension		34	478
Tristan da Cunha		38	265
<i>West Indies and Bermuda:</i>			
Bahamas	Colony	5,368	138,107
Bermuda	Colony	21	48,799
British Honduras	Colony	8,866	109,504
British Virgin Islands . . .	Colony	67	8,600
Cayman Islands	Colony	100	8,853
<i>Leeward Islands:</i>			
Antigua	Associated State	171	60,000
Montserrat	Colony	39	13,855
St. Christopher, Nevis, Anguilla	Associated State	138	59,000
Turks and Caicos Islands . .	Colony	166	6,770
<i>Windward Islands:</i>			
Dominica	Associated State	305	66,900
Grenada	Associated State	133	93,000
St. Lucia	Associated State	238	100,000
St. Vincent	Associated State	150	87,000
<i>Western Pacific:</i>			
Fiji	Colony	7,095	469,934
Pitcairn Islands	Colony	2	98
<i>Western Pacific High Commis- sion:</i>			
British Solomon Islands . .	Protectorate	11,500	139,730
Gilbert and Ellice Islands .	Colony	369	49,690
New Hebrides	Anglo-French Condominium	5,700	66,000
Tonga	Protected State	270	73,729

* Temporary Base personnel.

CONSTITUTIONAL RELATIONS

The Commonwealth has no written constitution. The relationship between its members is to some extent defined by legislation, notably the Statute of Westminster, but for the most part rests on agreed constitutional conventions. The Commonwealth is not a federation, for there is no central government, nor are there any rigid contractual obligations such as bind the members of the United Nations. Membership is granted only by consent of all the members and the right of secession is implicit.

At the Imperial Conference of 1926, Commonwealth countries were described in what came to be known as the "Balfour formula" as "Autonomous communities within the British Empire, equal in status, in no way subordinate one to another in any aspect of their domestic or external affairs". This principle was legally formulated in the Statute of Westminster of 1931 which gave effect to this fully independent status of the Dominions in relation to Great Britain and, by implication, in relation to each other.

The citizens of the states of India, Pakistan, Ghana, Cyprus, Tanzania, Nigeria, Uganda, Zambia, Kenya, Singapore, Malawi and Botswana, which are Republics with a President as Head of State, do not owe allegiance to the Crown, but accept the Queen as the symbol of the free association of the independent member nations of the Commonwealth and, as such, Head of the Commonwealth. Malaysia and Lesotho have their own monarchs but recognize the Queen as Head of the Commonwealth.

The other member countries of the Commonwealth owing allegiance to the Crown are administered by their own governments, in the name of the Crown, and the Queen is represented by Governors-General appointed by her on the advice of the Ministers of the country concerned. The Governor-General acts in accordance with the constitutional practice obtaining in the country to which he is appointed in regard to the exercise of the powers of the Crown, and is wholly independent of the Government of the United Kingdom. In all essential respects, he holds the same position in relation to the administration of public affairs in the country to which he is appointed as the Queen holds in the United Kingdom.

In 1967, the six islands of Antigua, St. Christopher-Nevis-Anguilla, Dominica, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and

Grenada achieved the status of Associated States within the Commonwealth. The Queen remains the Head of State in these territories, represented in each country. There is a British Commissioner for the region to represent British interests. Britain retains responsibility for defence and foreign relations, but each territory is wholly responsible for internal affairs, can amend its own constitution, and both Britain and the Associated States can terminate the association unilaterally. (See chapter: West Indies Associated States.)

The following countries have left the Commonwealth on becoming independent: Burma (1947), Eire (1949), Sudan (1956), British Somaliland (in 1960, when it formed the Somali Republic together with the former UN Trust Territory of Italian Somaliland), Southern Cameroons (in 1961, when it joined the French Cameroons to form the Federal Republic of Cameroon), the Maldives Islands (1963, on ceasing to become a protected state). The Union of South Africa became a republic in May 1961 and ceased to be a member of the Commonwealth after the Prime Ministers' Meeting of March 1961 which was largely concerned with the Union's racial policies.

Independent member countries of the Commonwealth make their own laws, decide their own policies, negotiate and sign their own treaties, decide for themselves the issues of peace and war, and maintain their own diplomatic representation in foreign countries, who in turn accredit representatives separately and independently. Governments of member countries are represented in other Commonwealth countries by High Commissioners who have a status equivalent to Ambassadors.

The Commonwealth is bound by a complex system of consultation and co-operation in political, economic, educational, scientific and cultural fields, operating through a multitude of Commonwealth organizations, through continuous personal contacts, and through the periodic Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Meetings. Until recently it has had no formal institutional expression but the Prime Ministers' Meeting in 1964 promoted the establishment of a Commonwealth Secretariat to foster closer and more informed understanding between their governments.

THE COMMONWEALTH

PRIME MINISTERS' MEETINGS

Succeeded the Colonial Conferences 1887-1907 and the Imperial Conferences 1911-37.

1944	May	First Meeting of new series of Commonwealth Conferences. United Kingdom, Australia, Canada, New Zealand, South Africa represented. India and Southern Rhodesia attended some sessions.
1946	April-May	Second Meeting.
1948	October	Ceylon, India and Pakistan represented.
1949	April	Decision to continue India's membership as a Republic recognizing the Sovereign as Head of the Commonwealth.
1951	January	Fifth Meeting.
1953	June	Sixth Meeting (following the Coronation of Queen Elizabeth II).
1955	January-February	Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland represented.
1956	June-July	Eighth Meeting.
1957	June-July	Ghana represented.
1960	May	Federation of Malaya represented.
1961	March	Cyprus and Nigeria represented. Discussion of South Africa's position in a multi-racial Commonwealth. South Africa withdrew from membership.
1962	September	Jamaica, Sierra Leone, Tanganyika and Trinidad and Tobago represented. Discussion of United Kingdom's application to join the European Economic

		Community. (Barbados, British Guiana, Hong Kong, Kenya, Malta, Mauritius, Singapore and Uganda attended some sessions.)
1964	July	Kenya, Malawi and Uganda represented.
1965	June	Malta, Zambia and Gambia represented. Commonwealth Secretariat established. Discussions on Rhodesia.
1966	January	Lagos meeting on Rhodesia. Nineteen countries represented. Two special committees established: one on sanctions against Rhodesia and the special needs of Zambia, the other on the training of Rhodesian Africans.
1966	September	Guyana represented. Special statement issued defining Commonwealth attitude to Rhodesia.

Meetings are private and informal with no agenda prepared in advance. There are no permanent rules for procedure. Many smaller meetings take place following the first full session, at which a broad conference agenda is drawn up. A final communiqué is issued, but decisions are not normally taken except in matters of immediate constitutional importance, such as membership. All meetings, except that held in January 1966, have taken place in London.

COMMONWEALTH SECRETARIAT

Marlborough House, London, S.W.1.

Established July, 1965, to enable Commonwealth countries to exchange opinions in an informal atmosphere. The Secretariat exercises its main functions under the following headings: International Affairs, Economic Affairs, and Administrative duties. The tasks of the organisation include the dissemination of information to member countries on political, economic, social and cultural questions of common concern. The main administrative function is the servicing of future meetings of Commonwealth Heads of Government and, where appropriate, other Ministerial and official meetings. It has no executive functions.

The cost of the Secretariat is borne by Commonwealth Governments in agreed shares based on the UN formula. A Finance Committee composed of Commonwealth High Commissioners and a representative of the British Government recommended a budget for 1966-67 of £210,210.

The Secretariat is staffed from member countries and the Secretary-General is appointed by the Prime Ministers for a period of five years.

Secretary-General: ARNOLD C. SMITH (Canada).

Deputy Secretaries-General: A. L. ADU (Ghana), T. E. GOONERATNE (Ceylon).

Economic Consultant: Sir EDWIN MCCARTHY.

Special Assistants: G. HENSLEY, M. WILSON.

General Economic Division

Director: N. C. SEN GUPTA.

Assistant Director: D. R. CLARK.

Commodities Division

Director: C. G. CRUICKSHANK.

Education Division

Assistant Secretary-General: Dr. H. W. SPRINGER.

Director: L. M. GRAHAM.

International Affairs Division

Director: T. W. ASTON.

Assistant Director: E. C. ANYAOKU.

Administration Affairs Division

Director: M. RAHMAN.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE

Marlborough House came into use as a Commonwealth centre in 1962, to serve as a centre for Commonwealth meetings in London. In addition to the Secretariat, it houses a reference library, offices for Prime Ministers and their accompanying delegations and staffs, the Commonwealth Foundation, the Commonwealth Education Liaison Unit and an Information Centre and Press Conference Room.

COMMONWEALTH OFFICE

Downing Street, London S.W.1, England

Formed August 1966 by the merging of the Colonial Office and the Commonwealth Relations Office, the Commonwealth Office advises the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Affairs on all aspects of Commonwealth relations. It communicates on his behalf with other Commonwealth Governments and with the Commonwealth Secretariat, keeps in touch with and advises other United Kingdom Government departments on Commonwealth policy, provides information to the British press and public about Commonwealth activities, and deals generally with matters affecting members of the Commonwealth both as a group and as individuals.

The Commonwealth Office co-operates closely with other departments, particularly the Foreign Office and the

Ministry of Overseas Development, in discharging its responsibilities in those dependent territories in the Commonwealth for which the United Kingdom is still responsible. Each of these territories has its own administration, but the British Government is finally responsible for their good government and for their relations with other countries.

Relations with Rhodesia and the Maldive Islands are also the responsibility of the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Affairs, as are relations with the Republic of Ireland which, although not a Commonwealth country, is for most purposes not treated as a foreign country.

Secretary of State for Commonwealth Affairs: The Rt. Hon. GEORGE THOMSON.

COMMONWEALTH CO-OPERATION

STERLING AREA

MEMBERS

COMMONWEALTH

United Kingdom and Dependent Territories	Uganda
Australia	Malaysia
New Zealand	Kenya
India	Malawi
Pakistan	Malta
Ceylon	Zambia
Ghana	Gambia
Nigeria	Singapore
Sierra Leone	Guyana
Cyprus	Botswana
Tanzania	Lesotho
Jamaica	Barbados
Trinidad and Tobago	Western Samoa

NON-COMMONWEALTH

South Africa	Libya
South West Africa	Kuwait
Iceland	Bahrein
Irish Republic	Qatar
Jordan	Trucial Oman States

NOTE: Canada alone in the Commonwealth is not a member of the Sterling Area. Rhodesia's membership was suspended in November 1965. Burma withdrew from membership in October 1966.

The Sterling Area consists of those countries whose currency exchange rates are fixed in relation to the pound sterling and who finance the bulk of their foreign trade in sterling. The United Kingdom dependencies have their currencies statutorily linked with sterling, and the other independent members of the Sterling Area normally hold

the bulk of their foreign exchange reserves and a proportion of their statutory reserves in sterling. Since December 1958 sterling has been freely transferable and convertible into dollars and in February 1961 it became fully convertible under the terms of Article 8 of the International Monetary Fund.

To a large extent the central banks of the member countries pool their gold and dollar earnings in London, forming a central reserve upon which they draw at need.

NATIONALITY AND CITIZENSHIP

In 1947 a Commonwealth Conference agreed on a general scheme for defining citizenship, whereby the citizens of the United Kingdom and Colonies would be treated as one, and every Commonwealth country would recognise as British subjects (or Commonwealth citizens) both its own citizens and the citizens of other Commonwealth countries. Naturalisation of aliens would automatically confer the status of British Subject or Commonwealth citizen and be recognised throughout the Commonwealth. Not every country of the Commonwealth has enacted this clause and where action has been taken there have been differences in form.

There is considerable difference between countries in the practical effects of possessing common status. In the United Kingdom British subjects hold full franchise rights, are entitled to membership of both Houses of Parliament and the Privy Council and admission to professions closed to aliens. In other Commonwealth countries, the rights of a British subject not originally a citizen of that country are more limited. Only Canada, Australia (with certain exceptions) and New Zealand grant franchise rights. Admission to the professions is generally open to all British subjects, whether nationals of the country or not.

MIGRATION

Large-scale emigration from the United Kingdom is directed mainly towards the older countries of the Commonwealth, Canada, Australia and New Zealand. Immigration is mainly from the older Dominions, the West Indies, Cyprus, India, Pakistan and West Africa. In 1962 the end to free entry of Commonwealth citizens was brought about by the Commonwealth Immigrants Act, which restricts entry to those having evidence of employment prospects or means to support themselves; restrictions can also be imposed on medical or security grounds. There is no immigration control over travel from the non-Commonwealth country of Ireland.

Entry into Canada for United Kingdom citizens, has, since 1961, been restricted to those having assured jobs or satisfactory prospects of employment; for other Commonwealth citizens each case is considered on its merits but coloured persons must have a sponsor. Australia allows unrestricted entry for United Kingdom citizens; no coloured person is permitted to take up permanent residence; New Zealand amended her legislation in 1961, so that all persons, including United Kingdom subjects, require an entry permit.

RECIPROCAL SOCIAL SECURITY

No overall scheme of Social Security exists covering the whole of the Commonwealth. The following reciprocal schemes are in operation:

United Kingdom-Australia and United Kingdom-New Zealand: old age, widowhood, orphanage, sickness, hospitalisation, invalidity and unemployment benefits; family allowances.

United Kingdom-Canada: unemployment and retirement benefits; family allowances.

United Kingdom-Malta: old age, widowhood, orphanage, sickness, unemployment and industrial injuries benefits.

United Kingdom-Cyprus: old age, widowhood, orphanage, sickness, maternity, unemployment and death benefits.

ECONOMICS AND TRADE

Since 1959 official economic co-operation has been co-ordinated in the Commonwealth Economic Consultative Council. The Council generally meets at the level of Finance Ministers each year before the meetings of the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. In 1966 there was also a meeting of the Council at the level of Commonwealth Trade Ministers, at which it was decided to instruct the Commonwealth Secretariat to explore the feasibility of a Commonwealth Market Development Fund to assist developing member countries in the technique of export promotion. A conference was accordingly held in Nairobi in May 1967 on co-operation in planning, Commonwealth assistance and trade promotion.

A Commonwealth conference on the problems facing the tourist industry in member countries was held in Valetta in November 1967.

ECONOMIC CONFERENCES

1952	London
1958	Montreal (Trade and Economics).

MEETINGS OF FINANCE MINISTERS

1949	London	1959	London
1952	London	1960	London
1954	Sydney	1961	Accra
1955	Istanbul	1963	London
1956	Washington	1965	Jamaica
1957	Mont Tremblant, Quebec	1966	Montreal
		1967	Port of Spain

COMMONWEALTH PREFERENCE

Commonwealth Preference is a system of tariff preferences operating between most of the Commonwealth territories. Preference is granted by levying a customs duty on all imports from foreign countries and a lower rate or none on imports from the Commonwealth.

The present system dates from the Imperial Economic Conference, Ottawa, 1932. By the 1947 UN General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) existing imperial preferences were retained but no new ones were permitted. Commonwealth countries have also obtained certain exemptions from GATT tariffs.

In recent years the scope of Commonwealth Preference has been reduced by some countries, but it continues to be an important trade factor. In 1957 about four-fifths of manufactured goods imports from the Commonwealth to the United Kingdom enjoyed tariff preference, while in 1961 about half of United Kingdom exports to the Commonwealth were accorded preference.

COMMONWEALTH SUGAR AGREEMENT

An Agreement was concluded in 1951 between the British Government and Commonwealth sugar industries and exporters, providing for a U.K. commitment to buy specified quantities of sugar at prices negotiated as being reasonably remunerative to efficient producers, and for the orderly marketing in the U.K., New Zealand and Canada of supplies in excess of the negotiated price quotas from the exporting countries.

Exporting countries at present adhering to the Agreement, which has been extended to the end of 1974, are Australia, British Honduras, East Africa, Fiji, India, Mauritius, Swaziland and the West Indies and Guyana. (The Rhodesian quota has been placed in suspense until the return of constitutional rule).

Talks on the future of the Agreement in the advent of Britain joining the European Common Market were held in London in June 1967.

Commonwealth Secretariat Commodities Division: 10 Carlton House Terrace, London, S.W.1; formerly known as the Commonwealth Economic Committee; f. 1925 as the Imperial Economic Committee, became official body in 1933 to provide economic and statistical services on subjects affecting Commonwealth production and trade as well as to examine and report on any economic questions which a member government may refer to it; Dir. C. G. CRICKSHANK; publs. *Commodity Series* (annual), *Intelligence Service Series* (quarterly and monthly).

Commonwealth Liaison Committee: f. 1948 to supplement existing inter-governmental channels for information on financial and economic questions. Does not formulate policy but acts as a forum for exchange of economic information and considers proposals about Common-

wealth development projects. Also carries out statistical work for the sterling area. All Commonwealth Governments are members of the Committee, and its meetings are serviced by the Commonwealth Secretariat.

ECONOMIC AID

Official financial aid and technical assistance from the United Kingdom to developing countries of the Commonwealth is made through the following agencies:

Ministry of Overseas Development: Eland House, Stag Place, London, S.W.1; Established 1964 to promote the progress of the developing countries. Both members and non-members of the Commonwealth are assisted. *Minister of Overseas Development:* The Rt. Hon. REGINALD PRENTICE.

Commonwealth Development Corporation—CDC: 33 Hill Street, London, W.1. Established 1948 as the Colonial Development Corporation, to assist the British Colonies in the development of their economies (since expanded to cover independent Commonwealth countries). *Chairman:* Lord HOWICK OF GLENDALE, G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.

Commonwealth Development Finance Company Ltd.—CDFC: 1 Union Court, Old Broad Street, London E.C.2. Established 1953 to assist in the finance by private funds of development projects in the Commonwealth. Co-operates with the UN International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Finance Corporation. *Chairman:* The Lord GODBER.

Export Credits Guarantee Department—ECGD: P.O. Box 272, Barrington House, 59–67 Gresham Street, London E.C.2. Provides loans to Commonwealth and other countries for the purchase of British goods and services. This function has now largely been assumed by the Ministry of Overseas Development.

EDUCATION

EDUCATION CONFERENCES

1959	Oxford
1962	New Delhi
1964	Ottawa

Association of Commonwealth Universities: 36 Gordon Square, London, W.C.1. (Branch Office for Commonwealth Scholarships and Appointments: Marlborough House, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1; f. 1913 as the Universities Bureau of the British Empire; holds quinquennial Congresses and other meetings in the intervening years; publishes factual information about universities and access to them; acts as a general information centre and provides an advisory service for the filling of university teaching staff appointments overseas; supplies secretariats for the Committee of Vice-Chancellors and Principals of the Universities of the United Kingdom, the Commonwealth Scholarship Commission in the United Kingdom, the Marshall Aid Commemoration Commission and the Kennedy Memorial Trust; Mem.: 179 Universities and University Colleges; Chair. (1967–68) Dr. J. A. L. MATHESON; Vice-Chair. (1967–68) Sir CHARLES WILSON; Hon. Treas. (1967–68) Sir DOUGLAS LOGAN; Sec.-Gen. Dr. J. F. FOSTER; publs. include *Commonwealth Universities*

Yearbook, Higher Education in the United Kingdom: A Handbook for Students from Overseas (jointly with the British Council), *United Kingdom Postgraduate Awards, Compendium of University Entrance Requirements for First Degree Courses in the United Kingdom, Reports of Commonwealth Universities Congresses, Reports of Home Universities Conferences.*

Commonwealth Education Liaison Committee: Marlborough House, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1; f. 1959; provides a forum to consider schemes of educational aid agreed upon at the Commonwealth Education Conferences; Sec. Dr. H. W. SPRINGER.

Commonwealth Secretariat Education Division: Marlborough House, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1; formerly the Commonwealth Education Liaison Unit which was integrated into the Commonwealth Secretariat in September 1966; the Unit was formed in 1960 on the recommendation of the First Commonwealth Education Conference, July 1959, to assist the Commonwealth Education Liaison Committee in the task of matching educational needs and educational resources in Commonwealth countries; Assistant Sec.-Gen. for Education Dr. H. W. SPRINGER, C.B., Dir. L. M. GRAHAM.

League for the Exchange of Commonwealth Teachers: 124 Belgrave Road, London, S.W.1; f. 1901, present title 1963 (formerly League of the British Commonwealth and Empire); promotes educational exchanges for a period of one year between Commonwealth teachers; Dir. CHRISTOPHER BELL.

AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY

The Commonwealth Agricultural Bureaux: Farnham House, Farnham Royal, Bucks.; f. 1929; three Institutes and eleven Bureaux, all of which except one Institute are in Great Britain and each of which is concerned with a particular branch of agricultural science. They deal respectively with entomology, mycology, biological control, agricultural economics, animal breeding and genetics, animal health, animal nutrition, dairy science and technology, forestry, helminthology, horticulture and plantation crops, pastures and field crops, plant breeding and genetics, and soils. The Institutes and Bureaux act as clearing houses for the interchange of information of value to research workers in agricultural science throughout the Commonwealth and increasingly throughout the world. Review Conferences and Special Conferences on entomology and plant pathology are held periodically. Chair. R. F. TURNBULL (Australia); Vice-Chair. M. K. A. AGYEMAN (Ghana); Sec. Sir THOMAS SCRIVENOR, C.M.G.; publs. *Abstract Journals*, culled from other scientific journals (circ. 28,725); list of research workers in agriculture, animal health and forestry in the Commonwealth and the Republic of Ireland; monographs on particular subjects.

Commonwealth Forestry Association: The Royal Commonwealth Society, Northumberland Avenue, London, W.C.2; f. 1921; collects and circulates information relating to forestry and the commercial utilisation of forest products, and provides a means of communication between forestry organisations in the Commonwealth; Chair. Sir ARTHUR GOSLING, K.B.E., C.B.; Vice-Chair. Prof. M. V. LAURIE, O.B.E., M.A.

Standing Committee on Commonwealth Forestry: 25 Savile Row, London, W.1; set up following the Second Empire Forestry Conference held in Canada in 1923, to maintain continuity of action between the periodic Commonwealth Forestry Conferences; it is responsible for the preparatory work in connection with the Conference and for taking steps to give effect to the Conference resolutions; mems. about 50; Chair. Sir HENRY BERESFORD-PEIRSE, Bt., C.B., F.R.S.E.; Sec. Miss M. J. EDEN; publs. reports and papers.

CIVIL AVIATION

Many pooling arrangements exist between Commonwealth airlines, notably to Australia, Africa and across the Atlantic.

CONFERENCES

1946	Wellington	1950	Montreal
1947	Montreal	1951	London
1948	London	1953	London
	1956	London	

Commonwealth Air Transport Council: Shell-Mex House, Strand, London, W.C.2, England; f. 1945 to keep under review the development of Commonwealth civil air communications. Mems.: governments of Commonwealth Countries; Sec. Mrs. V. PURNELL.

Commonwealth Advisory Aeronautical Research Council: National Physical Laboratory, Teddington, Middlesex; f. 1946; encourages and co-ordinates aeronautical research throughout the Commonwealth; Sec R. W. G. GANDY.

LAW

English Common Law forms the basis of most of the judicial systems of the Commonwealth. Exceptions are the Canadian province of Quebec and the Island of Mauritius, where French law is the basis; Ceylon and Rhodesia, where Roman-Dutch law is the basis; and the Moslem countries of South Asia and Africa, where the legal code is in part based on Moslem civil law. There is a right of appeal to the Privy Council from some countries, including Australia and New Zealand.

There have been three Commonwealth and Empire Law Conferences, in London (1955), in Ottawa (1960), in Sydney (1965). At the 1965 Conference, major discussion centred on the possibility of establishing a Commonwealth Court of Appeal, to which all members of the Commonwealth, without exception, would have recourse.

At a meeting of Law Ministers of 20 Commonwealth countries in May 1966, agreement was reached on new laws to govern the extradition of fugitive offenders. At present, the Imperial Fugitive Offenders Act, 1881, lays down that political asylum may not be granted by an independent member of the Commonwealth to a citizen of another independent member. This Act has been applied in the United Kingdom in the cases of Chief Enahoro (Nigeria) in 1963, and of Kwesi Arimah (Ghana) in 1966.

SCIENCE

Conferences are held on specialised subjects.

SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCES

1946	London	1958	London (Telecommunications)
1952	Canberra	1958	London (Nuclear Science)
	Melbourne	1962	London (Satellites)
1952	London		

Commonwealth Scientific Committee: Africa House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2; f. 1946 by the British Commonwealth Scientific Official Conference to ensure the fullest collaboration between the civil science organisations of the Commonwealth; Chair. Dr. M. SHAFQAT H. SIDDIQI; Sec. (vacant); Assistant Sec. E. D. A. DAVIES.

Commonwealth Scientific Liaison Offices: Africa House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2; f. 1948; to keep member countries in touch with scientific developments in Britain and stimulate the exchange of scientific information; Sec. E. D. A. DAVIES.

ATOMIC ENERGY

The United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority co-operates with Commonwealth countries as follows:

Australia: Extended collaboration through information exchanges and visits under an agreement signed in 1961.

Canada: Annual meetings between British and Canadian nuclear scientists.

India: Close contacts maintained, including exchange of information and materials.

Pakistan: Co-operation in the building of new laboratories at Rawalpindi. Collaboration through information exchanges and visits.

MEDICINE AND PUBLIC HEALTH

Conferences are held on specialised subjects.

MEDICAL CONFERENCES

1949	Saskatoon	1962	Colombo
1950	Brisbane	1964	London
1952	Calcutta	1965	Edinburgh
1955	Toronto	1966	Karachi
1959	London	1968	Sydney
1961	Auckland		

Commonwealth Medical Association: c/o British Medical Association, Tavistock Square, London, W.C.1; f. 1962 at the seventh British Commonwealth Medical Conference, to promote within the Commonwealth the interests of the medical and allied sciences; to maintain the honour and traditions of the profession; to effect the closest possible links between its members; to disseminate news and information of interest. Mems.: medical associations in Australia, Canada, Ceylon, Ghana, India, Ireland, Malaya, New Zealand, Pakistan, Singapore, South Africa, United Kingdom; Pres. Dr. S. A. K. M. HAFIZUR RAHMAN (Pakistan); Vice-Pres. Prof. D. E. C. MERIE (U.K.); Hon. Sec.-Treas. Dr. DEREK STEVENSON (U.K.); publs. newsletters.

RADIO, TV AND PRESS

CONFERENCES

1945	London (Radio)	1960	New Delhi (Radio)
1952	London (Radio)	1961	India/Pakistan (Press)
1955	Australia (Press)	1963	Montreal (Radio)
1956	Sydney (Radio)	1965	West Indies (Press)
1959	London (Radio)		

Commonwealth Press Union: Bouverie House, 154 Fleet Street, London, E.C.4, England; f. 1909 to promote the welfare of the Commonwealth press; to give effect to the opinion of members on all matters affecting the freedom and interests of the press, by opposing measures likely to affect the freedom of the press, by seeking improved reporting and telecommunications facilities, by promoting training measures; to organise conferences; to promote understanding; to preserve the principles of the Union. Mems.: about 600 in 23 countries; Pres. Col. The Lord ASTOR OF HEVER; Sec. Brig. L. L. CROSS, C.B.E.; Publs. *Annual Report*, *Quarterly Bulletin*. (See also chapter on Press, Radio and Television).

Commonwealth Broadcasting Conference: Broadcasting House, London W.1, England; f. 1945; the Conference is a standing association of the national public service broadcasting organizations which are responsible for the planning and presentation of the broadcast programmes of independent Commonwealth countries; it meets every two or three years to promote the pooling and sharing of experience and resources, and in 1965 established a permanent Study Group on Training;

the seventh Conference will meet in New Zealand in February 1968; Sec. M. W. STEPHENS.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

A common-user system of cable and wireless connects most Commonwealth countries. The third link in a Commonwealth telephone cable plan, between Malaysia/Singapore and Australia via Hong Kong and New Guinea, was opened during 1967. The first two links in this plan, across the Atlantic and the Pacific, were opened in 1956 and 1963 respectively.

CONFERENCES

1945	London	1962	London
1958	London	1965-66	London

Commonwealth Telecommunications Board: 28 Pall Mall, London, S.W.1; f. 1949 to advise Partner Governments and the nationalized telecommunications organizations on matters relating to external telecommunications systems. Mems.: 12 member states and a member representing other Commonwealth Territories, with an independent chairman; Sec.-Gen. C. A. G. COLERIDGE, O.B.E.

COMMONWEALTH ORGANIZATIONS

Association of Commonwealth Students (ACS): f. April 1967 at meeting of National Unions of Students of 27 Commonwealth countries: aims "to assist participants to co-operate in promoting action on issues of common concern to their members and to assist in the exchange of students between these countries, provided that this will not limit the sovereignty of any participants; and to assist students in non-Commonwealth countries where appropriate"; activities devoted primarily to "issues of educational and welfare concern"; General Conference once every three years elects seven-member Consultative Committee and a President who is Executive Officer; Pres. A. K. P. KLUDZE (Ghana); Sec. GEORGE FOULKES (Scotland).

British Council: 65 Davies St., London, W.1; f. 1934 to promote a wider knowledge of Britain and the English language abroad, particularly in the developing countries of the Commonwealth; Pres. Gen. Sir RONALD ADAM, Bt., G.C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E.; Chair. Lord FULTON, LL.D.

Commonwealth Arts Festival Society: c/o 122 Wigmore St., London W.1; f. 1961 to organize the first Festival in 1965; aims at revealing the importance and diversity of the cultural traditions which exist in Commonwealth countries; Chairman of the Board of Directors Lord BALFOUR OF INCHRYE; Dir.-Gen. IAN HUNTER; Admin. Sec. KATHARINE DROWER.

Commonwealth Association of Architects: 66 Portland Place, London W.1; f. 1964 in association with the Royal Institute of British Architects. Objects: to provide member societies with advice on education and to facilitate the reciprocal recognition of professional qualifications, through a Commonwealth Board of Architectural Education; to provide a clearing house for information on architectural practice, etc. and to

encourage collaboration on research. A conference was held in Delhi in March 1967 on the role of architects in developing countries. 23 member societies. Pres. Prof. Sir ROBERT MATTHEW, C.B.E.; Vice-Pres. OLUWOLE OLUMUYIAWA; Sec. T. C. COLCHESTER, C.M.G.

Commonwealth Collections of Micro-organisms: Africa House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2; f. 1947; to foster maintenance and expansion of existing culture collections in the Commonwealth, to make more fully available for general use the cultures contained in them and to encourage the establishment of such new collections as may be necessary; Chair. Dr. S. T. COWAN; Sec. Dr. J. M. SHEWAN.

Commonwealth Committee on Mineral Processing: Warren Spring Laboratory, Stevenage, Herts.; f. 1960; to effect close co-operation in mineral processing, especially the utilisation and beneficiation of low-grade ores; Chair. Dr. J. CONVEY; Sec. A. R. TRON, B.Sc., F.G.S., A.M.I.M.M.; publ. *Commonwealth Mineral Processing News* (annually).

Commonwealth Committee on Mineral Resources and Geology: c/o Commonwealth Geological Liaison Office, Africa House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2; f. 1948 to promote collaboration and the exchange of information; Chair. Dr. S. H. SHAW; Sec. B. W. COLLINS.

Commonwealth Consultative Space Research Committee: c/o The Royal Society, 6 Carlton House Terrace, London, S.W.1; f. 1960 to foster co-operation in space research and serve as a centre for information exchange; Chair. Sir HARRIE MASSEY, F.R.S.; Exec. Sec. Dr. D. C. MARTIN, C.B.E., F.R.S.E.

Commonwealth Council of Mining and Metallurgical Institutions: 44 Portland Place, London, W.1; convenes successive Mining and Metallurgical Congresses within

THE COMMONWEALTH

the Commonwealth, or in the country of any Constituent Body, as a means of promoting the development of the mineral resources of the Commonwealth and of fostering throughout the Commonwealth a high level of technical efficiency and professional status; to serve as an organ of intercommunication and co-operation between Constituent Bodies, and for the promotion and protection of their common interests; Chair. Sir RONALD PRAIN, O.B.E.; Hon. Sec. B. W. KERRIGAN.

Commonwealth Correspondents' Association: 2-3 Salisbury Court, London, E.C.4; f. 1939 to safeguard rights and interests of Commonwealth press representatives in London; Pres. H. MORRISON (Canada); Sec. P. G. PENDSAY (India).

Commonwealth Countries League: women's organisation f. 1925 to secure equality of liberties, status and opportunities between women and men and to promote mutual understanding throughout the Commonwealth countries; Pres. Mrs. ALICE HEMMING; Gen. Sec. Mrs. G. HURSH, 27 Harmsworth Way, London, N.20; Publs. *Quarterly Newsletter*, *Annual Conference Report*.

Commonwealth Foundation: Marlborough House, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1; f. 1965 to administer a fund for promoting interchanges between Commonwealth organisations in professional fields; the Foundation is an autonomous body and aims at achieving fuller representation at professional conferences, facilitating new meetings and professional visits, stimulating the flow of professional information, helping to set up national institutions where these do not exist, and promoting Commonwealth-wide associations to reduce tendencies to centralise on the United Kingdom; Commonwealth Governments subscribe on an agreed scale to the fund, which is open to private contributions; Chair. Sir MACFARLANE BURNET, O.M.; Dir. G. W. St. J. CHADWICK, C.M.G.

Commonwealth Friendship Movement: Corona House, 25 Longhill Rd., Ovingdean, Brighton 7, Sussex, England; f. 1960 to disseminate among teachers, children and young people a knowledge of the peoples of the Commonwealth and their affairs, without distinction of politics, race or religious beliefs; to promote links between schools in Commonwealth countries; Chair. GEOFFREY JOHNSON SMITH; Hon. Treas. J. H. BRAMLEY; Dir. Miss STELLA MONK, M.B.E.

Commonwealth Industries Association: 96-100 New Cavendish St., London W.1; f. 1926 as the Empire Industries Association, present title 1947; aims to strengthen the Commonwealth by means of mutual preferential trade, investment, migration and technical and scientific co-operation; Chair. The Rt. Hon. ROBIN TURTON, M.C., M.P.; Hon. Treas. Sir LESLIE GAMAGE, M.C.; Dir. EDWARD HOLLOWAY; Sec. Miss H. PACKER; Publ. *The Monthly Bulletin*.

Commonwealth Institute: Kensington High Street, London, W.8; f. 1887 as the Imperial Institute, present name 1958; a centre for public information and educational services, the Institute houses a permanent exhibition designed to express the modern Commonwealth in visual terms; Dir. Sir KENNETH BRADLEY, C.M.G.

Commonwealth Parliamentary Association: c/o Houses of Parliament, London, S.W.1; f. 1911 to facilitate exchange of visits and information between Common-

wealth parliamentarians; organisation: General Council of members from independent and dependent countries, eighty-seven Branches throughout the Commonwealth; Chair. Hon. L. O. PINDLING (Prime Minister of the Bahamas); Sec.-Gen. R. V. VANDERFELT, O.B.E.; Publs. *The Parliamentarian* (quarterly), *Report on World Affairs* (quarterly).

Commonwealth Producers' Organization, 25 Victoria St., London, S.W.1; f. 1916; promotes the interests of producers in the Commonwealth and the development of reciprocal trade. Members in 18 countries. Chair. Sir RONALD RUSSELL, M.P.; Exec. Dir. S. STANLEY-SMITH; Publs. *Commonwealth Producer* (bi-monthly).

Commonwealth War Graves Commission: 32 Grosvenor Gardens, London, S.W.1; f. 1917 (as Imperial War Graves Commission); provides for the permanent care and making of the graves of members of the Commonwealth Forces who died during 1914-18 and 1939-45 wars; maintains over a million graves in some 140 countries and commemorates by name on memorials more than 750,000 who have no known grave or who were cremated; members: Australia, Canada, India, New Zealand, Pakistan, South Africa, United Kingdom; the Commission's work is directed from the Head Office in London, to which 5 Regional Offices are responsible; a number of agencies have been established by agreements with the Governments of certain Commonwealth countries; Pres. H.R.H. THE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER; Dir.-Gen. W. J. CHALMERS, C.B.E.

Conference of Engineering Institutions of the British Commonwealth: c/o The Institution of Electrical Engineers, Savoy Place, London W.C.2, England; f. 1946; the Conference meets every four years to provide an opportunity for Presidents and Secretaries of Engineering Institutions of Commonwealth countries to exchange views on collaboration; last meeting held in London in 1966, the next being in India in 1970; Exec. Cttee. Sec. Dr. G. F. GAINSBOROUGH.

Cotton Research Corporation, 12 Chantrey House, Eccleston St., London, S.W.1, England; f. 1921. Function: to carry out research on cotton growing, mainly in African countries, whose contributions supplement the Corporation's own income from an initial British Government endowment. Chair. Sir GEOFFREY NYE, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.; Dir. D. F. RUSTON; Sec. M. H. WHITE. Publs. *Cotton Growing Review* (quarterly), *Annual Report*.

Council for Volunteers Overseas: 26 Bedford Square, London, W.C.1; established 1964 as an advisory body for overseas service, it assists in the promotion of the programme for sending volunteers to developing countries. Members: 21 invited members; 6 representatives of voluntary bodies, 5 ex-volunteers and 3 observers; Pres. H.R.H. Prince PHILIP, Duke of EDINBURGH; Sec. PHILIP ZEALY.

Federation of Commonwealth Chambers of Commerce: 75 Cannon Street, London, E.C.4; f. 1911, reconstituted 1960, to promote trade within the Commonwealth and with third parties, and to promote commercial training and information exchange; holds biennial Congresses and smaller bilateral trade conferences each year with individual countries or regions; nearly 300 members; Pres. His Grace the Duke of DEVONSHIRE, P.C., M.C.; Chair. F. H. TATE; Dir. W. J. LUNTON, C.B.E.

THE COMMONWEALTH

Institute of Commonwealth Studies: 27 Russell Square, London, W.C.1, England; f. 1949 to promote advanced study of the Commonwealth; provides a library and meeting place for postgraduate students and academic staff engaged in research in this field. Dir. Prof. W. H. MORRIS-JONES B.Sc. (ECON.); Sec. T. E. SMITH, O.B.E., M.A. Publs. *Annual Report*, *Reprint* and *Commonwealth* series of papers.

Joint Commonwealth Societies' Council: c/o Royal Commonwealth Society, Northumberland Avenue, London, W.C.2; co-ordinates the activities of recognized societies promoting mutual understanding in the Commonwealth; mems.: fourteen Commonwealth Societies; Chair. The Viscount AMORY, P.C., G.C.M.G., T.D.; Sec. D. K. DANIELS, C.B.E.

Royal Commonwealth Society: Northumberland Avenue, London, W.C.2; to promote knowledge and understanding among the people of the Commonwealth; branches in principal Commonwealth countries; Chair. His Grace the Duke of DEVONSHIRE, P.C., M.C.; Sec.-Gen. A. S. H. KEMP; publ. *Commonwealth Journal*.

Royal Commonwealth Society for the Blind: 39 Victoria St., London, S.W.1; f. 1950 to prevent blindness and to promote the education, employment and welfare of the

four million blind people in the countries of the Commonwealth and in the Dependent Territories; Chair. Sir PETER RUNGE; Dir. J. F. WILSON, C.B.E.; publ. *Annual Report*.

Royal Over-Seas League: Over-Seas House, Park Place, St. James's Street, London, S.W.1; f. 1910 to promote friendship and understanding in the Commonwealth; membership is open to all British subjects and Commonwealth citizens; Pres. Sir ANGUS GILLAN, K.B.E., C.M.G.; Dir.-Gen. PHILIP CRAWSHAW, C.B.E.; publ. *Overseas* (quarterly).

Victoria League for Commonwealth Friendship: 38 Chesham Place, London, S.W.1; f. 1901 to further personal friendship among Commonwealth peoples; about 30,000 mems.; Pres. H.R.H. PRINCESS ALICE; Chair. Viscountess DUNROSSIL; Gen. Sec. J. V. SHAW.

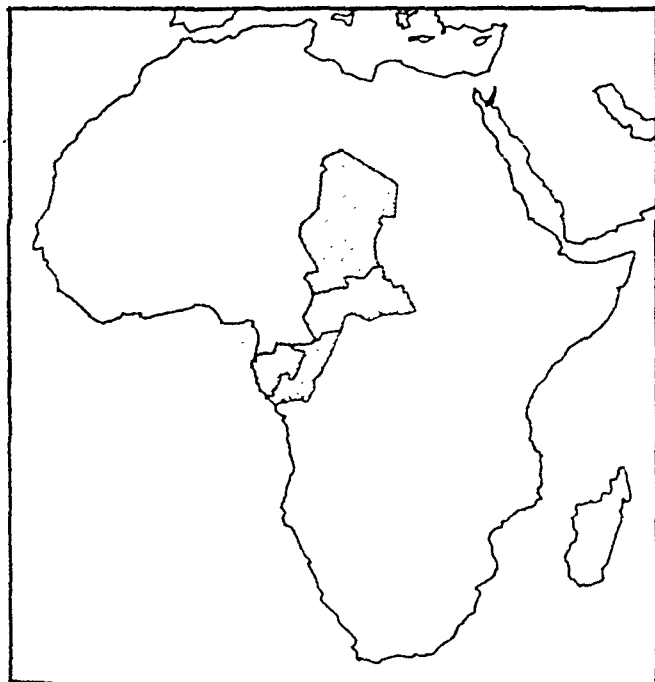
Voluntary Service Overseas (VSO): 3 Hanover Street, London, W.1; f. 1958 to help the developing nations solve their economic, educational and technical problems by providing young volunteers willing to serve overseas for a year or more; by 1968 over 6,000 had been sent to more than 60 countries; Chair. Viscount AMORY, P.C., G.C.M.G.; Dir. D. H. WHITING, O.B.E.

CONFERENCE DES CHEFS D'ETAT DE L'AFRIQUE EQUATORIALE

B.P. 970, Bangui, Central African Republic

Telephone: 29.31, 29.32

Founded June 1959. An association of self-governing states formerly comprising French Equatorial Africa.



MEMBERS

Central African Republic
Chad
Congo (Brazzaville)
Gabon

ORGANIZATION

MEETINGS OF HEADS OF STATE

President (1967): Colonel JEAN BEDEL BORASSA (Central African Republic).

Brazzaville . . .	June 1959	Brazzaville . . .	April 1962
Libreville . . .	December 1959	Brazzaville . . .	December 1962
Bangui . . .	February 1960	Bangui . . .	May 1963
Fort-Lamy . . .	May 1960	Fort-Lamy . . .	February 1964
Brazzaville . . .	November 1960	Brazzaville . . .	December 1964
Bangui . . .	June 1961	Bangui . . .	October 1965
Fort-Lamy . . .	December 1961	Fort-Lamy . . .	December 1966

FUNCTIONS

1. Fixing of transport rates and fuel prices.
2. Running Inter-State organizations and services.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Secretariat was merged with that of UDEAC (*see separate chapter*) in January 1966. Connected with the Secretariat are the Service for the Control of the Condition of Products and the Mecanography Centre.

Secretary-General: JEAN FRANCOIS GILLET.

CONFERENCE DES CHEFS D'ETAT DE L'AFRIQUE EQUATORIALE

FONDATION DE L'ENSEIGNEMENT SUPERIEUR

President, Administrative Council (1967): M. MAKANY
(Minister of National Education, Congo).

Director: M. SCHMITT.

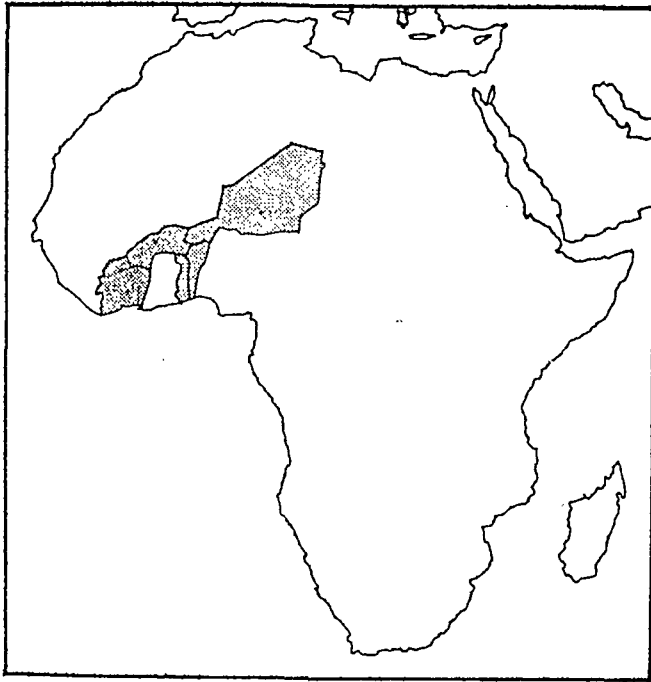
Established 1961, it is responsible for all public institutions of higher education in the four member countries.

CONSEIL DE DEFENSE DE LA ZONE DE L'AFRIQUE EQUATORIALE

A defence pact signed in August 1960 by the Central African Republic, Congo (Brazzaville), Chad and France. Gabon adhered to the pact in 1961.

CONSEIL DE L'ENTENTE

A political and economic association of self-governing States, formerly a part of French West Africa. The Council was founded in May 1959. Togo joined in June 1966.



MEMBERS

Dahomey
Ivory Coast
Niger
Togo
Upper Volta

AREA (sq. kms.)

Dahomey	Ivory Coast	Niger	Togo	Upper Volta
122,000	322,000	1,267,000	56,000	275,000

POPULATION

Dahomey	Porto- Novo (Capital)	Ivory Coast	Abidjan (Capital)	Niger	Niamey (Capital)	Togo	Lomé (Capital)	Upper Volta	Ouaga- dougou (Capital)
2,250,000	65,000	3,797,000	247,000	3,150,000	42,000	1,539,000	87,000	4,650,000	80,000

ORGANISATION

THE COUNCIL

President: DIORI HAMANI (Niger).

The Council consists of the Heads of State and the President and Vice-President of the Legislative Assemblies of each member country, and the Ministers responsible for negotiations between the states. It is an executive body and members who fail to implement the decisions of the Council may be brought before a Court of Arbitration.

The Council meets twice a year, the place rotating annually between the capitals of the member states. The

Head of State of the host country acts as President. Extraordinary meetings may be held at the request of two or more members.

COMMISSIONS

Commissions on Foreign Affairs, Justice, Labour, Public Administration, Public Works and Telecommunications, Posts and Telecommunications and on Epidemics and Epizootics have been set up.

Secretary-General: Mlle MAURICETTE LANDERON.
B.P. 1878, Abidjan, Ivory Coast.

CONSEIL DE L'ENTENTE

TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT

There is complete freedom of trade and a unified system of external tariffs and fiscal schedules. A single system of administration for ports and harbours, railways and road traffic and a unified quarantine organization will be set up.

FONDS DE GARANTIE

Central Guarantee Fund originally conceived as the Fonds de Solidarité to support development projects, transformed in June 1966 into a mutual aid and loan guaranty fund designed to encourage outside lenders to finance development projects in member countries. Total to be provided annually by member states equals 650 million C.F.A., of which 500 million will be contributed by Ivory Coast, 42 million each by Niger, Upper Volta and Dahomey, and 24 million by Togo.

FUNCTIONS

In August 1960 it was agreed that there should be:

1. An identical constitutional and electoral procedure in each State. Elections are to be held at the same time.
2. Each State shall have an identical organisation of its Armed Forces.
3. Identical administrative organisation.
4. Identical taxation and tariff policies.
5. Common Bank of Amortisation.
6. A common Diplomatic Corps.

Commissions have been set up to study how these measures may be implemented.

AGREEMENTS WITH FRANCE

In April 1961 the member states signed agreements with France, covering defence, economic affairs, judicial matters, higher education, cultural relations, civil aviation and postal and telecommunications. Upper Volta did not sign the defence agreement.

COUNCIL FOR INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS OF MEDICAL SCIENCES—CIOMS

Unesco House, 6 rue Franklin, Paris 16e, France

Founded 1949 under the joint auspices of the World Health Organization and UNESCO to facilitate the exchange of views and information in medical sciences, to further co-ordination between international organisations in this field and to provide material aid where necessary.

MEMBERS

International: 57 International Associations.

National: Academies and Research Councils in thirteen countries.

Associate: Seven medical societies.

ORGANISATION

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Consists of representatives of international and national members. Meets every three years to lay down general policy. Last meeting: Paris, October 1967.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Consists of eight international members and four national members elected by the General Assembly. Directs the affairs of CIOMS between meetings of the General Assembly.

President (1964–1970): Prof. M. FLORKIN (Belgium).

SECRETARIAT

Carries out the day-to-day administration of CIOMS.

Executive Secretary: Dr. V. FATTORUSSO (Italy).

ACTIVITIES

The main activities of CIOMS are:

Co-ordination of congress and technical aid to organisers of medical meetings.

Convening of multi-disciplinary symposia and their publications.

Establishing of medical nomenclatures.

FINANCE

CIOMS is financed by members' dues and by grants from sponsoring bodies.

PUBLICATIONS

Newsletter.

Calendar of International Congresses of Medical Sciences (annual).

Calendar of Regional Congresses of Medical Sciences (annual).

Proceedings of international Symposia.

THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE

Place Lenôtre, Strasbourg, France

Founded in May 1949 to safeguard and realise the ideals and principles shared by Member States, and to facilitate their economic and social progress. The ten founding Member States were joined by Greece and Turkey (August 1949), Iceland (1950), the Federal Republic of Germany (1951), Austria (1956), Cyprus (1961), Switzerland (1963) and Malta (1965).

MEMBERS

Austria	Greece	Netherlands
Belgium	Iceland	Norway
Cyprus	Ireland	Sweden
Denmark	Italy	Switzerland
France	Luxembourg	Turkey
Federal Republic of Germany	Malta	United Kingdom

ORGANIZATION

COMMITTEE OF MINISTERS

Consists of the Minister of Foreign Affairs of each state.

MINISTERS' DEPUTIES

(Permanent Representatives)

Austria: WILLFRIED GREDLER-OXENBAUER.

Belgium: LOUIS COUVREUR.

Cyprus: C. PILAVACHI.

Denmark: MOGENS WARBERG.

Federal Republic of Germany: HEINRICH NORTHE.

France: CHARLES BONFILS.

Greece: BASILE VITSAXIS.

Iceland: PETER EGGERZ.

Irish Republic: (vacant).

Italy: AUGUSTO ASSETATI D'AMELIA.

Luxembourg: JEAN WAGNER.

Malta: JOSEPH MAMO DINGLI.

Netherlands: J. VIXSEBOXSE.

Norway: LEIF EDWARDSSEN.

Sweden: STEN LINDH.

Switzerland: DANIEL GAGNEBIN.

Turkey: METIN KARACA.

United Kingdom: E. B. BOOTHBY.

CONSULTATIVE ASSEMBLY

President: Sir GEOFFREY DE FREITAS (United Kingdom, Labour).

Vice-Presidents: LOKOVICO MONTINI (Italy, Christian Democrat), EDUARD WAHL (German Federal Republic, C.D.U./C.S.U.), RENÉ RADIUS (France, U.N.R./U.D.T.), GEORGES BOHY (Belgium, Socialist), SVEN GUSTAFSON (Sweden, Liberal), OTTO KRANZLMAYR (Austria, Ö.V.P.), ANTHONY BUTTIGIEG (Malta, Labour), YÜKSEL MENDERES (Turkey, Justice),

Chairman of the Christian Democratic Group: ETIENNE DE LA VALLÉE POUSSIN (Belgium).

Chairman of the Socialist Group: KARL CZERNETZ (Austria).

Chairman of the Liberal Group: PER FEDERSPIEL (Denmark).

Chairman of the Independent Group: ERLING PETERSEN (Norway).

THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE

COMMITTEE OF MINISTERS

Decides with binding effect all matters of internal organization, and may also conclude conventions and agreements. Usually meets in May and December.

MINISTERS' DEPUTIES

Comprise senior diplomats accredited to the Council as permanent representatives of their governments, who deal with most of the routine work at monthly meetings. Any decision reached by the Deputies has the same force as one adopted by the Ministers.

CONSULTATIVE ASSEMBLY

Members are elected by their national parliaments or appointed. Most members are also members of their own parliaments, and political parties in each delegation follow the proportion of their strength in the national parliament. Members do not represent their governments; they are spokesmen for public opinion.

The Assembly has 147 members:

France, German Federal Republic, Italy, United Kingdom	18 each
Turkey	10
Belgium, Greece, Netherlands	7 each
Austria, Sweden, Switzerland	6 each
Denmark, Norway	5 each
Irish Republic	4
Cyprus, Iceland, Luxembourg, Malta	3 each

The Assembly meets in ordinary session once a year for not more than a month. The session is usually divided into three parts held in January, May and

September. The Assembly may submit recommendations to the Committee of Ministers, pass resolutions, discuss reports and any matters of common European interest.

COMMITTEES

Standing Committee. Represents the Assembly when it is not in session. Consists of the President, Vice-Presidents, Chairmen of the Ordinary Committees and a number of ordinary members. Meets at least four times a year.

Ordinary Committees: politics, economics, social, legal, cultural and scientific, procedure, agriculture, local authorities, non-represented nations, population and refugees, budget, parliamentary and public relations.

SECRETARIAT

Secretary-General: PETER SMITHERS (United Kingdom).

Deputy Secretary-General: POLYS MODINOS (Greece).

Clerk to the Assembly: GERHART SCHOESSER (German Federal Republic).

Political Director: ROBERT LUC (France).

Director of Economic and Social Affairs: FADIL SUR (Turkey).

Director of Administration: ARMAND DAUSSIN (Belgium).

Director of Press and Information: NIELS BORCH-JACOBSEN (Denmark).

Director of Education, Cultural and Scientific Affairs: ANTHONY HAIGH (United Kingdom).

Director of Legal Affairs: HERIBERT GOLSONG (German Federal Republic).

Head of Human Rights Directorate: A. H. ROBERTSON (United Kingdom).

ACTIVITIES

HUMAN RIGHTS

EUROPEAN COMMISSION

President: Professor MAX SORESENSEN (Denmark).

Vice-President: Professor C. TH. EUSTATHIADES (Greece).

Secretary: ANTHONY McNULTY (United Kingdom).

Members: TAHSEN BEKIR BALTA (Turkey), THEODOR LINDAL (Iceland), EDWIN BUSUTTI (Malta), FREDRICK CASTBERG (Norway), Professor F. ERMACORA (Austria), J. E. S. FAWCETT (United Kingdom), PEDRO DELAHAYE (Belgium), STURE PETREN (Sweden), SIGURGEIR SIGURJONSSON (Iceland), GIUSEPPE SPERDUTI (Italy), Professor A. SUSTERHUS (German Federal Republic), M. A. TRIANTAFYLIDIS (Cyprus), FELIX WELTER (Luxembourg), PHILIP P. O'DONOGHUE (Ireland), W. F. DE GAAY FORTMAN (Netherlands).

The Commission is competent to examine complaints made either by governments or, in certain cases, by individuals, that the European Convention for the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms has been violated by any of the signatory states. After examination the Commission transmits its findings to the Committee of Ministers, and, in appropriate cases, to the Court.

EUROPEAN COURT

President: RENÉ CASSIN (France).

Registrar: HERIBERT GOLSONG (German Federal Republic).

Judges: RENÉ CASSIN (France), HENRI ROLIN (Belgium), AKE E. W. HOLMBACK (Sweden), ALFRED VERDROSS (Austria), GEORGES S. MARIDAKIS (Greece), EUGENE ROSENBERG (Luxembourg), ALF N. C. ROSS (Denmark), TERJE WOLD (Norway), GIUSEPPE BALLADINI (Italy), HERMANN MOHR (Federal Republic of Germany), MAHMOUD ZAHIA (Cyprus), ANTOINETTE FAVRE (Switzerland), CONOR A. MCGUIRE (Ireland), JOHN CORMACK (Malta), SIR HUMPHREY WALTON (United Kingdom), SPAT BULO (Turkey), GERARD J. WIJERDA (Netherlands), SIGURGEIR SIGURJONSSON (Iceland).

The Court may only deal with a case after the Commission has acknowledged the failure of efforts for a friendly settlement within the prescribed period. The following may bring a case before the Court, provided that the High Contracting Party or Parties concerned have accepted its compulsory jurisdiction or, failing that, with the consent of the High Contracting Party

or Parties concerned: the Commission, a High Contracting Party whose national is alleged to be a victim, a High Contracting Party which referred the case to the Commission, and a High Contracting Party against which the complaint has been lodged. In the event of dispute as to whether the Court has jurisdiction, the matter is settled by the decision of the Court. The judgement of the Court is final.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL WORK

In May 1967 the Committee of Ministers approved the second programme of work for the intergovernmental activities of the Council of Europe. The programme sets out current and future projects for co-operation between member governments in economic, legal, social, public health, environmental, and educational and scientific matters. Approximate dates have been fixed for the completion of each scheme. The programme, which is designed to streamline the activities of the organization, is to be revised each year.

EUROPEAN SOCIAL CHARTER

The Council's objectives in the social sphere are: to establish equality of treatment in each member country between nations and citizens of the other member states in such matters as social security and social and medical assistance; to pool skills and resources; and to raise the living conditions of the populations. The European Social Charter, signed on October 18th, 1961, and in force since February 26th, 1965, with regard at present to Denmark, German Federal Republic, Ireland, Italy, Norway, Sweden and the United Kingdom, lays down the rights and principles which are the basis of the Council's social policy, and guarantees a number of social and economic rights to the citizen. It thus complements the European Convention on Human Rights, which guarantees certain civil and political rights. A European Social Security Code has also been signed.

HEALTH

The Council is working towards the pooling of medical techniques and equipment between member states. A programme of medical fellowships has been launched, designed to enable members of the medical profession and personnel of public health departments to become acquainted with new methods and techniques practised in other European countries and to participate in research of common European interest.

European Agreements provide for special facilities for the medical treatment of war cripples and other injured, for a "European Blood Bank", and for the duty-free importation on loan of medical and surgical equipment. The Council has also taken over and extended arrangements between some European countries for "free sanitary areas" (health control at ports, etc.). Eight countries are participating in the establishment of a European Pharmacopoeia.

POPULATION

The Council has concerned itself with refugee problems since 1950, and in 1953 appointed M. Pierre Schneider its Special Representative for national refugees and over-population in Europe. M. Schneider's

plan, for a European resettlement fund to make loans to governments for the resettlements of refugees, was duly put into effect, eight countries contributing. The fund has so far granted loans totalling over \$22 million. M. Schneider is now engaged on the planning of vocational training schemes, and on improving the material, legal and psychological situation of migrant workers. Furthermore, a major Conference on European Population was held by the Council in September 1966.

LEGAL CO-OPERATION

The importance of this branch of the Council's activities has recently been acknowledged by the creation of a European Committee on Legal Co-operation, grouping representatives of all member states and of the Assembly. This committee has general responsibility for the preparation and implementation of the Council's legal programme. It normally meets twice a year. Most of the specialized committees of legal experts work under its direction.

In addition, the Ministers of Justice of member countries of the Council of Europe meet from time to time for the purpose of stimulating co-operation in the legal field. The fourth Conference of Ministers of Justice took place in Berlin in May 1966 and the fifth conference will be held in London in May 1968.

Among the more important legal conventions concluded under Council of Europe auspices are those on establishment, the peaceful settlement of disputes, patents (application, classification, unification of substantive law), extradition, commercial arbitration, compulsory motor insurance and mutual assistance in criminal matters. An Agreement entered into force on October 19th, 1967, bans "pirate" broadcasts.

CRIMINOLOGY

The European Committee on Crime Problems is the main body of the Council of Europe working on penal law, penology and criminology. It is assisted by a Criminological Scientific Council composed of specialists in law, psychology, sociology and related sciences. It organises every year a conference of Directors of Criminological Research Institutes.

The activities of the European Committee on Crime Problems have in recent years resulted in two Conventions (not yet in force) on the Punishment of Road Traffic Offences and on the Supervision of Conditionally Sentenced and Conditionally Released Offenders and in two Resolutions adopted in 1965 by the Committee of Ministers and concerning Remand in Custody and Suspended Sentence, Probation and other Alternatives to Imprisonment.

Various studies in criminal law and criminology are now being made by seven Expert Committees and by small committees of research workers.

EDUCATION AND CULTURE

The Council for Cultural Co-operation was founded in 1962 to draw up proposals for the cultural policy of the Council of Europe and to allocate the resources of the Cultural Fund, which finances the cultural programme of the Organization. It is assisted by three

Permanent Committees: *Higher Education and Research, General and Technical Education and Out-of-School Education*. All member states of the Council of Europe are represented on these bodies, together with Spain and the Holy See. Finland sends observers.

The Educational and Cultural programme covers:

Higher Education and Research: The work is centred on: university curricula with a view to the establishment of material equivalences between university diplomas; co-operation between European universities and the collective study of educational problems. It is carried out in close co-operation with university authorities, who are represented with governments on the Committee.

General and Technical Education: Inter-governmental co-operation in tackling educational problems common to European countries has led to an emphasis on comparative studies (history, geography, civics, school guidance, teacher training, etc.), as well as to the assembly of basic material on school systems and educational terminology. Particular projects include the training of teachers for Turkish teacher training establishments, a European Civics Campaign and a journal of educational research *Pedagogica Europaea*.

Out-of-School Education: The work is divided into three branches: youth; adult education; physical education and sport, in all of which educational aspects are uppermost. In the field of youth, priority is given to the training of youth leaders and an Experimental Youth Centre is in operation. In adult education the problems of education for leisure and for civic responsibility are prominent. In physical education and sport, the training of instructors has been undertaken in connection with the newly established European Athletics Diploma. Special assistance has been given to Greece (youth services) and Turkey (physical education).

Audio-visual Media: Great attention is paid in all three branches of education to the applications of audio-visual media, such as 8 mm. film, closed circuit television, etc.

Modern Languages: A Major Project—Modern Languages, covering all three branches of education, is being actively pursued in co-operation with the International Association for the Development of Applied Linguistics, with the aim of improving and accelerating language teaching throughout Europe.

Cultural Activities: The programme has been regrouped under the two main headings: the pro-

tection and development of the European cultural heritage, and its adaptation to the needs of industrial civilization. A number of traditional projects are being continued: the European Art Exhibitions, which demonstrate the inter-dependence of national cultures, the Cultural Identity Card, which offers special facilities to research workers, etc.

Documentation and Publications: A Documentation Centre for Education in Europe was established in 1964. In 1967 it was linked with a new service for information on educational research. The main educational publications of the Council for Cultural Co-operation are published in the series *Education in Europe*. Other works, particularly on cultural questions, are also produced.

ENVIRONMENTAL AND NATURAL RESOURCES

A European Committee on Nature Conservation was recently set up to direct the Council of Europe's work for the protection of natural resources. This includes continued study of the problems of air and water pollution (a European Water Charter is to be produced in 1967), a campaign to protect natural sites (a diploma is awarded by the Council to sites of special interest) and studies on European flora and fauna and their conservation.

LOCAL AFFAIRS

The Council seeks to interest local authorities in the European idea by:

European Prize: Awarded annually to the municipality "which has done most to propagate the ideal of European unity".

European Conference of Local Authorities: The Conference meets every second year, and brings together mayors, aldermen and councillors from member-countries, in the same numbers as they send parliamentary delegations to the Assembly.

Inter-Municipal Exchanges: A scheme for promoting exchange visits between local government officials.

FRONTIER FORMALITIES

Since its earliest days the Council has sought to bring about the simplification of frontier formalities and the abolition of unnecessary restrictions in the way of freer travel within its area. All visas have been abolished between the member countries of the Council, the necessity of passports has been done away with by a considerable number of them, formalities for the temporary importation of motor vehicles have been reduced to a minimum and much has been done to speed up formalities at airports.

CONVENTIONS AND AGREEMENTS

In an effort to harmonize national laws, to put the citizens of member countries on an equal footing and to pool certain resources and facilities, the Council has concluded a large number of treaties covering particular aspects of European co-operation:

European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms.
 Convention on Social and Medical Assistance.
 Interim Agreement on Social Security other than Schemes for Old Age, Invalidity and Survivors.
 Interim Agreement on Social Security Schemes relating to Old Age, Invalidity and Survivors.
 European Social Charter.
 Convention on the elaboration of a European Pharmacopœia.
 Agreement on the exchange of War Cripples with a view to medical treatment.
 Convention on the Equivalence of Diplomas.
 European Cultural Convention.
 Convention on the Academic Recognition of University Qualifications.
 Agreement on the Equivalence of Periods of Study.
 European Agreement on the Movement of Persons.
 European Agreement on Travel by Young Persons on Collective Passports.
 Convention relating to the Formalities required for Patent Applications.
 Convention on the International Classification of Patents for Invention.
 Convention on the unification of certain points of substantive law on Patents for invention (*to come into force July 1968*).
 Agreement on the Abolition of Visas for Refugees.
 Agreement on Regulations governing the movement of persons between Member States.
 European Convention for the Peaceful Settlement of Disputes.
 Establishment Convention.
 Extradition Convention.

Agreement on the Exchange of Therapeutic Substances of human origin.
 Agreement on the Temporary Importation of Medical, Surgical and Laboratory Equipment for use on free loan for purposes of diagnosis or treatment.
 Agreement on the Issue to Civil and Military War Disabled of International Vouchers for the Repair of Prosthetic and Orthopædic Appliances.
 Agreement on Mutual Assistance in the matters of special medical treatments and climatic facilities.
 Agreement on the Exchange of Blood Grouping Reagents.
 Agreement on the Exchange of Television Programmes.
 Agreement on the Protection of Television Broadcasts.
 Agreement for the Prevention of Broadcasts transmitted from Stations outside National Territories.
 Convention on Compulsory Insurance against civil liability in respect of motor vehicles (*not yet in force*).
 Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters.
 Convention on the Liability of Hotel-Keepers concerning the Property of their Guests.
 Convention on the supervision of conditionally sentenced or conditionally released offenders (*not yet in force*).
 Convention on the Punishment of road traffic offences (*not yet in force*).
 Convention on the Reduction of Cases of Multiple Nationality and on Military Obligations in Cases of Multiple Nationality (*not yet in force*).
 Agreement on Application of the European Convention on International Commercial Arbitration (*not yet in force*).
 European Code of Social Security.
 European Convention on Establishment of Companies (*not yet in force*).
 European Convention on the Adoption of Children (*not yet in force*).

EXTERNAL RELATIONS

Agreements providing for co-operation and exchange of documents and observers have been concluded with the United Nations and its Agencies, and with most of the European inter-governmental organisations. Particularly close relations exist with the European Communities, OECD and Western European Union. Members of the European Parlia-

ment hold an annual joint meeting with members of the Consultative Assembly.

Israel is represented in the Consultative Assembly by observers, and certain European non-member countries have been invited to participate, through observers, in meetings of technical committees.

THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE

BUDGET

INCOME		%	EXPENDITURE
France, Federal Republic of Ger-			The expenses of the Secretariat and all other common expenses are shared by member states, who bear the cost of their own delegations.
many, Italy, United Kingdom .	17.01	each	
Turkey	10.49		
Netherlands	3.97		
Belgium	3.18		
Austria, Greece, Sweden	2.60	each	
Denmark, Switzerland	1.75	each	
Norway	1.27		
Ireland	0.95		
Cyprus	0.32		
Iceland, Luxembourg, Malta	0.16	each	
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1966 Total	30m. French francs		

PUBLICATIONS

Forward in Europe: Every other month; a regular account of Council activities.

Man in a European Society, Intergovernmental Work Programme of the Council of Europe 1967-68.

Official Records of Consultative Assembly debates, documents of the Assembly, texts adopted.

SUMMARY OF STATUTE

The Statute of the Council of Europe was signed in London on May 5th, 1949. It defines the aim of the Council, the conditions of membership and the composition and tasks of its institutions. (For an account of the latter, *see* the section on Organization above.)

The aim of the Council of Europe is stated by the Statute to be the achievement of "a greater unity between its members for the purpose of safeguarding and realizing the ideals and principles which are their common heritage and facilitating their economic and social progress". Collaboration with the United Nations and other international organizations are not to be affected by membership of the Council.

Every member state must "accept the principles of the rule of law and of the enjoyment by all persons within its jurisdiction of human rights and fundamental freedoms, and collaborate sincerely and effectively in the realization of the aims of the Council". It is further laid down that "any European state deemed able and willing to fulfil these provisions may be invited by the Committee of Ministers to become a member of the Council". This has later been modified by the Committee of Ministers, who now undertake to consult the Assembly before issuing an invitation to join.

COUNCIL FOR MUTUAL ECONOMIC AID

COMECON—CMEA

ul. Petrovka 14, Moscow

The Council was founded in 1949 to develop jointly the resources and trade of the U.S.S.R. and Eastern Europe. The Mongolian People's Republic was admitted in 1962.

MEMBERS

Bulgaria
Czechoslovakia
German Democratic Republic

Hungary
Mongolian People's Republic
Poland

Romania
U.S.S.R.

OBSERVERS

People's Republic of China
Yugoslavia
Republic of Cuba

Democratic People's Republic of Korea
Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam

ORGANIZATION

SESSION OF THE COUNCIL

Supreme organ of COMECON. Meets at least once yearly, in the capital of each member state in turn, all members being represented. Considers proposals from members, from the Executive Committee, Permanent Commissions and Secretariat. Lays down programme of action for COMECON.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Created at the 16th (Extraordinary) Session of the Council held in Moscow in June 1962 to take the place of the Conference of Members' Representatives. Composed of the representatives of the member states at the level of Deputy Prime Minister, their deputies and advisers. Meets at least once every two months to examine proposals from member states, co-ordinates the work of the Permanent Commissions and directs the Council's work between Sessions. The Chair is taken by members in succession.

Members: TODOR TSOLOV (Bulgaria), OTAKAR SIMUNEK (Czechoslovakia), HEINRICH WEISS (German Democratic Republic), ANTAL APRÖ (Hungary), PIOTR JAROSZEWICZ (Poland), GHEORGHE RĂDULESKU (Romania), DANDINGUIYN GOMBOZHAY (Mongolian People's Republic), MIKHAIL LESECHKO (U.S.S.R.).

There is also a Bureau of the Executive Committee, for Common Questions of Economic Planning. Each member state is represented by the Deputy Chairman of the State Planning Organization.

SECRETARIAT

ul. Petrovka 14, Moscow.

Secretary of Council: N. V. FADDEYEV (U.S.S.R.).

Deputy Secretaries: D. OSTROVSKI (Hungary), H. EMMERICH (German Democratic Republic), G. ZHELEV (Bulgaria), Z. ZBOROVSKY (Poland), K. MARTINKA (Czechoslovakia), N. TABAKOPOL (Romania).

PERMANENT COMMISSIONS

The Commissions foster economic, scientific and technical co-operation between members. Each Commission has its own committee and sub-committees, on each of which all member states are individually represented.

Economic Questions: Moscow; Chair. A. BACHURIN.

Agriculture: Sofia; Chair. N. PALAGACHEV.

Power: Moscow; Chair. P. NEPOROZHNY.

Coal Industry: Warsaw; Chair. J. MITRENGA.

Machine Building: Prague; Chair. K. POLAČEK.

Chemical Industry: Berlin; Chair. G. WYSCHOFESKY.

Ferrous Metals: Moscow; Chair. I. KAZANETS.

Non-Ferrous Metals: Budapest; Chair. F. LÉVÁDI.

Oil and Gas: Bucharest; Chair. A. BOABĂ.

Light Industry: Prague; Chair. B. MAKHACHOVA.

Food Industry: Sofia; Chair. A. DIMITROV.

Transport: Warsaw; Chair. P. LEWIŃSKI.

Construction: Berlin; Chair. G. KOSEL.

Foreign Trade: Moscow; Chair. N. PATOLICHEV.

Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy: Moscow; Chair. A. PETROSYANTS.

Co-ordination of Scientific and Technical Research, Moscow; Chair. D. GVISHIANI.

Standardization: Berlin; Chair. R. GÖRNING.

Statistics: Moscow; Chair. V. STAROVSKI.

Finance and Currency: Moscow; Chair. V. GARBUZOV.

Radio and Electronics Industries: Budapest; Chair. D. HORGOSZ.

Geology: Ulan-Bator; Chair. M. RALZHAYE.

COUNCIL FOR MUTUAL ECONOMIC AID

IMPORTANT SESSIONS OF THE COUNCIL

1956	Berlin	Examined co-ordination of economies for 1956-60. Adopted recommendations for trade in key machinery and equipment, raw material, fuel and foodstuffs. A number of permanent commissions were set up.	Ministers of member states. Decided to form a number of new Permanent Commissions. COMECON Institute on Standardization established. Approved amendments to the Constitution to allow the admission of extra-European countries. Mongolian People's Republic accepted as a member.
1957	Warsaw	Discussed development of sources of raw materials and fuels.	
1958	Prague	Decisions to specialize and co-operate in chemicals and ferrous metals. Decided to build an oil pipeline from the U.S.S.R. to Hungary, German Democratic Republic, Poland and Czechoslovakia.	Bucharest Announcement of withdrawal of Albania. Joint measures to further the development of agriculture. Permanent Commission on finance and currency established.
1959	Tirana	Discussed proposals to unify power systems and for specialization in ore mining, rolled steel, oil drilling, chemicals and machine building.	1963 Moscow Decided to set up Permanent Commission on radio and electronics industries and on geology.
	Sofia	Constitution of COMECON approved. Decided to carry out preparatory work on economic planning up to 1980.	1965 Prague Co-ordination of development plans for 1966-70. Ratification of agreement of September 1964 that Yugoslavia should participate in certain spheres of COMECON.
1961	Warsaw	Approved project for the International Socialist Division of Labour. Adopted resolutions for collaboration in agriculture and transport.	1967 Budapest Proposals adopted for increasing specialization and integration of production. Preparatory work on co-ordination of development plans for 1971-75. The Session was attended by a Yugoslav delegation.
1962	Moscow	Decision to set up an Executive Committee of COMECON composed of the Deputy Chairmen of the Councils of	

COMECON TRADE

COMECON plans trade between member countries largely through long-term bilateral and multilateral trade agreements linked to the development plans of the member countries. These plans are flexibly interpreted and adjusted year by year. Co-ordination has resulted in

countries specializing in the growth and manufacture of goods they are best fitted to produce and in an increase in inter-COMECON trade. Trade between member countries comprises more than 60 per cent of their total foreign trade which is wholly conducted through state monopolies.

AREA AND POPULATION

	U.S.S.R.	CZECHOSLOVAKIA	GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC	POLAND	HUNGARY	ROMANIA	BULGARIA	MONGOLIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC
Area (sq. kms.)	22,402,200	127,858	108,302	312,500	93,030	237,500	110,912	1,565,000
Population (1966)	234,401,000*	14,239,839	17,079,654	31,811,000	10,197,000	19,030,000	8,256,800	1,100,000

* 1967 total.

TRADE BY COUNTRIES

BULGARIA

(Five-Year Plan 1961-65*)

Fifteen years ago agriculture dominated the Bulgarian economy, whereas now heavy and light industry have a sizeable share. Industries showing the greatest increase are: chemicals and engineering, rubber and metals, building and electricity.

Industrial production rose by 78 per cent between 1958 and 1962.

The U.S.S.R. gives Bulgaria massive economic aid. Bulgaria has trade agreements with East Germany, Romania and the U.S.S.R.

* Subsequently extended to 1980 as Twenty-Year Plan.

Trade within COMECON

(million leva)

	IMPORTS		EXPORTS	
	1965	1966	1965	1966
Czechoslovakia . . .	89.5	91.2	106.9	73.5
German Democratic Republic . . .	99.0	121.7	126.8	125.9
Hungary . . .	23.0	33.8	25.6	30.9
Mongolian People's Republic . . .	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Poland . . .	53.6	50.0	46.1	51.6
Romania . . .	10.8	18.9	16.1	17.4
U.S.S.R. . .	688.7	826.6	717.9	776.4

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

(Five-Year Plan 1966-70)

The Fourth Five-Year Plan aims to strike a balance between industry and agriculture; power and chemical industries are to be developed, machinery building modernized and consumer services improved.

Czech industrial effort is concentrated on engineering and building products, fuel, power and metallurgy, as it

has been for several years past. Industrial production rose by 43 per cent between 1958 and 1962.

Czechoslovakia trades with over 25 countries on a substantial scale, but over a third of her trade is with the Soviet Union. There are trade agreements with Eastern Germany, Hungary, Poland and the Soviet Union.

Trade within COMECON

(million Czech crowns)

	IMPORTS		EXPORTS	
	1965	1966	1965	1966
Bulgaria . . .	642	460	445	587
German Democratic Republic . . .	2,073	2,291	1,995	2,141
Hungary . . .	1,234	1,237	952	952
Mongolian People's Republic . . .	38	45	51	63
Poland . . .	1,502	1,294	1,791	1,703
Romania . . .	679	664	496	500
U.S.S.R. . .	6,874	6,585	7,364	6,627

COUNCIL FOR MUTUAL ECONOMIC AID

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

(Seven-Year Plan 1964-70)

The previous Seven-Year Plan 1959-65 was abandoned in 1963, certain difficulties having arisen in its fulfilment. Nevertheless, between 1958 and 1962 industrial production increased by 37 per cent (the Plan provided for an increase of 80 per cent between 1958 and 1965).

The new Seven-Year Plan aims to increase investment

from MDN 17,000 million to 28,000 million and to increase industrial output by 60 per cent.

The first year (1964) of the new Seven-Year Plan gave priority to the development of power and the production of primary materials. Consumer goods are to take second place.

Trade within COMECON

(million marks)

	IMPORTS		EXPORTS	
	1965	1966	1965	1966
Bulgaria . . .	393.6	454.7	408.5	442.1
Czechoslovakia . . .	1,103.4	1,233.7	1,225.8	1,301.1
Hungary . . .	521.0	637.3	531.8	592.1
Mongolian People's Republic . . .	11.2	10.5	33.2	17.9
Poland . . .	588.8	649.4	1,131.6	1,174.6
Romania . . .	305.5	279.1	282.1	358.2
U.S.S.R. . . .	5,064.2	5,814.8	5,505.4	5,361.1

HUNGARY

(Five-Year Plan 1966-70)

The third Five-Year Plan 1966-70 envisages an increased rate of development over the second Plan, and there will be concentrated development in those branches of engineering concerned with exports. A rise of 40-45 per cent in the output of the engineering industry as a whole and 50-55 per cent in engineering exports is aimed for. Particular emphasis is to be placed on transport equipment manufacturing, which should double, telecom-

munications engineering, instruments and machine tools; in 1965 these four branches produced 46.8 per cent of Hungary's engineering exports, but it is hoped to increase their share to 65 per cent by 1970. Development will be stressed in the foundry and forging industries.

There is a general trend for international co-operation in production, with component imports coming mainly from socialist countries.

Trade within COMECON

(million foreign exchange forints)

	IMPORTS		EXPORTS	
	1965	1966	1965	1966
Bulgaria . . .	259.8	333.6	238.5	345.0
Czechoslovakia . . .	1,578.9	1,561.5	2,105.0	2,011.9
German Democratic Republic . . .	1,540.0	1,780.2	1,585.5	1,848.6
Mongolian People's Republic . . .	31.4	29.9	33.1	39.9
Poland . . .	1,037.1	1,076.2	1,233.2	1,233.6
Romania . . .	456.0	387.3	337.3	352.8
U.S.S.R. . . .	6,495.9	6,072.9	6,167.9	6,184.5

COUNCIL FOR MUTUAL ECONOMIC AID

MONGOLIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC

(Five-Year Plan 1966-70)

The fourth Five-Year Plan 1966-70 lays ever-increasing emphasis on industry, but is dependent on foreign aid, mainly from the U.S.S.R., whose loans are to be 43 per cent higher than in the third Plan. Emphasis is placed on developing industry, particularly setting up a reliable fuel

and power basis, but there are also a number of schemes to improve communications and the rural economy. Mongolia's trade is mainly with the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. Until 1962 she took part in COMECON only as an observer.

Trade within COMECON

(million roubles)

	IMPORTS		EXPORTS	
	1960	1961	1960	1961
Bulgaria	0.9	0.8	1.1	0.9
Czechoslovakia	6.5	4.1	5.0	4.7
German Democratic Republic	3.6	1.7	2.4	3.7
Hungary	1.3	1.7	1.4	1.5
Poland	2.3	2.1	1.7	2.1
Romania	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4
U.S.S.R.	53.0	72.5	49.4	49.9

POLAND

(Five-Year Plan 1966-70)

The new Five-Year Plan 1966-70 aims to increase industrial production by more than 40 per cent by 1970, and to increase the flow of foodstuffs and consumer goods.

Emphasis is being placed on raising the standard of living, modernizing the country's economic structure, developing production capacity and securing employment for young people.

The Plan envisages further expansion of foreign trade

with non-socialist countries, but trade with other Communist countries continues to be of prime importance. Trade with the Soviet Union is likely to expand; some 70 per cent of Polish engineering products go to the Soviet Union. There are trade agreements with Czechoslovakia, Hungary, the U.S.S.R. and the Democratic Republic of Germany.

Trade within COMECON

(million zlotys)

	IMPORTS		EXPORTS	
	1965	1966	1965	1966
Bulgaria	159.1	175.2	179.7	178.2
Czechoslovakia	976.4	932.5	833.8	713.2
German Democratic Republic	1,085.4	1,121.2	612.6	642.4
Hungary	422.8	416.3	343.7	366.1
Mongolian People's Republic	13.8	9.9	20.8	11.1
Romania	178.7	164.1	143.2	184.9
U.S.S.R.	2,913.7	3,166.8	3,125.5	2,964.7

COUNCIL FOR MUTUAL ECONOMIC AID

ROMANIA

(Five-Year Plan 1966-70)

The Five-Year Plan (1966-70) envisages an annual industrial development rate of 10.5 per cent. Largest increases are in electric power, coalmining, fertilizers and motor vehicles.

By the end of 1962 industrial output had increased eight-fold since 1948 and the increase is continuing. Hitherto a primarily farming and oil-producing country, by 1960 two-thirds of Romania's national income accrued from industry. Nearly half her trade is with the U.S.S.R. and about 30 per cent with East Europe, Czechoslovakia and

the German Democratic Republic being her best customers. Although Romania still co-operates with the other members of COMECON, the economy moved sharply towards self-sufficiency during 1962 and 1963 and this movement has been continued with the signing of a number of trade agreements with western countries.

Chief imports: iron and steel, machinery, vehicles, chemicals. Chief exports: oil, farm produce, timber, paper, industrial products.

Trade within COMECON (million lei)

	IMPORTS		EXPORTS	
	1965	1966	1965	1966
Bulgaria	78.4	90.0	55.3	104.4
Czechoslovakia	417.5	418.0	571.5	553.6
German Democratic Republic	375.0	506.2	430.4	400.3
Hungary	168.6	185.6	230.7	197.6
Mongolian People's Republic	4.5	5.0	5.2	4.9
Poland	222.4	261.8	269.7	247.9
U.S.S.R.	2,436.9	2,364.5	2,630.6	2,458.7

U. S. S. R.

(Five-Year Plan 1966-70)

The aim of the Plan is to increase industrial output by 47-50 per cent, agricultural output by 25 per cent and the National Income by 38-41 per cent. Production of electric power will be 64-68 per cent larger in 1970 than in 1965, production of instruments and automation equipment will rise by 72-77 per cent and that of chemical equipment by 100-110 per cent, and the increase in the machine-building and metal-working industries will amount to 60-70 per cent.

The Plan provides for further development of the U.S.S.R.'s trade with socialist countries, extension of economic co-operation with developing countries and expansion of trade with other countries on the basis of mutual advantage.

During the five-year period trade turnover with socialist

countries will amount to 50,000 million roubles. Rational economic co-operation with COMECON countries is envisaged in industry, transport and trade, as well as in the spheres of credits, financial operations and foreign currency settlements. COMECON countries play an increasingly important role in Soviet international economic relations; in 1958 they accounted for slightly over 50 per cent of U.S.S.R. foreign trade, but in 1965 their share had risen to 60 per cent. The U.S.S.R. is vitally important to the countries of Eastern Europe as a supplier of raw materials, and as a market for industrial products and food. The U.S.S.R.'s main customers are German Democratic Republic (28 per cent), Czechoslovakia (21 per cent) and Poland (16 per cent).

Trade within COMECON (million roubles)

	IMPORTS		EXPORTS	
	1965	1966	1965	1966
Bulgaria	554.0	588.7	529.6	627.4
Czechoslovakia	931.9	827.5	832.0	804.6
German Democratic Republic	1,156.2	1,114.2	1,226.7	1,266.1
Hungary	463.8	460.7	491.3	454.1
Mongolian People's Republic	55.7	56.1	114.1	142.2
Poland	702.6	659.9	659.0	722.9
Romania	396.9	364.9	362.5	347.7

SUMMARY OF CHARTER

The Governments of the People's Republic of Albania, the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Hungarian People's Republic, the German Democratic Republic, the Polish People's Republic, the Romanian People's Republic, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Czechoslovak Republic,

Bearing in mind that the policy of economic co-operation, which is being successfully carried out by their countries, is a means of promoting the most rational development of their national economies, increasing their standard of living and strengthening the unity and solidarity of their countries;

Being henceforth determined to develop close economic co-operation on the basis of the logical application of socialist principles of international division of labour, in order to build up socialism and communism in their countries and ensure the peace and security of the whole world;

Being convinced that the development of economic co-operation between their countries will assist in the achievement of the aims laid down by the UN Charter; *emphasizing* their readiness to develop economic links with all countries, regardless of their social and political structure, on principles of equality, mutual advantage and non-interference in internal affairs;

Recognizing the ever increasing role of the C.M.E.A. in the organisation of economic co-operation between their countries;

Have therefore agreed to adopt the following Charter.

ARTICLE I

AIMS AND PRINCIPLES

1. The aim of the C.M.E.A. is to assist, by uniting and co-ordinating the efforts of the Council's member countries, in the systematic development of their national economies, the rapid advance of their economic and technical progress, an increase in the level of industrialisation in the less industrialized countries, the consistent growth of labour productivity and the steady improvement in the well-being of the peoples of the Council's member countries.

2. The C.M.E.A. is based on the principles of sovereign equality of all its member countries.

The policy of economic and scientific/technical co-operation between the member countries is to be pursued in accordance with the principles of full equality of rights, respect for sovereignty and national interests, mutual advantage and the spirit of comradeship and mutual assistance.

ARTICLE II

MEMBERSHIP

1. The founder members of the C.M.E.A. are the countries which sign and ratify the present Charter.

2. Membership is open to any other countries which share the Council's aims and principles and shall have agreed to accept the obligations of membership contained in the present Charter.

3. Any member country may leave the council, provided notice has first been given to the Registrar of the present Charter. Such notice becomes effective six months after its receipt by the Registrar. On receipt of such notice the Registrar will inform the member countries of the Council.

4. The member countries of the Council agree:

- (a) to abide by and carry out all recommendations which they receive from the Council's official organs;
- (b) to assist the Council and its officials in carrying out the tasks envisaged in the present Charter;
- (c) to provide the Council with the material and the information required to fulfil the tasks which it undertakes;
- (d) to keep the Council informed of progress in carrying out all recommendations accepted in the Council.

ARTICLE III

FUNCTIONS AND POWERS

1. In accordance with the aims and principles laid down in Article I of the present Charter, the functions of the C.M.E.A. are as follows:

- (a) to organize:
 - close economic and scientific/technical co-operation between the Council's member countries with a view to the most rational use of their natural resources and the rapid development of their productive capacity;
 - the preparation of recommendations concerning the most important questions of economic relations resulting from the member countries' economic development plans, with a view to co-ordinating these plans;

- (b) the study of economic problems which are currently of concern to the Council's member countries; to assist the member countries in the development and achievement of joint enterprises in the following fields:

- industrial and agricultural development of the member countries on the basis of the logical application of the principle of international division of labour in accordance with socialist principles, and on the basis of specialization and co-operative effort in production;

- the development of transport with a view to providing basic facilities for the growing volume of member countries' exports and imports and transit goods;

- the most effective use of the investment capital allotted by member countries to the fulfilment of projects which are being carried out on the basis of joint participation;

- the increase by member countries of the exchange of goods and services both among themselves and with other countries;

- exchange of information on scientific/technical achievements and advanced methods of production;

- (c) to undertake other measures, as may be required for the achievement of the Council's objectives.

2. The constituent bodies of the C.M.E.A., acting within the limits of their competence, are empowered to adopt recommendations and decisions in accordance with the present Charter.

ARTICLE IV

RECOMMENDATIONS AND DECISIONS

1. Recommendations are adopted on questions of economic and scientific/technical co-operation. Recommendations are communicated to member countries for consideration.

COUNCIL FOR MUTUAL ECONOMIC AID

Member countries carry out the recommendations they receive by decisions of their Governments or other competent bodies in accordance with their legislative processes.

2. Decisions relate to organizational and procedural matters. Unless otherwise provided for therein, decisions come into force on the day on which the minutes of the meeting of the appropriate body of the Council are signed.

3. No recommendations or decisions can be adopted in the Council without the consent of interested member countries, and any country may declare an interest in any question under consideration by the Council.

Recommendations and decisions do not apply to members who have declared themselves as having no interest in the question concerned. But any such member may subsequently associate itself with recommendations and decisions adopted by the other member countries of the Council.

ARTICLE V CONSTITUENT BODIES

1. For the purpose of carrying out the functions and exercising the powers laid down in Article III of this Charter the C.M.E.A. is divided into the following basic constituent bodies:

Session of the Council;
Conference of Members' Representatives;
Standing Committees;
Secretariat.

2. Other bodies, as may be necessary, may be constituted in accordance with the present Charter.

ARTICLE VI SESSION OF THE COUNCIL

ARTICLE VII CONFERENCE OF MEMBERS' REPRESENTATIVES

ARTICLE VIII PERMANENT COMMISSIONS

ARTICLE IX SECRETARIAT

ARTICLES X AND XI RELATIONS WITH OTHER COUNTRIES AND WITH INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

ARTICLES XII AND XIII FINANCIAL QUESTIONS AND MISCELLANEOUS RESOLUTIONS

ARTICLES XIV AND XV LANGUAGES, RATIFICATION, ENTRY INTO FORCE

ARTICLE XVI PROCEDURE FOR AMENDING THE CHARTER

ARTICLE XVII CONCLUDING RESOLUTIONS

DANUBE COMMISSION

Benczur utca 25, Budapest, Hungary

Telephone: 228-085.

The Danube Commission Convention was signed in Belgrade in 1948. The Commission controls the flow of shipping on the Danube.

MEMBERS

Austria
Bulgaria

Czechoslovakia
Hungary
Romania

U.S.S.R.
Yugoslavia

ORGANIZATION

THE ANNUAL SESSION

President (1966-69): V. BOGDANOV (Bulgaria).

Vice-President: D. TURCUȘ (Romania).

Secretary: T. LAJTI (Hungary).

Sessions are held once a year. A Session may adopt a resolution by a simple majority with a quorum of five, but important decisions require the attendance of the full Session. The President, Vice-President and Secretary are elected for three years by a simple majority. Resolutions are in the form of recommendations and are passed to member states for internal legislation. The Session appoints Expert Groups which meet between two Sessions as required.

SECRETARIAT AND SERVICES

The Secretariat has two sections: correspondence, publications and archives, and administration and management. In addition the Commission has four services departments: technology, navigation, hydro-meteorology, and planning and statistics. A separate department is responsible for accounts. Staff is drawn from all the member countries.

Director: L. J. KAPIKRAIAN (U.S.S.R.).

Assistant Director (Secretariat): F. SVÁTEK (Czechoslovakia).

Assistant Director (Services): S. SIMEONOV (Bulgaria).

Assistant Director (Accounts): FRANZ FEIK (Austria).

ACTIVITIES

General Work Plans. Based on proposals of the Danubian States and the special river administrations. The Commission assesses total expenditure for any large plans and carries out the work if a single state cannot do so. It consults continually with member states and river administrations while work is proceeding.

Uniform Navigational System. Navigational rules have been unified and manuals of navigational procedure published. To secure observations of these rules a river inspection system has been set up, with functions laid down by the Commission.

Manuals for River Users. Publications include pilots' charts covering most of the Danube, sailing directions, mileage charts and lists of temporary winter quarters.

Co-ordination in Hydro-Meteorological Services. Liaison has been improved for the provision of hydro-meteorological information and water-level forecasts. Assessing water-levels is carried out by a uniform method.

Hydrotechnical Services. Steps are being taken to measure the minimum dimensions of locks and bridges and the

minimum heights of high-tension cables and telephone lines. The Commission works out statistical surveys noting the appearance of sandbanks, and classifies the results. A similar analysis is being made of glacial activity.

Customs, Sanitary, Veterinary and Phytosanitary Regulations. The Commission has undertaken to formulate uniformly applicable rules.

Legal Problems. The Secretariat of the Commission studies the most important legal questions connected with shipping on the Danube and submits its proposals to the Commission.

International Co-operation. The Commission works closely with many international bodies, including the UN Economic Commission for Europe, the International Atomic Energy Agency, ITU and the World Health Organization. An agreement of collaboration and co-operation was signed with the World Meteorological Organization in 1962. In 1965 the Commission became a member of the Permanent International Association of Navigation Congresses.

DANUBE COMMISSION

BUDGET

1967: 5,514,840 forints.

Member countries pay an equal annual contribution to the costs of the Commission.

LANGUAGES

The official languages are Russian and French.

PUBLICATIONS

Proceedings of the Sessions.
Danube Uniform Marking System.
Basic Regulations of Navigation.
River Supervision.
Pilots' Charts.
Survey Map.
Mileage Chart.
Sailing Directions.

Hydro-meteorological Co-ordination.
Installation of Buoys.
Danube Signalling Stations.
Winter Ports and Temporary Winter Quarters.
Danubian Ships.
Danube Profile.
Control of Ice on the Danube.

Danube Maintenance (annual).
Statistical Bulletin (annual).
Hydrological Bulletin (annual).
Compilation of Inland Laws concerning Shipping on the Danube.
Compilation of Agreements on Danube Navigation.

EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY

Established December 1967, the Community provides an institutional and legal framework to strengthen the Common Market between Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda and has absorbed the common services and research activities formerly controlled by the East African Common Services Organization.

MEMBERS

Kenya

Tanzania

Uganda

ORGANIZATION

EAST AFRICAN AUTHORITY

Responsible for the general direction and control over the executive functions of the Community. Composed of the Presidents of Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda. Three East African Ministers assist the Authority in the exercise of its executive functions and advise it generally on the affairs of the Community. The East African Ministers have no national responsibilities but are able to attend and speak at meetings of the Cabinet of the country by which they were nominated.

East African Ministers: A. Z. NSILO SWAI, Dr. I. K. MAJUGO, J. ODERO-JOWI.

EAST AFRICAN LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Replaces the Central Legislative Assembly. Legislates for services provided by the Community, but does not debate the Estimates of the four Corporations.

Members: nine from each state, the three East African Ministers and Deputy Ministers, Secretary-General, Counsel to the Community, and a Chairman.

COMMON MARKET COUNCIL

Main organ for the supervision of the functioning and development of the Common Market; keeps its operation under review; settles problems and disputes arising from the implementation of the Treaty concerning the Common Market; considers methods of creating closer economic and commercial links with other States, associations of States and international organizations.

Members: the three East African Ministers, three National Ministers from each country.

OTHER COUNCILS

The following four Councils have also been established as consultative organs to advise Member States and the

Community on planning and the co-ordination of policies; each is composed of the three East African Ministers and a varying number of national Ministers from each country:

Communications Council

Economic Consultative and Planning Council

Finance Council

Research and Social Council

COMMON MARKET TRIBUNAL

Composed of a Judicial Chairman, three members (one from each country) and a fourth chosen by the other three, only member states are permitted to refer disputes to the Tribunal, although the Common Market Council may seek advisory opinions. Decisions, which are binding on member states, are reached by a majority vote.

CENTRAL SECRETARIAT

Arusha, Tanzania

Assists the Common Market Council by collecting facts and referring to it matters for examination. Specific projects under investigation include higher education, electric power, tourism, siting of research stations.

Secretary-General: BABERI HOSEA KWAMYA BIGIRWENKYA.

Counsel to the Community: B. C. W. LUTTA

COURT OF APPEAL FOR EAST AFRICA

P.O.B. 30187, Nairobi

Permanent Members:

President: Mr. Justice C. D. NEWBOLD, C.M.G.

Vice-President: Sir CLEMENT DE LESTANG.

Justices of Appeal: S. A. CRABBE, W. A. H. DUFFUS, J. F. SPRY, E.J.E. LAW.

Registrar: R. GAFFA.

This Court, which was established in 1951, hears appeals from the Courts of Tanzania, Uganda and Kenya.

EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY

EAST AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

Kampala, Uganda

Established 1967, the Bank's aims are as follows:

To provide financial and technical assistance to promote the industrial development of the member states; priority is given to industrial development in the relatively less developed countries and about 77 per cent of ordinary and special funds are to be invested in Tanzania and Uganda over consecutive five-year periods.

To further the aims of the East African Community by financing, wherever possible, projects designed to make the economies of the member states increasingly complementary in the industrial field.

To co-operate with national development agencies in

the three countries in financing operations, and also with other institutions, both national and international, that are interested in the industrial development of member states.

The Bank's members are the three governments together with such other non-governmental bodies, enterprises and institutions whose membership is approved by the governments. Total initial subscriptions by the governments totals Sh. 120 million and the total authorized capital is twice that amount. The Bank is administered by a Board of Directors appointed by the members.

Directors: CHARLES RUBIA, S. K. MUKASA, K. H. AMEIR.

COMMUNITY CORPORATIONS

The four Community Corporations are self-accounting, statutory bodies. The Railways, Harbours, and Telecommunications Corporations are each controlled by a Board of Directors consisting of a Chairman, three members (one from each member state) appointed by the East African Authority, and a Director-General. Board of Directors of the Airway Corporation is composed of a Chairman, Director-General, two members appointed by the Authority and two by each member state.

East African Railways Corporation: P.O.B. 30121, Nairobi; regional headquarters in each State; takes over the functions exercised by the *East African Railways and Harbours*; Director-General Dr. E. NJUGUNA GAKUO.

East African Harbours Corporation: Dar es Salaam, Tanzania; takes over the harbours functions formerly exercised by the *East African Railways and Harbours*; Director-General C. TAMALE.

East African Posts and Telecommunications Corporation: P.O.B. 30311, Nairobi; formerly the East African Posts and Telecommunications, the service has been self-contained and self-financing since January 1949; there are regional headquarters in each member state; Director-General J. KETO.

East African Airways Corporation: Embasasi Airport, P.O.B. 19002, Embakasi, Kenya; *Uganda Office:* P.O.B. 523, Kampala; *Tanzania Offices:* Airways Terminal, Tancot House, P.O.B. 543, Dar es Salaam, and P.O.B. 773, Zanzibar; operates extensive services throughout Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda; also regular services to Europe and the United Kingdom, Aden, Pakistan and India, Zambia and Malawi; there is a Director of Civil Aviation in each member country under the authority of the Director-General; Director-General WILSON OKUMU LUTARA.

COMMUNITY SERVICES

Community Service Commission: P.O.B. 30466, Nairobi; f. 1957 as the Public Service Commission; establishment organization of the Community; no responsibilities in relation to the four Corporations.

East African Common Services Organization Information Office: P.O. Box 30005, Nairobi; news and information service for press, radio, magazines, and for the public. Arranges visits, exhibitions, and lectures, and produces literature.

East African Council for Industrial Research and Development: To be established and to control five specialized institutions in Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, Ethiopia and Zambia.

The East African Directorate of Civil Aviation: P.O. Box 30163, Nairobi; established under the Air Transport

Authority in 1948; to advise on all matters of major policy affecting Civil Aviation within the jurisdiction of the East African Common Services Organization, on annual estimates and on Civil Aviation legislation; the Area Control Centre and an Area Communications Centre are at East African Common Services Organization, Nairobi. Air traffic control is operated at Nairobi, Dar es Salaam, Entebbe and Mombasa airports, at Wilson (Nairobi) Aerodrome and aerodromes at Arusha, Kisumu, Mwanza, Malindi, Mbeya, Moshi, Mtwara, Tanga and Zanzibar; Dir. R. H. R. DAVIES.

East African Industrial Council: P.O. Box 30019, Nairobi; grants licences for the scheduled class of products included under the East African Industrial Licensing Ordinance; Chair. P. B. MATEMBA.

EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY

East African Industrial Research Organization: P.O. Box 1578, Nairobi; f. 1942; research and advisory service in the technical problems of industrial development; Dir. M. G. EDWARDS.

East African Institute of Malaria and Vector-Borne Diseases: P.O., Amani, Tanganyika; f. 1949; work is divided between fundamental research, the application of knowledge to East African problems and the dissemination of knowledge among those concerned with antimalarial operations in East Africa and elsewhere, research concerns chiefly malaria, onchocerciasis and bilharziasis and their vectors; Dir. J. L. M. LELIJVELD; publ. *Annual Report*.

East African Institute for Medical Research: P.O.B. 1462, Mwanza, Tanzania; formerly the East African Medical Survey; Dir. V. M. EYAKUZE; publ. *Annual Report*.

East African Leprosy Research Centre: (The John Lowe Memorial); P.O.B. 1044, Busia, Tororo, Uganda; Dir. Dr. Y. OTSYULA.

East African Literature Bureau: P.O. Box 30022, Nairobi; f. 1948; to encourage the publication and sale of books and magazines. Runs travelling and postal library services; publs. literacy teaching materials for adult education; Dir. N. M. L. SEMPIRA.

East African Marketing Research Institute: To be established; research in food and agriculture marketing.

East African Meteorological Department: P.O. Box 30259, Nairobi; headquarters and Central Forecasting Organization including synoptic analysis at Nairobi; Regional Headquarters, including international aviation forecast offices at Dar es Salaam, Entebbe and Nairobi international airports. Responsible for collection and study of meteorological data for all parts of East Africa, pure and applied research, allied geophysics, including seismology and geomagnetism, services to aviation; Dir. C. M. TAYLOR; publ. *Annual Report*.

East African Natural Resources Research Council: P.O.B. 30005, Nairobi; f. 1963; Chair. Chief A. S. MKWAWA; responsible for the co-ordination of research relating to the Natural Resources of East Africa, especially as regards:

East African Fresh Water Fisheries Research Organization: Jinja, Uganda; Dir. Dr. WATTS.

East African Marine Fisheries Research Organization: Zanzibar; Dir. B. E. BELL.

The Tropical Pesticides Research Institute: Arusha, Tanzania; Dir. Dr. A. SMITH.

East African Agriculture and Forestry Research Organization: P.O.B. 30148, Nairobi, Kenya; f. 1948; planning of research; soil science; plant genetics and breeding; forestry; systematic botany; animal industry; library of 20,000 vols.; Dir. O. STARNES; publ. *Annual Report*.

The East African Veterinary Research Organization: Muguga, P.O. Kabete, Kenya; f. 1948; for research on diseases and conditions of importance to the East African territories and the production of vaccines against rinderpest and pleuropneumonia. Disease research includes virus infections of live-stock with special emphasis on rinderpest and rinderpest-like diseases, tick-borne diseases, especially the Theilerias, Bovine pleuropneumonia and Helminthiasis. The physiology, metabolism and genetics of cattle, are aspects of animal production being studied; Dir. M. L. BURDIN; publ. *Annual Report*.

East African Statistical Department: P.O. Box 30462, Nairobi; to provide statistical data on an East African basis; publ. *Economic and Statistical Review* (quarterly); Dir. D. MWIRARIA.

East African Tax Board: Includes representatives of the Customs and Excise and the Income Tax Departments (*see below*), the Community and the three Governments; tasks include correlation of the taxation systems of the three countries, keeping under review the work of the two taxation departments and ensuring their co-ordination, assisting in taxation planning. There are Commissioners in each Member State under the authority of two Commissioners General.

East African Customs and Excise Department: P.O.B. 9061, Mombasa, Kenya; f. 1949; Commissioner-General I. OMOLO.

East African Income Tax Department: P.O.B. 30165, Nairobi; responsible for the assessment and collection of Income Tax in Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania, and for the assessment of Asian and European Hospital Tax in Kenya. Offices in Nairobi, Mombasa, Nakuru, Kampala, Dar es Salaam, Arusha, Tanga and Zanzibar Town

East African Trypanosomiasis Research Organization: P.O. Box 96, Tororo, Uganda; the laboratories study sleeping sickness in humans and nagana in animals; main lines of research: immunology, entomology, epidemiology, biochemistry, treatment and prevention of diseases; Dir. Dr. R. J. ONYANGO; publ. *Annual Report*.

East African Virus Research Institute: P.O. Box 49, Entebbe, Uganda; f. 1936 by the Rockefeller Foundation as the Yellow Fever Research Institute, it was taken over by the East African High Commission and by the East African Common Services Organization in 1950. Work on yellow fever is now only one side of the general research on viruses especially those carried by arthropoda; Dir. G. W. KARUKO; publ. *Annual Report*.

Office of the East African Council for Medical Research: P.O. Box 30005, Nairobi; to direct and co-ordinate the activities of the East African Institute for Medical Research, The East African Virus Research Institute, The East African Institute of Malaria and Vector-Borne Diseases and the East African Leprosy Research Centre.

SUMMARY OF TREATY FOR EAST AFRICAN CO-OPERATION

Signed at Kampala, Uganda, on June 6th, 1967, by the Presidents of Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda.

PREAMBLE

Refers among other points to the fact that Tanzania, Uganda and Kenya have enjoyed close commercial, industrial and other ties for many years, and to the determination of the three Partner States to strengthen these ties and their common services, by the establishment of an East African Community, and a Common Market as an integral part of the Community.

CHAPTER 1

(Articles 1-4)

Aims and Institutions

General undertaking included that the three countries shall make every effort to plan and direct their policies with a view to creating conditions favourable for the development of the Common Market and the achievement of the aims of the Community.

CHAPTER 2

(Articles 5-8)

External Trade

Three countries to maintain a Common External Tariff.

Three countries will not enter agreements whereby tariff concessions negotiated with any country outside the Community are not available to all three countries.

Three countries will take effective measures to counteract any deviation of trade, resulting from barter agreements, away from goods produced in East Africa to goods produced outside the Common Market.

CHAPTER 3

(Articles 9-16)

Inter-Territorial Trade

Guarantees freedom of transit across one State of goods destined for another country, subject to the normal customs and other rules.

Customs duty collected on goods imported into one of the three countries, but in transit to another, shall go to the second country.

Prohibits internal tariffs (except for the transfer tax; *see below*), and quantitative import restrictions upon goods produced in East Africa. Exceptions made in respect of good covered by certain special obligations, certain agricultural goods, and for restrictions imposed for certain defined reasons (e.g. control of arms and munitions) or in defined circumstances (e.g. balance of payments difficulties).

One country must not engage in discriminatory practices against goods from either or both of the other countries.

CHAPTER 4

(Articles 17-18)

Excise Tariffs

Removal of present differences in the excise tariff which the Common Market Council determines to be undesirable

in the interests of the Common Market, and establishment of a generally common excise tariff.

Excise duty collected on goods produced in one country, but transferred to another country, to be transferred to the second country.

CHAPTER 5

(Articles 19-21)

Measure to Promote Balanced Industrial Development

1. Harmonization of fiscal incentives offered by each country towards industrial development.

2. The Transfer Tax System:

The Transfer Tax: States which are in deficit in their total trade in manufactured goods with the other two States may impose transfer taxes upon such goods originating from the other two countries, up to a value of goods equivalent in each case to its deficit with that country. A transfer tax can only be imposed if goods of a similar description to those taxed are being manufactured, or are reasonably expected to be manufactured within three months, in the tax-imposing country. The industry to be protected by the tax must have a productive capacity equivalent to at least 15 per cent of the total domestic consumption of such products in the tax-imposing country or to a value of 2 million shillings E.A., whichever is the less.

Rate of Transfer Tax: limited to 50 per cent of the equivalent external customs tariff imposed on such goods coming from outside East Africa.

Collection: Customs and Excise Department of East Africa responsible for collection, administration and management of all transfer taxes; costs to be borne by the country or countries which imposed transfer taxes.

Limitations: No transfer tax can be imposed for longer than eight years, and all such taxes are to be revoked fifteen years after the Treaty comes into force. There will be an examination of the effectiveness of the system five years after the first tax is imposed. If a significant deviation of trade takes place to goods produced outside the Common Market, as a result of the imposition of transfer taxes, measures shall be taken to counteract such a deviation. If a tax-protected industry is able to export 30 per cent of its annual production to the other two countries, the transfer tax must be revoked, and if its exports to all countries reach 30 per cent, the situation can be considered by the Common Market Council. A country which comes into 80 per cent balance in its total trade in manufactured goods inside East Africa loses the right to impose new transfer taxes, although existing taxes will continue in force.

Anti-Dumping Provisions: Prohibit the transfer of manufactured goods at a price lower than their true value, in such a way as to prejudice the production of similar goods in each Partner State, and prohibit export subsidies for such goods (other than tax incentives and refunds of a general and non-discriminatory kind).

3. Establishment of the East African Development Bank (*see above*).

EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY

CHAPTER 6

(Article 23)

Industrial Licenses

Present system of industrial licensing shall continue, in respect of articles now scheduled, until twenty years have expired since the commencement of the original legislation.

CHAPTER 7

(Articles 24-28)

Currency and Banking

Exchange of currency notes of the three countries (but not coin) at official par value without exchange commission and without undue delay (subject to exchange control laws and regulations not in conflict with the Treaty).

Bona Fide current account payments between the three countries permitted; all necessary permissions and authorities to be given without undue delay.

Controls may be exercised on capital payments and transfers under certain conditions. Monetary policies to be harmonized; meetings of the three Central Bank Governors to be held at least four times a year.

Reciprocal credits may be given by one Partner State to help another which is in need of balance of payments assistance, up to defined limits and for a period of not more than three years.

CHAPTER 8

(Article 29)

Other Fields of Co-operation

Harmonization of commercial laws in each State; co-ordination of surface transport policies.

CHAPTER 9

(Articles 30-31)

Common Market Council

(See above: Organization)

CHAPTER 10

(Articles 32-42)

Common Market Tribunal

(See above: Organization)

CHAPTER 11

(Articles 43-45)

Functions of the Community

The Community will operate the services formerly controlled by the East African Common Services Organization (EACSO); also to perform services on an agency basis, as agreed by the Authority, and pass laws on certain matters.

CHAPTER 12

(Articles 46-48)

East African Authority

(See above: Organization)

CHAPTER 13

(Articles 49-51)

East African Ministers

(See above: Organization)

CHAPTER 14

(Article 52)

Deputy East African Ministers

Allows the Authority, if at any time it considers it desirable, to appoint three Deputy East African Ministers to assist the Ministers.

CHAPTER 15

(Articles 53-55)

Five Councils

Establishes the following Councils: Common Market Council, Communications Council, Economic Consultative and Planning Council, Finance Council, Research and Social Council (see above: Organization).

CHAPTER 16

(Articles 56-60)

East African Legislative Assembly

(See above: Organization)

CHAPTER 17

(Articles 61-64)

Staff

Provides for the senior staff of the Community, including a Secretary General and a Counsel to the Community, and for the establishment of a Community Service Commission, which will have no responsibilities in relation to staff of the new Corporations.

CHAPTER 18

(Articles 65-70)

Finance

Creation of a General Fund and special funds, and the authorization of Community expenditure.

General Fund: to be financed by customs and excise revenue and the tax on gains or profits of companies engaged in manufacturing or finance.

Distributable Pool Fund: had been operated under the East African Common Services Organization (EACSO) to maintain those common services which are not self-supporting; the remainder of the Pool was distributed to Uganda and Tanzania. The Fund is to be retained, but to be distributed equally to the three countries. It is to cease altogether after the Partner States have paid the second instalment of their full initial subscriptions to the paid-in capital of the Development Bank.

CHAPTER 19

(Articles 71-79)

Four Corporations within the Community

(See above: Regional Corporations)

CHAPTER 20

(Articles 80-81)

Court of Appeal for East Africa

Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa to continue as Court of Appeal for East Africa.

EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY

CHAPTER 22 (Articles 83-86)

Decentralization

Location of headquarters and the new East African Tax Board.

CHAPTER 23 Auditor-General

Provides for audit and the functions of the Community Auditor-General.

CHAPTER 24 (Article 88) Transitional Provisions

CHAPTER 25 (Articles 89-96)

General Provisions

Treaty to come into force on 1st December 1967; parts of Treaty dealing with Common Market to remain in force for fifteen years and then to be reviewed; other countries may negotiate for association with the Community or for participation in its activities; modification of the Treaty by common agreement; implementation measures by way of national legislation in the three countries; abrogation of the EACSO Agreements and past agreements on the Common Market.

STATISTICS

FINANCE

EXCHANGE RATES

1 shilling E.A. = 100 cents

£1 sterling = 17 shillings 17 cents

₦1 = 7 shillings 15 cents

BUDGET*

(£)

REVENUE	1967-68	EXPENDITURE	1967-68
Government of the United Kingdom	895,949	Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa	68,698
Government of Tanganyika	698,383	Central Legislative Assembly	47,262
Government of Uganda	536,573	Public Service Commission	29,928
Government of Kenya	1,064,179	Office of the Secretary General	315,248
Government of Zanzibar	49,582	Office of the Legal Secretary	50,469
General Fund Resources	3,470,831	Treasury	338,922
General Fund Reserve	1,045,682	Miscellaneous Services	1,807,335
Reimbursements	784,607	E.A. Customs and Excise	1,498,784
Rents and Sundry Revenue	811,279	E.A. Income Tax	1,172,739
Other Contributions	507,419	Industrial Research	75,358
		Natural Resources Research	1,000,521
		Medical Research	418,970
		E.A. Literature Bureau	54,228
		E.A. Directorate of Civil Aviation	1,309,100
		E.A. Meteorological Department	595,918
		Higher Education	965,226
		Audit Department	115,778
TOTAL	9,864,484	TOTAL	9,864,484

* Refers to East African Common Services Organization (EACSO).

EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY

INTER-TERRITORIAL TRADE

(£'000)

KENYA

COUNTRIES	IMPORTS				EXPORTS			
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1963	1964	1965	1966
Tanzania* . .	2,915	4,110	4,569	3,806	10,365	13,299	14,087	13,282
Uganda . .	6,248	7,344	7,135	7,317	9,425	12,581	15,339	15,619
TOTAL . .	9,163	11,454	11,704	11,123	19,790	25,880	29,426	28,901

TANZANIA

COUNTRIES	IMPORTS				EXPORTS			
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1963	1964	1965	1966
Kenya . .	10,365	13,299	14,087	13,282	2,915	4,110	4,569	3,806
Uganda . .	1,993	2,442	2,592	3,120	508	1,021	1,346	842
TOTAL . .	12,358	15,741	16,679	16,402	3,423	5,131	5,915	4,648

UGANDA

COUNTRIES	IMPORTS				EXPORTS			
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1963	1964	1965	1966
Kenya . .	9,425	12,581	15,339	15,619	6,248	7,344	7,135	7,317
Tanzania* . .	508	1,021	1,346	842	1,993	2,442	2,592	3,120
TOTAL . .	9,933	13,602	16,685	16,461	8,241	9,786	9,727	10,437

* Excluding Zanzibar.

TRANSPORT

RAIL, ROAD, AND WATER TRANSPORT—PASSENGER, LIVESTOCK AND GOODS TRAFFIC

ITEM	UNIT	1964	1965	1966
PASSENGER TRAFFIC:				
Number of Passenger Journeys including Season Tickets . .	'000	4,281	4,252	4,529
Total Passenger Receipts	£'000	1,719	1,639	1,716
Number of Passenger Train Miles	'000	2,489	2,496	2,163
GOODS TRAFFIC:				
Public Tonnage Hauled	'000	4,224	4,400	5,032
Railway Tonnage Hauled	'000	958	911	908
Total Goods Traffic Tonnage Hauled	'000	5,182	5,311	5,940
Total Goods Traffic Ton Miles	'000	1,954,930	2,068,091	2,407,092
Revenue from Public and Railway Paying Traffic	£'000	18,269	19,915	22,898
LIVESTOCK CARRIED—Revenue	£'000	343	366	403
PARCELS AND LUGGAGE CARRIED—Revenue	£'000	586	565	637
MAILS CARRIED—Revenue	£'000			

EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY

EAST AFRICAN RAILWAYS

TRACK MILEAGE

	MAIN LINES	PRINCIPAL LINES	MINOR AND BRANCH LINES	SINGLE TRACK LINES	WORKED BUT NOT OWNED BY ADMINISTRA- TION	TOTAL
1963 . .	2,689	754	720	4,163	107	4,270
1964 . .	2,690	845	696	4,231	98	4,329
1965 . .	2,697	846	723	4,266	98	4,364
1966 . .	2,698	850	724	4,272	98	4,370

CIVIL AVIATION

EAST AFRICAN AIRWAYS CORPORATION

DETAIL	1963	1964	1965	1966
Aircraft Mileage	7,745,000	8,162,000	8,454,000	8,800,000
Passengers Carried	229,670	236,400	242,000	284,000
Cargo Carried (Tons)	3,594	4,857	4,057	4,208
Mail Carried (Tons)	906	1,134	1,015	1,019
Capacity Ton Miles Offered	46,552,000	53,882,000	51,525,000	59,481,000
Load Ton Miles Carried	25,879,000	30,318,000	27,312,000	31,219,000
Gross Revenue	£7,623,000	£8,281,000	£8,853,000	£10,412,000

THE EASTERN EUROPEAN MUTUAL ASSISTANCE TREATY— THE WARSAW PACT

Headquarters of the Joint Command: Moscow

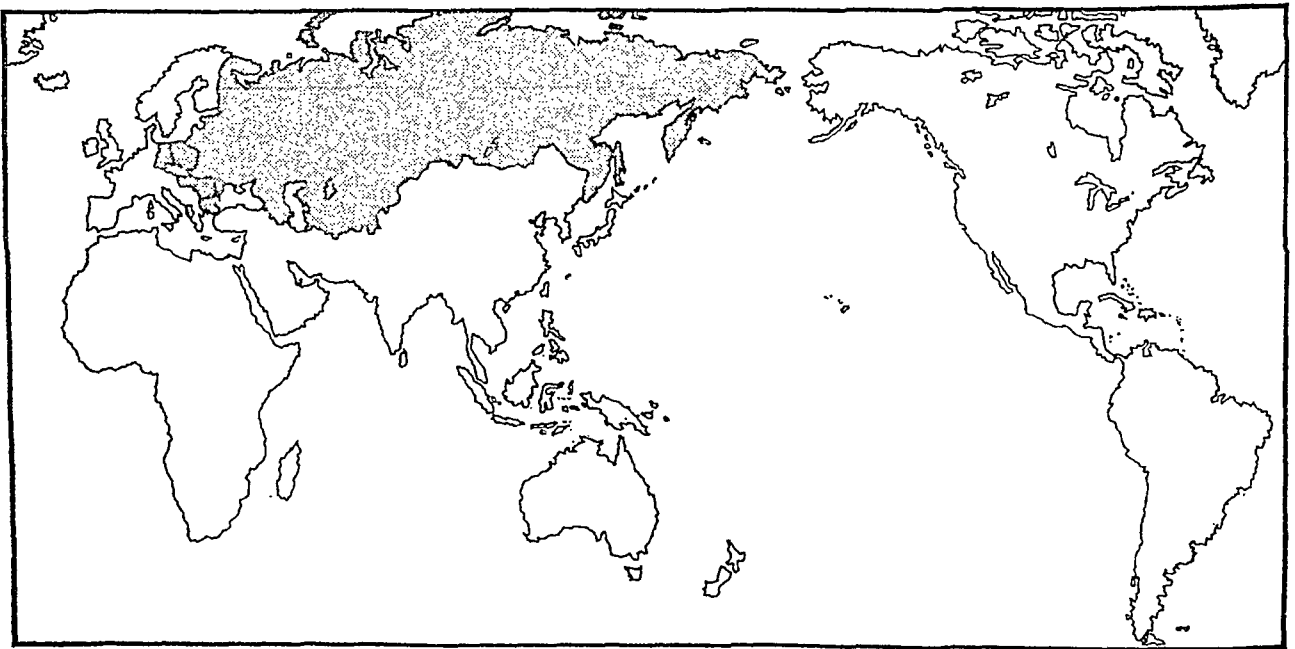
The Eastern European Mutual Assistance Treaty (The Warsaw Pact) was signed in Warsaw in May 1955. The Treaty supplemented agreements already in existence between the U.S.S.R. and: Poland (1945), Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland and Rumania (1948).

MEMBERS

Albania
Bulgaria
Czechoslovakia

German Democratic Republic
Hungary

Poland
Romania
U.S.S.R.



ORGANIZATION

MEETINGS OF FOREIGN MINISTERS

The first was held in Warsaw in April 1959, the latest in Warsaw in February 1967.

POLITICAL CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE

The Committee was intended to meet not less than twice a year, but in fact there have been fewer meetings, the most recent being in July 1966 in Bucharest. The chairman-

ship is the prerogative of the U.S.S.R. Delegations of member states normally include the First Secretary of the Party, the Chairman of the Council of Ministers, the Minister of Defence and the Foreign Minister.

JOINT COMMAND OF THE ARMED FORCES

Set up in 1955 under the general supervision of the Political Consultative Committee.

THE WARSAW PACT

Commander-in-Chief: Marshal IVAN YAKUBOVSKY (U.S.S.R.).

Chief of Staff: Gen. MIKHAIL KAZAKOV (U.S.S.R.).

Deputies: The military commanders of the member states

Albania: BEGIUR BALLUKU.

Bulgaria: Gen. of the Army DOBRI DZHUROV.

Czechoslovakia: Gen. of the Army BOHUMIL LOMSKY.

German Democratic Republic: Gen. of the Army KARL HEINZ HOFFMANN.

Hungary: Lt.-Gen. KAROLY CSEMI.

Poland: Marshal MARIAN SPYCHALSKI.

Romania: Col.-Gen. ION IONITA.

U.S.S.R.: (Vacant).

COMBINED GENERAL STAFF

Composed of representatives of the eight member states with headquarters in Moscow.

WARSAW PACT FORCES

(July 1967)

	TOTAL	ARMY	NAVY	AIR FORCE	STRATEGIC ROCKET FORCE
U.S.S.R.	3,190,000	2,000,000	465,000	500,000	225,000
Poland	270,000	185,000	15,000	70,000	—
Romania	198,000	175,000	8,000	15,000	—
Czechoslovakia	225,000	175,000	—	50,000	—
Bulgaria	154,000	125,000	7,000	22,000	—
German Democratic Republic	127,000	85,000	17,000	25,000	—
Hungary	107,000	100,000	—	7,000	—
Albania	38,000	30,000	3,000	5,000	—

IMPORTANT EVENTS

- 1955 May. Warsaw Pact signed.
June. Pact came into force.
Joint Command set up.
- 1956 January. Political Consultative Committee meeting in Prague. Decision to add units of the new East Germany army to the Joint Command.
October. Soviet troops called in to Hungary under the Warsaw Pact.
- 1958 May. Political Consultative Committee meeting in Moscow.
Decisions to:
Reduce the armed forces of Eastern Europe by 119,000.
Withdraw Soviet forces in Romania in the near future.
Reduce in 1958 the number of Soviet troops in Hungary.
Propose a non-aggression pact between the Warsaw Treaty Organization and NATO.
- 1959 April. Meeting of Foreign Ministers in Warsaw. The future of Germany was the main subject of discussion.
- 1960 February. Political Consultative Committee meeting in Moscow. No further reductions in the armed forces announced, but members agreed on common policy at the coming Disarmament and Summit Conferences.
- 1961 March-April. Political Consultative Committee meeting in Moscow. Discussion of NATO, Germany, and the future of Berlin.

- August. Meeting of First Secretaries of Warsaw Pact countries in Moscow. Preparations for a German Peace Treaty.
- September. Meeting of Defence Ministers and Chiefs of Staff in Moscow.
- December. Diplomatic relations between the U.S.S.R. and Albania severed, since when Albania has played virtually no part in Warsaw Pact activities.
- 1962 January-February. Conference of Ministers of Defence held in Prague.
June. Meeting of Political Consultative Committee held in Moscow.
- 1963 February. Conference of Ministers of Defence held in Warsaw.
July. Meeting of Political Consultative Committee held in Moscow.
- 1965 January. Meeting of Political Consultative Committee held in Warsaw.
May. Meeting of senior staff officers in the Carpathians.
June. Meeting of Foreign Ministers in Moscow.
- 1966 July. Meeting of Political Consultative Committee in Bucharest.
- 1967 July. Marshal Yakubovsky appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Warsaw Pact forces.
December. Meeting of Foreign Ministers held in Warsaw to discuss aid to Arab countries and to issue an ultimatum to Israel. Yugoslavia represented.

THE WARSAW TREATY

ARTICLE ONE

The contracting parties pledge themselves in conformity with the Charter of the UN to refrain in their international relations from a threat or use of force, and to resolve their international disputes by peaceful means in such a way so as not to threaten international peace and security.

ARTICLE TWO

The contracting parties declare that they are ready to participate in the spirit of sincere co-operation in all international actions aimed at safeguarding international peace and security and will fully dedicate their efforts to the realisation of these aims. The contracting parties will strive for the adoption by agreement with other States desiring to collaborate in this matter of effective measures for the general reduction of armaments and the prohibition of atomic, hydrogen and other weapons of mass destruction.

ARTICLE THREE

The contracting parties shall consult each other on all important international questions affecting their common interests, being guided by the requirements of strengthening international peace and security. They shall consult with each other without delay at any time when in the opinion of any one of them a threat arises of armed attack on one or several States signatory to the Treaty, in the interests of ensuring joint defence and the maintenance of peace and security.

ARTICLE FOUR

In case of armed attack in Europe on one or several States signatory to the Treaty, by any State or group of States, each State signatory to the Treaty, by way of exercising the right to individual or collective defence, in conformity with Article 51 of the UN Charter, shall render the State or States subjected to such attack immediate aid individually and by agreement with other States signatory to the Treaty, with all the means which it shall deem necessary, including the use of armed force. The States signatory to the Treaty shall immediately consult each other as to the joint measures which must be taken to secure and maintain international peace and security. The measures adopted on the basis of this Article will be reported to the Security Council in conformity with the Articles of the UN Charter. These measures will be terminated as soon as the Security Council launches measures necessary for the restoration and maintenance of international peace and security.

ARTICLE FIVE

The contracting parties have agreed to set up a Joint Command of their armed forces to be placed, by agreement between the Powers, at the disposal of this Command acting on the basis of jointly established principles. They shall also take other co-ordinated measures necessary for the strengthening of their defensive capacity in order to protect the peaceful labour of their peoples, guarantee the integrity of their frontiers and territories and ensure defence against possible aggression.

ARTICLE SIX

With the object of carrying out consultations provided

by the present Treaty between the States participating in the Treaty and for the examination of questions arising in connection with the realisation of this Treaty, a Political Consultative Committee is being set up in which each State participating in the Treaty will be represented by a member of its Government or another specially appointed representative. The Committee may set up any auxiliary organs it considers necessary.

ARTICLE SEVEN

The contracting parties pledge themselves to refrain from taking part in coalitions or alliances of any kind and from concluding any agreements the aims of which conflict with the aims of this Treaty. The contracting parties declare that their commitments under existing international Treaties are in no way contradictory to the provisions of this Treaty.

ARTICLE EIGHT

The contracting parties declare that they will act in the spirit of friendship and co-operation with the aim of further developing and strengthening economic and cultural relations between them, following the principles of mutual respect for their independence and sovereignty and non-interference in domestic affairs.

ARTICLE NINE

The Treaty is open for accession to other States, irrespective of their social and State systems which may express their readiness by means of participating in this Treaty to promote the unification of the efforts of the peace-loving countries for the purpose of ensuring peace and the security of the peoples. Accession to the Treaty shall enter into force by agreement with the States participating in the Treaty after the document of accession has been deposited with the Government of the Polish People's Republic.

ARTICLE TEN

The present Treaty is subject to ratification, and the ratification instruments shall be deposited with the Government of the Polish People's Republic. The Treaty shall enter into force on the day when the last ratification instrument has been deposited. The Government of the Polish People's Republic shall inform the other States signatory to the Treaty of the depositing of each ratification instrument.

ARTICLE ELEVEN

The present Treaty shall remain in force for 20 years. For the contracting parties who do not hand to the Government of the Polish People's Republic a declaration denouncing the Treaty one year before the expiration of this term it shall remain in force for the following 10 years. Should a system of collective security be set up in Europe and an all-European treaty of collective security concluded for this purpose, towards which the contracting Powers will continue to aspire, the present Treaty is to lose its validity on the day on which an all-European treaty comes into force.

EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION OF MUSIC FESTIVALS*

122 rue de Lausanne, Geneva, Switzerland

MEMBERS

Aix-en-Provence .	Casino d'Aix-en-Provence, 2 bis boulevard de la République, Aix-en-Provence. Tel: 26 30 33.	Holland .	Holland Festival Office, Gevers Deynootweg 134, Scheveningen. Tel: The Hague 55 87 00.
Athens .	4 Philhellenon Street, Athens. Tel: 230-049.	Lucerne .	Internationale Musikfestwochen, Schweizerhofquai 4, Lucerne. Tel: 041-2 52 22.
Bath .	Bath Festival Office, Linley House, Pierrepont Place, Bath. Tel: Bath 2531.	Munich .	Intendanz der Bayerischen Staatsoper, Munich. Tel: 2 18 51 (ext. 2185).
Bayreuth .	Bayreuther Festspiele, Postfach 2320, 8580, Bayreuth 2. Tel: 57 22.	Perugia .	Ufficio C.I.T., Corso Vannucci 2, Perugia. Tel: 56 101, 30 147.
Bergen .	Sverres gate 11, Bergen. Tel: 30 010.	Portugal .	Fundação Calouste Gulbenkian, Serviço de Música, Lisbon. Tel: 76 21 46.
Berlin .	Bundesallee 1-12, 1 Berlin 15. Tel: 8 81 04 41.	Prague .	International Music Festival, "Prague Spring", Dum Umelcu, Alesovo Nabrezi 12, Prague 1. Tel: 635-82.
Besançon .	Syndicat d'Initiative, 19 rue de la République, Besançon. Tel: 82 52 35.	Santander .	Dirección del Festival, Plaza de Velarde, Apartado 258, Santander. Tel: 22 425-27 382.
Bordeaux .	Commissariat du Festival, 252 Faubourg St.-Honoré, Paris 8e. Tel: 924 97 28.	Spoletto .	Festival of Two Worlds, Via Margutta 17, Rome. Tel: 671 863.
Copenhagen .	Festival Ticket Office, Kongens Nytorv 21, Copenhagen K, Tel: Byen 648.	Stockholm .	Stockholm Festival, Norra Smedjegatan 13, Stockholm. Tel: 20 31 27.
Dubrovnik .	Ul. Od Sigurate 1, Dubrovnik. Tel: 26 17, 23 39, 23 45.	Strasbourg .	Festival de Strasbourg, 24 rue de la Mésange, Strasbourg. Tel: 32 43 10.
Edinburgh .	Edinburgh International Festival of Music and Drama, 29 St. James's St., London, S.W.1. Tel: 839 2611.	Vienna .	Österreichisches Verkehrsbüro, Friedrichstrasse 7, 1010 Vienna. Tel: 57 23 15-57 96 57.
Flanders .	Studio Ghent, St-Margrietstraat 26, Ghent. Tel: 09 259740, 09 254749.	Wiesbaden .	Internationale Maifestspiele, Staatstheater, Wiesbaden. Tel: 3 93 31.
Florence .	Maggio Musicale Fiorentino, Teatro Comunale, Corso Italia 16, Florence. Tel: 262 841.	Warsaw .	International Festival of Contemporary Music, "Warsaw Autumn", 27 Rynek Starego Miasta, Warsaw. Tel: 31 16 34.
Granada .	Dirección General de Bellas Artes, Alcalá 34, Madrid.	Zürich .	Internationale Juni-Festwochen, Postfach 8023, Zürich. Tel: 051/25 67 00.
Helsinki .	Sibelius Festival Foundation, Unioninkatu, Helsinki 10.		

CORRESPONDING MEMBERS

Israel .	Israel Festival, Migdal Shalom, 9 Ahad Haam St., Tel-Aviv. Tel: 51602.
Osaka .	Osaka International Festival Society, 2-22 Nakanoshima, Kitaku Osaka, Japan. Tel: 231-6985, 9531 (ext. 403-5).

In November 1966 it was decided to include geographically non-European festivals in the Association, since these festivals contribute to the diffusion of European culture.

* The Salzburg Festival is not a member of the Association.

EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION OF MUSIC FESTIVALS

FESTIVALS 1968

Osaka . . . April 11th-April 30th
 Flanders . . . May 6th-June 8th
 Prague . . . May 12th-June 4th
 Portugal . . . May 16th-June 7th
 Bordeaux . . . May 17th-June 2nd
 Vienna . . . May 18th-June 16th
 Bergen . . . May 22nd-June 5th
 Zürich . . . End of May-Early July
 Florence . . . May-June
 Strasbourg . . . June 7th-June 23rd
 Holland . . . June 15th-July 9th
 Bath . . . June 20th-June 30th
 Spoleto . . . June 21st-July 14th
 Granada . . . June 23rd-July 6th
 Aix-en-Provence . . . July 7th-July 28th

Dubrovnik . . . July 10th-August 25th
 Munich . . . July 16th-August 10th
 Bayreuth . . . July 25th-August 28th
 Israel . . . July 30th-September 1st
 Athens . . . July-September
 Santander . . . August 1st-August 31st
 Lucerne . . . August 14th-September 8th
 Flanders . . . August 15th-September 15th
 Edinburgh . . . August 18th-September 7th
 Copenhagen . . . August
 Besançon . . . September 3rd-September 15th
 Perugia . . . September 15th-September 29th
 Warsaw . . . September 21st-September 29th
 Berlin . . . September 22nd-October 10th
 Stockholm . . . September

EUROPEAN BROADCASTING UNION—EBU

Founded 1950 in succession to the International Broadcasting Union to promote the development of radio and television, to assist the study of broadcasting and to exchange information.

Seat, Secretariat-General, Administrative Office and Department of Legal Affairs:

1 rue de Varembe, 1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland.

Technical Centre: 32 avenue Albert Lancaster, Brussels 18, Belgium.

MEMBERS

Austria . . .	Österreichischer Rundfunk Ges.m.b.H.—ORF.	Netherlands . . .	Stichting Nederlandsche Radio-Unie—NRU.
Belgium . . .	Radiodiffusion-Télévision Belge—RTB.	Norway . . .	Norsk Rikskringkasting—NRK.
Denmark . . .	Danmarks Radio—DSR.	Portugal . . .	Emissora Nacional de Radiodifusão—ENR.
Finland . . .	Oy. Yleisradio Ab.—YLE.		Radiotelevisão Portuguesa—RTP.
France . . .	Office de Radiodiffusion-Télévision Française—ORTF.	Spain . . .	Dirección General de Radiodifusión y Televisión.
German Federal Republic . . .	Arbeitsgemeinschaft der Öffentlich-Rechtlichen Rundfunkanstalten der Bundesrepublik Deutschland—ARD. Zweites Deutsches Fernsehen—ZDF.	Sweden . . .	Sveriges Radio—SRT.
Greece . . .	Hellenic National Broadcasting Institute.	Switzerland . . .	Société Suisse de Radiodiffusion et Télévision—SSR.
Iceland . . .	Ríkisutvarpid.	Tunisia . . .	Radiodiffusion-Télévision Tunisienne—RTT.
Ireland . . .	Radio Telefís Éireann.	Turkey . . .	Radiodiffusion-Télévision Turque—TRT.
Israel . . .	Israel Broadcasting Authority—Kol Yisrael.	United Kingdom . . .	British Broadcasting Corporation—BBC. Independent Television Authority and Independent Television Companies Association Ltd.—ITA/ITCA.
Italy . . .	Radiotelevisione Italiana—RAI.	Vatican State . . .	Radio Vaticana.
Lebanon . . .	Ministère de l'Orientation et de l'Information.	Yugoslavia . . .	Jugoslovenska Radiotelevizija.
Luxembourg . . .	Radio-Télé-Luxembourg.		
Monaco . . .	Radio Monte-Carlo—RMC.		

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

Algeria . . .	Radiodiffusion-Télévision Algérienne.	Kenya . . .	The Voice of Kenya.
Australia . . .	Australian Broadcasting Commission. Federation of Australian Commercial Television Stations.	Liberia . . .	Liberian Broadcasting Corporation.
Brazil . . .	Associação Brasileira de Emissoras de Rádio e Televisão. Diários Associados Ltda. Emissoras Unidas de Rádio e Televisão.	Malawi . . .	Malawi Broadcasting Corporation.
Canada . . .	Canadian Broadcasting Corporation—La Société Radio-Canada.	Malta . . .	Broadcasting Authority—Malta, and Malta Television Service Ltd.
Ceylon . . .	Ceylon Broadcasting Corporation.	Mexico . . .	Telesistema Mexicano S.A.
Chad . . .	Radiodiffusion Nationale Tchadienne.	Morocco . . .	Radiodiffusion-Télévision Marocaine.
Congo . . .	Radiodiffusion Nationale Congolaise.	New Zealand . . .	New Zealand Broadcasting Corporation.
Cyprus . . .	Cyprus Broadcasting Corporation.	Niger . . .	Radio-Niger.
Dahomey . . .	Radiodiffusion du Dahomey.	Nigeria . . .	Nigerian Broadcasting Corporation.
Gabon . . .	Radiodiffusion-Télévision Gabonaise.	Pakistan . . .	Radio Pakistan.
Ghana . . .	Ghana Broadcasting Corporation.	Republic of South Africa . . .	South African Broadcasting Corporation.
Haiti . . .	Service des Télécommunications.	Rhodesia . . .	Rhodesia Broadcasting Corporation.
Iran . . .	National Iranian Television and National Iranian Radio.	Tanzania . . .	Tanzania Broadcasting Corporation.
Ivory Coast . . .	Radiodiffusion Télévision Ivoirienne.	United States . . .	American Broadcasting Companies, Inc. Broadcasting Foundation of America. Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc. National Association of Educational Broadcasters.
Japan . . .	Nippon Hoso Kyokai. National Association of Commercial Broadcasters in Japan. Tokyo Broadcasting System, Inc. Nippon Educational Television Company, Ltd.		National Broadcasting Company, Inc. National Educational Television. Time-Life Broadcast, Inc. U.S. Information Agency.
		Upper Volta . . .	Radiodiffusion-Télévision Voltaïque.

ORGANIZATION

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The supreme body of EBU. Composed of representatives of member organizations. Meets annually.

ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL

Elected by the General Assembly and is responsible for the general policy of EBU. Members: representatives of broadcasting organizations in Denmark, Finland, France, German Federal Republic, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Spain, Switzerland, United Kingdom, and Yugoslavia.

President (1967-68): J. B. BROEKSZ (Netherlands).

Vice-Presidents (1967-68): Sir HUGH GREENE (U.K.), J. B. DUPONT (France).

STANDING COMMITTEES

Legal Committee: Chair. H. BRACK (German Federal Republic).

Technical Committee: Chair. E. L. E. PAWLEY (U.K.).

Television Programme Committee: Chair. M. BEZENÇON (Switzerland).

Sound Broadcasting Programme Committee: Chair. R. WANGERMÉE (Belgium).

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE

Carries on general administration of EBU.

Director: H. HAHR (Sweden).

Head, Eurovision Section and Television Programme Committee Secretariat: M. VILCEK.

Head, Radio Section and Radio Programme Committee Secretariat: A. DEAN.

TECHNICAL CENTRE

Comprises the Technical Directorate, the International Television Co-ordination Centre (Eurovision), the Receiving and Measuring Centre, and the Technical Committee Secretariat.

Director: G. HANSEN (Belgium).

DEPARTMENT OF LEGAL AFFAIRS

Legal assistance to member broadcasting organizations and permanent secretariat of the Legal Committee.

Director: G. STRASCHNOV (France).

ACTIVITIES

Television: Examples of the work of the EBU Television Programme Committee and its permanent staff in Geneva may be found in the planning and organization involved in transmitting the World Football Championships over Eurovision from the United Kingdom in 1966, or the Olympic Games from Mexico in 1968. An important daily operation is the multilateral exchange of news between television services via the Eurovision network. This sometimes includes satellite transmissions to and from North America. The Committee and its Study Groups also assist systematic co-operation among EBU members. This includes co-production and exchange of programmes, and the study of specialized material, e.g. education by television, agricultural programmes, and programmes for children and young people. The Committee organizes staff training courses, and programme screening sessions. It also supports approved international festivals.

Eurovision: At the beginning of 1967 the Eurovision network linked 23 television services in 18 European countries (Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia can also be linked by special arrangement). The total number of connected transmitting stations was approximately 3,468, serving over 53 million licensed television sets.

Radio: The activities of the Radio Programme Committee include the widespread exchange of EBU members' radio programmes and musical materials, the organization of international concerts, choral competitions, etc., joint productions, and the commissioning of dramatic works. The Committee and its permanent staff in Geneva also co-ordinate the planning and organization involved in the radio coverage of sports and news events, the commemoration of important anniversaries, etc.

Legal: The nature of broadcast programming involves words, texts, music, singing, dancing, performance, recording, etc. All this involves legal and contracted rights (copyright, performers', phonographic and others) whose use is as a rule controlled internationally. This is exemplified in the Universal Copyright Convention, the Berne Convention, the Rome Convention, the international performers' federations, etc. It is the purpose of the EBU Legal Committee and its permanent secretariat, Study Groups and various negotiating delegations to look after the interests of the broadcaster in this complex situation. The Legal Committee seeks to advance development by co-operating at the international level with such bodies as BIRPI (United International Bureaux for the Protection of Intellectual Property) and Unesco in drafting model legislation on copyright, and in individual situations expert advice is provided on request such as the drafting of national copyright legislation, contracts, etc.

Technical: Eurovision, the technical co-ordination of which is carried out by the Technical Centre, is a well-known example of EBU collaboration, but the member-organizations co-operate in many other matters within the framework of the Technical Committee and its Working Parties, to contribute to the general development of broadcasting. Their work includes, *inter alia*, the study of satellite transmission, standardization (e.g. in colour television, stereophony, recording of sound and television programmes), the study of wave propagation, frequency planning and the quality and protection of broadcast transmissions. As in other spheres, the EBU Technical Committee and permanent staff in Brussels work closely

EUROPEAN BROADCASTING UNION

with many other international organizations, including the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) and its consultative committees (CCIR and CCITT), its International Frequency Registration Board (IFRB), its con-

ferences on frequency assignment, the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) and its International Special Committee on Radio Interference (CISPR), and the International Standards Organization (ISO).

TELEVISION LICENCES

COUNTRY	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Austria	375,909	450,292	571,746	708,636	834,999
Belgium	1,017,503	1,206,322	1,382,409	1,138,736	481,149
Denmark	851,482	927,373	1,020,233	1,083,875	1,140,371
Finland	336,129	475,847	622,693	732,321	822,691
France	3,426,839	4,400,278	5,414,276	6,399,014	7,471,192
German Federal Republic .	7,213,486	8,538,570	10,023,988	11,379,049	12,719,599
Irish Republic	127,448	201,095	258,988	296,572	320,061
Italy	3,465,087	4,296,797	5,229,772	6,059,384	6,874,543
Luxembourg	13,011	17,168	24,526	30,960	36,297
Netherlands	1,275,000	1,574,395	1,836,474	2,109,620	2,369,997
Norway	204,018	291,798	407,190	489,579	573,757
Portugal	89,642	118,512	151,464	181,759	210,913
Spain	360,000	1,000,000	1,250,000	1,750,000	2,325,000
Sweden	1,630,598	1,820,765	1,963,682	2,084,880	2 160 435
Switzerland	274,010	366,938	492,868	662,108	754,161
United Kingdom	12,230,987	12,789,483	13,154,682	13,515,894	13,919,191
Yugoslavia	125,845	205,270	393,572	577,227	777,299
TOTAL	33,016,994	38,680,903	44,197,563	49,596,614	53,791,655

PUBLICATIONS

EBU Review (monthly in English and French editions).

The Review, which publishes authoritative and up-to-date statistics on licence fees, radio and television licences, Eurovision programming, etc., is divided into two parts: Technical (Brussels), General and Legal (Geneva).

Monographs, reports, brochures, pamphlets on broadcasting.

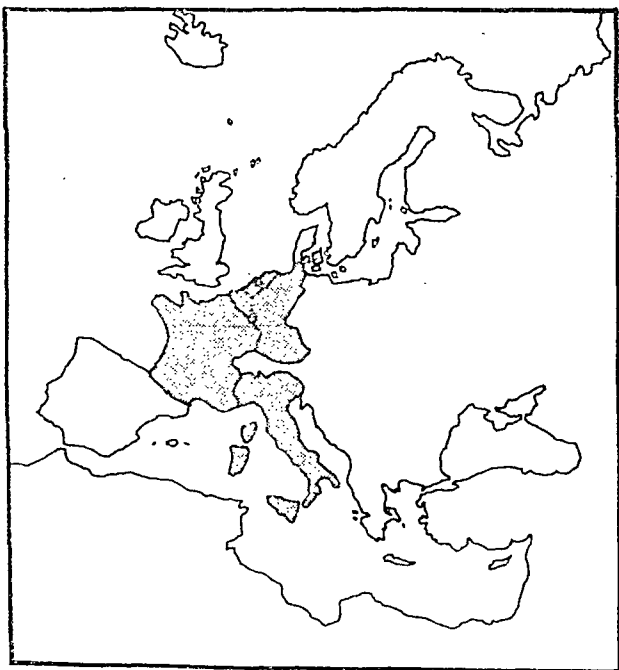
Lists of European broadcasting stations.

THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY—EEC (The Common Market)

THE EUROPEAN COAL AND STEEL COMMUNITY—ECSC THE EUROPEAN ATOMIC ENERGY COMMUNITY—EURATOM

The three European Communities are legally separate but share a common European Parliament and Court of Justice. There are common legal, statistical and information services. A treaty merging the Councils of Ministers of the three Communities into a single Council and the Commissions into a single Commission was signed in April 1965; the joint merger took place in July 1967.



MEMBERS AND ASSOCIATES

MEMBERS

Belgium
France
German Federal Republic
Italy
Luxembourg
Netherlands

ASSOCIATED EUROPEAN STATES

Greece
Turkey

ASSOCIATED STATES

(under Yaoundé Convention)

Burundi
Cameroon
Central African Republic
Chad
Congo (Brazzaville)
Congo (Democratic Republic)

Dahomey
Gabon
Ivory Coast
Madagascar
Mali
Mauritania

Niger
Rwanda
Senegal
Somalia
Togo
Upper Volta

ASSOCIATED OVERSEAS TERRITORIES

(under Yaoundé Convention)

Comoro Islands
Djibouti (French Somaliland)
French Austral Lands
French Guinea
French Polynesia

Guadeloupe
Martinique
Netherlands Antilles
New Caledonia

Réunion
St. Pierre et Miquelon
Surinam
Wallis and Futuna Islands

THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

CHRONOLOGY

- | | | | | | |
|------|-------|--|-------|---|---|
| 1950 | May | Robert Schuman proposed that the French and Federal German coal and steel industries be placed under a common authority in a community open to other European nations. | July | ECSC Council examines common energy policy. | |
| 1951 | April | European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC) Treaty signed in Paris. | Aug. | Agricultural Common Market starts for grains. | |
| 1952 | July | ECSC Treaty came into force. | Dec. | EEC Council of Ministers offers new form of Association to countries covered by the Association Convention and now independent. | |
| 1953 | Feb. | Introduction of ECSC Common Market for coal, iron ore and scrap. | 1963 | Feb. | Breakdown of negotiations between United Kingdom and EEC. |
| | May | Introduction of ECSC Common Market for steel. | July | Internal tariffs reduced by 10 per cent. Second movement of 30 per cent towards a common external tariff. Signature of Yaoundé Convention associating seventeen African states and Madagascar with EEC. | |
| 1954 | Dec. | Agreement of Association between ECSC and U.K. | Sept. | Agreement of Association with Turkey. | |
| 1955 | June | Messina Conference. | Dec. | Trade agreement with Iran into force. EEC Council takes basic decisions extending common farm policy to rice, dairy produce and beef. | |
| 1957 | Mar. | EEC & Euratom Treaties signed, Rome. | 1964 | June | Trade Agreement signed with Israel. Convention of Association with Associated States and with Associated Overseas Territories ratified. |
| 1958 | Jan. | EEC and Euratom Treaties came into force. | Sept. | Common policy for rice came into operation. | |
| 1959 | Jan. | First 10 per cent reduction of EEC internal tariffs. Introduction of Euratom Common Market. | Nov. | Common policy for dairy produce and beef came into operation. | |
| 1960 | July | Second 10 per cent reduction of EEC internal tariffs. | Dec. | Council decision to apply common grain prices from July 1st, 1967. Agreement of Association with Turkey ratified. | |
| | Dec. | Common Market time-table accelerated. Internal tariffs reduced by further 10 per cent. First 30 per cent alignment towards a common external tariff. | 1965 | Jan. | Internal tariffs reduced by 10 per cent. |
| 1961 | Aug. | Applications for membership of EEC received from U.K., Denmark, Ireland. | March | Trade agreement with Lebanon. | |
| | Sept. | Conclusion of Agreement of Association with Greece. | April | Commission proposal for financing common agricultural policy, independent Community revenues, increased budgetary powers for European Parliament. Treaty for merging the Community institutions signed. | |
| | Nov. | Talks open between EEC and U.K. | June | Council of Ministers takes basic decisions on common transport policy. Council fails to agree on farm policy financing. | |
| | Dec. | Applications for Association received from Austria, Sweden and Switzerland. Further 10 per cent reduction of EEC internal tariffs. | July | France starts boycott of Council of Ministers. Seeks revision of majority voting rule and limitation of role of Commission. | |
| 1962 | Jan. | Agreement with U.S.A. on reciprocal tariff cuts for industrial goods. | | | |
| | Feb. | EEC Council takes decisions on basic common agricultural policy for grains, pigmeat, fruit and vegetables. | | | |
| | April | Norway applies to join EEC. | | | |
| | June | Further 10 per cent reduction in EEC internal tariffs. | | | |

THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

1966	Jan.	Beginning of third stage of transitional period. Qualified majority voting becomes possible in Council of Ministers on most questions. France returns to Council of Ministers at special session in Luxembourg. Agreement to differ about application of majority voting in cases of vital national interests.	March	Tenth anniversary of the signature of the Rome Treaties instituting Euratom and the European Economic Community.
	May	Council agrees on financing of common agricultural policy up to end of transitional period. July 1st, 1968, set for implementation of common farm prices, removal of final internal customs duties and full application of common external tariff.	May	Conclusion of the Kennedy Round of Tariff Negotiations under GATT. Applications for Community membership lodged by U.K., Denmark and Ireland.
	July	Council agrees common policies for sugar, vegetable fats and oils and fruit and vegetables, and sets remaining common price levels. Association agreement signed between Nigeria and EEC.	July	Following ratification in June of the April 1965 Treaty for the merger of the Community institutions, a single executive Commission and a single Council of Ministers for the three Communities were established. A common Community price instituted for intra-Community trade in cereals, poultry, eggs and pigmeat. Norway requests membership of the Community. Sweden requests negotiations to establish a link with the Community.
	Dec.	Council completes Commission's negotiating directives for Kennedy Round trade negotiations.	Sept.	The Commission delivers to the Council its written opinion on the membership requests of U.K., Denmark, Ireland and Norway.
1967	Feb.	Five-year medium term economic programme adopted by Council of Ministers and agreement reached on a common system of added value taxation.		

ORGANS COMMON TO THE THREE COMMUNITIES

European Parliament

19 rue Beaumont, Luxembourg

OFFICERS AND MEMBERS

President: ALAIN POHIER (France).

Members: 142 members nominated by the Parliaments of the six states.

	Mems.		Mems.
Belgium	14	Italy	36
France	36	Luxembourg . .	6
Fed. German Republic	36	Netherlands . .	14

Members sit in the Chamber in political, not national, groups.

STANDING COMMITTEES

1. Political affairs
2. External economic relations.
3. Agriculture

4. Social affairs.
5. Energy, Research and Atomic affairs.
6. Relations with African and Malagasy Associates.
7. Transport.
8. Economic affairs.
9. Finance and Budget.
10. Legal affairs
11. Association with Greece
12. Association with Turkey.

The task of the European Parliament is to supervise the executive organs of the three Communities, and to debate the Annual General Reports of the three Communities and all other matters of interest to them. It has powers, by a vote of censure of a two-thirds majority, to dismiss the executives of the Communities. It meets seven or eight times a year in Strasbourg for sessions of up to one week. The annual opening session is in October.

Court of Justice

12 rue de la Côte d'Eich, Luxembourg

President of the Court: ROBERT LECOURT.

First Chamber:

President: A. M. DONNER.

Members: MM. MONACO, MERTENS DE WILMARS.

Advocate General: K. L. ROEMER.

Second Chamber:

President: W. STRAUSS.

Advocate General: J. GAND.

Members: MM. TRABUCCHI, PESCATORE.

Clerk of Court: VAN HOUTTE.

The primary task of the Court of Justice is to ensure the observance of law and justice in the interpretation and application of the Treaties setting up the three Communities. The President of the Court is appointed by the Judges from among their members for a renewable term of three years. The Judges and Advocates-General are appointed for renewable six-year terms by the Governments of the member states. A partial renewal of the Court takes place every three years, affecting three and four Judges alternately as well as one of the two Advocates-General. The Court has full jurisdiction to settle all disputes within the Communities and to award penalties. It may review

the legal validity of acts (other than recommendations or opinions) of the executives and is competent to give judgment on appeals by a member state or the executives on grounds of incompetence, of errors of substantial form, of infringement of the Treaties or of any legal provision relating to their application, or of abuse of power. Any natural or legal person may, under the same conditions, appeal against a decision addressed to him or against a decision which, although in the form of a regulation or decision addressed to another person, is of direct and specific concern to him.

The Court is also empowered to hear cases concerning compensation for damage, disputes between the Communities and their employees, fulfilment by member states of the obligations arising under the Statute of the European Investment Bank, arbitration clauses contained in any contract concluded, under public or private law, by or on behalf of the Communities and disputes between member states in connection with the objects of the Treaties, where such disputes are submitted to it under the terms of a compromise. It also gives pre-judicial rulings at the request of national courts on the interpretation of the Treaties or of Community legislation.

Council of Ministers of the European Communities

2 rue Ravenstein, Brussels

Secretary-General: CHRISTIAN CALMES (Luxembourg).

The Council of Ministers has the double responsibility of ensuring the co-ordination of the general economic policies of the member states and of taking the decisions necessary for carrying out the Treaties.

The Council is composed of representatives of the member states, each Government delegating to it one of its members. The office of President is exercised for a term of six months by each member of the Council in rotation according to the alphabetical order of the member states. Meetings of the Council are called by the President acting on his own initiative or at the request of a member or of the Commission.

The conclusions of the Council can usually be taken by a majority vote; where conclusions require a qualified majority, the votes of its members are weighted as follows: Belgium and the Netherlands 2, the German Federal Republic, France and Italy 4 and Luxembourg 1. Majori-

ties are required for the adoption of any conclusions as follows: twelve votes in cases where the Treaty requires a previous proposal of the Commission, or twelve votes including a favourable vote by at least four members in all other cases. This system of voting has applied for most decisions on internal Community affairs since January 1st, 1966. Abstentions by members either present or represented do not prevent the adoption by the Council of conclusions requiring unanimity. When the Council acts on a proposal of the Commission, it must, where the amendment of such a proposal is involved, act only by means of a unanimous vote; as long as the Council has not so acted, the Commission may amend its original proposal particularly in cases where the European Parliament has been consulted. The Council may request the Commission to undertake any studies which the Council considers desirable for the achievement of the common objectives, and to submit to it any appropriate proposals.

Commission of the European Communities

23 Avenue de la Joyeuse Entrée, Brussels

President: JEAN REY (Belgium).

Vice-Presidents: SICCO LEENDERT MANSHOLT (Netherlands), RAYMOND BARRE (France), FRITZ HELLWIG (Germany), LIONELLO LEVI-SANDRI (Italy).

Members: ALBERT CORTÉ (Belgium), HANS VON DER

GROEBEN (Germany), EMMANUEL SASSEN (Netherlands), HENRI ROCHEREAU (France), GUIDO COLONNA DI PALIANO (Italy), VICTOR BODSON (Luxembourg), EDOARDO MARTINO (Italy), WILHELM HAUTERMAMP (Germany), JEAN-FRANÇOIS DENIAU (France).

Special responsibilities:

External relations: EDOARDO MARTINO.
 External Trade: JEAN-FRANÇOIS DENIAU.
 Economic and Financial Affairs: RAYMOND BARRE.
 Industry: GUIDO COLONNA DI PALIANO.
 Internal Market, fiscal and regional policy: HANS VON DER GROEBEN.
 Competition: EMMANUEL SASSEN.
 Budget: ALBERT COPPÉ.
 Agriculture: SICCO MANSHOLT.
 Energy: WILHELM HAERKAMP.
 Social Affairs: LIONELLO LEVI-SANDRI.
 Transport: VICTOR BODSON.
 Research and Technology: FRITZ HELLWIG.
 Development aid: HENRI ROCHERAU.

The Commission works on the principle of collegiate responsibility but with each member having responsibility for a particular sector.

The functions of the Commission are fourfold: to ensure the application of the provisions of the Treaties and of the provisions enacted by the institutions of the Communities in pursuance thereof; to formulate recommendations or opinions in matters which are the subject of the Treaties, where the latter expressly so provides or where the Commission considers it necessary; to dispose, under the conditions laid down in the Treaties of a power of decision of its own and to participate in the preparation of acts of the Council of Ministers and of the European Parliament; and to exercise the competence conferred on it by the Council of Ministers for the implementation of the rules laid down by the latter.

The Commission is bound to publish an Annual General Report on the activities of the Community, not later than one month before the opening of the session of the European Parliament.

The Commission may not include more than two members having the nationality of the same state; the number of members of the Commission may be amended by a unanimous vote of the Council of Ministers. In the performance of their duties, the members of the Commission are forbidden to seek or accept instructions from any Government or other body, or to engage in any other paid or unpaid professional activity.

The members of the Commission are appointed by the Governments of the member states acting in common agreement for a renewable term of four years; the President and Vice-Presidents are similarly appointed for renewable terms of two years. Any member of the Commission, if he no longer fulfils the conditions required for the performance of his duties, or if he commits a serious offence, may be declared removed from office by the Court of Justice. The Court may furthermore, on the petition of the Council of Ministers or of the Commission itself, provisionally suspend any member of the Commission from his duties.

Until the entry into force of a Treaty establishing a single European Community, and for a maximum period of three years starting from the date on which its members are nominated, the Commission is composed of fourteen members, who take over the responsibilities of the three former executive bodies. No more than three of these members may be of the same nationality.

EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY—EEC

THE COMMON MARKET

The creation of the European Economic Community was decided upon at a Conference of Foreign Ministers of six European Coal and Steel Community nations at Messina in June 1955.

Negotiations continued into 1957 and the treaties setting up the European Economic Community and the European Atomic Energy Community (EURATOM) were signed in Rome on March 25th, 1957. These treaties were ratified by the parliaments of the member states during the summer and autumn of 1957 and came into force on January 1st, 1958.

The aim of the European Economic Community is, by establishing a Common Market and progressively approximating the economic policies of the member states, to promote harmonious development of economic activities, a continuous and balanced expansion, an increased stability, an accelerated raising of the standard of living of the peoples of the member states and closer relations between them.

This aim is to be achieved by various measures, of which the following are the most significant:

- (a) the elimination of import and export duties and restrictions;
- (b) the establishment of a common tariff and common commercial policy;
- (c) the establishment of free movement of persons, services and capital;
- (d) the inauguration of common agricultural and transport policies;
- (e) the establishment of a system of fair competition;
- (f) measures to co-ordinate economic policy and adjust balances of payments;
- (g) the approximation of municipal law in the member states;
- (h) the creation of a Social Fund and a European Investment Bank; and
- (i) the association of overseas countries and territories related to certain member states.

THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

ORGANIZATION

Council of Association

23 Avenue de la Joyeuse Entrée, Brussels

Members: The Council of Ministers, the Commission and one representative from each of the Associated Countries. The chair is held in rotation.

The Council was set up under the Convention of Association with seventeen African countries and Madagascar and is responsible for its broad working. Following the ratifica-

tion of the Convention, the Council held its first meeting in July 1964, and meets annually. Everyday administration of the Convention is carried out by the Association Committee, composed of one representative from each of the Community countries and the Associated Countries.

Economic and Social Committee

3 Boulevard de l'Empereur, Brussels

President: LOUIS MAJOR (Belgium).

Vice-Presidents: OTTO KRAMER (Germany), MANLIO GERMOZZI (Italy).

Members: 101 persons representing economic and social fields, 12 each from Belgium and the Netherlands, 24 each from France, Federal Germany and Italy and 5 from Luxembourg. One-third represent each side of industry and one-third the general economic interest. Appointed for a renewable term of four years by the

unanimous vote of the Council of Ministers of the European Communities (Euratom is also represented in this Committee). Members are appointed in their personal capacity and are not bound by any mandatory instructions.

The Committee is advisory and is consulted by the Council of Ministers or by the Commission of the European Communities, particularly with regard to agriculture and transport.

European Investment Bank

85 Boulevard de Waterloo, Brussels

Board of Governors: Generally the Finance Ministers of the six member States.

Board of Directors: FRANCO BOBBA, SJOERD BOOMSTRA, ANDRÉ DE LATTRE, RAYMOND DENUCE, ROBERTO DUCCI, FRITZ FECHNER, HERBERT MARTINI, ALFRED MUELLER-ARMACK, MAURICE PÉROUSE, GIUSEPPE DI NARDI, JEAN SALTES, STEFANO SIGLIENTI.

Management Committee:

President: PARIDE FORMENTINI (Italy).

Vice-Presidents: YVES LE PORTZ (France), ULRICH MEYER-CORDING (German Federal Republic).

Director General: HENRI LENAERT (Belgium).

Members: The six Governments of the Community.

The task of the European Investment Bank is to contribute, by calling on the capital markets and its own resources, to the balanced and smooth development of the

Common Market in the interest of the Community. For this purpose, the Bank is to grant loans and guarantees on a non-profit-making basis to facilitate the financing of projects for developing less-developed regions, for modernizing or converting enterprises or for creating new activities which are called for by the progressive establishment of the Common Market where such projects by their size or nature cannot be entirely financed by the various means available in each of the member states, and projects of common interest to several member states which similarly cannot be entirely financed by each of the member states.

The members of the Bank are the Governments of the six member states of the Community. Its capital is 1,000 million European Monetary Agreement Accounting Units, subscribed by the member states as follows: France and the Federal German Republic 300 million each; Italy 240 million; Belgium 86.5 million; the Netherlands 71.5 million; Luxembourg 2 million.

European Social Fund

The European Social Fund was established by the Treaty in order to improve opportunities of employment of workers in the Common Market and thus contribute to raising the standard of living. Its task is to promote within the Community employment facilities and the geographical and occupational mobility of workers. The Fund is administered by the Commission, assisted by a Committee presided over by the member of the Commission specially concerned with Social Affairs and composed of representatives of governments, trade unions and employers associations.

At the request of a member state, the Fund may cover 50 per cent of expenses incurred by that state or by a body

under public law for the purposes of ensuring productive re-employment of workers by means of occupational re-training and resettlement allowances, and of granting aids for the benefit of workers whose employment is temporarily reduced, or wholly or partly suspended, as the result of the conversion of their enterprise to other productions, in order that they may maintain the same wage-level pending their full re-employment, subject to certain detailed conditions. The rules of the Social Fund were adopted by the Council of Ministers in May 1960. Total aid 1961-64: \$24.5 million. Aid 1964: \$4.6 million (Italy \$2.1 million; Germany \$1.5 million; Belgium \$0.6 million; France \$0.3 million; the Netherlands \$0.1 million; Luxembourg \$0.008 million).

The European Development Fund

Under the association agreement concluded at the same time as the Rome Treaty (*see* below) a Development Fund for Associated Overseas Countries and Territories was set up for the purpose of promoting the social and economic development of these countries and territories, in particular the development of health, educational, research and professional activities of their populations, and economic investments of general interest directly connected with the implementation of a programme including productive and specific development projects.

The Fund began operations in 1959 and was endowed with a total of \$581 million contributed by the member countries. The second Association Convention, which came into effect on June 1st, 1964, provides for the continued operation of the Development Fund and the spending over a five-year period of a total sum of \$800 million, on the same lines as before and also for promoting the diversification of the economies of the Associated States.

Monetary Committee

Avenue de la Joyeuse Entrée and 58 rue du Marais, Brussels

President: Jonkheer E. VAN LENNEP (Netherlands).

Vice-Presidents: O. EMMINGER (Germany), B. CLAPPIER (France).

Members: Each of the six states nominates two members to the Committee. The Commission also is represented by two members.

Promotes the co-ordination of national policies in monetary matters to the full extent necessary for the functioning of the Common Market. The Committee is consultative and is charged to keep under review the monetary and financial situation of member states and the general payments system and to report regularly to the Council and the Commission. The Committee may formulate opinions at the request of the Council or the Commission or on its own initiative for submission to the Council or Commission.

In addition to the Monetary Committee a Business Cycle Policy Committee, a Budgetary Policy Committee and a Medium-Term Economic Policy Committee, all composed of representatives of national governments and of the Commission, and a Committee of Governors of Central Banks have been set up.

The Medium-Term Economic Policy Committee prepared during 1965 and 1966 a draft five-year programme setting out foreseeable trends in the Community economy and making general policy recommendations. This was submitted by the Commission to the Council in May 1966 and was adopted in February 1967. The programme will be brought up to date and expanded each year. It will provide a framework for co-ordination of national economic policies, and for the various common policies to be worked out at the Community level.

Transport Committee

President: A. STOLTENHOFF.

Members: The Committee is composed of experts nominated by the Member-States.

The task of the Common Market Transport Committee is to assist the commission in working out the rules for the removal of transport discrimination within the Community.

In June 1965, the Council of Ministers agreed to the organisation of the Common Transport Policy, which will come into effect in two stages prior to 1973. The first stage of three years will deal only with international transport. The second stage will include national transport. Before the end of the second stage the Council must establish common transport prices.

SUMMARY OF EEC TREATY (TREATY OF ROME)

PART I. PRINCIPLES

The aim of the Community is, by establishing a Common Market and progressively approximating the economic policies of the member states, to promote throughout the Community a harmonious development of economic activities, a continuous and balanced expansion, an increased stability, an accelerated raising of the standard of living and closer relations between its member states. With these aims in view, the activities of the Community will include:

- (a) the elimination between member states of customs duties and of quantitative restrictions in regard to the importation and exportation of goods, as well as of all other measures with equivalent effect;
- (b) the establishment of a common customs tariff and a common commercial policy towards third countries;
- (c) the abolition between member states of the obstacles to the free movement of persons, services and capital;
- (d) the inauguration of a common agricultural policy;
- (e) the inauguration of a common transport policy;
- (f) the establishment of a system ensuring that competition shall not be distorted in the Common Market;
- (g) the application of procedures that will make it possible to co-ordinate the economic policies of member states and to remedy disequilibria in their balance of payments;
- (h) the approximation of their respective municipal law to the extent necessary for the functioning of the Common Market;
- (i) the creation of a European Social Fund in order to improve the possibilities of employment for workers and to contribute to the raising of their standard of living;
- (j) the establishment of a European Investment Bank intended to facilitate the economic expansion of the Community through the creation of new resources; and
- (k) the association of overseas countries and territories with the Community with a view to increasing trade and to pursuing jointly their effort toward economic and social development.

Member states, acting in close collaboration with the institutions of the Community, shall co-ordinate their respective economic policies to the extent that is necessary to attain the objectives of the Treaty; the institutions of

the Community shall take care not to prejudice the internal and external financial stability of the member states. Within the field of application of the Treaty and without prejudice to certain special provisions which it contains, any discrimination on the grounds of nationality shall be hereby prohibited.

The Common Market shall be progressively established in the course of a transitional period of twelve years. This transitional period shall be divided into three stages of four years each; the length of each stage may be modified in accordance with the provisions set out below.

Transition from the first to the second stage shall be conditional upon a confirmatory statement to the effect that the essence of the objectives laid down in the Treaty for the first stage has been in fact achieved, and that all obligations have been observed. Failing a unanimous vote by the Council of Ministers at the end of the fourth year, the first stage shall be automatically extended for a period of one year. A similar procedure may be followed at the end of the sixth year if the first stage has in fact been extended. If at the end of the seventh year a unanimous vote is not forthcoming to proceed to the second stage, the Council of Ministers shall appoint an Arbitration Board whose decision shall bind both member states and Community institutions. The second and third stages may not be extended or curtailed except by a decision of the Council acting by means of a unanimous vote on a proposal of the Commission. These provisions shall not have the effect of extending the transitional period beyond a total duration of fifteen years after the date of entry into force of the Treaty.

PART II. BASES OF THE COMMUNITY

FREE MOVEMENT OF GOODS

Member states shall refrain from introducing between themselves any new import or export customs duties, or charges with equivalent effect, and from increasing such duties or charges as they apply in their commercial relations with each other. Member states shall progressively abolish between themselves all import and export customs duties, charges with an equivalent effect, and also customs duties of a fiscal nature. Independently of these provisions, any member state may, in the course of the transitional period, suspend in whole or in part the collection of import duties applied by it to products imported from other member states, or may carry out the foreseen reductions

more rapidly than laid down in the Treaty if its general economic situation and the situation of the sector so concerned permit.

A common customs tariff shall be established, which, subject to certain conditions (especially with regard to the Italian tariff), shall be at the level of the arithmetical average of the duties applied in the four customs territories (i.e. France, Germany, Italy and Benelux) covered by the Community. This customs tariff shall be applied in its entirety not later than at the date of the expiry of the transitional period. Member states may follow an independent accelerating process similar to that allowed for reduction of inter-Community customs duties.

Member states shall refrain from introducing between themselves any new quantitative restrictions or measures with equivalent effect, and existing restrictions and measures shall be abolished not later than at the end of the first stage of the transitional period. These provisions shall not be an obstacle to prohibitions or restrictions in respect of importation, exportation or transit which are justified on grounds of public morality, health or safety, the protection of human or animal life or health, the preservation of plant life, the protection of national treasures of artistic, historic or archaeological value or the protection of industrial and commercial property. Such prohibitions or restrictions shall not, however, constitute either a means of arbitrary discrimination or a disguised restriction on trade between member states. Member states shall progressively adjust any state monopolies of a commercial character in such a manner as will ensure the exclusion, at the end of the transitional period, of all discrimination between the nationals of member states in regard to conditions of supply and marketing of goods. These provisions shall apply to any body by means of which a member state shall *de jure* or *de facto* either directly or indirectly, control or appreciably influence importation or exportation between member states, and also to monopolies assigned by the state. In the case of a commercial monopoly which is accompanied by regulations designed to facilitate the marketing or the valorisation of agricultural products, it should be ensured that in the application of these provisions equivalent guarantees are provided in respect of the employment and standard of living of the producers concerned.

The obligations incumbent on member states shall be binding only to such extent as they are compatible with existing international agreements.

AGRICULTURE

The Common Market shall extend to agriculture and trade in agricultural products. The common agricultural policy shall have as its objectives:

- (a) the increase of agricultural productivity by developing technical progress and by ensuring the rational development of agricultural production and the optimum utilisation of the factors of production, particularly labour;
- (b) the ensurance thereby of a fair standard of living for the agricultural population;
- (c) the stabilisation of markets;
- (d) regular supplies;
- (e) reasonable prices in supplies to consumers.

Due account must be taken of the particular character of agricultural activities, arising from the social structure of agriculture and from structural and natural disparities between the various agricultural regions; of the need to make the appropriate adjustments gradually; and of the fact that in member states agriculture constitutes a sector which is closely linked with the economy as a whole. With a view to developing a common agricultural policy during the transitional period and the establishment of it not later than at the end of the period, a common organisation of agricultural markets shall be effected.

FREE MOVEMENT OF PERSONS, SERVICES AND CAPITAL

Workers: The free movement of workers shall be ensured within the Community not later than at the date of the expiry of the transitional period, involving the abolition of any discrimination based on nationality between workers of the member states as regards employment, remuneration and other working conditions. This shall include the right to accept offers of employment actually made, to move about freely for this purpose within the territory of the member states, to stay in any member state in order to carry on an employment in conformity with the legislative and administrative provisions governing the employment of the workers of that state, and to live, on conditions which shall be the subject of implementing regulations laid down by the Commission, in the territory of a member state after having been employed there. (These provisions do not apply to employment in the public administration).

In the field of social security, the Council shall adopt the measures necessary to effect the free movement of workers, in particular, by introducing a system which permits an assurance to be given to migrant workers and their beneficiaries that, for the purposes of qualifying for and retaining the rights to benefits and of the calculation of these benefits, all periods taken into consideration by the respective municipal law of the countries concerned shall be added together, and that these benefits will be paid to persons resident in the territories of the member states.

Right of Establishment: Restrictions on the freedom of establishment of nationals of a member state in the territory of another member state shall be progressively abolished during the transitional period, nor may any new restrictions of a similar character be introduced. Such progressive abolition shall also extend to restrictions on the setting up of agencies, branches or subsidiaries. Freedom of establishment shall include the right to engage in and carry on non-wage-earning activities, and also to set up and manage enterprises and companies under the conditions laid down by the law of the country of establishment for its own nationals, subject to the provisions of this Treaty relating to capital.

Services: Restrictions on the free supply of services within the Community shall be progressively abolished in the course of the transitional period in respect of nationals of member states who are established in a state of the Community other than that of the person to whom the services are supplied; no new restrictions of a similar character may be introduced. The Council, acting by a unanimous vote on a proposal of the Commission, may extend the benefit of these provisions to cover services supplied by nationals of any third country who are established within the Community.

Particular services involved are activities of an industrial or artisan character and those of the liberal professions.

Capital: Member states shall during the transitional period progressively abolish between themselves restrictions on the movement of capital belonging to persons resident in the member states, and also any discriminatory treatment based on the nationality or place of residence of the parties or on the place in which such capital is invested. Current payments connected with movements of capital between member states shall be freed from all restrictions not later than at the end of the first stage of the transitional period.

Member states shall endeavour to avoid introducing within the Community any new exchange restrictions which affect the movement of capital and current payments connected with such movements, and making existing rules more restrictive.

TRANSPORT

With a view to establishing a common transport policy, the Council of Ministers shall, acting on a proposal of the Commission and after consulting the Economic and Social Committee and the European Parliament, lay down common rules applicable to international transport effected from or to the territory of a member state or crossing the territory of one or more member states, conditions for the admission of non-resident carriers to national transport services within a member state and any other appropriate provisions. Until these have been enacted and unless the Council of Ministers gives its unanimous consent, no member state shall apply the various provisions governing this subject at the date of the entry into force of this Treaty in such a way as to make them less favourable, in their direct or indirect effect, for carriers of other member states by comparison with its own national carriers.

Any discrimination which consists in the application by a carrier, in respect of the same goods conveyed in the same circumstances, of transport rates and conditions which differ on the ground of the country of origin or destination of the goods carried, shall be abolished in the traffic of the Community not later than at the end of the second stage of the transitional period.

A Committee with consultative status, composed of experts appointed by the governments of the member states, shall be established and attached to the Commission, without prejudice to the competence of the transport section of the Economic and Social Committee.

PART III. POLICY OF THE COMMUNITY

COMMON RULES

Enterprises: The following practices by enterprises are prohibited: the direct or indirect fixing of purchase or selling prices or of any other trading conditions; the limitation or control of production, markets, technical development of investment; market-sharing or the sharing of sources of supply; the application to parties to transactions of unequal terms in respect of equivalent supplies, thereby placing them at a competitive disadvantage; the subjection of the conclusion of a contract to the acceptance by a party of additional supplies which, either by their nature or according to commercial usage, have no connection with the subject of such contract. The provisions may be

declared inapplicable if the agreements neither impose on the enterprises concerned any restrictions not indispensable to the attainment of improved production, distribution or technical progress, nor enable enterprises to eliminate competition in respect of a substantial proportion of the goods concerned.

Dumping: If, in the course of the transitional period, the Commission, at the request of a member state or of any other interested party, finds that dumping practices exist within the Common Market, it shall issue recommendations to the originator of such practices with a view to bringing them to an end. Where such practices continue, the Commission shall authorise the member state injured to take protective measures of which the Commission shall determine the conditions and particulars.

Re-importation within the Community shall be free of all customs duties, quantitative restrictions or measures with equivalent effect.

Aid granted by States: Any aid granted by a member state or granted by means of state resources which is contrary to the purposes of the treaty is forbidden. The following shall be deemed to be compatible with the Common Market:

- (a) aids of a social character granted without discrimination to individual consumers;
- (b) aids intended to remedy damage caused by natural calamities or other extraordinary events;
- (c) aids granted to the economy of certain regions of the Federal German Republic affected by the division of Germany, to the extent that they are necessary to compensate for the economic disadvantages caused by the division.

The following may be deemed to be compatible with the Common Market:

- (a) aids intended to promote the economic development of regions where the standard of living is abnormally low or where there exists serious under-employment;
- (b) aids intended to promote the execution of important projects of common European interest or to remedy a serious economic disturbance of the economy of a member state;
- (c) aids intended to facilitate the development of certain activities or of certain economic regions, provided that such aids do not change trading conditions to such a degree as would be contrary to the common interest;
- (d) such other categories of aids as may be specified by a decision of the Council of Ministers acting on a proposal of the Commission.

The Commission is charged to examine constantly all systems of aids existing in the member states, and may require any member state to abolish or modify any aid which it finds to be in conflict with the principles of the Common Market.

Fiscal Provisions: A member state shall not impose, directly or indirectly, on the products of other member states, any internal charges of any kind in excess of those applied directly or indirectly to like domestic products. Furthermore, a member state shall not impose on the product of other member states any internal charges of

such a nature as to afford indirect protection to other productions. Member states shall, not later than at the beginning of the second stage of the transitional period, abolish or amend any provisions existing at the date of the entry into force of the Treaty which are contrary to these rules. Products exported to any member state may not benefit from any drawback on internal charges in excess of those charges imposed directly or indirectly on them. Subject to these conditions, any member states which levy a turnover tax calculated by a cumulative multi-stage system may, in the case of internal charges imposed by them on imported products or of drawbacks granted by them on exported products, establish average rates for specific products or groups of products.

Approximation of Laws: The Council, acting by means of a unanimous vote on a proposal of the Commission, shall issue directives for the approximation of such legislative and administrative provisions of the member states as have a direct incidence on the establishment or functioning of the Common Market. The European Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee shall be consulted concerning any directives whose implementation in one or more of the member states would involve amendment of legislative provisions.

ECONOMIC POLICY

Balance of Payments: Member states are charged to co-ordinate their economic policies in order that each may ensure the equilibrium of their overall balances of payments and maintain confidence in their currency, together with a high level of employment and stability of prices. In order to promote this co-ordination a Monetary Committee is established (*see* section on Organization, above).

Each member state engages itself to treat its policy with regard to exchange rates as a matter of common interest. Where a member state is in difficulties or seriously threatened with difficulties as regards its balance of payments as a result either of overall disequilibrium of the balance of payments or of the kinds of currency at its disposal, and where such difficulties are likely, in particular, to prejudice the functioning of the Common Market or the progressive establishment of the common commercial policy, the Commission shall examine the situation and indicate the measures which it recommends to the state concerned to adopt; if this action proves insufficient to overcome the difficulties, the Commission shall, after consulting the Monetary Committee, recommend to the Council of Ministers the granting of mutual assistance. This mutual assistance may take the form of:

- (a) concerted action in regard to any other international organization to which the member states may have recourse;
- (b) any measures necessary to avoid diversions of commercial traffic where the state in difficulty maintains or re-establishes quantitative restrictions with regard to third countries;
- (c) the granting of limited credits by other member states, subject to their agreement.

Furthermore, during the transitional period, mutual assistance may also take the form of special reductions in customs duties or enlargements of quotas. If the mutual assistance recommended by the Commission is not granted

by the Council, or if the mutual assistance granted and the measures taken prove insufficient, the Commission shall authorise the state in difficulties to take measures of safeguard, of which the Commission shall determine the conditions and particulars. In the case of a sudden balance-of-payments crisis, any member state may take immediate provisional measures of safeguard, which must be submitted to the consideration of the Commission as soon as possible. On the basis of an opinion of the Commission and after consulting the Monetary Committee, the Council may decide that the state concerned shall amend, suspend or abolish such measures.

Commercial Policy: Member states shall co-ordinate their commercial relations with third countries in such a way as to bring about, not later than at the expiry of the transitional period, the conditions necessary to the implementation of a common policy in the matter of external trade. After the expiry of the transitional period, the common commercial policy shall be based on uniform principles, particularly in regard to tariff amendments, the conclusion of tariff or trade agreements, the alignment of measures of liberalisation, export policy and protective commercial measures, including measures to be taken in cases of dumping or subsidies. The Commission will be authorised to conduct negotiations with third countries. As from the end of the transitional period, member states shall, in respect of all matters of particular interest in regard to the Common Market, within the framework of any international organizations of an economic character, only proceed by way of common action. The Commission shall for this purpose submit to the Council of Ministers proposals concerning the scope and implementation of such common action. During the transitional period, member states shall consult with each other with a view to concerting their action and, as far as possible, adopting a uniform attitude.

SOCIAL POLICY

Social Provisions: Without prejudice to the other provisions of the Treaty and in conformity with its general objectives, it shall be the aim of the Commission to promote close collaboration between member states in the social field, particularly in matters relating to employment, labour legislation and working conditions, occupational and continuation training, social security, protection against occupational accidents and diseases, industrial hygiene, the law as to trade unions and collective bargaining between employers and workers.

Each member state shall in the course of the first stage of the transitional period ensure and subsequently maintain the application of the principle of equal pay for men and women.

The European Social Fund: *See* the section on Organization above.

The European Investment Bank: *See* the section on Organization above.

PART IV. OVERSEAS COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES

The member states agree to bring into association with the Community the non-European countries and territories which have special relations with Belgium, France, Italy and the Netherlands in order to promote the economic and

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social development of these countries and territories and to establish close economic relations between them and the Community as a whole.

Member states shall, in their commercial exchanges with the countries and territories, apply the same rules which they apply among themselves pursuant to the Treaty. Each country or territory shall apply to its commercial exchanges with member states and with the other countries and territories the same rules which it applied in respect of the European state with which it has special relations. Member states shall contribute to the investments required by the progressive development of these countries and territories.

Customs duties on trade between member states and the countries and territories are to be progressively abolished according to the same timetable as for trade between the member states themselves. The countries and territories may, however, levy customs duties which correspond to the needs of their development and to the requirements of their industrialisation or which, being of a fiscal nature, have the object of contributing to their budgets.

(The Convention implementing these provisions is concluded for a period of five years only from the date of entry into force of the Treaty.)

PART V. INSTITUTIONS OF THE COMMUNITY

PROVISIONS GOVERNING INSTITUTIONS

For accounts of the European Parliament, the Council of Ministers, the Commission, the Economic and Social Committee, the Monetary Committee, the European Investment Bank, the European Social Fund and the Development Fund, see the section on Organization above.

For the achievement of their aims and under the conditions provided for in the Treaty, the Council and the Commission shall adopt regulations and directives, make decisions and formulate recommendations or opinions. Regulations shall have a general application and shall be binding in every respect and directly applicable in each member state. Directives shall bind any member state to which they are addressed, as to the result to be achieved, while leaving to domestic agencies a competence as to form and means. Decisions shall be binding in every respect for the addressees named therein. Recommendations and opinions shall have no binding force.

FINANCIAL PROVISIONS

Estimates shall be drawn up for each financial year for all revenues and expenditures of the Community, including those relating to the European Social Fund, and shall be shown in the budget.

The revenues of the budget shall comprise (apart from those contributions which are intended to meet the expenses of the European Social Fund, and apart from any other revenues) the financial contributions of member states fixed according to the following scale:

	%
Belgium	7.9
France	28.0
Italy	28.0
German Federal Republic	28.0
Luxembourg	0.2
Netherlands	7.9

The financial contributions of the member states which are intended to meet the expenses of the European Social Fund shall be fixed according to the following scale:

	%
Belgium	8.8
France	32.0
Italy	20.0
German Federal Republic	32.0
Luxembourg	0.2
Netherlands	7.0

The Commission shall implement the budget on its own responsibility and within the limits of the appropriations made. The Council of Ministers shall:

- lay down the financial regulations specifying, in particular, the procedure to be adopted for establishing and implementing the budget, and for rendering and auditing accounts;
- determine the methods and procedure whereby the contributions by member states shall be made available to the Commission; and
- establish rules concerning the responsibility of pay-commissioners and accountants and arrange for the relevant supervision.

PART VI. GENERAL AND FINAL PROVISIONS

Member states shall, in so far as is necessary, engage in negotiations with each other with a view to ensuring for the benefit of their nationals:

- the protection of persons as well as the enjoyment and protections of rights under the conditions granted by each state to its own nationals;
- the elimination of double taxation within the Community;
- the mutual recognition of companies, the maintenance of their legal personality in cases where the registered office is transferred from one country to another, and the possibility for companies subject to the municipal law of different member states to form mergers; and
- the simplification of the formalities governing the reciprocal recognition and execution of judicial decisions and arbitral awards.

Within a period of three years after the date of the entry into force of the Treaty, member states shall treat nationals of other member states in the same manner, as regards financial participation by such nationals in the capital of companies, as they treat their own nationals, without prejudice to the application of the other provisions of the Treaty.

The Treaty shall in no way prejudice the system existing in member states in respect of property.

The provisions of the Treaty shall not detract from the following rules:

- no member state shall be obliged to supply information the disclosure of which it considers contrary to the essential interests of its security;
- any member state may take the measures which it considers necessary for the protection of the essential interests of its security, and which are connected

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with the production of or the trade in arms, ammunition and war material; such measures shall not, however, prejudice conditions of competition in the Common Market in respect of products not intended for specifically military purposes.

The list of products to which (b) applies shall be determined by the Council in the course of the first year after the date of entry into force of the Treaty. The list may be subsequently amended by the unanimous vote of the Council on a proposal of the Commission.

Member states shall consult one another for the purpose of enacting in common the necessary provisions to prevent the functioning of the Common Market from being affected by measures which a member state may be called upon to take in case of serious internal disturbances affecting public order, in case of war or serious international tension constituting a threat of war or in order to carry out undertakings into which it has entered for the purpose of maintaining peace and international security.

In the course of the transitional period, where there are serious difficulties which are likely to persist in any sector of economic activity or difficulties which may seriously impair the economic situation in any region, any member

state may ask for authorisation to take measures of safeguard in order to restore the situation and adapt the sector concerned to the Common Market economy.

The provisions of the Treaty shall not affect those of the Treaty establishing the European Coal and Steel Community, nor those of the Treaty establishing the European Atomic Energy Community; nor shall they be an obstacle to the existence or completion of regional unions between Belgium and Luxembourg, and between Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands, in so far as the objectives of these regional unions are not achieved by the application of this Treaty.

The government of any member state of the Commission may submit to the Council proposals for the revision of the Treaty.

Any European state may apply to become a member of the Community.

The Community may conclude with a third country, a union of states or an international organisation agreements creating an association embodying reciprocal rights and obligations, joint actions and special procedures.

The Treaty is concluded for an unlimited period.

SUMMARY OF CONVENTION OF ASSOCIATION WITH SEVENTEEN AFRICAN STATES AND MADAGASCAR

Signed at Yaoundé, Cameroon, July 1963

I: TRADE

Article 1	Increased Trade
Articles 2-10	Customs Duties and Quantitative Restrictions
Article 11	Agricultural Products
Article 12	Commercial Policy
Article 13	Safeguard Clauses
Article 14	General Trade Provisions

II: FINANCIAL AND TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION

Articles 15-17	Economic and Social Development
Articles 18-23	Grants and Loans
Articles 24-28	Purposes and Recipients

III: RIGHT OF ESTABLISHMENT, SERVICES, PAYMENT AND CAPITAL

Articles 29-38 General Provisions

IV: INSTITUTIONS

Articles 39-49	The Association Council
Article 50	Parliamentary Conference
Article 51	Court of Arbitration
Articles 52-53	Administration

V: GENERAL AND FINAL PROVISIONS

Articles 54-55	Implementation
Articles 56-57	Ratification
Articles 58-61	Accession, Expiry, Renewal
Articles 62-64	Protocols, Abrogation, Languages and Deposition

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STATISTICS

AREA AND POPULATION

	AREA (^{'000} sq. km.)	POPULATION (million) (1966)
German Federal Republic .	248.5	59.49
Belgium	30.5	9.49*
France	551.2	49.65
Italy	301.2	52.07
Luxembourg	2.6	0.33*
Netherlands	33.5	12.53
EUROPEAN COMMUNITY .	1,167.5	181.60

* 1965.

EMPLOYMENT

(1966 average—'000)

	AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING	MINING	MANUFACTURING	CONSTRUCTION
German Federal Republic (including Saar)	360	590	9,416	1,950
Belgium (1965)	21	95	1,181	240
France	730	276	5,114	1,672
Italy	1,435	n.a.	4,344	1,665
Luxembourg	1.2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Netherlands (1965)	93	50	1,287	397
	POWER, WATER AND SANITATION	TRADE AND FINANCE	TRANSPORT	SERVICES
German Federal Republic (including Saar)	221	2,894	1,406	4,552
Belgium (1965)	32	350	231	713
France	195	2,118	1,098	3,287
Italy	n.a.	n.a.	832	n.a.
Luxembourg	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Netherlands (1965)	42	532	277	931

Italy: Mining, Power, Water and Sanitation 273; Trade and Finance, Services 3,441.
Luxembourg: Mining, Manufacturing, Construction, Power, Water and Sanitation 58.7;
Trade and Finance, Transport, Services 43.9.

AGRICULTURE

PRINCIPAL CROPS

(1963-66—'000 metric tons)

	FEDERAL GERMAN REPUBLIC (incl. Saar)	BELGIUM/ LUXEMBOURG	FRANCE	ITALY	NETHERLANDS	EEC TOTAL
Wheat	4,218	911	11,760	9,776	704	30,369
Rye	2,868	141	400	83	250	3,720
Barley	3,264	550	7,378	285	373	11,850
Oats	3,027	369	2,590	527	452	6,881
Maize	93	2	3,420	3,317	—	6,832
Potatoes	16,647	1,492	11,223	3,550	3,300	36,213
Sugar	1,442	395	2,150	1,139	548	5,669
Wine (1963—'000 hectolitres)	5,200	115	66,435	66,000	10	137,760

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LIVESTOCK (1966—'000)

	FEDERAL GERMAN REPUBLIC (incl. Saar)	BELGIUM/ LUXEMBOURG	FRANCE	ITALY	NETHERLANDS	EEC TOTAL
Horses	312	96	1,071	340	100	1,919
Cattle	13,973	2,770	21,039	9,821	3,556	51,159
Pigs	17,682	2,244	9,531	3,370	4,079	38,906
Sheep	812	72	9,096	8,050	370	18,400
Poultry	89,128	12,373	108,000	110,000	44,500	364,000

INDUSTRY

1966 INDICES

(1958=100)

	GENERAL	MINING	MANU- FACTURES	METALS	CHEMICALS	TEXTILES	PAPER
German Federal Republic (ex- cluding Saar)	163	98	169	162	217	146	155
Belgium	153	77	167	176	162	144	182
France	151	111	154	147	212	118	159
Italy	207	130	212	184	289	127	223
Luxembourg	120	92	121	86	100	25	—
Netherlands	180	124	181	174	—	137	195
COMMUNITY (including the Saar)	167	104	172	162	—	134	169

EXTERNAL TRADE

(million U.S. dollars)

	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Imports	22,353	24,677	26,826	27,875	30,735
Exports	20,636	21,629	24,158	26,729	29,412

TRADE WITH MEMBERS OF EUROPEAN FREE TRADE ASSOCIATION

	1963	1964	1965	1966
Imports	6,166	6,588	6,893	7,242
Exports	7,942	8,832	9,604	9,999

TRADE WITH UNITED KINGDOM

	1963	1964	1965	1966
Imports	2,450	2,585	2,605	2,782
Exports	1,978	2,275	2,367	2,541

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EUROPEAN DEVELOPMENT FUND UNDER FIRST CONVENTION OF ASSOCIATION (June 1967)

TERRITORIES	NUMBER OF PROJECTS	TOTAL AMOUNT (\$'000)
Algeria	9	20,427
Burundi	11	4,413
Cameroon	27	44,832
Central African Republic	27	15,776
Chad	18	28,837
Comores	7	2,788
Congo (Brazzaville)	18	20,120
Congo (Democratic Republic)	16	17,991
Dahomey	18	20,379
French Somaliland (Djibouti)	2	1,367
Gabon	15	15,078
Guadeloupe	4	5,143
Guiana (French)	1	2,005
Ivory Coast	19	36,446
Madagascar	40	53,528
Mali	23	30,805
Martinique	3	6,644
Mauritania	11	12,540
Netherlands Antilles	9	11,258
New Caledonia	5	1,560
New Guinea	4	7,458
Niger	6	27,935
Polynesia	1	2,474
Réunion	5	7,516
Rwanda	11	4,844
St. Pierre et Miquelon	1	3,545
Senegal	23	40,833
Somalia	6	8,482
Surinam	9	16,982
Togo	18	13,995
Upper Volta	12	27,387
TOTAL	379	512,046

EUROPEAN DEVELOPMENT FUND UNDER SECOND CONVENTION OF ASSOCIATION (June 1967)

TERRITORIES	NUMBER OF PROJECTS	TOTAL AMOUNT (\$'000)
Burundi	19	13,963
Cameroon	19	25,155
Central African Republic	23	18,453
Chad	26	29,756
Comores	4	982
Congo (Brazzaville)	15	14,093
Congo (Democratic Republic)	23	38,855
Dahomey	15	18,036
French Somaliland	2	641
Gabon	3	2,437
Guadeloupe	1	409
Ivory Coast	14	48,371
Madagascar	27	48,396
Mali	22	14,419
Mauritania	8	13,017
Netherlands Antilles	4	6,887
New Caledonia	1	2,455
Niger	18	13,480
Polynesia	1	1,904
Reunion	2	8,305
Rwanda	27	10,031
Senegal	12	37,300
Somalia	19	14,035
Surinam	5	1,205
Togo	7	4,115
Upper Volta	19	16,211
TOTAL	289	417,663

EUROPEAN COAL AND STEEL COMMUNITY—ECSC

The European Coal and Steel Community is the eldest of the three "sisters" of the European Community. It arose from a declaration made by M. Robert Schuman on May 9th, 1950, urging the necessity of a united Europe. This union could not be achieved all at once, or according to a single, general plan; concrete achievements, stage by stage, and above all the elimination of hostility and suspicion between France and Germany, were the solution. Accordingly he proposed, as a first step, the placing of the coal and steel industries of France and Germany under a common "higher authority", within the framework of an organization open to the participation of the other countries of Europe. Direct political action towards European federation would, at this stage, be doomed to failure, but economic co-operation could be achieved and once gained, would provide a firm foundation for the political federation to come.

Less than a month later, on June 3rd, 1950, the German Federal Republic and four other nations—Belgium, Italy, Luxembourg and the Netherlands—issued a joint communiqué welcoming the Schuman declaration, and on June 20th the delegations of the six countries met in Paris to begin work on drawing up a treaty. Negotiations continued throughout the next ten months and the ECSC Treaty was signed in Paris on April 18th, 1951. The Treaty was ratified by substantial majorities in the parliaments of The Six and came into force on July 25th, 1952. The High Authority began its work on August 10th, 1952.

Seven distinct aims may be ascribed to the Community:

- (a) to stimulate vigorous and smooth economic expansion;
- (b) to promote the most rational distribution of production;
- (c) to achieve the highest possible level of productivity;
- (d) to increase the total employment available;
- (e) to give greater security of employment;
- (f) to raise living and working standards; and
- (g) to take a decisive step towards the creation of a united Europe.

The means by which these aims are to be achieved are fourfold:

- (a) the abolition of customs duties, quantitative and currency restrictions;
- (b) the abolition of all discrimination based on national origin;
- (c) the establishment of a system of fair competition, particularly with regard to the formation and functioning of cartels and mergers; and
- (d) the introduction of a harmonised external tariff covering the Community as a whole, and thus doing away with national tariffs.

These measures were to be introduced during a transition period of five years, which ended in February 1958, when the ECSC Common Market came into full operation.

ORGANIZATION

High Authority*

2 Place de Metz, Luxembourg

The High Authority is responsible for assuring the achievement of the purposes of the Treaty. Eight members of the High Authority are appointed by the governments of the member states by agreement among themselves; the ninth is elected by the eight appointed members, and is deemed elected if he receives at least five votes. All members serve for a renewable term of six years. They exercise their functions in complete independence, in the general interest of the Community. In the fulfilment of their duties, they are forbidden to solicit or accept instructions from any government or any other organisation or to act in any way incompatible with the supranational character of their functions. Each member state undertakes to respect this supranational character and not to seek to influence the members of the High Authority in their work.

The President and Vice-Presidents of the High Authority are appointed for renewable two-year terms by the governments of the member states by agreement among themselves. Members who no longer fulfil the requirements for

the exercise of their functions or who have committed a serious offence may be removed from office by the Court of Justice on petition by the High Authority or the Council.

The High Authority acts by majority vote, and is responsible, in the execution of the tasks entrusted to it by the Treaty, for taking decisions, formulating recommendations and issuing opinions. Decisions are binding in every respect. Recommendations are binding with respect to the objectives which they specify but leave to those to whom they are directed the choice of appropriate means for attaining these objectives. Opinions are not binding. When the High Authority is empowered to take a decision, it may limit itself to formulating a recommendation.

The High Authority is bound to publish an Annual General Report on the activities and administrative expenses of the Community at least one month before the session of the European Parliament.

* See note under *Council of Ministers*, opposite.

Council of Ministers*

3 rue Auguste Lumière, Luxembourg

The general task of the Council of Ministers is to harmonise the action of the High Authority and that of the governments which are responsible for the economic policy of their countries. The Council and the High Authority are bound to exchange information and consult together to this end; the Council may request the High Authority to examine any proposals and measures which it may deem necessary or appropriate for the realisation of common objectives.

The Council consists of representatives of the member states, each state appointing a member of its government. The Presidency of the Council is exercised for a term of three months by each member in rotation, in alphabetical order of the member states. Meetings of the Council are called by the President at the request of a member state or of the High Authority; when the Council is consulted by the High Authority, it may deliberate without necessarily

proceeding to a vote, but the minutes of its meetings must be forwarded to the High Authority.

Whenever the Treaty requires the agreement of the Council, the agreement is deemed to have been given if the proposal submitted by the High Authority is approved by an absolute majority of the representatives of the member states, including the votes of the representative of one of the states which produces at least 20 per cent of the total value of coal and steel in the Community, or, in the case of an equal division of votes, and if the High Authority maintains its proposal after a second reading, by the representatives of two member states, each of which produces at least 20 per cent of the total value of coal and steel in the Community. Decisions are taken by a vote of the majority of the total membership, except in those cases where the Treaty requires a qualified majority or a unanimous vote.

* The High Authority and the Council of Ministers of the European Coal and Steel Community were merged with the Commissions and Councils of Ministers of the Economic Community and EURATOM on July 1st, 1967. ECSC also shares with the other two Communities the following common organs: European Parliament and Court of Justice.

Consultative Committee

The Consultative Committee is attached to the High Authority, and consists of not less than thirty and not more than fifty-one members, including an equal number of producers, workers and consumers and dealers. They are appointed by the Council of Ministers for a period of two

years, and are not bound by any mandate or instructions.

The High Authority may consult the Committee on all matters it deems proper, and is required to do so under certain provisions of the Treaty, particularly with regard to economic and social provisions.

SUMMARY OF ECSC TREATY

THE EUROPEAN COAL AND STEEL COMMUNITY

The European Coal and Steel Community is based on a common market, common objectives and common institutions. The aims of the Community are to contribute to the expansion of the economy, the development of employment and the improvement of the standard of living in the participating countries through the creation, in harmony with the general economy of the member states, of a common market. With these aims in view, the institutions of the Community are to ensure that the common market is regularly supplied, while taking into account the needs of third countries; to assure to all consumers in comparable positions within the common market equal access to the sources of production; to seek the establishment of the lowest possible prices without involving any corresponding rise either in the prices charged by the same enterprise in other transactions or in the price-level as a whole in another period, while at the same time permitting necessary amortisation and providing the possibility of normal returns on invested capital; to ensure that conditions are maintained which will encourage enterprises to expand and

improve their ability to produce and to promote a policy of rational development of natural resources, while avoiding undue exhaustion of such resources; to promote the improvement of the living and working conditions of the labour force in each of the industries under its jurisdiction so as to harmonise those conditions in an upward direction; to foster the development of international trade and ensure that equitable limits are observed in prices charged in foreign markets; and to promote the regular expansion and the modernisation of production as well as the improvement of quality, under conditions which preclude any protection against competing industries except where justified by illegitimate action on the part of such industries or in their favour.

The following are considered incompatible with the common market and are therefore abolished and prohibited:

- (a) import and export duties, or taxes with an equivalent effect, and quantitative restrictions upon the movement of coal and steel;
- (b) measures or practices discriminating among producers, buyers or consumers, especially as concern

prices, delivery terms and transport rates, as well as practices or measures which hamper the buyer in the free choice of his supplier;

- (c) subsidies or state assistance, or special charges imposed by the state, in any form whatsoever;
- (d) restrictive practices tending towards the division or the exploitation of the market.

The Community binds itself to assist the interested parties to take action by collecting information, organising consultations and defining general objectives; to place financial means at the disposal of enterprises for their investments and participate in the expenses of readaptation; to assure the establishment, the maintenance and the observance of the normal conditions of competition, and take direct action with respect to production and the co-operation of the market only when circumstances make it absolutely necessary; and to publish the reasons for its action and take the necessary measures to ensure observance of the rules set forth in the Treaty.

THE INSTITUTIONS OF THE COMMUNITY

See section on Organisation, above.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL PROVISIONS

The High Authority is empowered to consult governments and various interested parties such as enterprises, workers, consumers and dealers and their associations, as well as experts, and to gather such information as may be necessary to the accomplishment of its mission. It is not permitted to divulge information which by its nature is considered a trade secret, and in particular information pertaining to the commercial relations or the breakdown of the costs of production of enterprises. With this reservation, it must publish such data as may be useful to governments or to any other interested parties.

The High Authority may impose fines and daily penalty payments upon enterprises which evade their obligations under this title.

Financial Provisions: The High Authority is empowered to procure its funds by imposing a levy on the production of coal and steel, by borrowing, and by receiving grants. The levies are intended to cover administrative expenses, non-repayable assistance relating to readaptation, investments and financial assistance and expenditure devoted to encouraging technical and economic research. Funds obtained by borrowing may only be used to grant loans.

Investments and Financial Assistance: The High Authority may facilitate the carrying out of investment programmes by granting loans to enterprises or by giving its guarantee to other loans which they obtain. With the unanimous agreement of the Council, the High Authority may by the same means assist the financing of works and installations which contribute directly or mainly to an increase of production, to lower production costs, or which facilitate the marketing of products subject to its jurisdiction. The High Authority may require enterprises to submit individual projects in advance, and, having given the interested parties an opportunity to express their views, issue a reasoned opinion on any such projects. If the High Authority finds that the financing of a project or the operation of any proposed installation would require

subsidies, assistance, protection or discrimination contrary to the present Treaty, it may issue a binding prohibition to the enterprise in question, forbidding it to use resources other than its own funds to carry out such a project.

The High Authority is obliged to encourage technical and economic research concerning the production and the development of consumption of coal and steel, as well as workers' safety in these industries. If the introduction of technical processes or new equipment, within the framework of the general objectives laid down by the High Authority, should lead to an exceptionally large reduction in labour requirements in the coal or steel industries, making it especially difficult in one or more areas to re-employ the workers discharged, the High Authority, on the request of the interested governments, may facilitate the financing of such programmes as it may approve for the creation, either in the industries subject to its jurisdiction or, with the agreement of the Council, in any other industry, of new and economically sound activities capable of assuring productive employment to the workers thus discharged, and shall grant non-repayable assistance as a contribution to payment of compensation, granting of re-settlement allowances and the financing of technical retraining of workers.

Production: The High Authority is to give preference to the indirect means of action at its disposal, such as co-operation with governments to stabilise or influence general consumption, particularly that of public services, and intervention on prices and commercial policy.

If, in the case of a decline in demand, it considers that the Community is faced with a manifest crisis, it must, after consulting the Consultative Committee and with the agreement of the Council, establish a system of production quotas. Failing this, any member state may bring the matter to the attention of the Council, which, by unanimous vote, may oblige the High Authority to establish a quota system. The High Authority may in particular regulate the rate of operation of enterprises by appropriate levies on tonnages exceeding a reference level defined by a general decision. The sums thus obtained will be earmarked for the support of those enterprises whose rate of production has fallen below the reference level.

If the Community is faced with a serious shortage of certain or of all the products subject to the jurisdiction of the High Authority, the latter must propose appropriate measures to the Council, unless the Council decides to the contrary by unanimous vote. On the basis of these proposals, the Council must establish consumption priorities and determine the allocation of the coal and steel resources of the Community among the industries subject to its jurisdiction, exports and other consumption. On the basis of the consumption priorities thus established, the High Authority is empowered, after consulting the enterprises concerned, to draw up production programmes which the enterprises are obliged to carry out.

Prices: Pricing practices contrary to the provision of Title I are prohibited and in particular unfair competitive practices, especially purely temporary or local price reductions, the purpose of which is to acquire a monopoly within the common market and discriminatory practices involving within the common market the application by a seller of unequal conditions to comparable transactions, especially according to the nationality of the buyer. In

certain cases, the High Authority may fix maximum and/or minimum prices for one or more products subject to its jurisdiction, both within the common market and with regard to export.

Agreements and Concentrations: All agreements among enterprises, all decisions of associations of enterprises, and all concerted practices, tending, directly or indirectly, to prevent, restrict or distort the normal operation of competition within the common market are forbidden, and in particular those tending to fix or determine prices, to restrict or control production, technical development or investments, or to allocate markets, products, customers or sources of supply. However, the High Authority may authorise agreements to specialise in the production of, or to engage in the joint buying or selling of specified products, if it finds that this will contribute to a substantial improvement in production or distribution, or that the agreement in question is essential to achieve these results and is not more restrictive than is necessary, or that it is not capable of giving the interested enterprises any discriminatory powers or advantages. Similar regulations apply to concentrations.

Impairment of the Conditions of Competition: If any action of any member state is liable to provoke a serious disequilibrium by substantially increasing differences in costs of production otherwise than through variations in productivity, the High Authority, after consulting the Consultative Committee and the Council, may take the following steps:

If the action of the state produces harmful effects for coal or steel enterprises falling under the jurisdiction of the said state, the High Authority may authorise that state to grant assistance to such enterprises, the amount, conditions and duration of which shall be determined in agreement with the High Authority. The same provisions are to apply in the case of a variation in wages and in working conditions which would have the same effects, even if such variation is not the result of an action by that state.

If the action of that state produces harmful effects for coal and steel enterprises subject to the jurisdiction of other member states, the High Authority may address a recommendation to the said state with a view to remedying these effects by such measures as that state may consider most compatible with its own economic equilibrium.

If the action of the said state reduces differences in costs of production by granting a special advantage to, or by imposing special burdens on, coal or steel enterprises falling under its jurisdiction in comparison with the other industries in the same country, the High Authority is empowered to address the necessary recommendations to the state in question, after consulting the Consultative Committee and the Council.

Wages and Movement of Labour: The methods of fixing wages and social benefits in force in the various member states are not affected by the Treaty, subject to certain provisions.

If the High Authority finds that any wage levels are abnormally low, whether these levels are fixed by enterprises or by government decisions, it may address recommendations to the enterprises concerned or government interested. Similar action may be taken when a lowering of wages entails a drop in the standard of living of the labour

force and at the same time is being used as a means of permanent economic adjustment by enterprises or as a means of competition between enterprises. This provision does not apply to

- (a) overall measures taken by a member state to re-establish its external equilibrium, without prejudice to the possible application of the provisions dealing with the impairment of the conditions of competition;
- (b) wage decreases resulting from the application of a sliding scale established by law or by contract;
- (c) wage decreases resulting from a decrease in the cost of living;
- (d) wage decreases intended to correct abnormal increases previously granted under exceptional circumstances which no longer apply.

With the exception of (a) and (b) above, any wage decrease affecting the whole labour force of an enterprise or a sizeable proportion thereof must be notified to the High Authority.

The member states bind themselves to renounce any restriction, based on nationality, on the employment in the coal and steel industries of workers of recognised qualifications, subject to limitations imposed by the fundamental needs of health and public order. In the case of other (non-qualified) workers and where the expansion of production in the coal and steel industries might be hampered by a shortage of suitable labour, the member states agree to adapt their immigration regulations, and in particular, to facilitate the re-employment of workers from the coal and steel industries of other member states. Any discrimination in payment and working conditions as between national and foreign workers, without prejudice to special measures concerning frontier workers, are prohibited. Social security measures are not to impede the movement of labour.

Transport: In order to implement the application of such transport rates for coal and steel as will make possible comparable price conditions to consumers in comparable positions, discriminations in transport rates and conditions of any kind, which are based on the country of origin or of destination of the products in question are forbidden.

Commercial Policy: Unless otherwise provided in the Treaty, the responsibilities of the governments of the member states for commercial policy are not affected by its application. Minimum rates, below which the member states bind themselves not to lower their customs duties on coal and steel with regard to third countries, and maximum rates, above which they bind themselves not to raise such duties, may be fixed by unanimous decision of the Council upon the proposal of the High Authority, which may act on its own initiative or at the request of a member state. Between these limits, each government is to set its tariffs according to its own national procedure, upon the modification of which the High Authority may issue opinions. The High Authority is empowered to supervise the administration of import and export licences with regard to third countries in the cases of coal and steel. The member states bind themselves to keep the High Authority informed of proposed commercial agreements or similar arrangements as far as they relate to coal, steel or the importation of the other raw materials and of specialised equipment necessary for the production of coal and steel in the member states.

THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Among the numerous provisions of this title, the following are significant:

The establishment of the Community does not in any way prejudice the system of ownership of the enterprises subject to the provisions of this Treaty.

As far as they are competent to do so, the member states shall take any appropriate measures to guarantee the settling of international accounts arising out of trade in coal and steel within the common market; they will lend each other assistance to facilitate such settlements.

If the High Authority considers that a state has failed in any of the obligations incumbent upon it by virtue of the Treaty, it shall, after permitting the state in question to present its views, take note of the failure in a reasoned decision accompanied by a justification. It shall allow the state in question a period of time within which to provide for the execution of its obligation. Such a state may appeal to the Court's general jurisdiction within a period of two months from the notification of the decision. If the state has not taken steps to fulfil its obligations within the period fixed by the High Authority, or if its appeal has been rejected, the High Authority may, with the agreement of the Council acting by a two-thirds majority:

- (a) suspend the payment of sums which the High Authority may owe to the state in question under the Treaty;

- (b) adopt measures or authorise the other member states to adopt measures which would otherwise be contrary to certain provisions of Title I, so as to correct the effects of the failure in question.

An appeal to the Court's general jurisdiction may be lodged against these decisions within two months following their notification. Should these measures prove ineffective, the High Authority shall refer the matter to the Council.

The decisions of the High Authority imposing financial obligations on enterprises shall have executive force.

After the period of transition, the government of any member state and the High Authority may propose amendments to the Treaty. Such proposals shall be submitted to the Council. If the Council, acting by a two-thirds majority, approves a conference of the representatives of the governments of the member states, such a conference shall be immediately called by the President of the Council, with a view to agreeing on any modifications to be made to the provisions of the Treaty. Such amendments shall come into force after ratification by all the member states.

The Treaty is concluded for a period of fifty years from the date of its entry into force.

Any European state may request to accede to this Treaty. It shall address its request to the Council, which shall act by unanimous vote after obtaining the opinion of the High Authority. Also by unanimous vote, the Council shall fix the terms of accession, which shall become effective on the day the instrument of accession is received by the government acting as depositary of the Treaty.

STATISTICS

FINANCE

1 EMA (European Monetary Agreement) Unit of Account = 1 U.S. \$

THE LEVY

ECSC is financed by a Levy of 0.25% on the value of production (until July 1965 the Levy had been 0.2%).

(\$ million)

	1960-61	1961-62	1963	1964	1965	1966
German Federal Republic (including Saar)	17.17	14.29	9.54	10.35	11.46	12.70
Belgium	2.67	2.58	1.62	1.77	2.06	2.43
France	7.46	6.35	4.30	4.52	5.16	5.89
Italy	3.15	3.03	2.13	2.05	2.83	3.65
Luxembourg	1.02	0.89	0.59	0.66	0.77	0.88
Netherlands	1.29	1.12	0.79	0.84	1.02	1.23
TOTAL	32.76	28.25	18.97	20.22	23.30	26.78

THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

EMPLOYMENT

(February 1967—'000)

	COAL INDUSTRY	IRON ORE MINING	IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY
German Federal Republic (inc. Saar)	259.7	5.1	183.46
Belgium	56.8	—	47.55
France	143.8	14.0	116.38
Italy	1.5	1.1	56.6
Luxembourg	—	1.4	19.5
Netherlands	35.7	—	11.7
TOTAL	497.4	29.4	435.77

INDUSTRY

ECSC HARD-COAL PRODUCTION

('000 metric tons)

	1938	1954	1959	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
German Federal Republic	151,345	144,853	141,833	142,116	142,201	140,600	131,294	116,493
Belgium	29,600	29,249	22,757	21,418	21,287	19,786	17,500	16,413
France	46,500	54,405	57,606	47,756	53,028	51,348	50,338	47,656
Italy	600	1,074	735	585	470	389	418	399
Netherlands	13,500	12,071	11,978	11,509	11,483	11,739	10,319	8,252
TOTAL	241,500	241,653	234,908	223,384	228,434	223,862	209,869	189,213

ECSC COKE-OVEN COKE PRODUCTION

('000 metric tons)

	1938	1959	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
German Federal Republic (excl. Saar)	36,700	38,405	42,863	41,585	43,268	43,275	39,891
Saar	3,100	4,335					
Belgium	5,100	7,217	7,195	7,203	7,398	7,334	6,961
France	7,600	13,092	13,482	13,413	13,397	13,378	12,922
Italy	1,700	3,045	4,330	4,594	4,670	5,737	6,266
Netherlands	3,200	4,083	4,274	4,270	4,521	4,286	3,828
TOTAL	57,400	70,196	72,144	71,066	73,794	74,002	69,869

THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

ECSC CRUDE IRON ORE PRODUCTION ([']ooo metric tons)

	1952	1960	1963	1964	1965	1966
German Federal Republic	15,408	18,872	12,898	11,621	10,847	9,466
Belgium	132	162	96	61	91	125
France	41,184	67,713	58,476	61,472	60,126	55,657
Italy	1,320	2,116	1,709	1,570	1,368	1,252
Luxembourg	7,248	6,977	6,990	6,680	6,315	6,529
TOTAL	65,292	95,840	80,169	81,395	78,747	73,029

ECSC CRUDE STEEL PRODUCTION ([']ooo metric tons)

	1938	1954	1959	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
German Federal Republic (excl. Saar)	17,902	17,435	29,400	31,597	37,339	36,821	35,316	36,745
Saar	2,557	2,805						
Belgium	2,296	5,003	6,600	7,525	8,725	9,162	8,911	9,712
France	6,221	10,627	15,200	17,550	19,781	19,599	19,594	19,655
Italy	2,323	4,207	6,800	10,167	9,793	12,680	13,639	15,892
Luxembourg	1,437	2,828	3,700	4,032	4,559	4,585	4,390	4,481
Netherlands	52	937	1,700	2,344	2,646	3,145	3,255	3,404
TOTAL	32,788	43,842	63,400	73,215	82,884	85,991	85,105	89,889

ECSC PIG-IRON AND FERRO-ALLOYS PRODUCTION ([']ooo metric tons)

	1952	1960	1963	1964	1965	1966
German Federal Republic (excl. Saar)	12,877	25,739	22,909	27,182	26,990	25,413
Saar	2,550					
Belgium	4,781	6,518	6,952	8,122	8,436	8,302
France	9,772	14,016	14,297	15,840	15,766	15,584
Italy	1,143	2,716	3,772	3,513	5,501	6,273
Luxembourg	3,076	3,714	3,563	4,178	4,145	3,960
Netherlands	539	1,348	1,709	1,948	2,364	2,209
TOTAL	34,736	54,051	53,202	60,783	63,202	61,741

EUROPEAN ATOMIC ENERGY COMMUNITY— EURATOM

51-53 rue Belliard, Brussels, Belgium

The idea of the European Atomic Energy Community was born at the Messina Conference in 1955, together with that of EEC. The Treaty setting up the Community came into force on the same date as the EEC Treaty, January 1st, 1958.

EURATOM's role is to create 'the conditions necessary for the speedy establishment and growth of nuclear industries in the Community' by stimulating and co-ordinating public and private research in atomic energy, by ensuring the free flow of information, and by encouraging the building of power reactors. EURATOM also has various responsibilities of a regulatory character, establishing common laws and rules in the atomic field throughout the Community. A common market in nuclear materials was introduced on January 1st, 1959, which eliminates internal import and export duties on nuclear products; a common tariff is applied to third countries; assistance

is granted to the free movement of specialized labour, and a common insurance scheme against nuclear risks has been established.

Nuclear materials intended for military purposes are not subject to the control of EURATOM, which has no responsibilities in the field of armaments, and new military plant need not be notified to the Commission nor is it subject to inspection. However, the intended use of *all* nuclear materials has to be declared, so the scope of production for military purposes comes to the knowledge of the Commission.

The supply of nuclear fuel is supervised or negotiated by an Agency, financially independent and with an option on the purchase of materials within the Community. Contracts with third countries are the exclusive right of the Agency. EURATOM is also the exclusive owner of special fissile materials.

ORGANIZATION

The Commission and Council of Ministers of EURATOM were merged with the corresponding executive bodies of the European Economic Community and the European Coal and Steel Community on July 1st, 1967. EURATOM also shares with the other two Communities the following common organs: European Parliament and Court of Justice. The Economic and Social Committee is common to the EEC and to EURATOM.

SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL COMMITTEE

President (1967-68): D. C. H. LATZKO.

Vice-President (1967-68): HEINRICH MANDEL.

Members: PIERRE AILLERET (France), Prof. ARNALDO MARIA ANGELINI (Italy), JEAN-JACQUES BARON (France), Prof. H. J. BORN (German Federal Republic), Prof. LOUIS BUGNARD (France), Prof. NESTORE BERNARDO CACCIAPUOTI (Italy), Dr. GIULIO CESONI (Italy), Prof. WILLY DEKEYSER (Belgium), MARCEL DE MERRE (Belgium), RENÉ DONDELINGER (Luxembourg), Prof. TITO FRANZINI (Italy), Prof. OTTO HAXEL (German Federal Republic), ROGER JULIA (France), Prof.

D. G. H. LATZKO (Netherlands), Prof. HEINRICH MANDEL (German Federal Republic), Prof. FRANCIS PERRIN (France), J. C. VAN REENEN (Netherlands), Prof. CARLO SALVETTI (Italy), Dr. WALTHER SCHNURR (German Federal Republic), Prof. J. WENGLER (German Federal Republic).

The Committee, established under *Article 134* of the Treaty, is composed of 20 members elected for a five-year period. The Committee is attached to the Commission for consultations.

ACTIVITIES AND ACHIEVEMENTS

Research

EURATOM'S nuclear research assignment is to undertake research at its own Joint Research Centre or under various types of contracts with bodies in the member countries. Ispra is the largest of the four establishments of the Centre. A second is in operation (the Central Nuclear Measurements Bureau) at Mol, Belgium; a third is at Karlsruhe (the European Transuranium Elements Institute); the Dutch Petten Centre is the fourth under an agreement which came into force in 1962. Roughly half EURATOM research is undertaken under contract with public or private concerns in member countries and several hundred contracts are in course. Some of these are long-term "association contracts" in which EURATOM and the concern contribute finance and personnel; one is for the operation of the Belgian BR2 materials' testing reactor at Mol; others concern, *inter alia*, fast breeder and high temperature gas reactors, nuclear ship propulsion, fusion, agricultural and medical aspects of nuclear energy. EURATOM was allocated \$215 million for research over 1958-62 and \$425 million for a second period 1963-67. At present the research staff numbers about 2,700.

Co-operation with other countries and organizations

An important section of EURATOM'S research work falls under agreements for joint research with other countries and international organizations. In November 1958 an agreement was signed between EURATOM and the U.S.A. for a joint power and research and development programme. Three large-scale American-designed and constructed atomic reactors have been installed or are under construction: one atomic power station is in operation in Italy, one plant at Chooz on the Franco-Belgian border and one at Gundremmingen in Bavaria. The latter two are EURATOM joint undertakings, and so benefit from certain fiscal exemptions and other investment aids. Sixty million dollars have so far been devoted to joint research and development.

Under the agreements with the U.K. and Canada, signed 1959, joint discussions and exchanges of information are taking place in many fields of common interest, such as fast breeder reactors and the economics of nuclear power (with the U.K.) and heavy-water moderated reactors (with Canada). Other agreements have been signed with Brazil and Argentina.

EURATOM is participating in the research projects of the European Nuclear Energy Agency of the OECD. EURATOM is participating, in the place of its member countries, and in partnership with the U.K., in the building and operation of the high-temperature gas-cooled DRAGON reactor at Winfrith Heath, along with other ENEA countries: some 30 of the 250 scientists and engineers employed on the DRAGON Project are from EURATOM.

Industry and the Common Market

About 4,200 MWe. of nuclear capacity will have been installed in the Community by 1970, and about 2,100 MWe. was in service by September 1967.

EURATOM expects power reactors on which construction could now start to be competitive when they come

into operation in 1968-70; from then onwards nuclear electricity will be required on a large scale. It is estimated that between 1960 and 1980 Community electricity consumption will virtually quadruple, rising from an estimated 264 billion kWh in 1960 to 950 billion kWh in 1980 and that consumption per head will rise to 5,000 kWh in 1980 (from the 1,350 kWh or so in 1960). It is estimated that the Community's installed nuclear capacity will be 60,000 MW. in 1980 to satisfy electricity needs, over 20 per cent of total electricity production capacity. By the year 2000 the capacity is expected to be 370,000 MW., producing some two-thirds of the Community's electricity.

EURATOM is not, however, responsible for the construction of power reactors in the Community. Its role is to facilitate and encourage investment by private or public authorities in member countries. At the beginning of 1959 a common market was brought into existence for all nuclear materials and equipment; arrangements for the free movement of qualified labour are now in force; a supplementary insurance convention providing for third-party coverage by the Community as a whole for damages amounting to up to \$120 million has been prepared; a Community patent policy has been drawn up; a Community atomic information and documentation centre has been built up; and a bureau to provide information on the industrial use of radioisotopes is in operation. Moreover, EURATOM is giving direct financial assistance to a number of power reactor projects in return for access to all constructional and operational information and for the seconding of its own staff to these projects. Such information may be made available to interested parties in the Community.

Supply Agency

The Community's Supply Agency (Article 52 of the Treaty) came into operation in June 1960. From that date all contracts for the purchase and sale of fissile materials such as enriched uranium produced in or imported into the Community must be concluded by the Agency, which is an independent department of the Commission operating on commercial lines. The entirety of the enriched uranium needs of the Community's seven light water power reactors has been supplied by the U.S.A. to the EURATOM supply Agency. The Agency also has an option on all ores and fissile materials produced in the Community, and all contracts for purchases and sales must receive its approval.

Security Control and Health Protection

The Commission has set up a Security control system designed to guarantee that fissile materials will not be improperly used. Community nuclear installations must make regular declarations to the Commission on stocks, transfers and transactions of nuclear materials, and an inspection team undertakes periodic visits to them to ensure that declarations are being properly made. This is the first international control system to be binding on governments.

In February 1959, Basic Health Standards drawn up by EURATOM were approved by the Ministers and these are being incorporated into national nuclear legislation. These also are the first international nuclear safety laws to be binding on governments.

THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

RESEARCH BUDGET—1967

(\$ U.S.)

Personnel and Administration	27,605,000
Fast Reactors	25,720,000
Other Reactors	18,471,000
Joint Research Centre	10,660,000
Nuclear Fusion	6,177,000
Other Expenditure	9,492,000
TOTAL	99,125,000

SUMMARY OF EURATOM TREATY

The preamble to the Treaty states that the signatory powers:

"Realising that nuclear energy constitutes the essential resource for ensuring the expansion and invigoration of production and for effecting progress in peaceful achievement,

"Convinced that only a common effort undertaken without delay can lead to achievements commensurate with the creative capacities of their countries,

"Resolved to create the conditions required for the development of a powerful nuclear industry which will provide extensive supplies of energy, lead to the modernization of technical processes and in addition have many other applications contributing to the well-being of their peoples,

"Anxious to establish conditions of safety which will eliminate danger to the life and health of the people,

"Desirous of associating with international organizations concerned with the peaceful development of atomic energy,

"Have decided to establish a European Atomic Energy Community (EURATOM)."

AIMS OF THE COMMUNITY

ARTICLE 1. It shall be the aim of the Community to contribute to the raising of the standard of living in member states and to the development of commercial exchanges with other countries by the creation of conditions necessary for the speedy establishment and growth of nuclear industries.

ARTICLE 2. For the attainment of its aims the Community shall:

- develop research and ensure the dissemination of technical knowledge;
- establish, and ensure the application of, uniform safety standards to protect the health of workers and of the general public;
- facilitate investment and ensure, particularly by encouraging business enterprise, the construction of the basic facilities required for the development of nuclear energy within the Community;
- ensure a regular and equitable supply of ores and nuclear fuels to all users in the Community;

(e) guarantee, by appropriate measures of control, that nuclear materials are not diverted for purposes other than those for which they are intended;

(f) exercise the property rights conferred upon it in respect of special fissionable materials;

(g) ensure extensive markets and access to the best technical means by the creation of a common market for specialized materials and equipment, by the free movement of capital for nuclear investment, and by freedom of employment for specialists within the Community;

(h) establish with other countries and with international organizations any contacts likely to promote progress in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

ARTICLE 3. The achievement of the tasks entrusted to the Community shall be ensured by:

- an Assembly
- a Council
- a Commission
- a Court of Justice

The Council and the Commission shall be assisted by an Economic and Social Committee acting in a consultative capacity.

PROVISIONS FOR NUCLEAR ENERGY

Articles 4-11: deal with development of research.

Article 8 provides for the establishment of a Joint Nuclear Research Centre.

Articles 12-29: the dissemination of information, including (Articles 24-27) provisions concerning security.

Articles 30-39: health protection.

Articles 40-44: investment.

Article 41 enacts that certain investment projects must be communicated to the Commission.

Articles 45-51: joint enterprises.

Article 46 enacts that any project for the establishment of a joint enterprise, whether originating from the Commission, a member state, or any other source, shall be the subject of an enquiry by the Commission.

Articles 52-76: supplies.

Article 52 provides for the establishment of a Supply Agency.

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Articles 77-85: safety control.

Articles 86-91: property rights.

Articles 92-100: the nuclear common market.

Article 93 enacts the abolition after one year of all import and export duties and all quantitative restrictions on imports and exports in respect of certain nuclear materials and equipment listed in Annex IV to the Treaty.

Articles 101-106: external relations.

These articles lay down the conditions for agreements with third countries or international organizations.

PROVISIONS RELATING TO INSTITUTIONS

Articles 107-160: the Institutions of the Community.

Articles 107-114: the Assembly.

Articles 115-123: the Council.

Articles 124-135: the Commission.

Article 134: Scientific and Technical Committee attached to the Commission.

Articles 136-160: the Court of Justice.

Articles 161-164: provisions common to several institutions.

Articles 165-170: the Economic and Social Committee.

FINANCIAL PROVISIONS

Articles 171-183.

Article 171 provides for an operational budget and a research and investment budget. The former covers

administrative expenses and safety control and health protection. Under Article 172 the scale of contributions to the operational budget is fixed as follows:

	%
Belgium . . .	7.9
Germany . . .	28.0
France . . .	28.0
Italy . . .	28.0
Luxembourg . . .	0.2
Netherlands . . .	7.9

The scale of contributions to the research and investment budget is as follows:

	%
Belgium . . .	9.9
Germany . . .	30.0
France . . .	30.0
Italy . . .	23.0
Luxembourg . . .	0.2
Netherlands . . .	6.9

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Articles 184-208: cover certain legal aspects of the Community's status and define certain technical terms.

Article 205 allows for the application of any European state to membership of the Community.

Article 208 states that the Treaty is concluded for an unlimited period.

PROVISIONS FOR THE INITIAL PERIOD

Articles 209-224.

EDUCATION

EUROPEAN SCHOOLS

Six schools have been established for the children of officials of the Communities. Where possible other children may join the schools.

Luxembourg: Founded 1953, ECSC.

Brussels: Founded 1959, EEC and Euratom.

Mol, Belgium: Founded 1961, Euratom.

Varese-Ispra, Italy: Founded 1961, Euratom.

Karlsruhe, Germany: Founded 1962, Euratom.

Petten, Netherlands: Founded 1963, Euratom.

THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

INFORMATION OFFICES

Belgium . .	Official Spokesman of the Commission of the European Communities, 23 avenue de la Joyeuse Entrée, Brussels. Tel.: 35.00.40.	Netherlands .	Voorlichtingsdienst van de Europese Gemeenschappen, Mauritskade 39, The Hague. Tel.: 184815.
France . .	Bureau d'information des Communautés européennes, 61 rue des Belles Feuilles, Paris 16. Tel.: KLéber 53.26.	Switzerland .	Bureau d'Information des Communautés Européennes, 72 rue de Lausanne, Geneva.
German Federal Republic .	Presse und Informationstelle der Europäischen Gemeinschaften, Bonn, Zitelmannstrasse 11. Tel.: 26041.	United Kingdom	European Community Information Service, 23 Chesham Street, London, S.W.1. Tel.: BELgravia 4904-4907.
Italy . .	Ufficio Stampa e Informazione delle Comunità Europea, Via Poli 29, Rome. Tel.: 670.696/688.182.	United States .	European Community Information Service, 808 Farragut Building, Farragut Square, Washington 6, D.C.: 2207, Commerce Building, 155 East 44th Street, New York 10017.
Luxembourg .	Official Spokesman of the High Authority, European Coal and Steel Community, 2 place de Metz, Luxembourg. Tel.: 288.31.		

COUNTRIES WITH DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION WITH THE COMMUNITIES

Algeria	Guatemala	Pakistan
Argentina	Haiti	Peru
Australia	Iceland	Philippines
Austria	India	Portugal
Brazil	Indonesia	Rwanda
Burundi	Iran	Senegal
Cameroon	Ireland	Somalia
Canada	Israel	South Africa
Central African Republic	Ivory Coast	Spain
Ceylon	Jamaica	Sweden
Chad	Japan	Switzerland
Chile	Kenya	Tanzania
Colombia	Korea, Republic of	Thailand
Congo (Brazzaville)	Lebanon	Togo
Congo (Democratic Republic)	Madagascar	Trinidad and Tobago
Costa Rica	Mali	Tunisia
Dahomey	Malta	Turkey
Denmark	Mauritania	Uganda
Dominican Republic	Mexico	United Kingdom
Ecuador	Morocco	United States
El Salvador	New Zealand	Upper Volta
Finland	Niger	Uruguay
Gabon	Nigeria	Venezuela
Greece	Norway	

PRIVATE ORGANIZATIONS WITHIN THE COMMUNITY

INDUSTRY AND MINING

PRODUCERS

GENERAL

Union des Industries de la Communauté Européenne (UNICE): 4 rue Ravenstein, Brussels 1; Pres. F. BERG; Sec.-Gen. Mlle H. M. CLAESSENS: National Delegates EICHNER, SCHLOTFELDT (German Federal Republic), SAUWENS (Belgium), MANEVAL (France), MONDELLO (Italy), HAYOT (Luxembourg), VAN ROOIJ (Netherlands), MARKOULAKIS (Greece).

BUILDING

Comité Permanent pour l'Etude des Problèmes Posés par le Marché Commun Européen dans l'Industrie de la Construction: 3 rue de Berri, Paris 8e., France; f. 1957; Pres. HENRI COURBOT; Sec. JACQUES HOUDRY.

CERAMICS AND GLASS

Bureau de Liaison des Industries Céramiques du Marché Commun (Cérame-Unie): 60 rue Ravenstein, Brussels 1; f. 1962; Sec.-Gen. A. P. THILL.

Comité Permanent des Industries du Verre de la C.E.E.: 3 rue La Boétie, Paris 8e, France; Sec.-Gen. JAMES BARRELET.

Fédération Européenne des Fabricants de Tuiles et de Briques: 23 rue de Cronstadt, 75-Paris 15e; f. 1952.

Fédération Européenne des Industries de Porcelaine et de Faïence de Table et d'Ornementation (F.E.P.E.): 60 rue Ravenstein, Brussels 1; f. 1958; 17 mems.; Pres. Prof. C. H. LESTER; Sec.-Gen. A. P. THILL.

Groupe de Travail C.E.E. de la Fédération Européenne de la Porcelaine et de Faïence de Table et d'Ornementation: 60 rue Ravenstein, Brussels; f. 1958; Pres. M. FERON; Sec. A. P. THILL.

Groupe des Fabricants d'Appareils Sanitaires en Céramique de la C.E.E. (GEFACS): 44 rue Copernic, Paris 16e; Pres. E. VERCOUTER; Sec.-Gen. J. VUILLAUME.

Groupe des Producteurs de Carreaux Céramiques du Marché Commun: 60 rue Ravenstein, Brussels; f. 1959; 6 mems.; Pres. X. LEGRAND; Sec. A. P. THILL.

CHEMICALS

Bureau de Liaison des Associations de Fabricants de Peintures et d'Encres d'Imprimerie des Pays du Marché Commun: 49 square Marie-Louise, Brussels 4, Belgium.

Comité de Coordination des Industries de la Transformation des Matières Plastiques de la Communauté européenne: 49 ave. d'Auderghem, Brussels 4, Belgium; f. 1960; Pres. J. PENNEL; Sec.-Gen. L. BUSLAIN.

Groupe des Producteurs des Associations Nationales de Fabricants des Pesticides—GEFAP: 49 square Marie-Louise, Brussels 4; f. 1960; Pres. J. BORDUGE; Sec.-Gen. Y. DEMARET.

Secrétariat International des Groupements Professionnels des Industries Chimiques des Pays de la C.E.E.: 49 square Marie-Louise, Brussels 5; f. 1958.

CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR

Commission Interprofessionnelle des Industries de l'Habillement de la C.E.E.: 20 ave. des Arts, Brussels, Belgium; f. 1959; mems.: professional organizations in the six EEC countries; Pres. A. DE STEXHE; Sec. J. DECAT.

Marché Commun—Comité de Liaison et d'Etudes de l'Industrie de la Chaussure: 24 rue Montoyer, Brussels 4; f. 1958; 5 mems.; Pres. A. STEYNS; Sec.-Gen. GILBERT MAEYAERT.

DOMESTIC GOODS

Commission Exécutive pour la C.E.E. de la Fédération Européenne de l'Industrie de la Brosserie et Pinceauterie: 3 ave. Hoche, Paris 8e; f. 1958; Pres. GHICA; Sec. J. M. MACQUART.

Union Européenne de la Literie: Königsallee 68, Düsseldorf, Federal Germany; Pres. G. BILLERBECK; Sec. R. GÖRNANDT.

ENGINEERING

Comité de Liaison de la Construction d'Equipements et de Pièces d'Automobiles (CLEPA): Westendenstrasse 61, 6 Frankfurt-am-Main, Federal Germany; Pres. J. M. DE VOOGE; Sec. Dr. K. W. BUSCH.

Comité Européen des Constructeurs de Matériel de Blanchisserie Industrielle et de Nettoyage à Sec (ELMO): Postfach 750, 4 Düsseldorf-Oberkassel; Sec. Dr. FISHER.

Comité Européen des Constructeurs de Matériel Frigorifique (CECOMAF): 10 ave. Hoche, Paris 8e; Pres. M. DELL'ORTO; Sec. M. DE ROUVRAY.

Fédération Internationale des Producteurs Autoconsommateurs Industriels d'Electricité (FIPAGE): 49 square Marie-Louise, Brussels; f. 1954; 10 mems.; Pres. R. MORIZOT; Sec.-Gen. A. THONON.

LEATHER

Conseil Européen du Cuir Brut (Comité des Six): 2 rue Edouard VII, Paris 8e; f. 1958; Pres. A. DEBESSAC; Sec.-Gen. HUBERT.

Groupe d'Etude des Tanneurs et Mégissiers de la C.E.E.: 122 rue de Provence, Paris; f. 1957; Pres. M. DAYNE; Sec. A. GAMPERT.

METALLURGY

Club des Sidérurgistes: 47 rue Montoyer, Brussels; Sec. FUNCK.

Comité de Liaison des Industries de Métaux non Ferreux de la Communauté Européenne: 30 ave. de Messine, Paris 8e (in course of reorganization).

Comité Européen des Associations de Fonderie: 2 rue de Bassano, Paris 16e; f. 1953; mems.: 14 West European countries; Pres. PH. DELACHAUX; Sec. A. DUJARDIN.

Conférence Permanente de l'Industrie Européenne Productrice d'Articles Emailés: Hochstrasse 115, Hagen/Westfalen, Germany; f. 1960; Sec. Dr. HERBERT NOTH.

THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

Organisme de Liaison des Industries Métalliques Européennes (ORGALIME): 13 rue des Drapiers, Brussels 5; f. 1960; mems.: 28 trade assns.; Pres. PETER VON SIEMENS; Sec.-Gen. NICOLAAS GROENHART.

Comité de Liaison de L'ORGALIME pour les Communautés Européennes: 13 rue des Drapiers, Brussels 5; Sec.-Gen. N. GROENHART.

ORGALIME Liaison Committee for the European Free Trade Association: 13 rue des Drapiers, Brussels 5; Sec.-Gen. N. GROENHART.

Secrétariat Européen des Fabricants d'Emballages Métalliques Légers: 21 rue des Drapiers, Brussels; f. 1959; Pres. MARCEL FESTRÉ; Sec. HENRI THIEBAUD.

MINING

Comité d'Etude des Producteurs de Charbon d'Europe Occidentale: 31 ave. des Arts, Brussels 4; Pres. Dr. BURCKHARDT; Sec.-Gen. WORONOFF.

PAPER

Commission "Marché Commun" de la Fédération Européenne des Fabricants de Cartons Ondulés: 36 rue de Châteaudon, Paris 9e; f. 1959; Pres. L. HUUGHE; Sec. R. DU BOUCHERON.

PHARMACEUTICALS

Association Internationale de la Savonnerie et de la Détergence (A.I.S.): 49 square Marie-Louise, Brussels 4; Pres. A. SCHNYDER; Sec.-Gen. J. DONCKERWOLCKE.

Commission Permanente de la C.E.E. de L'Association Internationale de la Savonnerie et de la Détergence: 49 square Marie-Louise, Brussels 4; Pres. R. COUVREUR; Sec. J. DONCKERWOLCKE.

Groupement International des Industries Pharmaceutiques (G.I.I.P.): 32 rue Joseph II, Brussels; f. 1959; Pres. VEKEMANS; Sec. A. GUILMOT.

Groupement Pharmaceutique de la Communauté Européenne: 11 rue Archimède, Brussels 4; Sec.-Gen. J. A. VERREYDT.

PRECISION ENGINEERING

Comité Européen des Constructeurs d'Instruments de Pesage: 36 ave. Hoche, Paris 8e; Pres. BERDING; Sec. MICHEL.

Comité Européen des Constructeurs de Matériel Aéraulique: 10 ave. Hoche, Paris 8e; f. 1959; 10 mems.; Pres. KIEKENS.

Comité Européen de l'Optique et de la Mécanique de Précision: Pipinstrasse 16, Cologne; Pres. Dr. MÖLLER; Sec. Dr. VON DER TRECK.

RUBBER

Bureau de Liaison des Industries du Caoutchouc de la C.E.E.: 19 ave. des Arts, Brussels; f. 1959; Pres. A. HOOITES MEURSING; Sec. A. J. ZAYAT.

TEXTILES

Association des Enducteurs, Calandriers et Fabricants de revêtements de sols plastiques de la Communauté Européenne (A.E.C.): 49 ave. d'Auderghem, Brussels 4; Pres. J. C. BUNOUST-ROQUÈRE; Sec. LÉON BUSLAIN.

Association Européenne Rubans, Tresses, Tissus Élastiques (AERTEL): Paris; Pres. H. VON BAUR; Sec. P. J. ROUCHY.

Comité des Industries du Coton et des Fibres Connexes de la C.E.E. (EUROCOTON): 24 rue Montoyer, Brussels 4; Pres. WERNER LINNEMANN (from April 1968); Sec.-Gen. G. MASSENAUX.

Comité des Industries de l'Achèvement Textile des Pays de la C.E.E.: Building Lieven Bauwens, Martelaarslaan 65, Ghent; Pres. Baron G. DE GERLACHE DE GOMERY; Sec. A. LANOYE.

Comité des Industries de L'Impression sur Tissus de la C.E.E. (C.I.I.T.): Baumschulallee 21, 53 Bonn; Pres. P. DELMOTTE; Sec. Dr. D. STUNKEL.

Comité des Industries du Jute du Marché Commun: 33 rue de Miromesnil, Paris 8e; Pres. JACQUES VERBEECK; Sec. ROBERT FROMONT.

Comité des Industries Lainières de la C.E.E.: 24 rue Montoyer, Brussels 4; f. 1961; Sec. G. MAEYAERT.

Comité des Industries de la Maille de la C.E.E. (MAILLE-UEUROPE): 24 rue Montoyer, Brussels 4; Pres. Dr. CARLO VIANSSON; Sec. ANDRÉ JOYE.

Comité Européen de l'Industrie de la Robinetterie: 21 rue des Drapiers, Brussels 5; f. 1959; 12 mems.; Pres. Ir. W. WILSON; Sec. PAUL DE KEYSER.

Commission "Marché Commun" de la Confédération Internationale du Lin et du Chanvre: 37 rue de Courcelles, Paris 8e; Pres. A. DEQUAE; Sec. A. RITTER.

Commission "Marché Commun" de la Fédération Internationale de la Filtrerie: 37 rue de Courcelles, Paris 8e; Pres. HUBERT CRESPEL; Secs. ANDRÉ RITTER, MICHEL LOTIGIE.

Confédération Internationale des Fabricants de Tapis et de Tissus pour Ameublement (CITTA): Domagkweg 8, Wuppertal-Elberfeld; f. 1960; mems.: national associations of Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, German Federal Republic, Great Britain, Italy, Netherlands, Switzerland; Pres. F. C. VAN DEN BERGH; Dir. Dr. R. MEUSERS.

Groupe de la C.E.E. du Comité International de la Rayonne et des Fibres Synthétiques: 29-31 rue de Courcelles, Paris 8e; Pres. R. JANSSEN; Sec. S. MORNARD.

Groupe de Travail "Marché Commun" de l'Association Internationale des Utilisateurs de Filles de Fibres Artificielles et Synthétiques: 5 place du Palais-Bourbon Paris 7e; Sec. Gen. F. VIGIER.

TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT

Comité de Liaison de la Construction de Carrosseries et de Remorques: Westendstrasse 61, Frankfurt-am-Main; Pres. E. PIACENZA; Sec. A. DIEMANN.

Comité de Liaison des Fabricants de Pièces et Equipements de Deux Roues (COLIPED): 21 rue des Drapiers, Brussels; Pres. A. C. BEYLTJENS; Sec. E. TRIBOUT.

Comité de Liaison de l'Industrie Automobile pour les Pays de la Communauté Européenne: Westendstrasse 61, D6 Frankfurt-am-Main; Pres. BISCHETTI; Sec. VOLWIG.

THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

WOOD AND TIMBER

Comité Central de la Propriété Forestière de la C.E.E.: 110 route de Condroz, Ougrée, Belgium; f. 1961; mems.: the six EEC countries; Pres. Comte CHARLES DE LIMBURG STIRUM; Sec. PIERRE GATHY.

Comité des Pépiniéristes Forestiers de la C.E.E.: c/o Zentralverband der Forstpflanzenbetriebe e.V., Halstenbek/Holstein, Germany; f. 1962; Pres. R. RAHTE; Sec.-Gen. R. A. STREITBERGER.

Commission Exécutive des Industries du Bois pour la C.E.E.: 36 ave. Hoche, Paris; Pres. A. PROVOST; Sec. J. M. MACQUART.

Fédération Européenne des Associations du Bois de Mine: 27 rue N. Bosret, Namur; Pres. L. DESSARD; Sec. H. SCHMITZ.

Fédération Européenne des Syndicats de Fabricants de Menuiseries Industrielles de Bâtiment: 36 ave. Hoche, Paris 8e; Pres. Dr. N. BURGERS; Sec.-Gen. A. CHEVALIER.

Groupement des Scieries des Pays de la C.E.E.: Galerie du Centre, Bloc 2, 5e étage, Brussels; f. 1958; 6 mems.; Pres. P. KOOS; Sec. ALBERT DEJAIFFE.

DISTRIBUTORS

BUILDING

Union des Fédérations Nationales des Négociants en Matériaux de Construction des Pays de la C.E.E. (UFEMAT): 23 rue de la Limite, Brussels 3; f. 1959; 9 mems.; Pres. H. HARTWIG; Sec.-Treas. H. BAL.

CHEMICALS

Confédération Internationale du Commerce de la Droguerie: Klosterstr. 92, Cologne-Lindenthal; Pres. R. GENTZCH.

Groupeement International de la Répartition Pharmaceutique des Pays de la C.E.E.: 6 rue de la Trémoille, Paris 8e; Pres. R. GANDINI; Sec.-Gen. J. PERIER.

Union du Commerce des Engrais des Pays de la C.E.E.: piazza G. G. Bolli 2, Rome; Pres. ARMANDO GAVAGNI; Sec. ERNESTO BASSANELLI.

FUEL AND POWER

Comité de la Communauté Européenne de l'Union Internationale des Producteurs et Distributeurs d'Energie Electrique (UNIPED): 124 blvd. Haussmann, Paris 8e; Pres. L. DE HEEM.

Comité Européen de Liaison des Négociants et Utilisateurs de Combustibles (C.E.L.N.U.C.O.): 62 blvd. Flandrin, Paris 16e; Pres. JEAN PICARD; Sec. P. DELMON.

METALS AND MACHINERY

Centre de Liaison International des Marchands de Machines Agricoles et Réparateurs: Commission pour le Marché Economique Européenne: Stadhouderslaan 126, The Hague; Pres. Dr. SAVERIO DE BEVILACQUA; Sec. Me. C. P. M. VAN BEEK.

Commission de la C.E.E. du Comité Européen des Groupements de Constructeurs du Machinisme Agricole: 19 rue Jacques-Bingen, Paris 17e; f. 1962; Pres. P. DE SAINT-HUBERT; Sec.-Gen. A. DUVIGNAC.

Commission Exécutive du Négoc de Vieux Métaux Non-Ferreux de la C.E.E.: 13 place du Samedi, Brussels; Sec. LOUIS RENIER.

Fédération internationale des associations de négociants en acier, tubes métaux: 65 ave. Victor Hugo, Paris; Pres. K. GROTE; Sec.-Gen. N. NOEL.

Fédération internationale des associations de Quincailliers et marchands de fer: 164 rue du Faubourg St. Honoré, Paris 8e.

PAPER

Union des Distributeurs de Papiers et Cartons de la C.E.E. (EUGROPA): 2 rue de l'Aurore, Brussels 5; f. 1957; Chair. F. LUCCHETTI; Sec. E. JONCKHEERE.

Union Européenne des Groupements de Grossistes spécialisés en papeterie (UEGGSF): Strasbourg; Pres. H. PIER, R. SIROT.

TEXTILES

Comité "Marché Commun" de L'Association Européenne des Organisations Nationales des Commerçants-Détailants en Textiles: 18 rue des Bons Enfants, Paris; Pres. R. BOISDE; Sec. J. CHOUARD.

Comité de Travail C.E.E. de l'Association Internationale des Groupements d'Achats de Textiles: Neumarkt 14, Cologne; f. 1951; 49 mems.; Pres. W. TERBERGER; Sec. Dr. WEINWURM WENKHOFF.

TIMBER

Association des Groupements du Négoc Interieur du Bois et des Produits Dérivés dans les Pays de la C.E.E.: Fédération Nationale des Négociants en Bois, Galerie du Centre, Bloc 2, 5e étage, Brussels 1.

Confédération du Liège de la C.E.E. (Industrie et Commerce): 52 blvd. Malesherbes, Paris 8e; f. 1962; Pres. P. ADNOT; Sec.-Gen. E. BOSCH.

Union pour le Commerce des Bois Tropicaux dans la C.E.E.: Galerie du Centre, Bloc 2, 5e étage, Brussels; Pres. R. WAGENMANN; Sec. M. MAELFEYT.

Union pour le Commerce d'Importation des Sciages de Conifères dans la C.E.E.: Keizersgracht 321, Amsterdam; f. 1960; Pres. J. J. EECEN; Sec. Dr. J. W. BAKKER.

THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

AGRICULTURAL AND FOODSTUFFS

PRODUCERS

GENERAL

Comité de Liaison des Vétérinaires de la C.E.E.: 28 rue des Petits-Hôtels, Paris; f. 1961; Pres. Dr. H. SCHULZ; Sec.-Gen. Dr. MERKT.

Comité des Constructeurs Européens de Matériel Alimentaire, Commission de la C.E.E.: FABRIMETAL, 21 rue des Drapiers, Brussels 5; f. 1960; Pres. H. OOMS; Sec.-Gen. R. VANDEN EYDEN.

Comité des Organisations des Entrepreneurs de Travaux Agricoles de la C.E.E.: 12 rue de Spa, Brussels 4; f. 1962; Pres. R. DE MUNCK; Sec.-Gen. E. TESSIER.

Comité des Organisations Professionnelles Agricoles de la C.E.E. (COPA): 8 rue de Spa, Brussels 4; Pres. REHWINKEL; Sec.-Gen. A. HERLITSKA.

Comité Général de la Coopération Agricole des Pays de la C.E.E. (COGECA): 8 rue de Spa, Brussels 4; Pres. A. BETEI; Sec. A. HERLITSKA.

ANIMAL FOODSTUFFS

Fédération Européenné des Fabricants d'Adjuvants pour la Nutrition Animale: Koblenzerstrasse 170, 5300 Bonn; f. 1963; Pres. Dr. W. SCHUCHARDT; Sec.-Gen. Dr. BEHM.

Fédération Européenné des Fabricants d'Aliments Composés pour Animaux: 65 rue Montagne aux Herbes Potagères, Brussels 1; f. 1959; 9 mems.; Pres. MAURICE WEBER; Sec.-Gen. A. NAMUR.

BAKERY

Association Internationale de la Boulangerie Industrielle: 112 blvd. Montebello, Lille; Pres. HENRI JOORIS; Sec.-Gen. WERNER SARO.

Comité des Fabricants de Levure de Panification de la C.E.E.: 7 rue Léonce Reynaud, Paris 16; Pres. K. B. BENECKE; Sec.-Gen. R. VAN DE WIELE.

BEVERAGES

Comité de la C.E.E. des Industries et du Commerce des Vins, Vins Aromatisés, Vins Mousseux, Vins de Liqueur: 49 rue de Trèves, Brussels; Pres. P. DESOM; Sec. Mme COOREMAN.

Comité de l'Industrie des Cidres et Vins de Fruits de la C.E.E.: Terweepark 2, B.P. 177, Leiden; Pres. P. J. TERBAAL.

Comité des Professionnels Viticoles de la C.E.E.: 3 rue de Rigny, Paris 8e; f. 1959; Pres. F. CHEVALIER; Sec.-Gen. Mlle J. MULLER.

Communauté de Travail des Brasseurs du Marché Commun: 207 blvd. du Souverain, Brussels 16; Pres. M. C. LECLÈRE; Sec.-Gen. A. A. M. KEMPERINK.

Union Européenne des Associations de Boissons Gazeuses des Pays Membres de la C.E.E.: 43 rue de Provence, Paris 9e; Pres. ALLARY.

Union Européenne des Alcools, Eaux de Vie et Spiritueux: 29 passage International, Brussels 1; f. 1959; Pres. B. DELACROIX; Sec.-Gen. R. CARBONELLE.

Union Européenne des Sources d'Eaux Minérales Naturelles du Marché Commun: Kennedyallee 28, Bad Godesberg; f. 1959; Pres. RENÉ LOUBET; Sec.-Gen. Dr. SCHROEDER.

CEREALS

Association des Amidonneries de Maïs de la C.E.E.: 29 passage International, Brussels 1; Pres. W. KNIEP; Sec. R. BAUER.

Association des Petites et Moyennes Meuneries de la C.E.E.: Baumschulallee 6, 5300 Bonn; f. 1959; Pres. PROSPER CONVERT; Sec.-Gen. Dr. M. BERTEN.

Comité de Liaison des Amidonneries de Riz de la C.E.E.: 3 allée Verte, Brussels 1; Pres. HORST KLEIN.

Groupeement des Associations des Maisiers des Pays de la C.E.E. (Euromaisiers): 149 Bourse de Commerce, Paris 1er; f. 1959; Pres. LOUIS D'ORSO; Sec.-Gen. M. PECHENART.

Groupeement des Associations Meunières des Pays de la C.E.E.: 66 rue la Boétie, Paris 8e; 165 rue du Midi, Brussels; f. 1959; Pres. GÉRALD BERTOT; Del. Gen. MAURICE LOUBAUD.

Secrétariat de l'Association des Amidonniers de Blé de la C.E.E.: Postfach 3065, 53 Bonn 3; Pres. HUGO CARL DEITERS; Sec.-Gen. WOLFGANG HEES.

Union des Associations des Riziers de la C.E.E.: 25 rue du General Foy, Paris 8e; f. 1961; Pres. G. LUTHKE; Sec.-Gen. G. LEBUGLE.

Union des Associations des Semouliers de la C.E.E.: via del Viminale 43, Rome; Pres. A. COCOZZA; Sec.-Gen. G. PORTESI.

Union des Riziculteurs de la C.E.E.: Palazzo dell'agricoltura, Piazza Zumaglini, Vercelli, Italy; f. 1963; Pres. M. DU LAC; Sec. R. METZ.

DAIRYING

Association des Fabricants de Lait de Conserve des Pays de la C.E.E. (ASFALCO): 140 blvd. Haussmann, Paris 8e; f. 1959; Pres. M. K. SCHWEMER; Sec. Mme S. SMEE.

Association de l'Industrie de la Fonte de Fromage de la C.E.E. (Assifonte): Kaiser-Friedrich-Strasse 13, 5300 Bonn; f. 1964; Pres. E. PIAGET; Sec.-Gen. H. MAHS.

Association de l'Industrie Laitière de la C.E.E.: 140 blvd. Haussmann, Paris 8e; f. 1959; Pres. ERCOLE LOCATELLI; Secs. J. G. BECUE, H. JARROUSSE; Admin. Sec. J. F. OPPENHEIM.

FERTILIZERS

Comité Spécialisé des Coopératives Agricoles des Pays de la C.E.E. pour les Engrais et Pesticides: 20 avc. MacMahon, Paris 17e; f. 1963; Pres. M. GERBAUD; Sec.-Gen. M. CHABEUR.

Union des Fabricants Européens de Farines Animales: 3 rue de Logelbach, Paris 17e; f. 1959; Pres. A. VERDIER-DUFOUR; Sec. J. K. KROES.

THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

FOOD INDUSTRIES

- Association des Fabricants de Café Soluble des Pays de la C.E.E. (AFCASOLE):** Bourse de Commerce, rue de Viarmes, Paris 1er; Pres. M. R. LOSSEL; Sec.-Gen. M. R. MARCADET.
- Association des Industries Alimentaires des Glaces et Crèmes Glacées de la C.E.E.:** 55 rue de la Loi, Brussels 4; Pres. M. ZANETTI; Sec.-Gen. F. BOUREL.
- Association des Industries des Aliments Dietetiques de la C.E.E.:** 23 rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Paris 2e; f. 1959; Pres. G. HORAIST; Sec.-Gen. E. DE LINIERES.
- Association des Industries Margarinières des Pays de la C.E.E.:** 55 rue de la loi, Brussels, Pres. H. SEIBEL; Sec.-Gen. R. FRANCKEN.
- Association des Industries du Poisson de la C.E.E. (A.I.P.-C.E.E.):** 1 ave. du Congo, Brussels 5; Pres. PAUL LACOUR; Sec.-Gen. L. ABATTUCCI.
- Association des Organisations Nationales d'Entreprises de Pêche de la C.E.E.:** 32 rue Philippe-le-Bon, Brussels 4; f. 1962; 5 member organizations; Pres. R. BAUWENS.
- Centre de Liaison des Industries Transformatrices de Viande de la C.E.E.:** 7 rue Alfred de Vigny, Paris; Pres. J. VAN DER PORTEN; Sec.-Gen. P. BRUAND.
- Comité de Travail des Malteries de la C.E.E.:** 85 blvd. Emile Jacqmain, Brussels; Pres. P. J. L. HENDRICKX; Dir. LÉON MATILLARD.
- Comité des Industries des Mayonnaises et Sauces Condimentaires de la C.E.E.:** 1 ave. du Congo, Brussels 5; Pres. B. VAN VLOTEN; Sec.-Gen. L. ABATTUCCI.
- Comité des Industries de la Moutarde de la C.E.E.:** 1 ave. du Congo, Brussels 5; Pres. H. DEVOS; Sec.-Gen. L. ABATTUCCI.
- Comité Permanent International du Vinaigre de la C.E.E.:** Reuterstrasse 151, 5300 Bonn, Germany; f. 1957; Pres. F. W. KÖDDERMANN; Sec.-Gen. K. VON ESSEN.
- Commission Intersyndicale des Deshydrateurs Européens:** 5 quai Voltaire, Paris 6e; f. 1959; Pres. M. VOGELER; Sec.-Gen. L. LABORIE.
- Fédération de l'Industrie de l'Huilerie de la C.E.E.:** 33 rue de la Loi, Brussels 4; f. 1957; Sec. R. DEOM.
- Fédération des Associations de l'Industrie des Bouillons et Potages de la C.E.E.:** Bourse de Commerce, rue de Viarmes, Paris 1er; f. 1958; Pres. M. CALMETTES; Sec.-Gen. R. MARCADET.
- Organisation Européenne des Industries des Confitures et des Conserves de Fruits:** 55 rue de la Loi, Brussels; Pres. F. J. C. B. JANSEN; Sec.-Gen. P. H. LEURQUIN.
- Organisation Européenne des Industries de la Conserve de Légumes:** 182 ave. de Tervueren, Brussels 15; Pres. H. KRAUSE; Sec.-Gen. P. HOLOGNE.
- Organisation Européenne des Industries de la Conserve de Tomates:** 182 ave. de Tervueren, Brussels 15; Pres. P. MAINGUY; Sec.-Gen. P. HOLOGNE.
- Union des Associations de Fabricants de Pâtes Alimentaires de la C.E.E.:** Via Pietro Verri 8, Milan 20121; Pres. KARL CHR. BIRKEL; Sec.-Gen. Dr. MARIO BATTAGLIA.

Union des Associations des Fabricants de Farine de Poisson de la C.E.E.: 2 Hamburg 50 (Altona), Museumstrasse 18, 111; f. 1962; Pres. H. WILHELMS; Sec.-Gen. Dr. K. SEUMENICHT.

Union Européenne des Industries de Transformation de la Pomme de Terre pour l'Alimentation Humaine: 5201 Oberpleis/Frohnhard, Germany; f. 1963; Pres. M. D'ARNAUD-GERKENS; Sec.-Gen. F. HACKE.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES

Association de l'Industrie des Fruits et Légumes au Vinaigre, en Saumure, à l'Huile et des Produits similaires de la C.E.E.: Terweepark 2, Leiden, Netherlands; f. 1959; Pres. C. D. VAN DER VIJVER; Sec.-Gen. P. J. TEEBAAL.

Comité de Liaison des Organisations des Industries Transformatrices des Fruits et Légumes de la C.E.E.: 55 rue de la Loi, Brussels 4; f. 1963; Pres. H. KRAUSE; Sec.-Gen. J. DEDRIJ.

Commission de l'Industrie des Jus de Fruits et de Légumes de la C.E.E.: 10 rue de Liège, Paris 9e; Pres. M. TEEBAAL; Sec. G. D'EAUBONNE.

Organisation de l'Industrie des Fruits et Légumes Surgelés de la C.E.E.: Terweepark 2, Postbox 177, Leiden; f. 1962; Pres. RUDOLF AUF DEM HÖVEL; Sec.-Gen. P. J. TEEBAAL.

HORTICULTURE

Comité des Planteurs de Houblon du Marché Commun: 8 rue de Spa, Brussels 4; f. 1961; 3 mems.; Pres. M. KAUFFMANN; Sec.-Gen. COPA.

Sous-Commission "Marché Commun Européen" de l'Association internationale des Producteurs de l'Horticulture: 7 rue Gaucheret, Brussels; Pres. M. TURBAT; Sec. M. HAERKENS.

LIVESTOCK

Union Européenne des Fondateurs et Fabricants de Corps Gras Animaux: 3 rue de Logelbach, Paris 17e; Pres. P. L. RODES; Sec.-Gen. CH. THOMAS.

SUGAR

Association des Industries de Produits Sucres de la C.E.E.: 55 rue de la Loi, Brussels; Pres. JEAN MICHEL; Sec. PAUL H. LEURQUIN.

Comité de Liaison des Fabricants de Dextrose de la C.E.E.: 29 passage International, Brussels 1; f. 1964; Pres. W. KNIEP; Sec.-Gen. R. BAUER.

Comité de Liaison des Fabricants de Glucose de la C.E.E.: 29 passage International, Brussels; Pres. R. RENAUD; Sec. R. BAUER.

Comité Européen des Fabricants de Sucre: 30 rue de Lübeck, Paris 16e; f. 1954; Pres. G. J. DE GILDE; Sec.-Gen. H. DE VEYRAC.

Commission des Pays du Marché Commun de la Confédération Internationale des Betteraviers Européens: 29 rue de Général Foy, Paris 8; Pres. Dr. A. Frhr. von POSCHINGER; Vice-Pres. and Sec.-Gen. HENRI CAYRE.

THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

DISTRIBUTORS

GENERAL

Commission des Industries Agricoles et Alimentaires de l'U.N.I.C.E.: 4 rue Ravenstein, Brussels 1; f. 1959; Pres. W. NEUTELINGS; Rapporteur M. LOUBAUD.

BEVERAGES

Communauté Européenne des Associations du Commerce de Gros de Bière des Pays Membres de la C.E.E.: 88A chaussée de Charleroi, Brussels 6; Pres. J. CH. LE-GENDRE.

CEREALS

Comité des Semences du Marché Commun (COSEMCO): 24B rue des Fripiers, Brussels 1; Pres. J. P. DUDOK VAN HEEL; Sec. L. DEVER.

Comité du Commerce des Céréales et les Aliments du Bétail de la C.E.E.: 32 ave. de Broqueville, Brussels 15; Pres. F. BELPAIRE; Sec.-Gen. J. CH. VAN ESSCHE.

Comité Spécialisé des Coopératives Agricoles des Pays de la C.E.E. pour les Semences: 29 ave. Mac-Mahon, Paris 17e; Pres. J. LEQUERTIER; Sec.-Gen. I. ZUCCHINI.

Groupeement des Coopératives de Céréales de la C.E.E.: 20 bis rue La-Fayette, Paris 9e; f. 1959; Pres. A. VANMOERBEKE; Sec. P. Y. EHKIRCH.

Groupeement des Coopératives Agricoles de Céréales de la C.E.E.: via Curtatone, Rome; Pres. Dr. ERALDO FIORENTINI; Sec. Dr. EKIRCH.

Union Européenne des Commerces des Grains, Graines Oléagineuses, Aliments du Bétail et Dérivés: 248 Bourse de Commerce, rue de Viarmes, Paris 1er; Pres. W. A. WILSON.

DAIRY

Union Européenne du Commerce des Produits Laitiers et Dérivés: 4 rue de la Lingerie, Paris 1e; Pres. M. WIRRI-GER; Sec.-Gen. M. COQUET.

Union Européenne du Commerce de Gros des Oeufs, Produits d'Oeufs et Volailles: Utrechtseweg 31, Zeist; f. 1959; mems.: 17 national organizations; Pres. G. VERBRUGGHE; Sec. H. H. KNOOP.

Union Européenne du Commerce Laitier (UNECOLAIT): 5300 Bonn, Baumschulallee 6; f. 1959; Sec.-Gen. Dipl.-Volkswirt O. BURSKA.

Union Internationale des Fédérations de Détaillants en Produits Laitiers: Baumschulallee 6, Bonn; Pres. FELIX BARTHELEMY; Sec.-Gen. O. BURSKA.

FOOD INDUSTRIES

Association des Fédérations Nationales de la Boulangerie et de la Boulangerie-Pâtisserie de la C.E.E.: 83 blvd. Mettewie, Brussels; Pres. P. GRINGOIRE, K. F. LANG, Sec.-Gen. VAN SCHAP.

Association des Organisations Professionnelles du Commerce des Sucres pour les Pays de la C.E.E. (ASSUC): 182 ave. de Tervueren, Brussels 15; Pres. KOPMELS; Sec.-Gen. B. LEMAIRE.

Association européenne du commerce en gros des viandes: 59 rue St. Lazare, Paris 9e; f. 1958; Pres. E. LEMAIRE-AUDOIRI; Sec.-Gen. WILLY DUPONT.

Association du Commerce et de l'Industrie du Café dans la C.E.E. (ACICAFE): Markgrvestraat 12, Anvers; Pres. R. DE HAES.

Comité des Organisations de la Boucherie-Charcuterie de la C.E.E.: 95 rue Joseph II, Brussels; Pres. P. MINON; Sec.-Gen. E. BROOS.

Comité Européen des Groupements Professionnels des Importateurs et Distributeurs-Grossistes en Alimentation (ECIWA): 17 ave. Paul-Henri Spaak, Brussels 7; f. 1963; Pres. M. LABRUYERE.

Comité Européen du Commerce des Produits Amylaceux et Dérivés: Piazza Belgioioso 1, Milan, Italy; f. 1963; Pres. G. CIPOLLETTI; Sec.-Gen. C. SCAMARDELLA.

Comité Européen du Thé: 86 ave. Paul Deschanel, Brussels; f. 1960; 5 mems.; Pres. EDOUARD CLAES.

Comité Marché Commun de l'Union Internationale des Groupement de Détaillants en Alimentation: Hessenhaus, 6200 Wiesbaden, Kronprinzenstrasse 28, Germany; f. 1960; Sec. Dr. A. MOJE.

Fédération des Organisations Nationales des Grossistes, Importateurs et Exportateurs en Poisson de la C.E.E.: 1 avenue du Congo, Brussels 5; f. 1963; Pres. HAHN; Sec.-Gen. I. ABATTUCCI.

Fédération pour le Marché Commun des Importateurs de Protéine Animale: Posthoornstraat 21, Rotterdam; f. 1961; Pres. Dr. K. WILLE; Sec.-Gen. Drs. H. VRIENS.

Groupeement Européen des Maisons d'Alimentation et d'Approvisionnement à Succursales: 3 avenue L. Gribaumont, Brussels 15; f. 1965; Pres. F. BELLET; Sec. Dr. FR. KEMPCHEN.

Union des Groupement d'Achats de l'Alimentation de la C.E.E.: 3 avenue Gribaumont, Brussels 15; f. 1963; Pres. H. CLEMENS; Sec.-Gen. Dr. B. SCHROIF.

Union Internationale des Organisations de Détaillants de la Branche Alimentaire (UIDA): Falkenplatz 1, 3001 Berne; Pres. JEAN VALADE.

FLOWERS, FRUIT AND VEGETABLES

Association des Délégués des Organisations Professionnelles des Producteurs et Ramasseurs de Plantes Médicinales et Aromatiques de la C.E.E.: La Clé des Champs, rue de la chapelle St-Jacques, Milly-la-Forêt (S. et O.), France; f. 1959; Pres. A. DARDONNE.

Association des Obtenteurs de Pommes de Terre du Marché Commun (Assopomac): 5300 Bonn, Kaufmannstrasse 71, Germany; f. 1964; Pres. D. VON KAMMER; Sec.-Gen. H. JÜHE.

Comité du commerce de la pomme de terre des pays de la C.E.E.: 204 Bourse de Commerce, rue de Viarmes, Paris 1er; Pres. CH. DELASSUS; Sec.-Gen. M. ADENIA.

Comité Spécialisé des Coopératives Agricoles des Pays de la C.E.E. pour les Pommes de Terre: c/o Baywa Turkenstrasse 16, Munich 2; Pres. RICHARD MAAS.

Fédération Européenne des Importateurs de Fruits Secs, Conserves, Epices et Miels (FRUCOM): Mathenesserlaan 250, Rotterdam; Pres. G. SCHULDER; Sec. N. A. KORDAM.

THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

Fédération Européenne des Unions Professionnelles de Fleuristes: 20A ave. Van Eyck, Antwerp; f. 1958; mems.: Belgium, France, German Federal Republic, Greece, Italy, Netherlands, Spain; Pres. WALTER GOEBELS; Exec. Sec. FERNAND L. FONTAINE.

Union du Commerce de Gros de Fruits et Légumes des Etats Membres de la C.E.E.: von Grootestrasse 7, Cologne-Marienburg; Pres. Dr. E. MULLER; Sec. Dr. H. DITGES.

Union des Groupements Professionnels de l'Industrie de la Féculerie de Pommes de Terre de la C.E.E.: Hoofdstraat 82, Hoogezand, Netherlands; Pres. J. E. DUINTJER; Sec.-Gen. Dr. F. HAMMINGA.

HIDES AND SKINS

Comité des Ventes Publiques de Cuirs et Peaux Verts des Pays de la C.E.E.: 2 rue Edouard VII, Paris 9e; f. 1964; Pres. A. DUBOIS; Sec.-Gen. Mme SAMICA.

Groupement des Négociants en Cuirs et Peaux Bruts de la C.E.E.: 2 rue Edouard VII, Paris 9e; f. 1961; Pres. G. MAGNANI; Vice-Pres. P. PARANTEAU.

HORTICULTURE

Commerce International de Bulbes à Fleurs et de Plantes (C.I.B.E.P.): Kenaupark 31, Haarlem; Pres.-Gen. J. SCHREINER; Sec.-Gen. F. B. M. NEDERVEEN.

Commission pour le Marché Commun du Commerce International de Bulbes à Fleurs et de Plantes: 29-31 Kenaupark, Haarlem; Pres. J. MÉNAGER; Sec.-Gen. F. B. M. NEDERVEEN.

Groupement du Négoce Houblonnier du Marché Commun: 27 rue de la Limite, Brussels 3; f. 1960; 4 mems.; Pres. WILLI KLOTZ; Sec. RUDOLF ZELENKA.

Union Internationale du Commerce en Gros de la Fleur: Stephaniensstrasse 19, Düsseldorf; Pres. F. DÖTTING; Sec.-Gen. Dr. K. LAPP.

LIVESTOCK

Commission de Marché Commun Union Européenne des Commerces du Bétail et de la Viande: 29 rue Fortuny, Paris 17e; f. 1957; Sec.-Gen. Y. GUIDOU.

Comité Professionnel des Coopératives des Pays du Marché Commun pour le Bétail et la Viande: Neinrichstrasse 37, Hanover, German Federal Republic; Pres. Dr. HANS CHRISTIANI.

Comité Spécialisé des Coopératives des Pays de la C.E.E. pour les Aliments du Bétail: Wilhelminasingel 25, Roermond, Netherlands; Pres. Dr. MASSIMO BIANCHEDI; Sec. VERNIA.

OILS AND FATS

Association du Négoce des Graines Oléagineuses, Huiles et Graisses Animales et Végétales et Leurs Dérivés de la C.E.E.: Westersingel 43, Rotterdam; Pres. J. H. WIJSMAN; Sec.-Gen. RVAN DELDEN.

COMMERCE

Association Européenne des Exploitants Frigorifiques (A.E.E.F.): 5 ave. de l'Opéra, Paris 1er; Pres. Dr. E. BAUMGARTNER; Sec.-Gen. J. B. VERLOT.

Centre International du Commerce de Gros: 26 ave. Livingstone, Brussels 4; f. 1949; 34 mems.; Del.-Gen. H. C. J. CARTENS.

Comité d'Importateurs Spécialisés d'Extrême Orient de la C.E.E.: 26 ave. Livingstone, Brussels 4; Sec. H. C. J. CARTENS.

Comité des Organisations Commerciales des Pays de la C.E.E.: 3 ave. L. Gribaumont, Brussels 15; Pres. E. G. J. LUTTMER; Sec.-Gen. A. E. KAULICH.

Comité International des Entreprises à Succursales—C.I.E.S. (International Association of Chain Stores): 3 rue Le Nôtre, Paris 16e; Pres. Lord SAINSBURY (U.K.); Dir.-Gen. FRÉDÉRIC C. TREIDELL (France).

Commission du Marché Commun de Centre International du Commerce de Gros: 48 ave. de Villiers, Paris 17e; Pres. FRITZ DIETZ; Sec. PAUL DUBOIS-MILLOT.

Communauté Européenne des Coopératives de Consommateurs: 89 rue la Boétie, Paris 8e; f. 1957, present name adopted 1966; mems.: 11 organizations; Pres. MARCEL DEGOND; Sec. J. SEMLER-COLLERY.

Communauté Européenne des Organisations de Publicitaires: 112 rue de Trèves, Brussels; Pres. R. MERY.

Conseil des Fédérations Commerciales d'Europe: 3 ave. L. Gribaumont, Brussels 15; Pres. P. KOLSETH; Sec.-Gen. A. E. KAULICH.

Fédération Internationale des Grandes Entreprises de Distribution (F.I.G.E.D.): 3 rue de la Science, Brussels 4; f. 1959; mems.: 8 national associations; Pres. W. J. R. DREESMAN; Sec. H. J. STÜRMER; publ. *Informations—FIGED*.

Union Internationale des Groupements Professionnels des Importateurs et Distributeurs Grossistes en Alimentation (IFIWA): 17 ave. Paul-Henri Spaak, Brussels 7; f. 1927; mems.: representatives of 12 European countries and the U.S.A.; Pres. E. HEIM.

CONSUMERS' ORGANIZATIONS

Comité de Contact des Consommateurs de la C.E.E.: 26-28 rue Haute, Brussels; f. 1962; Sec.-Gen. J. SEMLER-COLLERY.

Union Européenne des Centrales de Production et de Gros des Sociétés Coopératives de Consommation (EURO-COOP): Hamburg 1, Besenbinderhof 43, Germany; f. 1962; Pres. H. MEINS; Sed. A. SCHOENE.

THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

FINANCE

Fédération Bancaire de la C.E.E.: 44 rue Belliard, Brussels 4; f. 1960; Pres. G. Freiherr VON FALKENHAUSEN; Sec. W. DAMM.

Groupe Marché Commun de la Confédération Internationale du Credit Agricole: 43 rue de Varenne, Paris 7e; f. 1950; Pres. A. CAMOIS; Sec.-Gen. F. ANGELINI.

Groupement des Caisses d'Epargne de la C.E.E.: 74 avenue de Broqueville, Brussels 15; f. 1963; Pres. Dr. F. BUTSCHKAU; Sec.-Gen. Dr. K. MEYER-HORN.

LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS

Bureau de Liaison des Syndicats Européens (C.E.E.): Maison des Industries chimiques, 49 square Marie-Louise, Brussels 4; f. 1961; Sec.-Gen. L. E. BILLEN.

Comité exécutive, Organization Régionale Européenne de la Confédération Internationale des Syndicats Libres (CISL): 58 ave. de la Liberté, Luxembourg.
Committee for EEC and Euratom: Pres. L. ROSENBERG.
Committee for ECSC: Pres. W. MICHELS.

Comité d'Entente des Organizations de Jeunesse Syndicale Agricole des Six Pays de la C.E.E.: 14 rue La-Boétie, Paris 8e; f. 1958; Pres. E. MONTICONE; Sec.-Gen. CLAUDE VITRE.

Fédération des Syndicats Chrétiens dans la CEEA (*Federation of Christian Trade Unions within ECSC*): 47 ave. de la Liberté, Luxembourg; Secs. W. GOEMINNE, E. ENGEL.

Secrétariat Syndical Européen: 110 rue des Palais, Brussels 3; affiliates: Trade Union Centres of the Six Common Market Countries; Pres. L. ROSENBERG; Sec.-Gen. TH. RASSCHAERT.

Comité Syndical des Transports de la Communauté (I.T.F.): 110 rue des Palais, Brussels 3; Pres. PH. SEIBERT; Sec. B. JONCKHEERE.

Groupe de Travail des Syndicats des Travailleurs Agricoles (C.I.S.L.) dans la C.E.E.: 110 rue des Palais, Brussels 3; f. 1958; Pres. H. SCHMALZ; Sec. A. LULLING.

Groupe des Syndicats de l'Alimentation, du Tabac et de l'Industrie hôtelière (C.I.S.L.) dans la C.E.E.: 110 rue des Palais, Brussels 3; Pres. B. VAN HATTEM; Sec. B. JONCKHEERE.

Comité Européen des Syndicats Métaux: 110 rue des Palais, Brussels 3; Pres. M. ZONDERVAN; Sec. R. SAHRHOLZ.

Comité Syndical des Employés, Techniciens et Cadres (F.I.E.T.): 110 rue des Palais, Brussels 3; Pres. J. H. TER HORST, Sec. F. HERRMANN.

Union de l'Artisanat de la C.E.E. (U.A.C.E.E.): 9 rue Joseph II, Brussels 4; f. 1958; Pres. JOSEPH WILD; Sec. NORBERT WELTER.

EUROPEAN CONFERENCE OF MINISTERS OF TRANSPORT—ECMT

3 rue André Pascal, Paris 16e, France

Founded in 1953 to achieve the maximum use and most rational development of European inland transport.

MEMBERS

Austria	Ireland	Spain
Belgium	Italy	Sweden
Denmark	Luxembourg	Switzerland
France	Netherlands	Turkey
German Federal Republic	Norway	United Kingdom
Greece	Portugal	Yugoslavia

OBSERVER

United States

ORGANIZATION

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

President (1967): G. LEBER (Germany).

First Vice-President (1967): E. H. CHILDERS (Ireland).

Second Vice-President (1967): S. LUNDKVIST (Sweden).

Members: The Ministers of Transport of member countries. Meets once or twice yearly.

COMMITTEE OF DEPUTIES

Principal Officers: The respective Deputies of the serving officers of the Council of Ministers.

Members: The Ministers' Deputies. Meets six times yearly and is assisted by the Subsidiary Bodies.

SUBSIDIARY BODIES

Restricted Group No. 1 (Eurofima).

Restricted Group No. 2 (E.E.C. countries).

Restricted Group No. 3 (European Highway Code).

Restricted Group No. 4 (Transport Economics).

General Transport Policy.

Urban Transport Group.

Anti-Noise Campaign Group.

Committee for Liaison between ECMT and OECD.

Investment Committee.

Inland Waterways Group.

Railways Group.

Working Party for the study of Road Vehicles.

Working Party on Road Safety.

SECRETARIAT

Secretary-General: E. CORBIN.

The Secretariat conducts the everyday business of the Conference, acting in liaison with the member states, the Council of Ministers, the Committee of Deputies and the Subsidiary Bodies.

ECMT BUDGET (1967)

(French Francs)

Secretariat Expenditure	423,000
Supplies and Services from OECD	378,000
TOTAL	801,000

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

General transport policy.
Investment policy.
Financing of national and international investment.
Long-term traffic forecasts.
Financial situation of railways.
Standardization of rolling stock.
Prevention of road accidents.
Co-ordination of road traffic rules.
Standardization of weights and dimensions of road vehicles.
Standardization of road traffic dues.
Classification of waterways and standardization of boats.

General study on the rôle and prospects of inland waterways.
Pipeline transport.
Urban transport.
Abatement of surface transport noise.
Co-operation between surface and air transport.
Trend of traffic.
Development of the network of European main lines of communication.
Economic research, in particular with regard to problems of transport policy.

EUROPEAN CONFERENCE OF MINISTERS OF TRANSPORT

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). There is close contact and exchange of information between the two bodies. The Conference's studies of long-term traffic demand and road safety are being undertaken in collaboration with OECD. The annual report is submitted to OECD and an observer from the Conference attends meetings of OECD bodies when a matter concerning the Conference appears on the agenda.

Council of Europe. The annual report of the Conference is submitted to the Council's Consultative Assembly,

which addresses to the Conference resolutions and recommendations relating to transport matters.

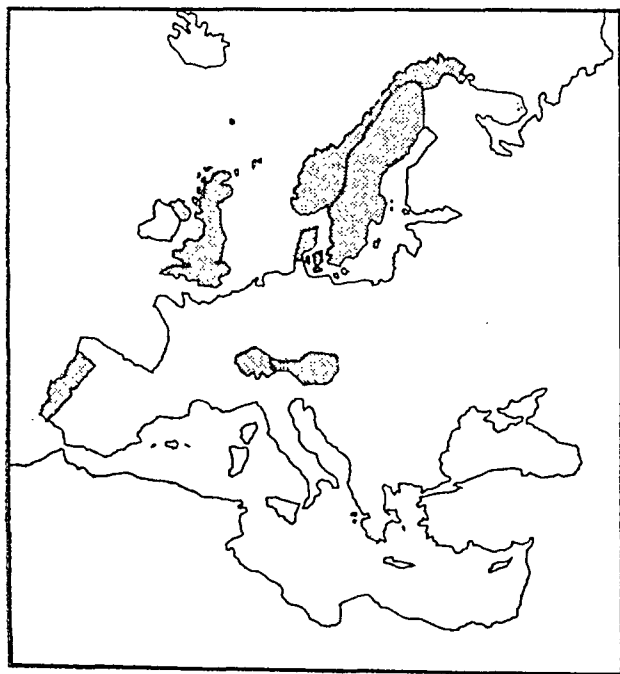
UN Economic Commission for Europe (ECE). Close collaboration is maintained and the Conference is represented at the annual session of the Inland Transport Committee of the Commission.

Other Bodies. The Conference keeps in close touch with the European Economic Community (EEC) and the European Civil Aviation Commission.

EUROPEAN FREE TRADE ASSOCIATION—EFTA

32 chemin des Colombettes, Geneva, Switzerland

Established in 1960, EFTA's object is to bring about free trade between Member countries in industrial goods and an expansion of trade in agricultural goods.



MEMBERS

Austria
Denmark
Norway
Portugal
Sweden
Switzerland
United Kingdom

ASSOCIATE MEMBER

Finland

ORGANIZATION

COUNCIL

Council delegations are led by Ministers or by the Permanent Official Heads of Delegations. The Chairmanship is held for six months by each country in turn.

Ministerial Chairman (Jan.—June 1968): C. A. R. CROSLAND (United Kingdom).

Chairman at Official Level (Jan.—June 1968): Sir EUGENE MELVILLE (United Kingdom).

Vice-Chairman (Jan.—June 1968): Dr. R. MARTINS (Austria).

Heads of National Delegations:

Austria: R. MARTINS.
Denmark: H. E. THRANE.
Norway: S. C. SOMMERFELT.
Portugal: A. DE SIQUEIRA FREIRE.
Sweden: E. VON SYDOW.
Switzerland: P. LANGUETIN.

United Kingdom: Sir EUGENE MELVILLE, K.C.M.G.

MINISTERIAL COUNCIL MEETINGS

Lisbon	May 1960	Edinburgh	July 1964
Berne	October 1960	Geneva	November 1964
Geneva	February 1961	Geneva	February 1965
London	June 1961	Vienna	May 1965
Geneva	July 1961	Copenhagen	October 1965
Geneva	November 1961	Bergen	May 1966
Geneva	March 1962	Lisbon	October 1966
Oslo	October 1962	London	December 1966
Geneva	February 1963	Stockholm	March 1967
Lisbon	June 1963	London	April 1967
Stockholm	September 1963	Lausanne	October 1967
Geneva	February 1964		

The Council is empowered to make decisions about a wide range of issues, including tariffs. Each country has one vote, and decisions must be unanimous where new obligations are involved, though on many issues a majority suffices.

EUROPEAN FREE TRADE ASSOCIATION

COUNCIL COMMITTEES

CHAIRMEN

Customs Committee: M. COLOMB (Switzerland).
Committee of Trade Experts: M. NIXON (United Kingdom).
Budget Committee: J. NIPSTAD (Sweden).
Agricultural Review Committee: BENGT RABAEUS (Deputy Secretary-General).
Economic Development Committee: Sir EUGENE MELVILLE, K.C.M.G. (United Kingdom).
Economic Committee: K. GETZ WOLD (Norway).

CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE

Chairman: O. SALONEN (Finland).

Meets a few weeks before each Ministerial Council Meeting. The Chairman reports to the EFTA Council after each meeting. Members: employers representatives, trade union leaders and individuals, all appointed by member countries. Maximum number of members: five from each country. Subjects for discussion: any within EFTA's sphere of activity.

FINLAND-EFTA JOINT COUNCIL

Ministerial Chairman (Jan.-June 1968): C. A. R. CROSLAND (United Kingdom).
Chairman at Official Level: P. TALVITIE (Finland).

Vice-Chairman: Sir EUGENE MELVILLE (United Kingdom).
Finnish Representative: P. TALVITIE.

Consists of the Heads of National Delegations, when meeting at official level, and a Finnish representative. The Joint Council is empowered to make decisions about a wide range of issues, including tariffs. Each country has one vote, and decisions must be unanimous where new obligations are involved.

SECRETARIAT

Secretary-General: Sir JOHN COULSON, K.C.M.G.
Deputy Secretaries-General: BENGT RABAEUS, A. WACKER.
Heads of Departments:
General and Legal: Mrs. B. SELLDÉN-BEER.
Trade Policy: Miss I. NIELSEN.
Information: A. BURAAAS.
Economic: J. LANNER.

Finance Officer: N. J. MACFARLANE, O.B.E.

Administrative Officer: R. GIROD.

The staff numbers 98; about half this total belong to the professional category.

EFTA Information Offices: European Free Trade Association, 711 Fourteenth St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005, U.S.A.; Head: G. R. YOUNG; Board of Trade, 1 Victoria St., London, S.W.1.

IMPORTANT EVENTS

1958	November	Breakdown of negotiations for a European Free Trade Area of OEEC countries.
1959	June	Draft plan for EFTA drawn up.
	November	Convention initialled in Stockholm.
1960	January	EFTA Convention signed.
	May	Convention entered into force.
	July	First tariff reduction, and increase in quotas.
1961	February	First decision to accelerate tariff reductions.
	March	Association Agreement with Finland signed.
	June	Agreement with Finland entered into force.
	July	Second tariff reduction, quotas further increased.
	October	Denmark and United Kingdom begin negotiations with E.E.C.
	November	Second decision to accelerate tariff reduction within EFTA.
1961	December	Austria, Sweden and Switzerland request opening of negotiations with E.E.C.
1962	March	Tariff reduction to 60%.
	June	Portugal and Sweden request opening of negotiations with E.E.C.
	December	Tariff reduction to 50%.
1963	January	Breakdown of negotiations with EEC in Brussels.

	May	Decision to eliminate all tariffs by 1967.
	November	First meeting of Committee for Economic Development.
	December	Tariff reduction to 40%.
1964	June	First meeting of Agricultural Review Committee.
	November	Council discusses British 15% imports surcharge.
	December	Tariff reduction to 30%.
1965	May	Vienna meetings at Ministerial level. Britain reduces imports surcharge to 10%.
	July	First meeting of the Economic Committee.
	December	Tariff reduction to 20%.
1966	November	British import surcharge lapses.
	December	Tariff restrictions eliminated. Complete elimination of import duties for industrial goods.
1967	May	The United Kingdom and Denmark apply for membership of the EEC.
	July	Norway applies for membership of the EEC.
		Sweden applies for negotiations with the EEC.
	December	First meeting of Yugoslav EFTA working group. Decision to allow Yugoslav to send observers to certain EFTA technical meetings.

EUROPEAN FREE TRADE ASSOCIATION

TARIFFS

REVISED PROGRAMME

<i>Date:</i>	<i>Reduction within EFTA:</i>
July 1st, 1960	to 80% of the basic duty
July 1st, 1961	to 70% of the basic duty
March 1st, 1962	to 60% of the basic duty
December 31st, 1962	to 50% of the basic duty
December 31st, 1963	to 40% of the basic duty
December 31st, 1964	to 30% of the basic duty
December 31st, 1965	to 20% of the basic duty
December 31st, 1966	complete elimination of import duties

Finland eliminated import duties one year later, by December 31st, 1967.

QUOTAS

IMPORTS

Restrictions were eliminated by December 31st, 1966.

EXPORTS

Restrictions were eliminated by December 31st, 1967.

FINLAND-EFTA ASSOCIATION AGREEMENT

Entered into force June 1961. First tariff reductions and relaxation of quotas took place on July 1st, 1961. The main principle of the Agreement is to establish a new free trade area where Finland will have the same rights and obligations towards EFTA members as they have among themselves.

BUDGET

(1967-68)

CONTRIBUTIONS

	%
Austria	9.84
Denmark	10.73
Norway	7.74
Portugal	2.90
Sweden	21.91
Switzerland	16.88
United Kingdom	30.00

TOTAL 100.00

Estimated net expenditure: Swiss francs 5,478,800.

PUBLICATIONS

EFTA Bulletin (monthly).
EFTA Reporter (bi-monthly, published in U.S.).
EFTA Trade (annually).
EFTA Today and Tomorrow.
EFTA Annual Report.
Convention Establishing the European Free Trade Association.
Agreement Creating an Association between the Member States of EFTA and the Republic of Finland.
The Operation of a Free Trade Area.

EFTA—What it is, What it does.
Annual Review of Agricultural Trade.
Agricultural Agreements between the EFTA Countries.
The Rules of Origin.
Structure and Growth of the Portuguese Economy.
Agriculture in EFTA.
Regional Development Policies in EFTA.
Building EFTA.
Fisheries in EFTA.
Study of the Effects on Prices of Tariff Dismantling.

CONVENTION

EFTA's objectives are:

- to promote in the Area of the Association and in each Member State a sustained expansion of economic activity, full employment, increased productivity and the rational use of resources, financial stability and continuous improvement in living standards;
- to secure that trade between Member States takes place in conditions of fair competition;
- to avoid significant disparity between Member States in the conditions of supply of raw materials produced within the Area of the Association; and
- to contribute to the harmonious development and expansion of world trade and to the progressive removal of barriers to it.

The main provisions of the Convention are:

Tariffs. Elimination of tariffs on industrial goods was originally to be achieved at the latest by January 1970, but this date was brought forward to December 31st, 1966.

Quotas. The Convention provides for the progressive reduction of quantitative restrictions on all imports from Member States and their complete elimination by January 1st, 1970. This date also was brought forward to December 31st, 1966.

Origin Rules. Member States will not have a common external tariff in relation to countries outside the area.

"Origin" rules have therefore been worked out to identify the products of member countries to which the tariff reductions will apply.

Safeguards. Member countries will be free to take action which they consider necessary for the protection of their essential security interests and, consistently with their other international obligations, their balance of payments. In certain circumstances a Member State may also take special safeguarding action where the application of the Convention leads to serious difficulties in a particular sector of industry.

Competition. The Convention contains provisions to ensure that the benefits which are expected from the removal of tariffs and quotas are not nullified through the use of other measures by Governments, public undertakings or private industries. These include provisions about subsidies, restrictive business practices and discriminatory restrictions against nationals of Member States wishing to establish business anywhere in the area.

Agriculture and Fish. Special arrangements have been made for agricultural goods and fish and other marine products. The objective is to facilitate reasonable reciprocity to those member states whose economies depend to a great extent on agricultural or fish exports. Arrangements have also been concluded between several member countries in respect of trade in agricultural goods.

EUROPEAN FREE TRADE ASSOCIATION

STATISTICS

AREA AND POPULATION

(1966)

	AREA sq. kilometres	POPULATION
Austria . . .	83,800	7,291,000
Denmark . . .	43,000	4,791,000
Norway . . .	324,200	3,752,000
Portugal . . .	92,000	9,335,000
Sweden . . .	449,800	7,807,000
Switzerland . . .	41,300	6,000,000
United Kingdom . . .	244,000	54,896,000
Finland . . .	337,000	4,651,000
TOTAL . . .	1,615,100	98,523,000

EFTA IMPORTS FROM WORLD AREAS

(1966—\$ million)

<i>Imports from</i>	EFTA	EEC	EASTERN EUROPE	TOTAL EUROPE	U.S.A.	NORTH AMERICA	OTHER AMERICA	ASIA	AFRICA	REST OF WORLD	TOTAL
<i>Importing Country:</i>											
Austria . . .	370.7	1,367.6	223.0	2,032.8	100.9	118.3	64.1	58.2	41.8	12.1	2,327.3
Denmark . . .	1,126.2	1,028.4	125.4	2,328.8	236.5	249.5	109.7	225.9	63.6	12.5	2,990.0
Finland . . .	613.3	489.2	327.3	1,448.4	96.8	104.9	64.3	70.3	22.1	5.9	1,715.9
Norway . . .	1,012.6	668.7	71.3	1,785.6	179.6	272.9	109.8	173.5	51.0	9.7	2,402.5
Portugal . . .	236.7	349.8	13.0	648.4	79.3	84.9	41.7	61.7	127.4	5.5	960.6
Sweden . . .	1,555.2	1,050.7	201.5	3,485.8	427.4	474.0	272.9	231.1	89.2	20.8	4,573.8
Switzerland . . .	612.8	2,374.9	95.6	3,152.8	354.7	391.3	116.6	160.1	99.4	11.0	3,931.2
United Kingdom . . .	2,284.4	3,012.3	626.7	6,811.1	2,016.5	3,207.2	1,079.9	2,186.4	1,694.7	1,154.2	10,133.5
TOTAL EFTA . . .	7,811.9	10,941.6	1,683.8	21,693.7	3,491.7	4,903.0	1,859.0	3,167.2	2,189.2	1,231.7	35,043.8

EFTA EXPORTS TO WORLD AREAS

(1966—\$ million)

<i>Exports to</i>	EFTA	EEC	EASTERN EUROPE	TOTAL EUROPE	U.S.A.	NORTH AMERICA	OTHER AMERICA	ASIA	AFRICA	REST OF WORLD	TOTAL
<i>Exporting Country:</i>											
Austria . . .	339.0	751.2	259.3	1,437.4	77.4	91.9	27.6	75.1	40.7	10.4	1,683.1
Denmark . . .	1,159.2	610.5	97.9	1,936.3	195.0	217.7	80.0	102.1	52.9	12.8	2,401.8
Finland . . .	529.3	411.5	272.6	1,265.0	96.0	98.2	46.2	44.8	26.0	16.0	1,496.2
Norway . . .	708.1	379.3	48.6	1,219.0	138.6	151.0	54.0	56.8	69.1	11.0	1,501.8
Portugal . . .	149.3	121.6	6.7	301.5	70.7	83.1	13.3	28.1	157.2	6.6	589.8
Sweden . . .	1,775.5	1,203.4	164.0	3,397.2	294.0	364.2	173.2	180.1	98.3	50.9	4,272.9
Switzerland . . .	644.3	1,248.5	112.3	2,163.0	355.3	406.1	204.6	339.5	118.1	52.4	3,283.7
United Kingdom . . .	2,106.6	2,706.8	420.2	6,400.3	1,058.0	2,279.6	740.2	1,977.7	1,606.2	1,084.3	11,088.3
TOTAL EFTA . . .	7,411.3	7,522.7	1,381.6	18,110.7	2,885.0	3,691.8	1,359.1	2,804.2	2,166.5	1,254.0	20,377.3

EUROPEAN FREE TRADE ASSOCIATION

INTRA-EFTA TRADE TOTAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS (1966—\$ million)

Exporting Country	AUSTRIA	DENMARK	FINLAND	NORWAY	PORTUGAL	SWEDEN	SWITZERLAND	UNITED KINGDOM
<i>Exports to:</i>								
Austria	—	28.4	6.6	9.2	8.0	42.2	147.5	119.0
Denmark	28.7	—	51.7	110.6	14.1	383.2	63.1	384.2
Finland	15.0	55.8	—	33.2	5.3	231.4	40.5	214.6
Norway	16.2	151.5	28.3	—	6.3	447.7	40.6	306.1
Portugal	9.9	8.8	6.0	4.8	—	35.8	35.3	134.3
Sweden	61.5	304.2	126.2	239.2	19.4	—	102.5	660.6
Switzerland	136.8	58.7	12.1	17.0	10.4	92.8	—	286.9
United Kingdom	71.0	551.8	301.6	295.5	78.6	542.4	211.7	—
TOTAL EFTA	338.9	1,159.2	532.5	709.6	142.1	1,775.6	641.1	2,105.6

MANUFACTURED GOODS (1966—\$ million)

Exporting Country	AUSTRIA	DENMARK	FINLAND	NORWAY	PORTUGAL	SWEDEN	SWITZERLAND	UNITED KINGDOM	TOTAL EFTA
<i>Exports to:</i>									
Austria	—	17.8	4.0	6.8	6.2	37.6	133.5	108.3	314.2
Denmark	28.0	—	37.6	97.3	9.9	314.4	60.7	301.1	849.0
Finland	14.8	41.6	—	23.9	4.5	206.6	39.4	188.2	519.0
Norway	16.0	123.3	25.5	—	5.0	378.3	39.6	235.3	823.0
Portugal	9.4	6.1	5.1	2.6	—	32.0	34.0	118.9	208.1
Sweden	59.3	196.7	109.1	176.5	15.9	—	96.9	521.5	1,175.9
Switzerland	119.4	24.3	7.4	12.8	6.5	77.1	—	260.2	507.7
United Kingdom	60.6	66.9	121.6	173.6	40.0	288.0	198.5	—	949.2
TOTAL EFTA	307.6	476.7	310.6	493.7	88.1	1,334.0	602.5	1,733.3	5,346.2
EEC	491.6	229.2	217.0	245.2	17.6	733.3	1,058.4	2,211.4	5,233.7
World	1,347.5	1,043.9	935.2	1,068.5	355.0	3,073.6	2,997.0	12,143.1	22,963.8

IMPORTS (1966—\$ million)

	FROM EFTA				FROM WORLD			
	1953	1959	1965	1966	1953	1959	1965	1966
Austria	72.0	135.2	313.3	370.7	545.7	1,144.4	2,100.6	2,327.3
Denmark	386.3	531.2	1,020.2	1,126.2	996.2	1,595.7	2,811.2	2,990.0
Finland	118.6	237.0	560.9	613.3	527.5	830.2	1,635.7	1,715.9
Norway	363.8	483.7	924.6	1,012.6	911.1	1,314.8	2,205.7	2,402.5
Portugal	75.9	98.6	193.6	236.7	330.9	473.5	896.0	1,012.0
Sweden	430.3	608.4	1,424.2	1,555.2	1,575.5	2,403.2	4,378.6	4,573.8
Switzerland	149.7	247.4	547.7	612.8	1,182.6	1,913.2	3,680.9	3,931.2
United Kingdom	1,069.0	1,318.2	2,193.5	2,284.4	9,360.1	11,172.2	16,137.8	16,133.5
EFTA	2,665.6	3,659.7	7,178.0	7,811.9	15,429.6	20,847.2	33,846.5	35,086.2

EUROPEAN FREE TRADE ASSOCIATION

EXPORTS (1966—\$ million)

	To EFTA				To World			
	1953	1959	1965	1966	1953	1959	1965	1966
Austria	81.9	116.8	294.1	339.0	537.6	964.2	1,600.2	1,683.1
Denmark	464.1	568.4	1,059.1	1,159.2	883.3	1,379.6	2,273.3	2,401.8
Finland	164.0	248.4	470.3	529.3	569.5	830.3	1,418.1	1,496.2
Norway	198.0	328.2	645.7	708.1	508.0	809.4	1,442.6	1,561.8
Portugal	38.7	51.0	156.5	186.4	218.5	290.0	569.2	626.9
Sweden	539.5	815.8	1,691.5	1,775.5	1,478.1	2,204.2	3,973.2	4,272.6
Switzerland	174.1	277.1	589.6	644.3	1,204.5	1,683.1	2,972.6	3,283.7
United Kingdom	881.5	1,114.6	1,923.6	2,106.6	7,524.9	9,676.8	13,710.4	14,088.3
EFTA	2,541.8	3,520.3	6,830.4	7,448.4	12,924.4	17,837.6	27,959.6	29,414.4

EUROPEAN ORGANISATION FOR NUCLEAR RESEARCH—CERN

1211 Geneva 23, Switzerland

Telephone: (002) 41 98 11.

CERN was established in 1954 on the initiative of UNESCO. It aims to provide for collaboration among European states in nuclear research of a pure scientific and fundamental character. Work for military requirements is excluded, and the results of experimental and theoretical work are published.

MEMBERS

Austria
Belgium
Denmark
France
German Federal Republic

Greece
Italy
The Netherlands
Norway

Spain
Sweden
Switzerland
United Kingdom

OBSERVERS

Poland

Turkey

Yugoslavia

ORGANIZATION

COUNCIL AND COMMITTEES

Council: composed of two representatives of each member state; Pres. (1967) G. W. FUNKE (Sweden).

Committee of Council: fifteen members, including the President and Vice-Presidents of the Council, Chairmen of the Scientific Policy and Finance Committees, and representatives of member states.

Scientific Policy Committee: Chair. Prof. G. PUPPI (Italy).

Finance Committee: Chair. Dr. W. SCHULTE-MEERMAN (German Federal Republic).

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Consists of the Director-General and the Directors of the seven departments.

Chairman: Prof. B. P. GREGORY (Director-General).

MEMBERS

Department of Administration: G. H. HAMPTON.

Department of Applied Physics: Dr. M. G. N. HINE.

Department of ISR Construction: Prof. K. JOHNSEN.

Department of Physics, I: Prof. G. COCCONI.

Department of Physics, II: Prof. CH. PEYROU.

Department of Theoretical Physics: Prof. L. VAN HOVE.

Proton Synchrotron Department: Dr. P. GERMAIN.

ACTIVITIES

The construction of laboratories in Geneva started early in 1954. The research programme has particular reference to the phenomena involving very high energies and throwing light on the nature of elementary particles. The first of the two particle accelerators, a synchro-cyclotron of 600 MeV, started up in August 1957. The second and larger machine, the proton synchrotron of 30,000 MeV maximum output, was put into operation in late 1959.

By 1960 CERN had completed most of its building programme and was concentrating on experimental research. Since then it has been engaged in an extensive research programme planned round the machines, experiments normally being carried out by mixed teams of scientists from the member states and CERN.

In June 1960 CERN agreed to exchange scientists with the Nuclear Research Centre at Dubna, near Moscow.

In 1961 the proton synchrotron accelerator came into operation. The laboratory's equipment was completed,

and an extensive research programme carried out, which included the use of two large bubble chambers from France.

In 1962-63 CERN concentrated on a serious scientific programme, mainly on experiments with high-energy neutrinos whose results may open a new field of physics.

Yugoslavia withdrew from membership for financial reasons and was granted observer status, and Poland and Turkey also became observers in 1963.

In October 1965 an agreement was reached extending the area of the laboratory across the international frontier and adding 40 hectares of French territory, to the 41 hectares the site occupies in Switzerland, and work started the following year on the construction of intersecting storage rings attached to the proton synchrotron machine. The project will be completed in 1971 and will open up a new field of work.

In 1967, an agreement was signed with the USSR State Committee for Utilization of Atomic Energy for

EUROPEAN ORGANISATION FOR NUCLEAR RESEARCH—CERN

collaborative research at their 70 GeV proton accelerator at Serpukhov, which is due to come into operation later that year.

During 1966 and 1967 the study of possible sites for an accelerator of 300 GeV energy was intensified and reports

were submitted to the CERN Council on the sites offered by member states. Design studies of the machine itself continued, and work advanced on the amendments to the Convention which would be necessary to allow the new machine to be built.

BUDGET

(1967—Swiss francs)

BASIC PROGRAMME

CONTRIBUTIONS	%
France	19.34
German Federal Republic	23.30
Italy	11.24
United Kingdom	22.16
Other Countries	23.96
TOTAL	100.00

EXPENDITURE	
Staff	78,885,000
Operation	37,710,000
Capital Expenditure	63,485,000
TOTAL	180,080,000

SUPPLEMENTARY PROGRAMMES

CONTRIBUTIONS	%
France	19.46
German Federal Republic	23.44
Italy	11.31
United Kingdom	22.30
Other Countries (except Greece)	23.49
TOTAL	100.00

EXPENDITURE	ISR PROJECT	300 GEV PROJECT
Staff	5,000,000	1,650,000
Operation	2,600,000	2,010,000
Capital Outlays	63,000,000	760,000
TOTAL	71,500,000	4,420,000

PUBLICATIONS

Scientific Reports, Annual Report, *CERN Courier*.

EUROPEAN ORGANIZATION FOR THE SAFETY OF AIR NAVIGATION—EUROCONTROL

72 rue de la Loi, Brussels 4, Belgium

Telephone: 13 83 00

Established 1963 to strengthen co-operation among member states in matters of air navigation and in particular to provide for the common organization of air traffic services in the upper airspace.

MEMBERS

Belgium
France

German Federal Republic
Ireland
Luxembourg

Netherlands
United Kingdom

ORGANIZATION

PERMANENT COMMISSION

The governing body of EUROCONTROL; consists of two representatives from each member state, who are the Ministers responsible for respectively civil and military aviation.

President: A. BOUSSER (Luxembourg)

Vice-President: M. J. KEYZER (Netherlands).

AIR TRAFFIC SERVICES AGENCY

Administered by a Committee of Management and a Director-General.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT

Composed of two representatives of each National Administration exercising in their own country responsibilities in matters of respectively civil and military air navigation.

President: V. A. M. HUNT (United Kingdom).

DIRECTOR-GENERAL

Heads the General Directorate with four Directorates (*Operations, Engineering, Administration and Finance,*

General Secretariat) and the EUROCONTROL External Services.

Director-General: R. BULIN (France).

EUROCONTROL EXTERNAL SERVICES

Eurocontrol Experimental Centre: Aérodrome de Brétigny, 91 Brétigny-sur-Orge, France; provides the planning staff at headquarters with technical operational aid of a practical nature, in particular by undertaking experiments to improve or to develop control methods and procedures and to evaluate air traffic control and air navigation equipment and systems.

The following services are concerned with co-ordination with National Air Traffic Services of member states:

Upper Area Centre Brussels: Brussels National Airport.

Regional Service—France: Aérogare d'Orly 94, Orly, France.

Regional Service—Ireland/United Kingdom: Heathrow House, Bath Road, Cranford, Middlesex, England.

Regional Service—Benelux/Federal Republic of Germany: 57 rue Joseph II, Brussels, Belgium.

AIMS

To develop common operational methods and procedures and the co-ordination of upper airspace Air Traffic Control systems for the various participating countries.

To implement plans for the organization of upper airspace control over various member states.

To proceed to a fundamental study of the best system of Air Traffic Control over Europe after 1980 to be implemented soon after 1975.

To develop and execute an agreed programme of work for the Experimental Centre and to co-ordinate this programme with that of the member states.

To explore the practicability and desirability of standardization and central purchasing of equipment required in common by more than one country.

To co-ordinate proposals of the member states relating to EUROCONTROL activities submitted to the international Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO).

ACTIVITIES

Construction: construction of the first international Upper Area Control Centre at Beek Airport near Maastricht, Netherlands, responsible for the control of general air traffic in the upper airspace over Belgium, Netherlands and Northern Germany (to become operative in 1972).

Equipment: commissioning of the Air Traffic Control Simulator at the Experimental Centre.

Plans: elaboration of operational plans for air traffic services in the upper airspace of the Benelux/German Federal Republic, Ireland and U.K. and France Regions.

Responsibilities in Air Traffic Control: exercising operational, legal and financial responsibilities for upper airspace air traffic services over the member states since March 1964; operation of the Brussels Upper Area Control Centre.

Conferences: organization of inter-governmental Working Groups to study operational, technical, legal and

administration matters for the fulfilment of EUROCONTROL'S tasks and principal aims.

Co-operation: conclusion of agreements for co-operation, aiming mainly at an exchange of technical information, with Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Federal Aviation Agency of the U.S.A., Switzerland, Italy and Portugal.

FINANCE

Budget (1967): 550 million Belgian francs.

Scale of members' contributions based mainly on their Gross National Product.

PUBLICATIONS

EUROCONTROL Aeronautical Information Publications (irregular).

EUROCONTROL Bulletin (bi-annual).

EUROPEAN SPACE RESEARCH ORGANISATION— ESRO

114 ave. de Neuilly, 92 Neuilly sur Seine, France

Founded 1962 and formally established in 1964 to provide for, and to promote, collaboration among European states in space research and technology, exclusively for peaceful purposes.

MEMBERS*

Belgium	Italy	Sweden
Denmark	Netherlands	Switzerland
France	Spain	United Kingdom
German Federal Republic		

* Austria and Norway have observer status.

Spain has announced her intention to withdraw from the Organisation.

ORGANIZATION

COUNCIL

Chairman (1968): Prof. C. H. VAN DE HULST (Netherlands).

Vice-Chairmen: Prof. R. LÜST (German Federal Republic),
Dr. J. STIERNSTEDT (Sweden), GIOVANNI MIGLIULO (Italy).

Lays down scientific and technical policy and takes major financial and administrative decisions. Consists of two delegates from each member state. Meets at least twice a year. It is assisted by two committees:

Scientific and Technical Committee: Assisted by the *Launching Programmes Advisory Committee* and six groups of experts concerned with particular aspects of research.

Administrative and Finance Committee.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL

The Director-General is advised by Scientific, Technical and Administrative Directorates, and assisted by a Secretariat staffed from member countries.

Director-General: Prof. H. BONDI (United Kingdom).

Director of Planning and Programmes: J. DINKESPILER (France).

Director of Administration: M. DEPASSE (Belgium).

Director of the European Space Research and Space Technology Centre (Noordwijk): Prof. W. KLEEN (German Federal Republic).

Director of European Space Operations (Darmstadt): UMBERTO MONTALENTI.

SUBSIDIARY CENTRES

Space Technology Centre (ESTEC): Noordwijk, Netherlands. Responsible for applied research work on space technology, and for studying and developing payloads for sounding rockets and spacecraft.

Date Centre (ESDAC): Darmstadt, Federal Republic of Germany. Makes detailed calculations needed for implementation of the Organization's technical programme, and to process the scientific data resulting from the Organisation's activities.

Space Research Laboratory (ESLAB): Noordwijk, Netherlands. Provides a link between the scientific groups working with the Organization and the technical services of ESTEC. This Laboratory is also intended for the use of scientists wishing to carry out their own experiments.

Sounding-Rocket Launching Range (ESRANGE): Kiruna, Sweden. Before ESRANGE became operational in 1966, sounding-rockets were launched from Andoya, Norway, Salto di Quirra, Italy, and Ile du Levant, France.

Space Research Institute (ESRIN): Frascati, Italy. Carries out basic research (plasma physics).

Satellite Tracking, Telemetry and Telecommand Network (ESTRAC): Consists of four stations, Fairbanks (Alaska), Ny-Alesund (Spitzbergen), Port Stanley (Falkland Islands), Redu (Belgium), and a control centre at Noordwijk. The Organisation will also be able to use the stations of the French network. The Council has decided to transfer the Control Centre from Noordwijk to Darmstadt.

EUROPEAN SPACE RESEARCH ORGANISATION

ACTIVITIES

1. At the present time the following satellites are under development:

ESRO-II will conduct solar astronomy and cosmic rays studies. Seven scientific experiments have been selected as payload for the 80 kg. satellite. *ESRO II* will be launched early in 1968 from the Western Test Range (California), by a Scout rocket. Prime contractor is Hawker Siddeley Dynamics (U.K.) with Engins Matra (France) as major co-operant.

ESRO-I is a small 81 kg. satellite for study of polar ionosphere and aurora. It will be launched in 1968 from the Western Test Range by a Scout rocket. Prime contractor is the Laboratoire Central de Telecommunications (France). Major co-operants are Contraves (Switzerland) and Bell Telephone Manufacturing Company (Belgium).

HEOS-A, a Highly Eccentric Orbit Satellite, will weigh about 105 kg. It will study interplanetary physics and cosmic rays. Launch is scheduled for the 1968/1969 period, with a Delta rocket. Prime contractor is Junkers Flugzeug und Motorenwerke (Germany). Major co-operants are Snecma (France), BAC (U.K.), and ECTA (Belgium).

TD-1 and *TD-2*, medium stabilized satellites for solar and stellar studies (weight about 400 kg). Main contractor is Matra (France) and sub-contractors (Entwick-

lungsring Nord (Germany), Svenska Aeroplan Aktiebolaget (Sweden) and Hawker Siddeley Dynamics Ltd. (U.K.). Launch is scheduled for the period 1970/1971.

2. *ESRO* carries out an important programme of research by means of sounding rockets.

Up to the end of August 1967, about 85 scientific groups had submitted proposals for experiments to be launched as part of the Organization's sounding rocket programme. By the same date 23 different payloads (including one technological) had been launched; of these 18 had been launched twice, four had been launched once and one (for investigation of the solar eclipse) six times, giving a total of 46 launchings. The 23 payloads incorporated 32 different experiments, several of which were included in two or more payloads.

3. The Organisation provides scientific agencies of the member countries with the necessary technical facilities for the carrying out of space experiments ranging from the study of the near terrestrial environment to that of stellar astronomy.

CONTRACTS

Up to the middle of 1967, *ESRO* had spent 450 million French francs in contracts with industrial firms, of which 375 million French francs was for scientific and technical equipment.

FINANCE

The following ceilings have been set:

First three years: 380 million French francs

Second three years: 600 million French francs

Initial eight years: 1,500 million French francs

1965 Budget: 86 million French Francs.

1966 Budget: 196 million French Francs.

CONTRIBUTIONS

	%		%
Belgium . . .	3.72	Netherlands . .	4.04
Denmark . . .	2.15	Spain . . .	3.29
France . . .	20.17	Sweden . . .	4.23
German Federal		Switzerland . .	3.24
Republic . . .	24.31	United Kingdom	23.13
Italy . . .	11.72		

PUBLICATIONS

European Space Research Organization: describes the structure, aims and methods of *ESRO*.

ESRO Bulletin (monthly).

ESRO Reports, ESRO Notes, ESRO Memoranda.

EUROPEAN SPACE VEHICLE LAUNCHER DEVELOPMENT ORGANISATION—ELDO

114 ave. de Neuilly, 92 Neuilly, France

Founded 1962 and formally established 1964 to develop and construct space vehicle launchers on an international basis.

MEMBERS

Australia
Belgium

France
German Federal Republic
Italy

Netherlands
United Kingdom

ORGANIZATION

COUNCIL

President: A. PATERNOTTE DE LA VAILLEE (Belgium).

Vice-President: Gén. R. AUBINIÈRE (France), J. L. KNOTT (Australia).

Approves research, development and construction programmes and decides on their distribution between members. Composed of two representatives from each member country. Assisted by a Scientific and Technical Committee and a Finance Committee.

SECRETARIAT

Responsible for formulation and execution of programmes, administration, finance and external relations.

Secretary-General: R. DI CARROBIO (Italy).

Technical-Director: W. H. STEPHENS (U.K.).

Administrative-Director: Dr. H. L. COSTA (German Federal Republic).

PROGRAMME

The initial programme envisages the development and construction of a European three-stage satellite-launching vehicle, "Europa I". Member countries will have the following responsibilities.

Australia:	Firing-range facilities.
Belgium:	Down-range guiding station.
France:	Second stage ("Coralie").
Germany:	Third stage.
Italy:	Satellite test vehicle.
Netherlands:	Long-range telemetry.
United Kingdom:	First stage ("Blue Streak").

Test firings of the first stage commenced in 1964 and the first firing of the complete vehicle took place successfully in 1966. Orbital firings are planned for 1968. A supplementary programme, ELDO-PAS (perigee-apogee system), using two additional stages to place satellites in geostationary orbit and suitable for communication purposes, will be undertaken early in the 1970s ("Europa II").

BUDGET

Initial and supplementary programme: £626 million.

CONTRIBUTIONS

(1968)

	%		%
United Kingdom .	27	Italy . . .	12
France . . .	25	Belgium . .	4.5
Germany . . .	27	Netherlands .	4.5

Australia's contribution is the provision of the Woomera range and support facilities.

THE FRANC ZONE

The Franc Zone embraces all those countries and groups of countries whose currencies are linked with the French franc at a fixed rate of exchange and who agree to hold their reserves in the form of French francs and to effect their exchange on the Paris market. Each of these countries or groups of countries has its own central issuing Bank and its currency is freely convertible into French francs. This monetary union is based on individual agreements concluded between France and the various States who, after attaining independence, opted for independent sovereignty either within or outside the French Community.

The Maghreb members have much more independent monetary and economic policies than the thirteen sub-Saharan Franc Zone countries, due largely to the relatively more developed state of their economies, and the Tunisian and Moroccan currencies are no longer directly tied to the French franc. They hold part of their foreign reserves in French francs and the transaction of most of their international payments is made through the Paris exchange

market; however, each country has created its own currency and their issuing banks are entirely autonomous. Because of balance-of-payment stringencies, these countries restrict payments to other Franc Zone countries, in contrast with the free convertibility among the sub-Saharan members. The currencies of the Maghreb countries do not enjoy the unlimited backing of the French Treasury.

Mali withdrew from the Franc Zone in 1962, setting up her own currency, the Malian franc, and her own issuing Bank. However, in May 1967 she ratified a currency agreement with France covering her gradual return to the West African monetary zone, and France's guarantee of the convertibility of the Mali franc. Under the terms of the agreement, Mali is to reorganize her economy, and in May 1967 she devalued her franc by 50 per cent.

Guinea left the Franc Zone when she opted for independence outside the French Community in 1958. Togo joined in 1963.

MEMBERS

French Republic (Metropolitan France and the Overseas Departments and Territories, except French Somaliland).

Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Dahomey, Gabon, Ivory Coast, Madagascar, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, Togo (full members).

Algeria, Tunisia and Morocco retain national control over financial transfers.

CURRENCY

French franc: used in Metropolitan France and the Overseas Departments of Guadeloupe, French Guiana and Martinique.

1 CPF (Communauté Financière du Pacifique) franc = 0.055 fr. Used in New Caledonia, French Polynesia, and Wallis and Futuna Islands.

1 CFA (Communauté Financière Africaine) franc = 0.02 fr. Used in the monetary areas of West Africa, Equatorial Africa and Cameroon, and also in the Overseas Department

of Réunion and the Overseas Territories of the Comoro Islands and St. Pierre et Miquelon.

1 franc malgache = 0.02 fr. Used in the Malagasy Republic, where it replaced the CFA franc in 1963.

1 Algerian dinar = 1 fr. Replaced the Algerian franc in 1964.

The Tunisian dinar and the Moroccan dirham, created in 1958 and 1959 respectively, are not attached to the French franc.

AFRICAN FINANCIAL COMMUNITY (COMMUNAUTÉ FINANCIERE AFRICAINE—CFA)

The CFA comprises twelve former French territories in West and Equatorial Africa plus Cameroon and the Malagasy Republic. These full members of the Franc Zone are still grouped within the currency areas that existed before independence, each group having its own currency issued by a central Bank.

West African Monetary Union (*Union Monétaire Ouest-Africaine*): Dahomey, Ivory Coast, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, Togo, Upper Volta (the countries of the former French West Africa, plus Togo who joined the Union in 1963. Mali is to return to membership of the Union). Established by Treaty of May 1962; agreements on Co-operation were signed with France in 1963; two-thirds of the members of the Board of Directors of its central issuing Bank are provided by the member States and one-third by the French Government.

Monetary Union of Equatorial Africa and Cameroon (*Union Monétaire de l'Afrique Equatoriale et du Cameroun*): Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Gabon, Cameroon (the countries of former French Equatorial Africa, plus Cameroon). Agreements on Co-operation were signed with France in 1962; the French Government provides half of the members of the Board of Directors of its central issuing Bank, the other half being provided by the member States.

Malagasy Republic: Agreements on Co-operation were signed with France in 1960 and 1962; a national issuing Bank replaced the former Bank of Madagascar in 1962; the French Government provides half of the members of the issuing Bank's Board of Directors.

ORGANIZATION

The CFA and Malagasy francs are freely convertible into French francs at a fixed rate, through "Operations Accounts" established by agreements concluded between the French Treasury and the individual issuing Banks. The notes are backed fully by the resources of the French Treasury, which also provides the Banks with overdraft facilities.

The monetary reserves of the CFA countries are held in French francs in the French treasury. Exchange is effected on the Paris market and foreign assets earned by member countries are pooled in a "Fonds de Stabilisation des Changes" (Exchange Stabilization Fund) which is managed

by the Bank of France. Part of the reserves earned by richer members can be used to offset the deficits incurred by poorer countries. Member countries negotiate each year their import programme with the French authorities and they receive a quota of non-franc foreign exchange to cover approved imports from outside the area.

New regulations drawn up in July 1967 provided for the free convertibility of currency with that of countries outside the Franc Zone. Restrictions are to be removed on the import and export of CFA and Malagasy banknotes, although some capital transfers will still be subject to approval by the governments concerned.

CENTRAL ISSUING BANKS

Banque de France: 1 rue de la Brilliére, Paris; f. 1800; issuing house for Metropolitan France; Governor JACQUES BRUNET.

Institut d'Emission des Départements d'Outre-Mer: issuing house for the Overseas Departments and Territories; Dir.-Gen. ANDRÉ POSTEL-VINAY.

Banque Centrale des Etats de l'Afrique de l'Ouest: 29 rue du Colisée, Paris 8e; f. 1955 under the title "Institut d'émission de l'AOF et du Togo" and re-created under present title by convention with France in 1962; central issuing bank for the members of the West African Monetary Union; Pres. El Hadj COURMO BARCOURGNÉ; Dir.-Gen. ROBERT JULIENNE.

Banque Centrale des Etats de l'Afrique Equatoriale et du Cameroun: 29 rue du Colisée, Paris 8e; f. 1955 under the title "Institut d'émission de l'AEF et du Cameroun"; re-created under present title in 1960; issuing house for the four equatorial African member countries and Cameroon; Pres. GEORGES GAUTIER.

Institut d'Emission Malgache: Place de l'Indépendance, B.P. 550, Tananarive; f. 1962, replacing former Banque de Madagascar et des Comores, under the terms of the Co-operation Agreement signed with France in June 1960; issuing house for Madagascar; Dir.-Gen. JEAN JACQUES BOISSARD.

THE FRANC ZONE

ECONOMIC AID

France's ties with the African Franc Zone countries involve not only monetary arrangements, but also include comprehensive French assistance in the forms of budget support, foreign aid, technical assistance and subsidies on commodity exports.

Official French financial aid and technical assistance to developing countries is administered by the following agencies:

Fonds d'Aide et de Co-opération—FAC, 20 rue Monsieur, Paris 7e. In 1959 FAC took over from FIDES (Fonds d'Investissement pour le Développement Economique

et Social) the administration of subsidies and loans from the French Government to the former French African States and Madagascar. FAC is administered by the Secretariat of State for Co-operation, which allocates budgetary funds to it.

Caisse Centrale de Co-opération Economique—CCCE, 233 Boulevard Saint-Germain, Paris 7e. Founded in 1941, and given present name in 1958. French Development Bank which executes the financial operations of FAC. Lends money to member States of the Franc Zone. Dir.-Gen. ANDRÉ POSTEL-VINAY.

FRENCH COMMUNITY

The Community was created by the 1958 Constitution, adopted by referendum by the countries of French West Africa (with the exception of Guinea, which opted for total and immediate independence), French Equatorial Africa and Madagascar, which all chose to become Member States of the Community. The field of the Community's competence included foreign policy, defence, currency, economic and financial policy, strategic materials and higher education. Between October and December 1958 all the States of the Community were granted internal autonomy.

A Constitutional Act of June 1960 introduced the possibility of concluding agreements whereby a Member State could become independent without ceasing to belong to the Community. Six States—Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Gabon, Madagascar and Senegal—decided to become independent within the Community which was then called the "renewed Community", while all the other States preferred total indepen-

dence. France has concluded co-operation agreements in international law with all these States (including Togo and Cameroon which had been territories entrusted to France by international mandate and therefore could not be Members of the Community).

The Articles of the Constitution dealing with the Community have not been expressly abolished but are no longer applied today and the various organs of the Community have fallen into abeyance. The two main organizations now responsible for liaison between France and African and Madagascan States are:

Secretariat-General for the Community and African and Madagascan Affairs, 138 rue de Grenelle, Paris 7e; Sec.-Gen. JACQUES FOCCART.

Secretariat of State for Foreign Affairs in Charge of Co-operation, 20 rue Monsieur, Paris 7e; Sec.-Gen. YVON BOURGES.

CUSTOMS UNIONS

Under the terms of the Convention of Yaoundé, July 1963, all CFA countries and Madagascar became associate members of the European Economic Community. This Convention of Association stipulates the gradual abolition of tariff and quota restrictions for the whole Common Market, and therefore the guaranteed markets and prices for African produce in France are now being phased out.

The following regional common markets within the Franc Zone have been formed:

West Africa: Union Douanière Economique de l'Afrique de l'Ouest (UDEAO) (*see chapter*).

Central Africa: Union Douanière Economique de l'Afrique Centrale (UDEAC) (*see chapter*).

Organisation Commune Africaine et Malgache (OCAM): a common market in sugar has been established (*see chapter*).

INDUS WATERS TREATY

A Treaty governing the use of the Indus Basin waters, signed September 1960.

SIGNATORIES

India

Pakistan

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank)

ADMINISTRATION

The Indus Basin Development Fund is administered by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

INDUS COMMISSION

Indian Commissioner: P. R. AHUJA.

Pakistani Commissioner: MIAN KHALIL-UR-RAHMAN.

The two-man Commission is responsible for establishing and maintaining co-operative arrangements for the implementation of the Indus Water Treaty, and for promoting co-operation between the parties in the development of the waters of the rivers. The Commission reports at least once a year to Member Governments. First Meeting May 1961.

THE INDUS BASIN

Some 50 million people depend for their livelihood upon the six rivers of the Indus Basin flowing from the Himalayas to Pakistan and the Arabian Sea. These rivers are the Indus itself, the Jhelum, the Chenab, the Ravi, the Sutlej and the Beas. Before 1947, the rivers fed the irrigation canals of the Punjab in undivided India. At the transfer of power in 1947, most of the irrigated area became part of Pakistan although some canals and head-works went to India. Since 1951 the World Bank has been trying to settle differences between India and Pakistan over the division of river water and these attempts came to fruition in the Indus Waters Treaty 1960. Under the 1960 Agreement the waters of the three eastern rivers, the Ravi, Beas and Sutlej will be allocated to India and the waters of the three western rivers, the Indus, the Jhelum and the Chenab to Pakistan. Storage and irrigation works to the value of over \$1,000 million will be constructed.

DEVELOPMENT FUND

Simultaneously with the signing of the Treaty, an international financial agreement was executed by the Governments of Australia, Canada, Federal Republic of Germany, New Zealand, Pakistan, United Kingdom, United States and by the IBRD. This agreement created the Indus Basin Development Fund to finance the construction of irrigation and other works in Pakistan.

In April 1964 a Supplemental Agreement came into force, providing for a further \$315 million in foreign exchange. The aggregate resources of the Fund in foreign exchange and in Pakistani Rupees amount to the equivalent of \$1,200 million.

The Indus Basin Development Fund also financed a study, completed in 1966, of the water and power resources of West Pakistan to provide the Pakistan Government with a basis for development planning.

SYSTEM OF WORKS

The following major operations are to be undertaken by Pakistan and financed from the Indus Basin Development Fund:

1. Construction of the Mangla Dam on the Jhelum river. This Dam was inaugurated in November 1967.
2. Development of 300,000 kW. of hydro-electric potential in West Pakistan.
3. Construction of three new barrages.
4. Construction or re-modelling of eight link canals. The first link canal system, joining the Chenab and Sutlej Rivers, was completed in March 1965.

GRANTS

Australia	£A11,634,643
Canada	Canadian \$38,910,794
German Federal Republic	DM206,400,000
India	£62,060,000
New Zealand	£NZ1,503,434
United Kingdom	£34,838,571
United States of America	U.S. \$295,590,000

LOANS

IBRD (World Bank)	U.S. \$ 80,000,000
IDA (International Development Association)	U.S. \$ 58,540,000
United States	U.S. \$121,220,000

The United States is also providing U.S. \$235,000,000 in local currency. Pakistan is providing local currency equivalent to £9,850,000.

INDUS WATERS TREATY

INDUS WATERS TREATY

1. The Preamble recognises the need to fix and de-limit the rights and obligations of the Governments of India and of Pakistan concerning the use of the waters of the Indus river system.
2. Allots the waters of the three eastern rivers to India with certain minor exceptions. The transition period will be 10 years, which may be extended.
3. The waters of the three western rivers are allotted to Pakistan with certain stated exceptions.
4. Pakistan undertakes to construct a system of works.
5. India is to contribute to the Indus Basin Development Fund £62.06 million in 10 equal yearly instalments.
6. Both countries recognise their "Common interest in the optimum development of the rivers, and, to that end, they declare their intention to co-operate, by mutual agreement, to the fullest possible extent".
7. The Treaty sets up a permanent Indus Commission consisting of two persons, one appointed by each of the two Governments. The functions of the Commission will be "to establish and maintain co-operative arrangements between the parties in the development of the waters of the rivers".
8. Where differences cannot be settled by agreement between the Commissioners the Treaty establishes machinery for resort to a neutral expert (who is to be a highly qualified engineer) for a final decision on technical questions.
9. Differences which cannot be settled by the neutral expert will be treated as disputes, and failing resolution by agreement between the two Governments will be referred to a Court of Arbitration.
10. The Treaty has eight annexures. The principal matters covered in these annexures are:
 - (a) Agricultural use by Pakistan of water from the tributaries of the Ravi river.
 - (b) Agricultural use by India of water from the western rivers.
 - (c) The use of the water of the western rivers by India for the generation of hydro-electric power.
 - (d) The storage of water by India on the western rivers.
 - (e) The questions which may be referred to a neutral expert.
 - (f) The appointment and procedure of a court of arbitration.
 - (g) Transitional arrangements relating to the supply of water to Pakistan during the transition period.
11. The Treaty came into force on 12th January, 1961, on the exchange of ratification.

INDUS BASIN DEVELOPMENT FUND AGREEMENT

Signed at Karachi in 1960 to provide financial arrangements to give effect to the Indus Waters Treaty.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------|---|
| <i>Article 1</i> | Indus Basin Development Fund. | <i>Article 7</i> | Undertakings of Pakistan. |
| <i>Article 2</i> | Contributors. | <i>Article 8</i> | The Administration. |
| <i>Article 3</i> | Provisions regarding payments. | <i>Articles 9-10</i> | Consultation and Settlement of Disputes. |
| <i>Articles 4-6</i> | Special Reserve and Disbursements. | <i>Articles 11-14</i> | Termination, Additional Parties, Entry into Force, Title. |

INDUS WATERS DEVELOPMENT FUND (SUPPLEMENTAL) AGREEMENT

Signed at Washington in 1964 to provide additional resources.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------------------|------------------|--|
| <i>Article 1</i> | Effect of the Agreement. | <i>Article 5</i> | Study of the Water and Power Resources of West Pakistan. |
| <i>Articles 2-3</i> | Increase in Contributions. | <i>Article 6</i> | Signature and Entry into Force. |
| <i>Article 4</i> | Disposition of the Fund. | <i>Article 7</i> | Title. |

INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK—IDB

308 17th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20577, U.S.A.

Founded in 1959 to promote the individual and collective development of member countries through the financing of economic and social development projects and the provision of technical assistance; helps to implement the Alliance for Progress.

MEMBERS

Argentina	Dominican Republic	Honduras	Peru
Bolivia	Ecuador	Mexico	Trinidad and Tobago
Brazil	El Salvador	Nicaragua	U.S.A.
Chile	Guatemala	Panama	Uruguay
Colombia	Haiti	Paraguay	Venezuela
Costa Rica			

ORGANIZATION

President: Dr. FELIPE HERRERA (Chile).

Executive Vice-President: T. GRAYDON UPTON (U.S.A.).

Executive Directors: DIEGO CALLE RESTREPO (Colombia), FRANCISCO NORBERTO CASTRO (Argentina), ALBERTO IBÁÑEZ (Bolivia), TRUE DAVIS (U.S.A.), JOSÉ JUAN DE OLLOQUI (Mexico), CARLOS E. PERALTA MÉNDEZ (Guatemala), VICTOR DA SILVA (Brazil).

BOARD OF GOVERNORS

All the powers of the Bank are vested in a Board of Governors, consisting of one Governor and one alternate appointed by each member country.

EXECUTIVE BOARD

Consists of seven Directors responsible for the conduct of operations and answerable to the Board of Governors. Six are elected by Latin American countries and one is designated by the U.S.A.

FINANCIAL STRUCTURE

ORDINARY CAPITAL RESOURCES

Loans are made to governments, and to public and private bodies for specific economic projects. They are repayable in the currencies lent and their terms range from 10 to 20 years.

Authorised Capital \$2,150 million, of which \$475 million is paid-in.

FUND FOR SPECIAL OPERATIONS

The Fund enables the Bank to make loans for economic and social projects where circumstances call for special treatment, such as lower interest rates and longer repayment terms than those applied to loans from the ordinary resources, and possibility of repayments in whole or in part in local currency.

Present Capital of \$1,121,436,000 is being raised to \$2,321,436,000 over the period 1967-69 by the member countries, through new contributions of \$400 million per year.

SOCIAL PROGRESS TRUST FUND

The Social Progress Trust was set up in 1961 by the United States to promote social development in Latin America under the Alliance for Progress programme. It has

a total capital of \$525,000,000 and is administered by IDB under an agreement with the United States. Resources have been used to grant loans in four fields: housing for low income groups; water supply and sanitation installations; land settlement and rural development; and higher education and training related to economic development.

The Fund is now totally committed and its fields of action transferred to the Fund for Special Operations.

OTHER FUNDS

The Bank in 1964 began administering a Canadian Fund created by the Government of Canada within its external aid programme to finance economic, technical and educational assistance projects in Latin America. The Fund currently amounts to 40 million Canadian dollars.

In 1966, the Government of the United Kingdom established under Bank administration a fund of £4,142,000 for development projects in Latin America.

In 1966, the Government of Sweden placed a similar fund under Bank administration totalling \$5 million.

BOND ISSUES AND LOANS

To increase its lendable ordinary resources, the Bank has issued long-term bonds in the markets of Italy, Switzerland, the United States, the United Kingdom and

INTERGOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE FOR EUROPEAN MIGRATION

NUMBERS MOVED

(February 1952-October 1965)

FROM		To	
Italy	350,734	Australia	459,481
German Federal Republic	249,996	U.S.A.	234,578
Austria	172,674	Canada	181,021
Greece	116,739	Argentina	115,947
Netherlands	119,198	Brazil	107,913
Spain	95,603	Venezuela	70,018
Malta	40,374	Israel	158,150
Others	292,993	Republic of South Africa	28,367
Far East Programme	20,955	New Zealand	15,608
		Uruguay	13,703
		Chile	7,787
		Colombia	5,011
		Others (Overseas)	10,590
		(Europe)	51,092
TOTAL	1,459,266	TOTAL	1,459,266

RESETTLEMENTS AND BUDGET

	MIGRANTS RESETTLED WITH ICEM ASSISTANCE	BUDGET		PERCENTAGE ADMINISTRATIVE
		Operational	Administrative	
		\$	\$	
1952	77,664	17,221,000	2,064,000	11
1956	172,232	34,925,000	2,680,000	8
1957	194,156	56,461,000	2,771,000	5
1958	94,332	24,734,000	3,242,000	13
1959	105,736	28,256,000	2,901,000	10
1960	99,799	28,374,000	2,926,000	10
1961	87,175	21,864,000	2,853,000	13
1962	69,748	18,217,000	2,824,000	16
1963	64,480	17,599,000	2,474,000	14
1964	69,714	19,509,000	2,265,000	12
1965	67,031	18,331,000	2,382,000	12
1966 (est.)	53,490	16,522,000	2,537,000	15

Major contributions to the administrative budget (per cent): Australia 7.5, Belgium 2.5, German Federal Republic 8.1, Italy 8.1, Netherlands 4.0, U.K. 8.1, U.S. 29.8.

INTERNATIONAL AIR TRANSPORT ASSOCIATION— IATA

1155 Mansfield St., Montreal 2, Canada

Founded 1945 to promote safe, regular and economical air transport, to foster air commerce and to provide a means of international air transport collaboration. Membership: 87 international airlines (active members), 14 domestic airlines (associate members).

ORGANIZATION

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The basic source of IATA authority. All active members have an equal vote and decisions are by majority. The A.G.M. elects the President and the Executive Committee. It designates committees to be organized by the Executive Committee.

President: BENIGNO P. TODA, Jr. (Philippines).

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Consists of eighteen elected members. Carries out policy between Annual General Meetings, and is assisted by Financial, Legal, Technical, Traffic Advisory and Medical Committees.

TRAFFIC CONFERENCES

Negotiation of fares and rates is carried out through the IATA Traffic Conferences, with separate meetings considering passenger and cargo matters. Decisions are unanimous and cannot become effective without the approval of interested governments. The conferences are

held in various world cities at two year intervals, in the autumn for passenger operations and the following spring for matters involving cargo. The three IATA Traffic Conferences have their offices in New York, Paris and Singapore.

SECRETARIAT

Carries out the day-to-day administration of IATA.

Director-General: KNUT HAMMARSKJÖLD (Sweden).

Secretary: A. LAURENCE YOUNG.

BRANCH OFFICES

Brazil: Avenida Rio Branca 156, Sala 2816, Rio de Janeiro.

France: 76-78 Champs Elysées, Paris 8e.

Kenya: Ottoman Bank Building, P.O.B. 7979, Nairobi.

Singapore: MacDonald House, Orchard Rd., Singapore 9.

Thailand: P.O. Box 1196, Bangkok.

U.K.: Berkeley Square House, London, W.1.

U.S.A.: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York 10036.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

Finance: Member airlines may settle their international accounts through the IATA Clearing House in London, enabling a single cash settlement of all debts in dollars or convertible sterling.

Technical Problems. There is a full and free exchange of experience and information between airlines, and experts study such problems as minimum noise procedures for take-off and landing, linking of airline telecommunications systems and the application of production planning and control techniques to maintenance. Other groups are concerned with problems of navigation aids, turbine fuels, helicopter operations and supersonic transport.

Air Traffic: Subject to the approval of governments, agreements are reached on international fares and rates through the Traffic Conferences. IATA also furthers the standardisation of documentation and all phases of passenger, baggage and cargo handling.

International Law: IATA formulates and represents airlines' views on international conventions affecting the equal position of air carriers. Standardised Conditions of

Contract governing carriage of passengers and cargo have been drawn up, and Conditions of Carriage for all aspects of transport are in preparation.

Information and Documentation: IATA acts as a documentation centre, collecting and issuing statistics, internal manuals, technical surveys, reports and publicity material.

International Co-operation: IATA works closely with the International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO) and also co-operates with other bodies such as the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), The World Meteorological Organisation (WMO) and the International Standards Organization.

BUDGET

Financed from dues paid by member airlines in proportion to the amount of international air traffic carried.

PUBLICATIONS

IATA Bulletin (annual, English, French, and Spanish).

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITIES—IAU

6 rue Franklin, Paris 16e, France

Founded 1950 to promote practical academic co-operation and to assist university institutions throughout the world. Members: 490 universities and institutions of higher learning in 94 countries; 7 associate members (international university organizations).

ORGANIZATION

GENERAL CONFERENCE

Composed of the full and associate members and meets at least once every five years. Determines general policy and elects the President and members of the Administrative Board.

MEETINGS

Nice	1950
Istanbul	1955
Mexico City	1960
Tokyo	1965

ADMINISTRATIVE BOARD

Composed of the President and fourteen other members, including a Vice-President. Meets annually. Gives effect to

decisions of the General Conference and directs the work of the secretariat.

President: CONSTANTINE K. ZURAYK (American University of Beirut, Lebanon).

Vice-President: JEAN ROCHE (University of Paris, France).

INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITIES BUREAU

The permanent secretariat of the Association. Carries out day-to-day administration between meetings of the Administrative Board and General Conference.

Secretary-General: H. M. R. KEYES (U.K.).

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

Documentation and Information: The secretariat is a source of information on higher education throughout the world. Its reference library of published and unpublished material in many languages is probably unique of its kind. An extensive network of contacts with national and international bodies, academic and governmental, facilitates the international exchange of information.

Research and Studies: These activities are most closely related to the themes of the General Conferences in an attempt to contribute in an international setting to the classification and resolution of major problems of higher educational policy. Since 1960 special efforts in this field have been concentrated in the Joint UNESCO-IAU Research Programme in Higher Education. This is carried out with the support of major private foundations and includes systematic studies of urgent problems connected with the rôle of universities in the modern world.

Publications Programme: A quarterly Bulletin provides a chronicle of university affairs in all parts of the world. A series of reference works published at regular intervals gives detailed information about university institutions and organisations concerned with higher education. Special reports and issues in the series of "Papers" of the Association are devoted to selected research themes and studies.

BUDGET

Annual expenditure amounts to approximately \$200,000, excluding expenditure on the Joint UNESCO-IAU research programme which is financed separately.

SELECTED PUBLICATIONS

Bulletin of the International Association of Universities (English and French; quarterly).

International Handbook of Universities (English; every three years).

World List—universities, other institutions of higher education, university organisations (English and French; every two years).

Access to Higher Education (English and French editions, published jointly with UNESCO).

University Autonomy—its meaning today (English and French editions).

Higher Education and Development in South East Asia (English and French editions, published jointly with UNESCO).

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION—IBEC

15 Kuznetskiy Most, Moscow K-31, U.S.S.R.

Founded in October 1963 and commenced operations in January 1964 to assist in the economic co-operation and development of member countries. Members: all COMECON countries.

ORGANIZATION

FUNCTIONS

1. To undertake multilateral settlements in transferable roubles.
2. To advance credits to finance foreign trade and other operations of the members.
3. To accept on deposit and other accounts non-committed funds in transferable roubles.
4. To accept gold, convertible and other currencies on deposit and other accounts and to perform financial and other operations with these funds.
5. To perform other banking operations corresponding to the aims and tasks of the Bank.

THE COUNCIL

Three permanent representatives from each of the eight member states. The Council meets quarterly to decide on the general policy of the Bank.

THE BOARD

The executive body subordinate to the Council. One permanent representative from each of the eight member states..

Chairman: K. NAZARKIN (U.S.S.R.).

Members: N. ANGHEL, A. FODOR, L. LKHAMSUREN, R. MALESA, G. TERZIEV, F. TOEPPER, J. ZELINKA.

FINANCE

CAPITAL

(million transferable roubles)

	SUB- SCRIBED	PAID- UP*
U.S.S.R.	116	34.8
German Democratic Republic	55	16.5
Czechoslovakia	45	13.5
Poland	27	8.1
Hungary	21	6.3
Bulgaria	17	5.1
Romania	16	4.8
Mongolia	3	0.6
TOTAL	300	89.7

* Of which 59.7 million were paid-up in transferable roubles during 1964 and 30 million in convertible currencies and gold during 1966.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT

(End 1966—transferable roubles)

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Monetary Funds:		Paid-up Capital and Reserve Capital	90,563,520
On Current Accounts and Cash in Hand	5,312,366	Current Accounts	111,951,042
On Deposit	123,234,027	Deposit Accounts	175,424,403
Credits Granted to the Members' Banks	248,760,144	Other Liabilities	6,296,770
Property of the Bank	121,998	Net Profit	1,265,309
Other Assets	6,072,509		
TOTAL	383,501,044	TOTAL	383,501,044

At a meeting of the Board in October 1965 it was decided that a proportion of members' capital subscriptions should be in gold and hard currency. This came into

effect in mid-1966, with initial subscriptions totalling 30 million roubles, to be raised to 90 million by the end of the year; quotas remain in the same proportion as before.

INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF EDUCATION—IBE

Palais Wilson, 1211 Geneva 14, Switzerland

Founded in 1925 as a private organization, the IBE became an inter-governmental organization in July 1929. The Bureau serves as a centre for information and research on all matters concerning education. Members: 68 governments.

ORGANIZATION

Director: Prof. JEAN PIAGET.

Assistant Director: Prof. PEDRO ROSSELLÓ.

General Secretary: Prof. LAURENT PAULI.

COUNCIL

The governing body of the IBE; meets once a year; composed of three representatives of each member; determines general policy of the Bureau's work, discusses and approves the accounts and budget.

Chairman: ANDRÉ CHAVANNE.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Also meets once a year and exercises the powers of the Council, between Council sessions; composed of one representative of each member.

Chairman: ANDRÉ CHAVANNE.

Sub-Committees: 21 members; appointed to propose revision of the IBE Statutes.

AIMS AND ACTIVITIES

The purpose of the Bureau is to develop international co-operation in the field of education. A non-political organization, it serves as a centre of information for all matters concerning education, so that each country may benefit from the experiences of the others. It undertakes experimental and statistical research on public and private education, the results of which are made known to educators, and conducts research in various aspects of comparative education, particularly primary and secondary education. The following are the Bureau's major activities:

International Educational Library and Documentary Collections: The library comprises approximately 100,000 works. Documentary collections comprise volumes on educational sciences, volumes on comparative education, textbooks, children's books, educational journals.

Inquiries: Each year the Bureau conducts two special inquiries, the results of which are made known to the International Conference on Public Education (*see below*) and to educators. Among the inquiries carried out are the following: legislation regarding school buildings; organization of rural education; organization of special schools; school inspection; drafting, choice and utilization of school textbooks; primary and secondary teachers' salaries; organization of pre-school education; domestic science teaching in primary and secondary schools; primary and secondary teacher training; teaching of handicrafts; equality of opportunity for secondary education; free provision of school supplies; teaching of handwriting; teaching of reading; development of psychological services in education; access of women to education; teaching of mathematics; educational planning; organization of educational and vocational guidance; literacy and education for adults; modern languages at general secondary schools; organization of educational research; teachers abroad; shortage of secondary school teachers; health education in primary schools.

Permanent Exhibition of Public Education: Each member maintains a permanent collection of exhibits—including school legislation and regulations; curricula and timetables of educational institutions at all levels; principal

textbooks; photographs of school buildings, classrooms and school activities; specimens of pupils' work—in order to acquaint other nations with the state of education in the country and the efforts being made towards its improvement.

International Conference on Public Education: An inter-governmental Conference on Public Education is convened annually, and held its 31st session in 1967. Apart from the presentation of annual reports from the Ministries of Education on educational developments in their countries, the agenda of these conferences include the discussion of the Bureau's inquiries on current problems and the adoption of recommendations addressed to the Ministries of Education. To date, 65 recommendations have been adopted. Since 1947 the Conference has been convened jointly with UNESCO.

Collaboration with UNESCO: In 1947 a working agreement was signed between the IBE and UNESCO. A Joint Committee, composed of three representatives of each organization, supervises co-operation between the two bodies. Among other things, the agreement provides for the joint convening of the International Conference on Public Education, joint publication of the results of inquiries and the exchange of documentation.

Bibliographic Card Index Service: Bibliographic analyses published in the *Quarterly Bulletin* are reprinted for use in card indexes in educational libraries.

Training of Educators: The IBE acts as organizing agency for scholarship holders sent to Switzerland by UNESCO.

FINANCE

The IBE is financed by members' subscriptions and the sale of publications.

Budget (1967): 933,000 Swiss francs.

PUBLICATIONS

Inquiries and Studies: 294 volumes.

International Yearbook of Education: 29 volumes.

Quarterly Bulletin (in English and French): 42nd year.

INTERNATIONAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE—ICC

38 Cours Albert 1er, 75 Paris VIIIe, France

Founded 1919 to establish a permanent organisation of world business. ICC is a private and non-political body.

MEMBERS

NATIONAL COMMITTEES

Africa and Madagascar (Franc Zone)	Denmark	Luxembourg	Spain
Argentina	Finland	Mexico	Sweden
Australia	France	Morocco	Switzerland
Austria	German Federal Republic	Netherlands	Thailand
Belgium	Greece	Norway	Turkey
Brazil	India	Pakistan	United Kingdom
Canada	Iran	Peru	United States
Ceylon	Israel	Philippines	Uruguay
China, Republic of	Italy	Portugal	Viet-Nam, Republic of
Colombia	Japan	South Africa	Yugoslavia
	Korea, Republic of		

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

Afghanistan	Cyprus	Ireland	Sudan
Andorra	Ethiopia	Lebanon	Syria
Bahrain	Honduras	Malta	Tunisia
Burma	Hong Kong	New Zealand	U.A.R.
Cambodia	Iceland	Nigeria	Venezuela
Congo (Democratic Republic)	Iraq	Rhodesia	Zambia

ORGANIZATION

CONGRESSES

Meets every two years. Composed of delegates from member states and observers from governments and international organisations. Promotes policy, discusses economic issues, examines conclusions reached by the International Council. The twenty-first Congress was held in Montreal in May 1967. Next Congress: Istanbul, June 1969.

INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL

Governing body of the organization. Composed of permanent delegates elected by the National Committees. Considers, co-ordinates, amends and approves reports and activities of the Technical Commissions. Meets twice annually and reports to Congress.

President (1967-69): ARTHUR K. WATSON (U.S.A.).

Secretary-General: WALTER HILL (U.K.).

NATIONAL COMMITTEES

Established in 41 countries. Composed of leading trade associations and individual companies. Each Committee has its own secretariat, and draws public and government attention to ICC policies.

TECHNICAL COMMISSIONS

Composed of experts from the National Committees. The Commissions study world business problems and provide information and guidance to the business community.

GROUP 1: ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL POLICY

Expansion of International Trade: Chair. JEAN CHARLES SNOY ET D'OPPUERS.

Formalities and Regulations in International Trade: Chair. MARIANO TROMBETTA.

International Monetary Relations: Chair. GEORGE S. MOORE.

International Investments and Economic Development: Chair. PIETER KUIN.

Taxation: Chair. WILFRED BAUMGARTNER.

Head of Group: R. K. FENELON.

GROUP 2: PRODUCTION, DISTRIBUTION AND ADVERTISING

Primary Products and Raw Materials: Chair. JEAN MIKOLAJCZAK.

Restrictive Practices affecting Competition: Chair. ARNAUD DE VOGEL.

Distribution: Chair. JULES MUGGER.

Advertising: Chair. STEIN HORWITZ.

International Exhibitions, Trade Fairs, and Shows: Chair. ERIC JOHNSON.

Joint Commission ICC/ITF (Union of International Fair Trade): Chair. ERIC JOHNSON (ICC), M. GUERINON (ITF).

International Bureau of Chambers of Commerce: Chair. ROBERT FRISCHER VON SCHARFENBERG.

Head of Group: MARTIN C. ESTABLISHED FOR MANY YEARS.

INTERNATIONAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

GROUP 3: TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

General Transport: Chair. Dr. STOEDTER.

Transport Users: Chair. OTTO KAMPF.

Air Transport: Chair. WALTER BERCHTOLD.

Sea Transport: Chair. Sir COLIN S. ANDERSON.

Road Transport: Chair. E. W. P. VERBEEK.

Rail Transport: Chair. FREDERIK GERST.

Inland Navigation: Chair. F. OSTERRIETH.

Postal and Telecommunications Services: Chair. Dr. HÅKAN K. A. STERKY (Sweden).

Simplification and Standardisation of Export Documents: Chair. DAVID HUNTER.

Head of Group: MARCELLE R. KLING.

GROUP 4: LAW AND COMMERCIAL PRACTICE

International Commercial Arbitration: Chair. Lord TANGLEY.

International Protection of Industrial Property: Chair. H. R. MATHYS.

International Commercial Practice: Chair. ENRICO MINOLA.

Banking Technique and Practice: Chair. BERNARD S. WHEBLE.

Head of Group: FRÉDÉRIC EISEMANN.

OTHER BODIES

Commission on Asian and Far Eastern Affairs: Tokyo. Functions include international joint ventures, development of national trade policies and intra-regional trade, measures to increase exports of primary products, and promotion of basic industries. Chair. Sir MANUEL LIM; Sec.-Gen. HIROO HIROTA; Liaison Officer PIERRE JONNERET.

Court of Arbitration: Settles international commercial disputes submitted to it by governments or private firms. Chair. CHARLES CARABIBER, FRANÇOIS PREVET; Sec.-Gen. FRÉDÉRIC EISEMANN.

International Council on Advertising Practice: Examines unfair advertising on the basis of the ICC Code of Standards of Advertising Practice; Chair. STEN HORWITZ; Sec. MARIE C. PSIMÉNOS DE METZ-NOBLAT.

INTERNATIONAL HEADQUARTERS

The secretariat of ICC. Departments of Technical Services, External Relations and Administration.

Secretary-General: WALTER HILL.

Administrative Director: LUCIEN R. DUCHESNE.

External Affairs Director: PIERRE JONNERET.

Information Directors: JACQUES HEBARD, THOMAS HOUSTON.

Internal Administration: GEORGES DALLE.

Meetings-Dokumentation: WLADIMIR ZWEGUNTZOW.

ACTIVITIES

Standardisation: ICC brings together national representatives and invites them to agree on standard rules for commercial transactions.

Economic Problems: Policy statements and analyses of conventions, regulations and agreements are submitted to governments for their consideration.

Settlement of Business Disputes. The good offices of ICC are available in international business disputes. Should conciliation fail, the differences can be settled by the Court of Arbitration in the form required by law, so that the decision can be enforced by the courts if necessary.

Industry and Finance. ICC has recommended greater protection for trade-marks and patents, fair treatment of foreign private investments, a multilateral guarantee system and the abolition of double taxation. It has also urged the simplification of governmental regulations and formalities and the standardisation of sales contracts.

Transport and Banking. ICC sponsors consultations between carriers and users on transport of goods and promotes a joint policy for all branches of commercial transport. Its standard practices for commercial credits are used by banks all over the world, and it has recommended international rules for payment and transfer orders.

Distribution and Advertising. New methods to increase efficient distribution are publicised by ICC, which also

compiles statistics for traders. It promotes fair standards of advertising, standardization of advertising contracts and research into press, cinema, outdoor and television media.

Information Exchange. A Centre for the Exchange of Information on Distribution has been established. Training courses are organised for staff of Chambers of Commerce in the developing countries and the International Bureau of Chambers of Commerce makes available information on a wide range of commercial subjects.

Co-operation. ICC co-operates with a large number of international organizations, both governmental and non-governmental. Liaison offices with the United Nations are maintained in Bangkok, Geneva and New York.

BUDGET

The International Chamber of Commerce is a private organization financed entirely by members' contributions.

Chairmen of the Budget Commission: RUDOLF BRINCKMANN (German Federal Republic), Sir JEREMY RAISMAN (United Kingdom).

PUBLICATION

ICC News (published monthly in English and French).

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS SATELLITE CONSORTIUM—INTELSAT

c/o Communications Satellite Corporation, 1900 L St. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036, U.S.A.

Founded in August 1964 by agreements which provide interim arrangements for the establishment of a global commercial communications satellite system.

MEMBERSHIP

Membership of INTELSAT is available to all states which are members of the International Telecommunication Union, and as of October 1st, 1967, comprised 58 states.

ORGANIZATION

INTERIM COMMUNICATIONS SATELLITE COMMITTEE

Responsible for the design, development, construction, establishment, maintenance and operation of the "space segment" of the global system (the "space segment" comprises the communications satellites and the tracking, control, command and related facilities and equipment required to support the operation of the communications satellites; members of INTELSAT are represented on the Interim Committee on an investment quota basis; as at October 1st, 1967, there were 18 committee members, representing 47 participants.

ADMINISTRATION

The Interim Agreement provides that the Communications Satellite Corporation (COMSAT), a public company set up by Act of U.S. Congress, shall act as the *Manager* in the design, development, construction, establishment, operation and maintenance of the space segment.

TRIBUNAL

The Agreement on Arbitration provides for a group of legal experts to be selected to form a tribunal for the settlement of legal disputes. Each signatory submits one name, from which the Committee appoints seven experts.

FUNCTIONS

The Interim Agreement is intended to lead to definitive arrangements which will provide for a global communications satellite system, available to all countries on a non-discriminatory basis, whether or not they have contributed capital to the system. All states may invest in the system with consequent participation in the design, development, construction (including the provision of equipment), establishment, maintenance, operation and ownership of the system.

Three Agreements have been signed:

- (a) An *Intergovernmental Agreement* establishing Interim Arrangements for a Global Commercial Communica-

tions Satellite System, which came into force in August 1964.

- (b) A *Special Agreement* concluded between governments or their designated communications entities, which came into force in August 1964.
- (c) A *Supplementary Agreement on Arbitration* providing for the settlement of legal disputes, which came into force in November 1966.

These Agreements are to remain in force until they are reviewed in January 1969 with the object of concluding definitive arrangements by January 1970 at the latest.

ACTIVITIES

Four satellites in synchronous orbit over the Atlantic and Pacific have been launched and are in commercial use.

1965 INTELSAT I (*Early Bird*) was launched on April 6th, and began commercial service on June 28th. Provides 240 voice circuits between North America and Western Europe. There are earth stations communicating via INTELSAT I in Canada, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, U.K. and U.S.A.

1966 (An INTELSAT II was launched on October 26th but failed to achieve synchronous orbit.)

1967 A second INTELSAT II (*Pacific I*) was launched over the Pacific on January 11th, and opened for commercial usage on January 27th. It currently provides service among earth stations in U.S.A., Australia, Japan, Philippines and Thailand.

A third INTELSAT II (*Atlantic II*) was launched on March 22nd to provide additional service across the Atlantic.

A fourth INTELSAT II (*Pacific II*) was launched on September 27th to provide additional service across the Pacific, and began commercial service on November 4th.

The INTELSAT II satellites are capable of providing 360 voice circuits and are expected to have a lifetime of three years. Earth stations already authorized to communicate with these satellites include facilities in Ascension Island, Australia, Bahrain, Brazil, Canada, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Hong Kong, Italy, Japan, the Philippines, Thailand, U.K. and U.S.A.

In early 1966, it was agreed to establish an INTELSAT III programme for satellites in synchronous orbit providing global coverage in 1968. Each INTELSAT III satellite is expected to have a capacity of approximately 1,200 voice circuits and an estimated lifetime of five years. Further programmes will provide satellites of greatly increased capacity at decreased costs.

FINANCE

The contributions of the signatories to the Special Agreement towards the cost of the design, development, construction and establishment of the space segment during the interim arrangements are based upon an estimate of U.S. \$200,000,000.

Each signatory to the Special Agreement is to pay its quota of costs in accordance with the provisions of that Agreement. The space segment is owned in proportion to the respective contributions. COMSAT at present owns 53.8 per cent of the space segment.

The Interim Committee approves utilization of the space segment by earth stations, taking into account the recommended standards of the International Telecommunication Union.

The Interim Committee establishes the rate of charge per unit of satellite utilization to cover amortization of the capital cost of the space segment and to cover estimated operating, maintenance and administration costs of the space segment (the latter portion to be paid to COMSAT).

INTERNATIONAL CONFEDERATION OF FREE TRADE UNIONS—ICFTU

37-39 rue Montagne aux Herbes Potagères, Brussels I, Belgium

Telephone: 17 80 85.

Founded in 1949 by trade union federations which had withdrawn from the
World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU).

MEMBERS

AFFILIATED NATIONAL CENTRES AND INDIVIDUAL UNIONS

122 organisations in 94 countries with over 63 million members

ORGANIZATION

President: BRUNO STORTI (Italy).

WORLD CONGRESS

The highest authority of ICFTU, Congress meets every three years.

Delegations from national federations vary in size according to membership. Individual unions send one or two delegates.

Functions: examines past activities, maps out future plans, elects the Executive Board and the General Secretary, considers the functioning of the regional machinery, examines financial reports and social, economic and political situations. It works through plenary sessions and through technical committees which report to the plenary sessions.

First Congress	London	December 1949
Second Congress	Milan	July 1951
Third Congress	Stockholm	July 1953
Fourth Congress	Vienna	May 1955
Fifth Congress	Tunis	July 1957
Sixth Congress	Brussels	December 1959
Seventh Congress	Berlin	July 1962
Eighth Congress	Amsterdam	July 1965
Ninth Congress	New York	July 1968

EXECUTIVE BOARD

Meets twice a year, for about a week, usually at Brussels, or at the Congress venue.

Consists of 27 members elected by Congress and nominated by areas of the world. The General Secretary is an ex officio member. After each Congress the Board elects its own President and at least seven Vice-Presidents.

Functions: administrative questions; hearing of reports from field representatives, missions, regional organisations, and affiliates, and resultant decisions; finances; applications for affiliation; problems affecting world labour.

Sub-Committee: the Board elects a sub-committee of eight to deal with urgent matters between Board meetings.

PERMANENT COMMITTEES

Finance Sub-Committee. Administers the General Fund from affiliation fees; 5 members.

International Solidarity Fund Committee. Administers the voluntary fund for regional activities; 6 members including the General Secretary.

Sub-Committee on Trade and Development. Studies and advises the Board on international trade and developmental questions affecting workers throughout the world; 7 members; also a technical advisory committee to advise and guide the sub-committee on technical matters.

Joint Consultative Committee. Considers questions affecting women workers, youth and education; composed of representatives of International Trade Secretariats and ICFTU affiliates.

SECRETARIAT

General Secretary: HARM G. BUIER (Netherlands).

The headquarters staff numbers over 100, comprising some 15 different nationalities.

The six departments are: Organization; Economic, Social and Political; Education, Women and Youth; Administration, Relations and Translation; Finance; Publications and Publicity.

BRANCH OFFICES

ICFTU Geneva Office: 27-29 rue de la Coulouvrenière, CH 1204 Geneva.

ICFTU Paris Office: 88 rue Saint-Martin, Paris 4e.

ICFTU United Nations Office: 820 Second Ave., 3rd Floor, New York 17, N.Y.

ICFTU Vienna Office: Mittersteig 3A, Vienna 1040.

REGIONAL ORGANIZATION

REGIONAL OFFICES

Europe . . . ICFTU European Regional Organisation
—ERO, 86 rue des Palais, Brussels, Belgium.

Africa . . . ICFTU African Regional Organisation—
AFRO, Day Spring House, Private Mail
Bag 1038, 85 Simpson Street, Ebute-
Metta, Nigeria.

America . . . Inter-American Regional Organisation
of Workers—ORIT, Plaza de la
República 30, Mexico 1, D.F., Mexico.

Asia . . . ICFTU Asian Regional Organisation—
ARO, C3-4 Green Park Extension, New
Delhi 16, India.

INTERNATIONAL CONFEDERATION OF FREE TRADE UNIONS

ICFTU TRADE UNION COLLEGES

ICFTU African Labour College: P.O. Box 7033, Kampala, Uganda; f. 1958; for the training of trade union organisers and officials in English-speaking Africa.

ICFTU Asian Trade Union College: C-3/C-4 Green Park Extension, New Delhi 16, India; f. 1952; holds two

twelve-week courses each year, and several shorter ones; international seminars and conferences.

ICFTU-ORIT Inter-American Labour College: Cuernavaca, Mexico; opened February 1966; holds regular courses for trade unionists in the Latin American region.

There are Sub-Regional Offices and Field Representatives in Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Curaçao, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Japan, Lebanon, Nicaragua, Rhodesia, Singapore, Trinidad, United States of America, Zambia.

ASSOCIATED INTERNATIONAL TRADE SECRETARIATS

International Secretariat of Entertainment Trade Unions: 37/39 rue Montagne aux Herbes Potagères, Brussels; f. 1965; Mems.: trade union members totalling 432,165 in 20 countries. Organization: Congress, Executive Board of eighteen.

Pres. LESLIE LITTLEWOOD (Great Britain); Dir. ALAN FORREST.

International Federation of Building and Woodworkers: Ewaldsgade 5, Copenhagen N., Denmark; f. 1891. Mems.: National Unions. Organization: Congress, Executive Committee.

Pres. J. H. MILLS (Great Britain); Sec.-Gen. J. LÖFBLAD (Sweden). Publs. *Bulletin*, *Housing Bulletin* (monthlies).

International Federation of Commercial, Clerical and Technical Employees: 15 avenue de Ballexert, 1211 Geneva-Châtelaine, Switzerland; f. 1904. Mems.: national unions of non-manual workers comprising 5,002,261 workers in 62 countries. Organization: International Congresses (every three years), Executive Committee, four trade sections.

Pres. JAMES SUFFRIDGE (United States); Sec.-Gen. ERICH KISSEL (German Federal Republic). Publs. *The Non-Manual Worker* (monthly in English, French, German and Norwegian), *Interamerican Bulletin* (monthly in English, Portuguese and Spanish).

International Federation of Free Teachers' Unions: 37-39 rue Montagne aux Herbes Potagères, Brussels 1, Belgium; f. 1951. Mems.: national professional associations covering 400,000 people in 16 countries. Organization: Congress (every two years), General Council (annual meetings), Executive Committee of at least five, Executive Bureau.

Pres. HEINRICH RODENSTEIN; Gen. Sec. A. BRACONIER.

International Federation of Chemical and General Workers' Unions: 58 rue de Moillebeau, 1211 Geneva 19, Switzerland; f. 1907. Mems.: 46 national unions covering 2,178,200 people in 34 countries. Organization: Congress (every three years), Executive Committee (meets twice a year), Standing Committee.

Pres. W. GEFELLER; Sec.-Gen. C. LEVINSON (Canada). Publs. *Bulletin* (irregular), reports.

International Federation of Plantation, Agricultural and Allied Workers: 17 rue Necker, Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1959. Mems.: unions covering 7,227,732 workers. Organisation: Congress (every six years), Executive Committee, Central Secretariat.

Pres. Lord COLLISON; Sec.-Gen. TOM S. BAVIN. Publs. *Snips* (monthly), *IFPAAW Journal* (quarterly).

International Federation of Petroleum and Chemical Workers: 407 Denham Building, Denver 80202, Colorado, U.S.A.; f. 1954. Mems.: unions in 80 countries with a membership of two million. Organization: Congress (every three years), Executive Board (representing 14 countries), Secretariat.

Pres. LUIS TOVAR (Venezuela); Gen. Sec. L. A. HASKINS (U.S.A.). Publs. *Petro* (monthly), *Petrogram* (weekly).

International Graphical Federation: Monbijoustrasse 73, 3007 Berne, Switzerland; f. 1949. Mems.: national organizations in 26 countries. Organization: Executive Committee and Trade Group Boards.

Pres. JOHN BONFIELD (United Kingdom); Gen. Sec. H. GÖKE (Switzerland). Publs. *Journal of the IGF* (twice a year), reports.

International Metalworkers' Federation: Route des Acacias 54 bis, 1227 Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1893. Mems.: national organizations covering 10,000,000 workers in 55 countries. Organization: Congress (every three years), Central Committee (meets annually), Executive Committee, five Sections.

Pres. O. BRENNER; Gen. Sec. A. GRAEDEL (Switzerland). Publ. *Bulletin* (three times a year).

International Shoe and Leather Workers' Federation: The Grange, Earls Barton, Northampton, England; f. 1907. Mems.: unions and union federations covering 310,000 workers in 20 countries. Organization: International Congress (every two years), Executive Committee.

Sec. S. A. ROBINSON (Great Britain). Publ. *Bulletin* (annually).

International Textile and Garment Workers' Federation: 120 Baker Street, London, W.1, England; f. 1960. Mems.: 44 national federations covering 3,239,987 workers in 25 countries. Organization: Congress, General Council, Executive Committee of eight.

Pres. JOHN NEWTON (Great Britain); Gen. Sec. JOHN GREENHALGH (Great Britain). Publ. *Bulletin*.

International Transport Workers' Federation: Maritime House, Old Town, Clapham, London, S.W.4, England; f. 1896. Mems.: national federations covering 6,500,000 workers in 86 countries. Organization: Congress (every three years), General Council, Executive Board, Management Committee, eight Departments.

INTERNATIONAL CONFEDERATION OF FREE TRADE UNIONS

Gen. Sec. HANS IMHOF (Switzerland). Publs. *ITF Journal* (quarterly), *ITF Newsletter* (monthly), *ITF Technical Bulletin* (quarterly).

International Union of Food and Allied Workers' Associations: 15 rue Necker, Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1920. Mems.: national organizations covering 1,608,384 workers in 54 countries. Organization: Congress (every three years), Committee, Executive Committee of eleven.

Pres. H. CEUPPENS (Belgium); Gen. Sec. JUUL POULSEN (Denmark). Publs. monthly bulletins, reports, brochures.

Miners' International Federation: 75-76 Blackfriars Road, London, S.E.1, England; f. 1890. Mems.: 36 national unions covering about 2,000,000 miners in 32 countries. Organization: Congress (every four years), Executive Committee, Bureau.

Pres. W. ARENDT (German Federal Republic); Gen. Sec. D. EDWARDS (U.K.). Publ. *Bulletin* (three times a year).

Postal, Telegraph and Telephone International: 24 rue du Lombard, Brussels 1, Belgium; f. 1920. Mems.: national

federations covering 2,116,404 workers in 78 countries. Organization: Congress (every three years), Executive Committee.

Pres. C. STENGER; Gen. Sec. S. NEDZYNSKI. Publ. *PTTI News* (monthly).

Public Services International: 54-58 Bartholomew Close, London, E.C.1, England; f. 1935. Mems.: 136 unions and professional associations covering 3,313,167 workers in 64 countries. Organization: Congress (every three years), General Council, Executive Committee of eleven, Secretariat.

Pres. G. HALSTRÖM (Sweden); Gen. Sec. W. F. BARAZETTI (U.K.). Publs. *Bulletin* (four times a year), *Newsletter* (monthly).

Universal Alliance of Diamond Workers: Plantin-en-Moretuslei 66-68, Antwerp, Belgium; f. 1905; Mems.: 13,100 in 6 countries; annual Executive committee meetings.

Pres. G. MATERS; Gen. Sec. F. SCHOETERS. Publ. *Quarterly Bulletin*.

FINANCES

Affiliated federations pay a standard fee of £9 per 1,000 members per annum, which covers the establishment and routine activities of the ICFTU headquarters in Brussels.

INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY FUND

The Fund was set up in 1958 to assist workers and trade unionists in the developing countries. It finances the regional organizations, regional colleges, branch and field offices of the ICFTU throughout the world, extends assistance to unions in the developing countries and token assistance is granted to workers victimized by repressive political measures by government or employer and in cases of major natural disasters affecting workers.

PUBLICATIONS

Free Labour World (official monthly journal).

International Trade Union News (fortnightly).

Press and Radio Service (weekly).

Economic and Social Bulletin (every two months).

ICFTU Bulletin (every two months).

Women's News (non-periodical).

All these periodicals are issued in English, French, German and Spanish, and, on the regional level, in many other languages. In addition Congress Reports and numerous other publications on labour, economic and trade union training have been published in various languages.

SUMMARY OF THE CONSTITUTION

(As revised in 1959)

PREAMBLE AND AIMS

The International Confederation of Free Trade Unions exists to unite the workers organised in the free and democratic trade unions of the world and to afford a means of consultation and collaboration between them in furtherance of the aims here set out. (Statement of ICFTU's Aims follows.)

ARTICLE 1. Membership: All bona fide national trade union centres accepting the aims and Constitution of the Confederation shall be eligible for membership.

ARTICLES 2-3. Congress: The supreme authority. (Convened at least once every three years. Composed of delegates of the affiliated organisations.)

ARTICLES 9-10. Officers: President, the Vice-Presidents and the General Secretary.

ARTICLES 13-18. Executive Board: Elected by Congress. 27 members nominated by: Africa 3, Asia 4, Middle East 2, Australia and New Zealand 1, Britain 2, Continent of Europe 6, Latin America 3, North America 5, West Indies 1.

ARTICLE 19. Regional Organisations: Organic parts of the Confederation.

ARTICLES 20-22. Finance: Income derived from regular affiliation fees, special levies and voluntary contributions.

ARTICLES 23-24. Co-operation with International Trade Secretariats; Headquarters.

ARTICLES 25-26. President and Vice-Presidents: Elected by the Executive Board.

ARTICLES 27-28. General Secretary: Elected by Congress.

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE ALLIANCE—ICA

11 Upper Grosvenor Street, London, W.1, England

Telephone: GROsvenor 5991.

Founded by the International Co-operative Congress in 1895. The Alliance links individual members and affiliated organisations in the pursuit of Co-operative aims.

MEMBERS

603,326 societies, 222,897,389 members

CATEGORIES OF ICA MEMBER-SOCIETIES

	<i>Societies</i>	<i>Members</i>
Consumers' Societies	55,911	110,019,429
Agricultural Societies	139,655	32,776,628
Fishery Societies	10,263	1,248,720
Workers' Productive and Artisanal Societies	68,167	5,114,879
Building and Housing Societies	28,097	4,928,606
Credit Societies	291,655	62,480,582
Miscellaneous Societies	9,578	6,328,545

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF ICA MEMBERSHIP

(1964)

	<i>Societies</i>	<i>Members</i>
Europe	108,190	118,959,704
Asia	424,923	66,613,946
America	35,806	28,024,190
Oceania	2,057	756,062
Africa	4,750	1,133,693

ORGANIZATION

President: Dr. MAURITZ BONOW (Sweden).

Vice-Presidents: ROBERT SOUTHERN (United Kingdom),
A. P. KLIMOV (U.S.S.R.).

CONGRESS

The highest authority of the ICA. Congress meets every three years.

Each national organization sends delegates. Their number is according to the organization's size.

Functions: to elect the Central Committee, to establish general policy and the future programme, to approve reports and to decide on motions and resolutions.

CONGRESSES

First Congress	London	1895
Sixteenth Congress	Zürich	1946
Seventeenth Congress	Prague	1948
Eighteenth Congress	Copenhagen	1951
Nineteenth Congress	Paris	1954
Twentieth Congress	Stockholm	1957
Twenty-first Congress	Lausanne	1960
Twenty-second Congress	Bournemouth	1963
Twenty-third Congress	Vienna	1966

CENTRAL COMMITTEE

Meets once a year at least.

There are 143 members, nominated by the national organizations and the Committee is elected by Congress.

Functions: to elect the President, two Vice-Presidents and the Executive, to appoint the Director, to confirm the budget, and to carry out the programme established by Congress.

EXECUTIVE

Meets three or four times a year.

Members: the President, Vice-Presidents, and thirteen members elected by the Central Committee.

Functions: to admit new members, to appoint staff, to draw up the budget and control finance, to conduct any collaboration with other international organizations, and to direct ICA policy between Central Committee meetings. The Technical Assistance sub-Committee of the Executive directs ICA activities in promoting co-operation in the developing countries and controls the expenditure of the development fund financing the activities.

SECRETARIAT

Director: W. G. ALEXANDER (United Kingdom).

The Director is responsible for executing the decisions of the Alliance's authorities, for representing it at international organizations, for finance, organization of meetings and the running of the Secretariat. He is assisted by the heads of departments for Administration, Education, Press and Public Relations, Research and Statistics, and Women Co-operators.

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE ALLIANCE

ECONOMIC RESEARCH AND STATISTICAL SECTION

The Section follows developments important to the Co-operative Movement, and pays special attention to trusts and monopolies, restrictive practices, world commodity markets and the protection of consumers' interests. It also collates returns from the National Organizations and issues the results in an annual summary.

REGIONAL OFFICE

18 Friends' Colony, New Delhi, India

Founded 1960 to develop ICA activity in South-East

Asia, to act as a link with affiliated national movements, and to represent ICA at international organizations in the region.

The Regional Office includes the Education Centre, which facilitates the interchange of knowledge and experience between Co-operative organizations in the region. It arranges courses, seminars and conferences, undertakes surveys, and supports and supplements the educational activities of national Co-operative Movements.

Regional Officer: Dr. S. K. SAXENA.

FINANCE

The ICA works on an annual budget of slightly over £100,000. Its income is obtained almost entirely from the annual subscriptions paid by its members. Costs of about £80,000 per annum for the work of the Education Centre in South East Asia are borne by the members of the Swedish co-operatives, supplemented by grants from the Swedish Government. Technical Assistance expenditure is met from the ICA Development Fund to which contributions are made by member organizations on a voluntary basis.

PUBLICATIONS

Review of International Co-operation (bi-monthly): in English, French, German and Spanish.

Co-operative News Service (monthly): in English.

Agricultural Co-operative Bulletin (monthly): in English.

Consumer Affairs Bulletin (monthly): in English and French.

Reports of ICA Congresses.

Statistics of Affiliated Organisations.

Annual Statistical Summary.

Directory of the Co-operative Press.

International Co-operation: reports of national organizations.

INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF SCIENTIFIC UNIONS —ICSU

7 Via Cornelio Celso, Rome, Italy

Telephone: 862555.

Founded 1931 as successor to the International Research Council (1919) to co-ordinate international co-operation in theoretical and applied sciences.

MEMBERS

NATIONAL MEMBERS

Academies, research councils or governments of 62 countries.

SCIENTIFIC MEMBERS

International Astronomical Union (IAU).
International Geographical Union (IGU).
International Mathematical Union (IMU).
International Scientific Radio Union (URSI).
International Union of Biochemistry (IUB).
International Union of Biological Sciences (IUBS).
International Union of Crystallography (IUCr).
International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics (IUGG).
International Union of Geological Sciences (IUGS).

International Union of the History and Philosophy of Science (IUHPS).
International Union of Physiological Sciences (IUPS).
International Union of Pure and Applied Biophysics (IUPAB).
International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry (IUPAC).
International Union of Pure and Applied Physics (IUPAP).
International Union of Theoretical and Applied Mechanics (IUTAM).

ORGANIZATION

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Consists of representatives of National and Scientific Members. Meets every two years to lay down general policy. Next Assembly: Paris, June 1968.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

President: Dr. J. M. HARRISON (Canada).

Vice-Presidents: Prof. H. BOESCH (Switzerland), Dr. H. BROWN (U.S.A.), Prof. W. KLEMM (German Federal Republic), Prof. I. MALECKI (Poland).

Treasurer: Ing. Gén. G. LACLAVERÈ (France).

Secretary-General: Prof. K. CHANDRASEKHARAN (India).

Past President: Prof. H. W. THOMPSON (U.K.).

Consists of twenty-nine members; four principal officers, ten representatives of national institutions and one representative for each of the fifteen member unions. Directs the affairs of the Council between meetings of the General Assembly, to which it is responsible. Meets annually.

SECRETARIAT

Executive Secretary: F. W. G. BAKER (U.K.).

Responsible for general affairs, finance, information and publications. Pubs. *ICSU Yearbook*, *ICSU Bulletin*.

COMMITTEES

Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research (SCAR): f. 1958 to continue the co-operative scientific exploration of Antarctica after the close of the International Geophysical Year (IGY). Mems.: 12 countries; Pres. Dr. L. M. GOULD (U.S.A.); Secretariat: Dr. G. DE Q. ROBIN, Sec., Scott Polar Research Institute, Cambridge, England. Publ. *SCAR Bulletin*.

Scientific Committee on Oceanic Research (SCOR): f. 1957 to further international scientific activity in all branches of oceanic research, especially concerning climate, fertility of the sea and improvement of oceanographic methods. Advisory body to UNESCO and to Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission. Mems.: 31 countries; Pres. Capt. L. R. CAPURRO (Argentina); Secretariat: Prof. W. S. WOOSTER, Sec. Scripps Institu-

tion of Oceanography, P.O.B. 109, La Jolla, Calif. 92038, U.S.A.

Committee on Space Research (COSPAR): f. 1958 to continue and foster, after the end of IGY, international co-operation in all sciences that make use of the new research tools of rockets and satellites. Mems.: institutions in 35 countries and 11 scientific unions; Pres. Prof. MAURICE ROY (France); Secretariat: M. J. GAZIN, Exec. Sec., 55 blvd. Malesherbes, Paris 8e, France. Pubs. *COSPAR Information Bulletin*, *International Reference Atmosphere Tables*, *World List of Optical and Radio Tracking Stations*, *Proceedings of Symposia*, *Technical Manuals*, *Transactions*.

Scientific Committee on Water Research (COWAR): f. 1964 to consider the problem of international water resources

INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF SCIENTIFIC UNIONS

in all its aspects, and to act as adviser on behalf of ICSU to UNESCO and other interested bodies on problems pertaining to the International Hydrological Decade; Pres. Prof. A. VOLKER (Netherlands); Secretariat: Dr. L. SERRA, Sec., 98 rue Xavier de Maistre, 92 Rueil-Malmaison, France.

Special Committee for the International Biological Programme (SCIBP): f. 1964 to organize the International Biological Programme. Mems.: 46 countries; Pres. Prof. JEAN G. BAER (Switzerland); Scientific Dir. Dr. E. B. WORTHINGTON (U.K.); Secretariat: H. A. W. SOUTON, Exec. Sec., 7 Marylebone Rd., London, N.W.1, England. Publs. *IBP News*, *The Biosphere*.

Committee on Science and Technology in Developing Countries (COSTED): f. 1966 for the encouragement of

science and technology in developing countries; 12 mems.; Pres. Prof. P. M. S. BLACKET (U.K.); Secretariat: F. W. G. BAKER, 7 via C. Celso, 00161 Rome, Italy.

Committee on Data for Science and Technology (CODATA): f. 1966 to promote and encourage on a world-wide basis, the production and distribution of compendia and other forms of collections of critically selected numerical and other quantitatively expressed values of properties of substances of importance and interest to science and technology. Mems.: 6 countries and 11 scientific unions; Pres. Prof. F. D. ROSSINI (U.S.A.); Secretariat: Dr. GUY WADDINGTON, Exec. Dir., National Academy of Sciences, 2101 Constitution Ave., Washington, D.C. 20418, U.S.A.

SERVICES AND INTER-UNION COMMISSIONS

Federation of Astronomical and Geophysical Services (FAGS): f. 1956; federates the following Permanent Services: International Time Bureau, International Polar Motion Service, Permanent Service of Geomagnetic Indices, International Gravimetric Bureau, International Seismological Summary, Monthly Bulletin of the International Seismological Bureau, Quarterly Bulletin on Solar Activity, Permanent Services on Earth Tides, Mean Sea Level, Crustal Thickness, Fluctuation of Glaciers, Solar Particles and Radiations Monitoring Organization, International Ursigram and World Days Service; Pres. Prof. P. TARDI (France); Sec.-Gen. Prof. G. D. GARLAND (Canada), Geophysics Laboratory, University of Toronto, Toronto 5, Ontario, Canada. Publs. *Quarterly Bulletin on Solar Activity*, *International Seismological Summary*, *Tables of Geomagnetic Indices*, *Bulletin Mensuel du Bureau Central International de Séismologie*, *Bulletin Horaire*, etc.

ICSU Abstracting Board (IAB): f. 1949; facilitates the prompt publication of abstracts in Physics, Astronomy, Chemistry and Biology; co-operates with the Institute for Scientific Information of the U.S.S.R.; Pres. Prof. G. A. BOUTRY (France); Secretariat: Mme J. POYEN, Gen. Sec. ICSU Abstracting Board, 17 rue Mirabeau, Paris 16e, France. Publ. *Annual survey of activities and list of publications of members of the ICSU family*.

Joint Commission on Applied Radioactivity (JCAR): f. 1955 under the auspices of IUPAC; Pres. Dr. H. SELIGMAN (U.K.); Sec. Dr. C. FISHER, Commissariat à l'Energie Atomique, Centre d'études de Saclay, B.P.2, Gif-sur-Yvette, France.

Inter-Union Committee on Frequency Allocations for Radio Astronomy and Space Science (IUCAF): f. 1960 under auspices of URSI with representatives of URSI, IAU

and COSPAR, to study the requirements for frequency channels and radio frequency protection for research in the fields of radio astronomy and space science; Sec.-Gen. Dr. R. L. SMITH-ROSE, 21 Tumblewood Rd., Banstead, Surrey, England.

Inter-Union Committee on Radio Meteorology (IUGRM): f. 1959 by IUGG and URSI, to further the study of those aspects of meteorology which affect radio propagation and the application of radio techniques to meteorology. Pres. Prof. R. BOLGIANO, Jr. (U.S.A.); Sec. Prof. D. ATLAS, Dept. of Geophysical Sciences, University of Chicago, 5727 University Ave., Chicago, Illinois 60637, U.S.A.

Inter-Union Commission on Solar-Terrestrial Physics (IUCSTP): Small nucleus formed in January 1966, expanded to 30 mems. in July 1967; principal tasks are to organize international co-operative projects in solar-terrestrial physics and to co-ordinate international symposia in this field; Pres. Dr. H. FRIEDMAN (U.S.A.); Acting Sec. Dr. C. M. MINNIS, 6 Carlton House Terrace, London, S.W.1, England.

Inter-Union Commission on Science Teaching (IUCST): f. 1961 to study all matters related to science teaching, especially at university level; Pres. Prof. T. N. GEORGE (U.K.); Sec. Prof. P. FLEURY, Institut d'Optique, 3 blvd. Pasteur, Paris 15e, France; ppubl. *Circulaire d'Information*.

Inter-Union Commission on Spectroscopy (IUCS): f. 1966 to co-ordinate the work of the international unions of Astronomy, Chemistry and Physics in the field of Spectroscopy; Chair. of the Organizing Committee Prof. H. W. THOMPSON, St. John's College, Oxford, England.

FINANCE

BUDGET

Prepared annually by a Finance Committee and presented to the General Assembly, which determines contributions for National and Scientific Members.

ICSU SPECIAL FUND

Established 1956 to raise supplementary funds from outside sources for the support of major projects.

ICSU WORKING CAPITAL FUND

Established 1961 to (a) make advances to ICSU bodies pending the receipt of expected subventions, grants or subscriptions; (b) make loans to the scientific projects of the Council.

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF CHRISTIAN TRADE UNIONS—IFCTU

26 rue Juste Lipse, Brussels 4, Belgium

Telephone: 33 37 85.

Founded in 1920.

MEMBERS

AFFILIATED NATIONAL FEDERATIONS AND TRADE INTERNATIONALS

12,000,000 members in 74 countries

ORGANIZATION

President: MAURICE BOULADOUX (France).

Vice-Presidents: AUGUST COOL (Belgium), TRAN-QUOC-BUU (Vietnamese Republic), GILBERT PONGAULT (Congo, Brazzaville), JOSE GOLDSACK DONOSO (Chile), M. PEPIN (Canada).

CONGRESS

The supreme and legislative authority. Meets every four years (last meeting: Liège, July 1964).

Consists of delegates from national confederations and trade internationals. Delegates have votes according to the size of their organization.

Congress receives official reports, elects the Executive Board, considers the future programme and any proposals.

GENERAL COUNCIL

Meets at least once a year.

Members: delegates from member organizations. Size of delegations is according to the organization's membership.

Functions: establishes main policy lines for the Executive Committee and hears its reports; establishes the budget.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

President: MAURICE BOULADOUX.

Vice-Presidents: AUGUST COOL (Belgium), TRAN-QUOC-BUU (Vietnamese Republic), GILBERT PONGAULT (Congo, Brazzaville), JOSÉ GOLDSACK DONOSO (Chile), M. PEPIN (Canada).

Secretary-General: AUGUST VANISTENDAEL.

Five representatives of National Confederations and five representatives of Trade Internationals.

Meets at least every four months or whenever necessary.

Consists of at least twelve members elected by Congress from among its members for three-year terms.

Functions: executive directions and instructions to the Secretariat.

SECRETARIAT-GENERAL

Secretary-General: JEAN BRÜCK (acting).

Assistant Secretary-General: WILLEM KREEFTMEIJER.

The Secretary-General is responsible to the Congress, Council and Executive Committee.

REGIONAL OFFICES

Europe . . . 121 rue Joseph II, Brussels, Belgium.

President: A. COOL.

Secretary: A. KULAKOWSKI.

Africa . . . Pan-African Workers' Congress, P.O. Box 60, Kinshasa 7, Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Latin America Latin-American Confederation of Christian Trade Unions, Apdo. 6681, Caracas, Venezuela.

President: J. GOLDSACK DONOSO.

Asia . . . Brotherhood of Asian Trade Unionists, Taft Avenue 1845, Manila, Philippines.
Secretary: J. TAN.

There are also regional offices in New York, Geneva, Kinshasa and Caracas.

EDUCATION

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTES OF TRADE
UNION STUDIES

Africa . . . B.P. 60, Kinshasa 7, Democratic Republic of Congo.

Latin America 1475 Alonso Ovalle, Santiago, Chile.

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF CHRISTIAN TRADE UNIONS

BUDGET

Income is derived from affiliation dues, contributions *per capita*, donations and capital interest.

PUBLICATIONS

Labor (every other month): in English, French, German, Dutch.

Labor Information: in English, French, German, Dutch, Spanish.

Reports of Congresses.

TRADE INTERNATIONALS

International Federation of Christian Agricultural Workers

Unions: Bondstraat 27, Brussels, Belgium; f. 1921; Mems.: national federations covering 320,000 workers in 10 countries. Organization: Congress (every third year), Bureau, Permanent Secretariat.

Pres. A. YSKA (Netherlands); Sec. E. MACHIELSEN (Belgium). Publs. *Le Travailleur de la Terre*.

International Federation of Christian Trade Unions of Building and Woodworkers:

22 Kromme Nieuwe Gracht, Utrecht, Netherlands; f. 1936. Mems: national federations covering 350,000 workers in 10 countries. Organization: Congress, Bureau, Permanent Secretariat.

Pres. C. NUYTS (Belgium); Sec. D. H. GRASMAN (Netherlands). Publs. *L'Ouvrier chrétien du Bois et du Bâtiment*.

International Federation of Christian Trade Unions of Employees in Public Service and P.T.T.:

Biltstraat 118, Utrecht, Netherlands; f. 1922. Mems: national federations of workers in public service, P.T.T. and teachers affiliated to IFCTU covering 900,000 workers. Organization: Federal Congress (at least every three years), Council (meets every year), Bureau, Control Commission, six Trade Groups, Secretariat.

Pres. TH. DE WALSCHE (Belgium); Sec.-Gen. E. H. M. DAMEN (Netherlands). Publs. *International P.T.T.* (bi-monthly), *Information Bulletin* (bi-monthly).

International Federation of Christian Factory Workers' Unions:

Renaissancelaan 13, Brussels 4. Mems.: 133,251.

Pres. H. VAN HOORICK (Belgium); Sec.-Gen. M. VERLINDEN (Belgium). Publ. *Bulletin d'Information*.

International Federation of Christian Workers in the Food, Drink, Tobacco and Hotel Trades:

Bondstraat 27, Brussels, Belgium; f. 1948. Mems: 94,500. Organization: Congress, Executive Council, Executive Committee.

Pres. J. M. NOOY (Netherlands); Sec. E. MACHIELSEN (Belgium). Publ. *Contact* (irregular).

International Federation of Christian Metalworkers' Unions:

47 avenue de la Liberté, Luxembourg; f. 1920. Mems.: national organizations grouping 350,000 workers in 9 countries. Organization: Congress (every five years),

Committee (meets four times a year), Executive Bureau.

Pres. J. COECK (Belgium); Sec. W. GOEMINNE (Belgium). Publ. *ICM Bulletin* (irregular).

International Federation of Christian Miners' Unions:

8 rue Duchscher, Luxembourg; f. 1901. Mems.: national federations grouping 159,700 miners in 6 countries. Organization: Congress, Bureau, Secretariat.

Pres. FR. DOHMEN (Netherlands); Sec. E. ENGEL (France).

International Federation of Christian Trade Unions of Graphical and Paper Industries:

170-172 P.C. Hoofstraat, Amsterdam, Netherlands; f. 1925. Mems: national federations in 6 countries covering 70,000 workers. Organization: Congress, Bureau, Secretariat.

Pres. E. DE BONDT (Belgium); Sec.-Gen. M. G. KOENDERS (Netherlands). Publ. *Bulletin d'Information* (irregularly).

International Federation of Christian Trade Unions of Salaried Employees, Technicians, Managerial Staff and Commercial Travellers:

26 rue de Montholon, Paris 9e, f. 1921. Mems: national federations of unions and professional associations covering 350,000 workers in 10 countries. Organization: Congress (every two years), Council, Executive Bureau, Secretariat.

Pres. P. SEILER (Germany); Sec.-Gen. JACQUES TESSIER (France). Publ. *Revue*.

International Federation of Christian Trade Unions of Textile and Garment Workers:

Koning Albertlaan 13, Ghent, Belgium; f. 1901. Mems.: unions covering 300,000 workers in 11 countries. Organization: Congress (every two years), Bureau, Secretariat.

Pres. P. VAN WESEMAEL (Belgium); Sec. H. HUYSMANS (Netherlands). Publ. *Inter-text* (quarterly).

International Federation of Christian Trade Unions of Transport Workers:

50 rue Joseph II, Brussels 4, Belgium; f. 1921. Mems.: national federations in 20 countries covering 500,000 workers. Organization: Congress (every three years), Committee (meets twice a year), Executive Board.

Pres. R. HONORAT (France); Sec.-Gen. GÉRARD ROLANDT (Belgium). Publs. *Transport* (three times a year). *Contact bulletin*.

SUMMARY OF THE CONSTITUTION

ARTICLE 1. The National Confederations of Christian Trade Unions of the different countries and the Christian Trade Internationals agree to constitute an International Federation of Christian Trade Unions, hereafter referred to as the IFCTU.

ARTICLES 2-4. Principles, Purposes and Means of Action: Recognising the principles of Christian doctrine and Christian moral teaching as the foundations of human society, the IFCTU shall endeavour to make them predominant in the world, trying to achieve, through its activities, a social order in conformity with Christian principles. (Statement of aims follows.)

ARTICLE 5. Financial Year: January 1st-December 31st.

ARTICLES 6-13. Membership.

ARTICLE 14. Organs: General Council, Executive Committee.

ARTICLES 15-21. Congress: Supreme and legislative authority of IFCTU.

ARTICLES 22-26. General Council: Representatives of the affiliated National Confederations, Trade Internationals and Extraordinary Members.

ARTICLES 27-30. Executive Committee. At least twelve members elected by Congress.

ARTICLES 31-33. Officers: Congress elects a President from its members and four Vice-Presidents from members of the Executive Committee.

ARTICLES 34-37. Organs of Propaganda: Finance.

ARTICLES 38-40. Final Provisions.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATION OF EMPLOYERS —IOE

98 St. Jean, Geneva, Switzerland

Telephone: 31 73 50.

Founded in 1920 and reorganized in 1948, IOE represents the interests of private employers in the social field, defends free enterprise and provides a permanent liaison in labour matters.

World membership: 81 federations in 73 countries.

ORGANIZATION

Hon. President: M. P. WALINE.

GENERAL COUNCIL

President (June 1967–June 1968): WAJID ALI (Pakistan).

The Council is composed of two delegates sent by each affiliated federation, and is the supreme body of the IOE. It meets once a year. Among its functions are the drawing up of the annual budget and the review of the events of the previous year.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Chairman: G. BERGENSTRÖM (Sweden).

Vice-Chairmen: M. GHALI (Tunisia), E. P. NEILAN (U.S.A.),
Sir GEORGE POLLOCK (U.K.), N. H. TATA (India),
F. YLLANES RAMOS (Mexico).

The Committee is composed of one representative from each affiliated federation. It meets three or four times a year and formulates general policy.

GENERAL SECRETARIAT

Secretary-General: R. LAGASSE (Belgium).

Responsible for day-to-day administration, and executes the decisions of the General Council and Executive Committee.

RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED NATIONS

The International Organisation of Employers is one of the ten international non-governmental organisations having category "A" consultative status with the Economic and Social Council of UN and consultative status with the International Labour Organisation in Geneva.

SUMMARY OF THE STATUTES

CONSTITUTION AND OBJECTIVE

ARTICLES 1 and 2. The IOE is an international organisation of national central employers' federations. It is to maintain contact between members, to keep them informed of developments in social questions and to promote common discussion of these questions and their repercussions.

MEMBERSHIP AND ADMINISTRATION

ARTICLES 3–5. Any central employers' federation with the aims given above may become a member, provided that it does not include any workers' organisation, that it defends the principles of free enterprise, and that it is a free and independent voluntary organisation outside governmental or other control. All applications are considered by the General Council. If there is no such central federation, individual federations may be admitted with the permission of the General Council. The administration is to consist of the General Council, the Executive Committee and the Secretary-General.

GENERAL COUNCIL

ARTICLES 6–13. The General Council shall be composed of two delegates from each central federation, accompanied by any technical advisers. Other members are represented according to the conditions of their admission. The General Council shall elect a President and two Vice-Presidents. The President shall serve for one year, to be succeeded in turn by the senior and junior Vice-Presidents. The General Council shall pass the annual budget and completed accounts at its annual meeting. Special meetings may be held. Voting shall only be held on administrative questions, and shall be done by a simple majority. Each delegation shall have two votes.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

ARTICLES 14–18. The Executive Committee shall be elected at the annual meeting of the General Council, and the General Council shall fix the number of members. The Executive Committee shall appoint the Secretary-General and decide on proposals made by the Secretariat. The Committee shall hold regular meetings.

INTERNATIONAL PRESS INSTITUTE—IPI

Münstergasse 9, 8001 Zürich, Switzerland

Telephone: (051) 34 48 38.

Founded in 1951. A non-governmental association of editors, publishers and news broadcasters independent of governments who support the principles of a free and responsible Press.

Membership: 1,550 individual members representing 600 newspapers in 51 countries. (Full membership is open to journalists responsible for editorial and news policies. Associate membership applies to journalists employed in non-executive editorial posts.)

ORGANIZATION

ANNUAL ASSEMBLY

Composed of delegates from all member countries. The Assembly elects the Executive Board, appoints the Director and lays down Institute policy.

1952	Paris	1961	Tel Aviv
1953	London	1962	Paris
1954	Vienna	1963	Stockholm
1955	Copenhagen	1964	Istanbul
1956	Zürich	1965	London
1957	Amsterdam	1966	New Delhi
1958	Washington	1967	Geneva
1959	Berlin	1968	Nairobi
1960	Tokyo		

EXECUTIVE BOARD

The governing body of the Institute. The Board consists of editors from 20 countries. It meets when necessary, but must do so at least once a year.

Chairman: C. E. L. WICKREMESINGHE (Ceylon).

Vice-Chairmen: J. M. LÜCKER (Netherlands), ARYEH DISSENTSHIK (Israel).

NATIONAL COMMITTEES

Accredited by the Executive Board. Composed of leading editors. Established in 25 countries (November 1967). The Committees report to the Secretariat on developments affecting the Press and conduct Institute business in member countries.

SECRETARIAT

Director: PER MONSEN (Norway).

ACTIVITIES

A programme to train staff of Asian newspapers was launched in 1960 and a number of workshop seminars have been held with the aim of improving newspaper techniques. Representatives of the Institute have visited papers to give advice and training to editorial and management staffs. A training scheme launched in 1963 has given nearly 300 African journalists six-month courses in journalistic techniques at centres in Nairobi and Lagos.

Regular meetings are held between newspapermen to discuss mutual problems and to improve relations through the Press. These have included Franco-German meetings and meetings between British and German, Korean and Japanese, Greek and Turkish and Canadian and American

editors. Background Seminars are arranged to improve journalistic practices.

The Institute publishes cases of the violation of Press freedom and makes formal protests to governments.

A research department regularly publishes studies of the problems of international journalism. There are also a library and a Press centre. Publications in 1966: *Press Councils and Press Codes* (4th edition) *Press Laws for our Time* (a study of the new German Press Laws), *IPI in Asia, Le Reportage*; 1967: *Newspaper Crisis in Britain, Report on the Suppression of Press Freedom by the Military Junta in Greece*.

AIMS

1. To further and safeguard the freedom of the Press which is defined as: free access to news; free expression of views; free publication of newspapers.
2. To achieve understanding among editors and so among people.
3. To promote free exchange of accurate balanced news.
4. To improve journalistic practices.

INTERNATIONAL PRESS INSTITUTE

BUDGET

The Institute is supported by members' subscriptions and donations. It began with the aid of the United States Carnegie and Rockefeller Foundations. The current African training scheme is financed by a \$300,000 grant from the Ford Foundation which was made in 1965 at the termination of the previous two-year scheme backed by the

Foundation. A grant of \$813,700 was made by the Rockefeller Foundation in March 1965 to support the Asian Programme up to May 1968. In 1967 the Ford Foundation made a grant of \$150,000 for a programme of activities to improve objective news coverage between countries.

PUBLICATION

IPI Report: published monthly in English, French, German and Japanese.

THE INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS

Geneva, Switzerland

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS—ICRC* THE LEAGUE OF RED CROSS SOCIETIES—LORCS*

THE NATIONAL RED CROSS SOCIETIES

COMMON ORGANS

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF THE RED CROSS

The supreme deliberative body of the International Red Cross. Composed of delegations of National Red Cross, Red Crescent and Red Lion and Sun Societies, of the States parties to the Geneva Conventions and of the International Committee of the Red Cross and of the League of Red Cross Societies. Conference's function is to secure unity of effort between the National Societies, the International Committee and the League. It usually meets every four years. (Last Conference: October 1965.)

STANDING COMMISSION

President: The COUNTESS OF LIMERICK (United Kingdom).

The Commission meets twice a year in ordinary session. Its functions are to prepare the International Conference and to settle any disputes between the International Committee and the League. It consists of two members each from the ICRC and the League, and five members chosen by the Conference.

MEETINGS OF THE THREE PRESIDENTS

The President of the Standing Commission, the President of the International Committee and the Chairman of the Board of Governors meet once between Standing Commission meetings and whenever else they wish. They present a report to each Standing Commission.

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS—ICRC

7 avenue de la Paix, 1211 Geneva 1, Switzerland

Founded in 1863 and assumed present title in 1880. The ICRC is the guardian of the Principles of the Red Cross and the Geneva Conventions.

PRINCIPLES OF THE RED CROSS

Humanity.

Impartiality.

Neutrality.

Independence.

Voluntary Service. The Red Cross is a voluntary organization not prompted in any way by desire for gain.

Unity. There can be only one Red Cross Society in any one country. It must be open to all. It must carry out its work throughout the whole territory.

Universality.

GENEVA CONVENTIONS

The first Geneva Convention (Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick in Armed Forces in the field) was signed in 1864 by twelve countries. In 1929 a second Convention was approved, concerning the treatment of prisoners of war.

Under the following 4 Conventions agreed in 1949 protection is bestowed upon:

1. The wounded and sick in the armed forces, doctors and medical personnel, chaplains.
2. The wounded and sick and medical personnel at sea; the shipwrecked.
3. Prisoners of war.
4. Civilians.

* ICRC and LORCS were jointly awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1963.

THE INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS

ORGANIZATION

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

President: SAMUEL ALEXANDRE GONARD.

Vice-Presidents: GUILLAUME BORDIER, FRÉDÉRIC SIORDET.

Members: JACQUES CHENEVIÈRE, MARTIN BODMER, PAUL RUEGGER, RODOLFO OLGATI, MARGUERITE VAN BERCHEM, ADOLPHE FRANCESCHETTI, HANS BACHMANN, JACQUES FREYMOND, DIETRICH SCHINDLER, HANS MEULI, MARJORIE DUVILLARD, MAX PETIT-PIERRE, LÉOPOLD BOISSIER, ADOLPHE GRAEDEL, DENISE BINDSCHEDLER-ROBERT, MARCEL NAVILLE, JACQUES F. DE ROUGEMONT.

The work of the ICRC is international, but its composition is exclusively Swiss, to ensure the neutrality essential for its work. Members are co-opted, and their total number may not exceed 25. They are subject to re-election every three years. Sessions are normally held once a month, and any important decisions must be made there. ICRC staff numbers about 200.

PRESIDENTIAL COUNCIL

Consists of the President and at least three other members of the Committee. Executes current work between sessions of the International Committee.

DIRECTORATE

EXECUTIVE DIRECTORATE

Joint Director-General: ROGER GALLOPIN.

Deals with practical work resulting from events; controls the Central Tracing Agency at Geneva, for tracing prisoners-of-war and missing civilians, and the International Tracing Service at Arolsen; also responsible for financial and administrative affairs.

GENERAL AFFAIRS DIRECTORATE

Joint Director-General: JEAN S. PICTET.

Director: CLAUDE PILLOUD.

Responsible for humanitarian law, doctrines and publications. A liaison committee attached to the General Affairs Directorate deals with the ICRC's external relations.

FINANCE

The ICRC's work is financed by a voluntary annual grant from governments parties to the Geneva Conventions, and similar grants from National Red Cross Societies and the Swiss public.

PUBLICATIONS

The International Committee of the Red Cross—What it is—What it does.

Topical Red Cross News (information bulletin, about 20 times annually).

International Review of the Red Cross (monthly): French and English editions.

Annual Reports.

The Geneva Conventions: texts and commentaries.

THE LEAGUE OF RED CROSS SOCIETIES— LORCS

17 Chemin des Crets, Petit-Saconnex, 1211 Geneva 19, Switzerland

Founded in 1919, by the American, British, French, Italian and Japanese Red Cross Societies to be a permanent organ of liaison between national societies.

MEMBERS

National Red Cross, Red Crescent, Red Lion and Sun Societies in 109 countries at the end of 1967, with an aggregate junior and adult membership of over 210 million.

FUNCTIONS

1. To facilitate, as the International Federation of the National Societies, their humanitarian action at all times and carry out the responsibilities devolving on it in this capacity, being a permanent organ of liaison, co-ordination and study among the various National Societies, and having the duty of assisting them in organizing and carrying out their work on both national and international level.

2. To promote the establishment and development of an independent and duly authorized National Society in each country.
3. To be the official representative of the Member Societies in the international field.
4. To accept the mandates entrusted to it by the International Conference of the Red Cross and the Board of Governors.

FINANCE

The League of Red Cross Societies is financed by the contributions of Member Societies on a pro-rata basis. Each relief action is financed by contributions specified for that action and the development programme is also financed independently by National Societies.

ORGANIZATION

BOARD OF GOVERNORS

Chairman: JOSÉ BARROSO CHÁVEZ (Mexico)

The Board is the highest authority of the League and meets every two years. It is composed of representatives from all National Societies Members of the League.

Meetings:	1961	Prague	1963	Geneva
	1965	Vienna	1967	The Hague
	1969	Istanbul		

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Meets every two years, alternately with the Board of Governors. It is composed of representatives from the Societies to which the Chairman and seven Vice-Chairmen of the Board of Governors belong and from nineteen other Societies appointed by the Board of Governors for a four-year term. It directs the League between sessions of the Board of Governors.

ADVISORY COMMITTEES AND STANDING FINANCE COMMISSION

Disaster Relief Advisory Committee.
Health and Social Service Advisory Committee.
Junior Red Cross Advisory Committee.

Nursing Advisory Committee.
Standing Finance Commission.

These Committees meet, in principle, once every two years. Members are elected by the Board of Governors and number between 10 and 16 except the Standing Finance Commission which numbers 14.

SECRETARIAT

Secretary-General: HENRIK BEER (Sweden).

Deputy Secretary-General: NEDIM ABUT (Turkey).

Under Secretary-General: WILLIAM H. DABNEY (U.S.A.).

Treasurer-General: BARON VAN ZEELAND (Belgium).

The Secretariat has a staff of 105 from some 20 countries. Its work falls into two main categories, *relief in times of natural disaster* and *development of National Societies*. The League is recognized by the United Nations as the main co-ordinating agency in emergency stages of international disaster relief, and launches an appeal if requested by the National Society, or the government, of the country concerned. In the field of development, three sections—Training, Planning and Execution, in consultation and close co-operation with the technical bureaux—provide assistance on request to National Societies in process of formation or development by means of regional, field and technical delegates, regional seminars and conferences, and help established National Societies develop and extend existing services and set up new ones if and when the need arises.

TECHNICAL BUREAUX

Health and Social Service, promoting and co-ordinating National Societies' activities in first aid, preventive medicine, organization of blood transfusion services and donor recruitment and social welfare activities.

Nursing, which reinforces the efforts of National Societies to improve recruitment and training of nursing personnel for their own health programmes and state

needs, provides documentation for basic and post-basic nursing schools, training of auxiliary nursing personnel and development of "Health in the Home" instruction.

Junior Red Cross, which co-ordinates youth programme of three points—protection of life and health, service and international understanding—designed to encourage young people to contribute actively to the promotion of good health in their families, schools, communities and the world: there are junior or youth sections in over 90 countries with membership of over 75,000,000 ranging between ages 5 to 25.

Information, which provides National Societies with publications, photographs, films, tape recordings and other audio-visual materials, maintains constant contact with international information media; is responsible for all League publications, in particular the monthly review *Panorama*. All periodicals appear in English, French and Spanish.

The League maintains close relations with many inter-governmental organizations, in particular the World Health Organization, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and UNESCO, and non-governmental organizations.

INTERNATIONAL SECRETARIAT FOR VOLUNTEER SERVICE—ISVS

1000 16th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036, U.S.A.

Telephone: 382-8480.

Established 1962 to support and assist national volunteer service programmes. Members: 48 governments.

ORGANIZATION

ASSEMBLY

Composed of governments of 48 countries attending the 1962 Puerto Rico Conference on Human Skills and others interested in the promotion of volunteer service.

COUNCIL

Composed of 13 governments who contribute to the support of ISVS, either in the form of cash or in the provision of personnel, and who approve the programme and policy of the ISVS.

SECRETARIAT

Responsible for the executive functions of the organization.

Secretary-General: MICHAEL U. R. VON SCHENK (Switzerland).

REGIONAL OFFICES

Europe: ISVS European Office, Bezuidenhoutseweg 153, The Hague, Netherlands.

Asia: ISVS Asian Office, c/o PACD, Port Area, Manila, Philippines.

Latin America: Secretaria Internacional para el Servicio Voluntario, Oficina de Latinoamerica, Calle Defensa 120, 6mo Piso, Oficina 47, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

AIMS

1. To support and assist national volunteer programmes by serving as an information and experience exchange clearing house.
2. To encourage the formation of new national volunteer service programmes.
3. To provide technical assistance where requested in the setting up and support of national volunteer service

organizations, both those for service overseas and those within their own borders.

4. To co-operate with other organizations, international, governmental and private in working to increase and improve volunteer service, and to increase the supply of skilled manpower in the developing countries.

ACTIVITIES

1. Circulation of volunteer information, documentation and statistics, films, language and other training materials for volunteers.
2. Sponsorship of international and regional conferences and seminars about volunteer service and related subjects.

3. Technical assistance for the establishment of national volunteer organizations.
4. Aid to co-ordination of volunteer service.

FINANCE

The Secretariat is financed by Council member governments.

PUBLICATIONS

The International Volunteer.
Statistical Summary of Volunteers (bi-annual).

INTER-PARLIAMENTARY UNION

Place du Petit-Saconnex, 1211 Geneva 19, Switzerland

Founded in 1889 to promote personal contacts among the members of the world's parliaments.
World membership: 68 Parliamentary Groups.

ORGANIZATION

INTER-PARLIAMENTARY CONFERENCE

Meets once a year. National Groups are represented by Delegations consisting of Members of Parliament. Conference adopts resolutions on subjects referred to it by the Inter-Parliamentary Council.

RECENT CONFERENCES

1953	Washington	1960	Tokyo
1954	Vienna	1961	Brussels
1955	Helsinki	1962	Brasilia
1956	Bangkok	1963	Belgrade
1957	London	1964	Copenhagen
1958	Rio de Janeiro	1965	Ottawa
1959	Warsaw	1966	Teheran

Forthcoming Conferences will be held in 1968 in Lima and in 1969 in New Delhi.

INTER-PARLIAMENTARY COUNCIL

The directing organ of the Union. Composed of two members from each affiliated National Group. The Council convenes Inter-Parliamentary Conferences, fixes their agenda, approves the annual budget of the Union and appoints the Secretary General.

Acting President: ABDERRAHMAN ABDENNEBI (Tunisia).

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The administrative organ of the Union. It supervises the work of the Inter-Parliamentary Bureau. The President of the Council is *ex officio* a member and President of the Committee.

Vice-President: J. VILFAN (Yugoslavia).

Members: E. Q. DADDARIO (U.S.A.), C. DE BAECK (Belgium), J. M. DESSUREAULT (Canada), D. HACHEN (Israel), L. GUEYE (Senegal), A. MATINE-DAFTARY (Iran), M. DE ARANEGUI (Spain), J. K. WENDE (Poland), J. VIROLAINEN (Finland).

INTER-PARLIAMENTARY BUREAU

The Secretariat of the Union. It maintains contacts with the National Inter-Parliamentary Groups, organizes meetings held under the auspices of the Union; carries out study programmes and issues publications.

Secretary General: ANDRÉ DE BLONAY (Switzerland).

Assistant Secretary General: JAMES DOUGLAS (Great Britain).

AIMS AND ACTIVITIES

The Union promotes personal contacts among members of all Parliaments constituted into National Groups with a view to establishing and developing firm democratic institutions and to advance international peace and co-operation.

The Union organizes conferences bringing together parliamentarians of different nationalities and ideologies to study objectively political, economic, social and cultural problems of international significance.

The Union has consultative status, Category A, with the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations

(ECOSOC). It has entered into consultative arrangements with UNESCO and also maintains regular contact with other UN specialized agencies. Co-operation also exists with the Inter-Parliamentary Union of the Nordic Countries (Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden), the Consultative Inter-Parliamentary Council of Benelux (Belgium, Netherlands, Luxembourg), the Regional Inter-Parliamentary Group set up by the members of the Union in the two Americas, the Latin American Parliament, and the Arab Parliamentary Union set up by representatives from the Parliaments of Jordan, Kuwait and the United Arab Republic in 1965.

BUDGET

Contributions from National Groups are the main source of revenue. These are paid annually on a scale fixed by the Council. The Union's budget is about 700,000 Swiss francs yearly.

PUBLICATIONS

Inter-Parliamentary Bulletin, Constitutional and Parliamentary Information.

JOINT INSTITUTE FOR NUCLEAR RESEARCH

(OBEDINENNYI INSTITUT YADERNYCH ISSLEDOVANII)

Dubna, near Moscow, U.S.S.R.

Postal Address: Head Post Office P.O. Box 79, Moscow, U.S.S.R.

The Joint Institute at Dubna was founded at an international conference in Moscow in March 1956, its purpose being the furthering of collaboration in nuclear research between the member countries.

MEMBERS

Albania	Korea, People's Democratic Republic
Bulgaria	Mongolia People's Republic
China, People's Republic*	Poland
Czechoslovakia	Romania
German Democratic Republic	U.S.S.R.
Hungary	Viet-Nam, Democratic Republic

* Withdrew her scientists in July 1966.

ORGANIZATION

COMMITTEE OF GOVERNMENT PLENIPOTENTIARIES

The Committee is the supreme authority of the Joint Institute. It is composed of the chairmen or heads of the atomic energy authorities of member countries. The Committee meets about once a year, and makes decisions about future policy, and finance.

SCIENTIFIC COUNCIL

Chairman: Academician N. N. BOGOLUBOV (U.S.S.R.).

Plans the programme of work. Composed of senior scientists from the member countries.

MANAGEMENT

Director: Academician N. N. BOGOLUBOV (U.S.S.R.).

Vice-Directors: Prof. A. HRYNKIEWICZ (Poland), Prof. N. SODNOM (Mongolia People's Republic).

Administrative Manager: V. L. KARPOVSKY.

Broad executive powers are vested in the Director. The Management carries out all practical work of the Institute between meetings of the Committee. The Director and Vice-Directors are elected by the Committee.

RESEARCH LABORATORIES

LABORATORY OF NUCLEAR PROBLEMS

Director: Prof. V. P. DZHELEPOV.

This laboratory has a synchrocyclotron that accelerates protons to 680 MeV, deuterons to 420 MeV, and alpha-particles to 840 MeV and is a powerful source of 600 MeV neutrons and charged and neutral mesons. This accelerator started operating in 1949. The main directions of research at this laboratory are the investigation of nucleon-nucleon scattering, the processes of pion production and their interaction with nucleons, the investigation of μ -meson properties and weak interaction processes, and the interaction of nucleons and mesons with complex nuclei.

The Laboratory also has a Radio-chemical Laboratory.

LABORATORY OF HIGH ENERGIES

Director: Prof. I. V. CHUVILO.

The Laboratory has a 10 BeV synchrophasotron that has been operating since 1957.

Experimental investigations are carried out with protons and secondary particles. The experiments are devoted to the study of nucleon structure problems, strong interactions of strange particles and weak interaction processes. In 1960 the laboratory discovered the anti-sigma minus hyperon.

JOINT INSTITUTE FOR NUCLEAR RESEARCH

LABORATORY OF THEORETICAL PHYSICS

Director: Prof. D. I. BLOKHINTSEV.

This Laboratory works on the problems of field theory, the theory of elementary particles, nucleon structure, the phenomenological theory of scattering, and the use of superconductivity methods to the atomic nucleus.

LABORATORY OF NEUTRON PHYSICS

Director: Prof. I. M. FRANK.

An experimental fast neutron pulse reactor came into operation in 1960. It is being used for research in low-energy physics and neutron spectrometry, and for studying the structure of matter. Nuclear reactions induced by light nuclei are studied with the aid of the laboratory electrostatic generator.

LABORATORY OF NUCLEAR REACTIONS

Director: Prof. G. N. FLEROV.

In 1960 a cyclotron of multiple-charged ions came into operation. It is used to produce powerful beams of various ions up to the light-charged 320 MeV ion Ar. In 1962 a new

type of nuclear radioactivity—proton radioactivity was discovered, in 1963 a new isotope of the 102 element with a mass number of 256 was synthesised, in 1964 the 104 element was synthesised. The chemical properties of transuranium elements are studied at the laboratory.

LABORATORY OF COMPUTING AND AUTOMATION

Director: Prof. M. G. MESCHERYAKOV.

This Laboratory was founded in 1966, its purpose being the centralization of computing and data handling facilities at JINR.

The main directions of the laboratory activities are the creation and operation of systems for analysis of data collected on film, development of automatic flying spot devices for scanning and measuring chamber films, organization of measuring centres at other Laboratories of the Institute and development of mathematical methods and programmes for data processing as supplied to problems of elementary particle physics.

HISTORY

In 1946 work was begun on the 680 MeV synchrocyclotron at Dubna. In 1949, when it was put into operation, the Institute of Nuclear Problems of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences was set up. In 1957 the 10 GeV synchrophastron of the Electrophysical Laboratory of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences was completed and the two installations formed the centre of a new town named Dubna, 80 miles from Moscow. In 1956 these two large research institutes were handed over to the Joint Institute for Nuclear Research and Dubna became an international centre. During the following years the Joint Institute for Nuclear Research founded four new Laboratories: the Laboratory of Theoretical Physics, the Laboratory of Nuclear Problems, the Laboratory of Neutron Physics and the Laboratory of Computing and Automation.

There are over 3,000 staff at the Institute. Scientists of other member states make liaison visits and work at the Joint Institute for Nuclear Research laboratories for short and long periods of time.

BUDGET

CONTRIBUTORS

	%
U.S.S.R.	47.25
China, People's Republic .	20.00
German Democratic Republic	6.74
Poland	6.75
Czechoslovakia	5.74
Romania	5.74
Hungary	3.99
Bulgaria	3.59
Albania	0.05
Mongolian People's Republic	0.05
Korean People's Republic .	0.05
Viet-Nam, Democratic Republic	0.05

LATIN AMERICAN FREE TRADE ASSOCIATION LAFTA—ALALC

(ASOCIACIÓN LATINO—AMERICANA DE LIBRE COMÉRCIO—ALALC)

(ASSOCIAÇÃO LATINO-AMERICANA DE LIVRE COMÉRCIO)

Cebollati 1461, Casilla de Correo 577, Montevideo, Uruguay

The Latin American Free Trade Association was set up in February 1960. It aims at an eventual South American Common Market.

MEMBERS

Argentina
Brazil
Chile
Colombia

Ecuador
Mexico
Paraguay

Peru
Uruguay
Venezuela

ORGANIZATION

CONFERENCE OF CONTRACTING PARTIES

The Conference of Contracting Parties is the supreme authority of the Association and will make all decisions on matters that require a joint resolution of the Contracting Parties. Among its duties will be to take steps towards the implementation of the Treaty, to approve the annual Budget, to fix contributions, to elect a President and two Vice-Presidents and to appoint the Executive Secretary of the Permanent Executive Committee. It will meet in ordinary session once a year and in extraordinary session when convened by the Permanent Executive Committee.

In November 1965, the Conference agreed to the setting up of a Council of Foreign Ministers, considering that the evolution of the integration process would be facilitated if those responsible for the external policies of LAFTA members could meet regularly to adopt resolutions at political level. The Council meets annually in Extraordinary Periods of Sessions of the Conference.

PERMANENT EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The Committee, consisting of one representative of each contracting party, is the Permanent body of the Association and is responsible for supervising the implementation of the provisions of the Treaty. Among its regular duties are the convoking of the Conference of Contracting Parties, to submit to the Conference an annual progress report and budget, to represent the Association, to carry out studies, suggest measures and submit recommendations to the Conference and to apply for technical assistance and collaboration.

President (1967): ALFONSO CORTINA GUTIÉRREZ (Mexico).

SECRETARIAT

The Executive Secretary is General Secretary of the Conference and is elected by it for a term of three years. The appointment is renewable.

Executive Secretary: GUSTAVO MAGARIÑOS (Uruguay), elected June 1967.

Deputy Executive Secretaries: ELVIO BALDINELL (Argentina), CESAR VENEGAS (Peru).

MEETINGS

- 1960 Treaty of Montevideo signed, February.
Provisional Committee of Montevideo established, April.
- 1961 First Period of Sessions of the Conference and establishment of the Permanent Executive Committee, July.
- 1962 Extraordinary Period of Sessions of the Conference, January.
- 1962 Second Period of Sessions of the Conference, Mexico City, August.
- 1963 Third Period of Sessions of the Conference, Montevideo, October.
- 1964 Second Extraordinary Period of Sessions of the Conference, Montevideo, May.
Fourth Period of Sessions of the Conference, Bogotá, November.

- 1965 Meeting of Foreign Ministers, Montevideo, November.
Fifth Period of Sessions of the Conference, Montevideo, November.
- 1966 Sixth Period of Sessions of the Conference, Montevideo, October.
First Meeting of the Council of Foreign Ministers (Third Extraordinary Period of Sessions of the Conference), Montevideo, December.
- 1967 Fourth Extraordinary Period of Sessions of the Conference, Montevideo, June–August.
Fifth Extraordinary Period of Sessions of the Conference, Montevideo, July.
Second Meeting of the Council of Foreign Ministers (Sixth Extraordinary Period of the Sessions of the Conference), Asunción, September.
Seventh Period of Sessions of the Conference, Montevideo, October–December.

FUNCTIONS

To reduce tariff and other trade barriers gradually over twelve years by two means, the National Lists and a Common List.

The *National Lists* form the basis for reductions of tariff and trade barriers between the member countries. Each country shall present annually a list of those commodities on which it is prepared to concede reductions and agreement between the members shall be reached by negotiation. These reductions shall be made at an annual rate of 8 per cent. When the Treaty came into force only seven countries had reached agreement on their National Lists, but in January 1962 Colombia presented her list and Ecuador joined the negotiations in August 1962. Venezuela joined the negotiations during the Sixth Conference and Bolivia joined them during the Seventh Conference.

The *Common List* includes those products on which complete exemption from all duties and charges shall

obtain within the Free Trade Zone. The products represented on this list shall represent at least 25 per cent of the total trade of the area during the first three years, 50 per cent during the second three year period, 75 per cent during the third three year period, and the greater part of the *inter-alia* trade during the final three year period.

The first Common List was agreed in 1964 and negotiations for the second were begun in December 1967.

The Treaty includes special provisions for more favourable terms for less developed countries. Paraguay has already obtained benefits under this clause, which also covers Ecuador, Bolivia and, to some extent, Uruguay.

At the Second Meeting of Foreign Ministers in September 1967, a Co-ordinating Committee was established between LAFTA and CACM (Central American Common Market) to devise methods for combining the two organizations into a Latin American Common Market.

TREATY

- Chapter 1* Name and Objects.
- Chapter 2* Trade Liberalization Programme (transition period not exceeding twelve years).
- Chapter 3* Expansion of Trade and Economic Integration.
- Chapter 4* Most-Favoured-Nation Treatment.
- Chapter 5* Arrangements concerning Internal Taxation.
- Chapter 6* Escape Clauses.

- Chapter 7* Special Provisions for Agriculture.
- Chapter 8* Measures in Favour of Less-Developed Countries.
- Chapter 9* Structure of the Association.
- Chapter 10* Legal Personality—Immunities and Privileges.
- Chapter 11* Miscellaneous Rulings.
- Chapter 12* Final Clauses.

ANDEAN DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

(CORPORACIÓN ANDINA DE FOMENTO)

In August 1966, representatives from Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela met in Bogotá and signed a pact calling for accelerated regional integration measures to facilitate the establishment of a Latin American Common Market. In June 1967, at the close of the fifth Inter-American ECOSOC conference at Vina del Mar, the Andean Development Corporation was founded, and a Mixed Commission of delegates from the five countries was formed. The Corporation, at present a private body but later to become public, is based in Caracas and has an initial capital of \$50 million.

In July 1967 the Mixed Commission held its second meeting in Quito to draw up a sub-regional planning agreement. This agreement covers co-operation on development projects, particularly in the petrochemical, iron and steel, automobile and electronics industries, and also includes provisions for the eventual establishment of a common external tariff for the region and plans for co-ordinating national economic policies. The text of the agreement was approved by the Council of LAFTA Foreign Ministers in September 1967.

LATIN AMERICAN FREE TRADE ASSOCIATION

STATISTICS*

EXTERNAL TRADE

(\$ million)

COUNTRY	IMPORTS				EXPORTS			
	1965		1966		1965		1966	
	From World	From ALALC (LAFTA)	From World	From ALALC (LAFTA)	To World	To ALALC (LAFTA)	To World	To ALALC (LAFTA)
Argentina . . .	1,198	256	1,124	227	1,493	231	1,593	243
Brazil . . .	1,096	190	1,496	167	1,595	197	1,741	181
Chile . . .	604	122	757	141	688	53	881	54
Colombia . . .	454	38	674	56	539	17	508	29
Ecuador . . .	165	9	172	8	117	13	155	12
Mexico . . .	1,560	30	1,605	34	1,111	36	1,037	57
Paraguay . . .	52	11	58	14	57	18	49	20
Peru . . .	730	81	817	91	668	54	764	52
Uruguay . . .	151	32	164	46	191	16	186	27
TOTAL . . .	6,009	769	1,867	784	6,459	635	6,914	675

TRADE BY COUNTRY

(\$ '000)

ARGENTINA

	1965		1966	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
Brazil . . .	162,600	107,100	132,097	98,908
Chile . . .	29,100	53,400	31,554	58,127
Colombia . . .	6,400	7,100	10,167	10,504
Ecuador . . .	2,400	600	2,893	456
Mexico . . .	7,200	6,700	11,993	8,558
Paraguay . . .	19,500	10,600	18,044	11,462
Peru . . .	23,300	37,600	14,820	43,267
Uruguay . . .	5,200	8,000	5,106	11,418
TOTAL ALALC.	255,700	231,100	226,674	242,700

BRAZIL

	1965		1966	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
Argentina . . .	131,994	140,914	116,964	113,086
Chile . . .	27,023	19,147	17,429	22,639
Colombia . . .	960	2,829	857	6,898
Ecuador . . .	38	172	20	293
Mexico . . .	9,177	9,101	14,803	6,162
Paraguay . . .	471	2,250	274	2,545
Peru . . .	12,375	11,853	7,286	2,801
Uruguay . . .	8,373	11,140	9,410	20,028
TOTAL ALALC.	190,411	197,406	167,043	181,512

CHILE

	1965		1966	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
Argentina . . .	51,200	26,500	64,449	27,794
Brazil . . .	20,700	14,100	26,833	9,063
Colombia . . .	700	1,900	919	3,317
Ecuador . . .	3,500	1,400	5,602	1,322
Mexico . . .	18,900	2,800	17,015	4,767
Paraguay . . .	1,100	—	1,447	48
Peru . . .	24,000	4,600	17,614	4,464
Uruguay . . .	1,500	1,900	7,064	2,918
TOTAL ALALC.	121,600	53,200	140,943	53,673

COLOMBIA

	1965		1966	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
Argentina . . .	9,840	5,454	13,161	11,718
Brazil . . .	3,108	377	7,344	460
Chile . . .	2,296	755	3,488	1,262
Ecuador . . .	6,667	3,928	4,972	5,112
Mexico . . .	5,807	517	9,895	649
Paraguay . . .	37	192	19	188
Peru . . .	4,737	5,198	10,276	9,461
Uruguay . . .	5,860	279	6,874	263
TOTAL ALALC.	38,352	16,700	59,029	29,113

* Figures are not available for Venezuela, which joined the Association in October 1966.

LATIN AMERICAN FREE TRADE ASSOCIATION

ECUADOR

	1965		1966	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
Argentina . .	531	2,690	521	2,929
Brazil . . .	210	5	291	19
Chile . . .	1,538	1,462	1,702	3,725
Colombia . .	4,441	6,311	4,271	4,197
Mexico . . .	1,427	165	879	602
Paraguay . .	4	25	7	36
Peru . . .	594	2,048	552	941
Uruguay . .	131	345	126	78
TOTAL ALALC.	8,876	13,051	8,349	12,527

MEXICO

	1965		1966	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
Argentina . .	7,847	7,385	9,495	9,549
Brazil . . .	11,085	5,427	7,383	19,559
Chile . . .	3,527	12,267	5,820	11,693
Colombia . .	489	5,524	913	8,317
Ecuador . .	183	1,313	533	1,087
Paraguay . .	16	81	96	167
Peru . . .	4,817	3,517	8,079	4,598
Uruguay . .	1,710	831	1,374	1,695
TOTAL ALALC.	29,674	36,345	33,693	56,665

PARAGUAY

	1965		1966	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
Argentina . .	10,231	14,723	11,429	15,746
Brazil . . .	653	14	1,715	169
Chile . . .	36	255	18	911
Colombia . .	137	15	123	7
Ecuador . .	42	12	38	3
Mexico . . .	62	11	109	37
Peru . . .	16	114	4	187
Uruguay . .	214	2,223	871	2,895
TOTAL ALALC.	11,391	17,495	14,317	19,954

PERU

	1965		1966	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
Argentina . .	49,200	19,600	52,659	13,675
Brazil . . .	9,300	5,300	5,036	5,294
Chile . . .	7,000	17,400	8,383	15,051
Colombia . .	4,500	4,300	12,760	8,172
Ecuador . .	4,200	1,400	5,645	1,126
Mexico . . .	3,700	4,300	4,199	6,964
Paraguay . .	500	—	422	12
Uruguay . .	2,500	1,700	2,357	1,978
TOTAL ALALC.	80,900	54,000	91,481	52,272

URUGUAY

	1965		1966	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
Argentina . .	8,823	3,097	11,922	5,197
Brazil . . .	13,472	5,373	22,250	10,642
Chile . . .	2,077	906	2,437	2,955
Colombia . .	336	4,638	389	5,166
Ecuador . .	261	71	94	93
Mexico . . .	2,542	261	2,552	261
Paraguay . .	2,818	210	4,272	772
Peru . . .	1,754	1,026	2,114	1,665
TOTAL ALALC.	32,083	15,582	46,030	26,751

THE LENIN PRIZE COMMITTEE

Peace: Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., Kremlin, Moscow
Science and Technology: 29/14 Neglinnaya ul., Moscow K-51.
Literature and Arts: 15 Neglinnaya ul., Moscow K-51.

ORGANIZATION

INTERNATIONAL LENIN PEACE PRIZE COMMITTEE

Chairman: DMITRY SKOBELTSYN.

Vice-Chairman: LOUIS ARAGON.

Members: GRIGORY ALEXANDROV, J. D. BERNAL, ANNA SEHGERS, PABLO NERUDA, SAHIB SINGH SOKHEY, JUAN MARINELLO, KAORU YASUI, RENATO GUTTUSO, JAN MALEK.

THE PRIZES

The Committee is authorized to award as many as five prizes every two years. Each prize is worth 25,000 roubles.

THE COMMITTEE FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Chairman: M. V. KELDYSH, President of the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R.

The Committee consists of 118 outstanding scientists and workers in industry and agriculture.

THE PRIZES

The Committee may award every two years up to twelve prizes for scientific work, and not more than thirty prizes for work in the field of engineering. Each prize is worth 7,500 roubles.

The prizes are awarded for the most outstanding achievements in scientific research and experiment making a contribution to science and engineering.

THE COMMITTEE FOR LITERATURE, FINE ARTS AND ARCHITECTURE

Chairman: N. S. TIKHONOV.

The Committee consists of 59 leading intellectuals, who may be writers, composers, musicians, artists and actors.

THE PRIZES

The Committee awards every two years up to 16 prizes for works in literature, graphic art, music, dramatic art, and cinematography which have won broad recognition in the country. The prizes are awarded on April 22nd, the anniversary of Lenin's birth. Each prize is worth 10,000 roubles.

PRIZEWINNERS, 1966

Peace: MIGUEL ANGEL ASTURIAS, JOSEPH PETER CURTIS, GIACOMO MANZU, ZHAMBARANGIN SAMBU, MIRJAM VIRE-TUOMINEN.

Science: A. A. ABRIKOSOV, L. P. GORGOV, V. L. GINZBURG, A. S. DAVIDOV, A. F. PRIKHOTKO, V. L. BROUDE, A. F. LUCHENKO, M. S. BRODIN, E. I. RASHBA, E. F. GROSS, B. P. ZAKHARCHENJA, A. A. KAPLYANSKY, H. V. EFIMOV, Y. I. JURAVLJOV, O. B. LUPANOV, S. V. YABLONSKY, V. K. IVANOV, A. N. TIKHONOV, A. N. NESMEYANOV, N. P. DUBININ, S. A. REYNBERG.

Technology: M. V. YASILCHIKOV, V. F. MUKONIN, M. V. BARBARICH, M. I. BASOV, I. I. KIRICHINSKY, N. A. SHLYAPIN, V. V. YAKIMANSKY, I. I. KISLEV, I. N. SHKLYAROV, N. A. BEDIN, S. M. KHASIN, I. P. SHIRNOV, S. V. VOROBIEV, N. A. KOVALEV, A. V. BUTUZOV, V. D. VLEBITSKY, M. N. EFIMOV, N. A. MATVEEV, B. A. PEPELIN, I. V. SOKOL, V. I. Z. ILBERBERG, K. L. RASKIN, V. K. LEBEDEV, S. I. KUCHUK-YATSENKO, S. A. SOLODOVNIKOV, L. A. KOROBANOV, D. P. BYTIN, E. I. BENESSON, G. I. BLAGODAREV, Y. I. LOBANOV, S. V. MIKHAILOV, M. I. NEUFJMIN, A. V. RABINOVICH, P. E. TEBOR, P. A. YAZOV, E. Y. GOROLOV, Y. V. PICHENKIN, V. M. TCHORIVICH, I. A. TITMAN, V. E.

CHELNOKOV, V. B. SCHUMAN, I. V. GREKHOV, I. I. VASILIEV, L. N. KRYLOV, A. D. BULKIN, I. G. UCHAIKIN, D. A. DOSMUKHAMBETOV, B. F. DYAKOV, N. N. CHEREPANOV, S. ESENOV, E. I. IVANOV, N. U. IMASHEV, V. G. MATVEEV, K. MAKHAMBETOV, K. Z. UZBERGALIEV, V. P. TOKAREV, K. B. ASHIEV, A. I. GERANOV, V. I. KOLGANOV, M. G. OSIPOV, B. F. SAZONOV, M. I. SURGUCHEV, P. B. IVANOV, D. A. TAROVY, I. L. KHANIN, V. I. MURAVLINSKO, A. Z. DUBININ, B. V. SUDNISHNIKOV, G. I. SUKSOV, N. A. CHENAKAL, N. N. ESIN, A. A. ZINOVIEV, P. M. EMELYANOV, L. I. SEMENOV, I. A. KUTRELY, A. K. SIDORINSKO, S. F. BABENKO, K. F. MAKAROV, E. G. CHEFNIHOV, S. G. VOYNOV, A. I. OSIPOV, A. G. SHALIMOV, I. P. KOLOV, E. S. KALINIKHOV, A. S. TCHINISSEY, I. A. LEBENETS, E. S. GOLIKOV, V. N. GUSAROV, A. I. MARKELOV, A. A. VLASOV, M. V. KIM, D. M. MURAVIEV, A. I. SEIDEL, L. I. ANISHOV, L. A. ROJTER, I. Y. KASHIN, M. A. BRADEN, V. S. NEKHOROVICH, N. N. LAFALOV, B. F. ERMILOV, V. N. KOLYADA, V. A. SOLODOV, N. A. KALININ.

Literature and Arts (joint): M. A. SVETLOV, K. A. KAYALOV, I. A. MOISEV, Y. I. PRIGOROV, E. N. SHENKOV.

THE MAGHREB PERMANENT CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE

(COMITÉ PERMANENT CONSULTATIF DU MAGHREB)

c/o Ambassade du Maroc, Tunis, Tunisia

A permanent committee for economic co-ordination, meeting four times a year.

MEMBERS

Algeria Libya Morocco Tunisia

ORGANIZATION

Secretariat: c/o Ambassade du Maroc, Tunis, Tunisia; f. 1965; Pres. MOHAMED CHERKAOUI; mems. K. ABDELLAH KHODJA (Algeria), MOHAMED AYOUB (Libya), CHADLI TNANI (Tunisia), ABDELKADER BENSLIMANE (Morocco); Sec. ABDELLATIF HARIKI; budget \$U.S. 100,000, provided by equal donations from the member states.

Centre of Industrial Research: Tripoli, Libya; f. 1964; annual budget \$U.S. 2m., to be provided by the UN and the Maghreb states; Head of UN Advisory Mission FAGHI NASSR (Iran).

Maghreb Commission on Trading Relations: Rabat, Morocco; established 1965 to study the market co-ordination of the four main crops of the Maghreb region, olive oil, citrus, esparto grass and wine.

Permanent Citrus Committee: f. 1965.

Permanent Wine Committee: f. 1965.

Committee of Experts on Olive Oil: f. 1965.

Maghreb Esparto Bureau: Algiers, Algeria; f. 1965.

Maritime Transport Commission: Tunis, Tunisia.

Road Transport Commission: Tunis, Tunisia; f. 1966.

Railway Transport Commission: Algiers, Algeria; f. 1966.

The following committees have also been established:

Maghreb Industry Committee.

Air Transport Committee.

Post and Telecommunications Committee.

Roads Committee.

Tourist Trade Committee.

Trade Relations Committee.

RECORD OF EVENTS

1964

November Routine meeting of the Economic Ministers of the four Maghreb countries, Tangier. Two bodies to be set up: the permanent consultative committee, which would implement decisions on economic co-ordination; and an institute of industrial studies, which would harmonise joint industrial planning. The four countries should work towards the establishment of a tariff union and towards joint negotiation with outside institutions and organizations.

1965

March

First meeting of the Permanent Consultative Committee, Algiers. Inner organization and operation of the Committee: three commissions appointed: one to draw up a schedule of the economies of the four countries, in order to be able eventually to establish relations with the important economic communities; a foreign trade commission to consider means of co-ordinating the export of citrus fruits, wines, esparto and olive oil, and to study the problems of duty-free trade within the Maghreb; and a commission to study the co-ordination of industry and energy, and to seek markets for Maghrebi industrial products.

May

Meeting of the Maghreb Economic Ministers, Tripoli. Plans agreed for the co-ordination of exports of citrus fruits, wines, esparto and olive oil. An esparto bureau established in Algiers to handle the exports of all four countries. Special commissions set up for statistics, accounting, and the steel industry, and it was agreed to study improvement of telecommunication links. Secretariat for the Consultative Committee established.

December

Meeting of Consultative Committee, Algiers. Studied reports on co-ordination of transport and tourism in the Maghreb, and on industry and postal and telecommunications agreements.

1966

February

Fourth annual meeting of the Maghreb Economic Ministers, Algiers. Plans agreed for establishment of a permanent secretariat in Tunis, under direction of MOHAMED CHERKAOUI, with budgetary and administrative responsibilities to aid the Consultative Committee; MOHAMED CHERKAOUI appointed Director of Consultative Committee; agreement on co-ordination of commercial statistics in Maghreb; budget approved for 1966.

THE MAGHREB PERMANENT CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE

1966 *continued*

July	Meeting of Commission on Trading Relations, Tunis. Discussion of liberalisation of Maghreb reciprocal trade relations.
August	Robert Gardiner, Exec.-Sec. of UN ECA, announced that the proposed Maghreb Secretariat with additional UN staff was to replace the Consultative Committee.
September	Permanent Maghreb Committee on Tourism created in Algiers.
December	Meeting of Maghreb Air Transport Committee, Algiers; agreement for study group to examine constitution of a Maghreb Airlines Company.

1967

January	Meeting of Permanent Consultative Committee, Rabat; discussion of possible negotiations with EEC and inter-Maghreb trade relations.
March	Indefinite postponement of Maghreb Economics Ministers meeting originally planned for May 1966.
October	Agreement between presidents of National Airlines to form a single company, to be called "Air Maghreb".

FUTURE PLANS

Fields of study for future co-operation and co-ordinated development include use of natural gas for electric power and petrochemical production, tourism, labour legislation, and the establishment of a Maghreb airline and a Maghreb maritime company.

STATUTES

Signed at Tunis, October 1st, 1964, by the Economic Ministers of the four member states.

Article 1. The Permanent Consultative Committee is an organism in which representatives of the four countries of the Maghreb are brought together. It is composed of a President and eight members, of whom four are titular representatives and four are deputies.

Article 2. The President of the Permanent Consultative Committee must have the rank of Minister. The Presidency is entrusted to each of the member states in turn for the duration of one year.

Article 3. The President may arrange to be assisted by a Vice-President who will be the titular representative of the country which is holding the Presidency.

Article 4. The Government of each of the countries of the Maghreb will appoint a deputy titular member with the rank of Director of Central Administration.

The representatives of each country will be able to command the help of these experts in case of need.

Article 5. The Permanent Consultative Committee is provided with a Permanent Secretariat headed by an Administrative Secretary appointed by the President.

The location of the Secretariat will vary according to the location of the Presidency.

Article 6. The Permanent Consultative Committee will have correspondents in each member state appointed by

the government concerned. These correspondents must establish a Central Administration, and preferably some organisations and services with the object of planning economic programmes.

Article 7. Meetings of the Permanent Consultative Committee will be held at least once every three months when called by the President. At the same time as the President calls members of the Committee to meetings, he will present them with a programme embodying the proposals which he has received from the member countries.

Article 8. The proceedings of every session of the Permanent Consultative Committee must be recorded in Minutes drawn up by the President in office. These minutes must receive the unanimous approbation of the members of the Committee.

Article 9. The President will supply each of the members of the Committee with a copy of all documents brought to his attention, as well as any document likely to be of value to the Committee.

Article 10. The President will submit the budget planned to cover the expenses of the Permanent Consultative Committee for the approbation of the Maghreb Council of Economic Ministers.

THE NOBEL FOUNDATION

Sturegatan 14, Stockholm 5, Sweden

The Foundation was established by the will of ALFRED NOBEL, a Swedish chemical engineer, who died in 1896.

ORGANIZATION

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Chairman: ULF VON EULER-CHELPIN.

Executive Director: N. K. STÄHLE.

Members: S. A. FRIBERG, J. WALLENBERG, E. G. RUDBERG.

Deputy Members: T. BROWALDH (for Chairman), K. R. GIEROW, O. FROSTMAN.

PRIZE AWARDERS

Physics: Swedish Academy of Science.

Chemistry: Swedish Academy of Science.

Medicine: Royal Caroline Medico-Surgical Institute, Faculty of Medicine.

Literature: Swedish Academy.

Peace: Nobel Committee of the Norwegian Parliament (Storting).

PRIZE COMMITTEES

Physics: E. RUDBERG (Chair.), K. M. G. SIEGBAHN, L. HULTHÉN, I. WALLER, B. EDLÉN.

Chemistry: A. W. K. TISELIUS (Chair.), G. HÄGG, A. ÖLANDER, K. D. R. MYRBÄCK, A. FREDGA.

Medicine: S. A. FRIBERG (Chair.), B. UNVÄS, S. GARD, S. BERGSTRÖM, G. KLEIN, R. ZETTERSTRÖM.

Literature: A. J. OSTERLING (Chair.), K. GIEROW, E. LINDEGREN, E. O. V. JOHNSON, K. H. OLSSON.

Peace: B. INGVALDSEN (Acting Chair.), A. LIONAES, H. REFSUM, H. ROGNLIEN, E. WIKBORG.

The will of ALFRED NOBEL bequeathed the whole of his fortune (more than 30 million kronor) to a fund, the interest of which would be paid out annually to those who during the preceding year "have conferred the greatest benefit on mankind". The interest is divided into five equal parts, to be allotted as follows: "One part to the person who shall have made the most important discovery or invention within the field of physics; one part to the person who shall have made the most important chemical discovery or improvement; one part to the person who shall have made the most important discovery within the domain of physiology or medicine; one part to the person who shall have produced in the field of literature the most outstand-

ing work of an idealistic tendency; and one part to the person who shall have done the most or the best work for fraternity between nations, for the abolition or reduction of standing armies, and for the holding and promotion of peace congresses".

Prizes have been distributed annually on the festival day of the Foundation, December 10th, since 1901 (except during the two world wars).

PRIZEWINNERS

Physics

1966 Prof. ALFRED KASTLER, Ecole Normale Supérieure, Paris.

1967 Prof. HANS BETHE, Cornell University.

Chemistry

1966 Prof. ROBERT S. MULLIKEN, University of Chicago.

1967 Awarded jointly to:

Prof. MANFRED EIGEN, Max-Planck Institute, Göttingen.

Prof. GEORGE PORTER, Royal Institution.

Prof. R. G. W. NORRISH, University of Cambridge.

Physiology or Medicine

1966 Awarded jointly to:

Prof. PEYTON ROUS, Rockefeller Institute, New York.

Prof. CHARLES B. HUGGINS, Ben May Laboratory for Cancer Research, Chicago.

1967 Awarded jointly to:

Prof. RAGNAR GRANIT, Caroline Institute, Stockholm.

Prof. HALDAN K. HARTLINE, Rockefeller Institute, New York.

Prof. GEORGE WALD, Harvard University,

Literature

1966 Awarded jointly to:

SAMUEL JOSEF AGNON (Israel).

NELLIE SACHS (refugee from Germany 1940; domiciled in Sweden).

1967 MIGUEL ANGEL ASTURIAS (Guatemala).

Peace

1966 Award reserved.

1967 Award reserved.

THE NORDIC COUNCIL

The Nordic Council, an advisory body, was inaugurated in 1953. Finland joined in 1956. The Council considers economic, social, cultural, legal and communications questions.

MEMBERS

Denmark
Iceland

Finland

Norway
Sweden

ORGANIZATION

PRESIDIUM AND COUNCIL

(1967-68)

President: EINO SIRÉN (Finland).

Vice-Presidents: POUL HARTLING (Denmark), SIGURDUR BJARNASON (Iceland), TRYGVE BRATTELI (Norway), LEIF CASSEL (Sweden).

The Council meets annually in one of the Nordic capitals. At each session a Presidium is elected to take charge of the Council's work until the next session. Each delegation elects its own President, the Council President being the one from the country which is host that year. The other four are Vice-Presidents.

The Council consists of 69 delegates elected annually from the Parliament of each country—five from Iceland, and 16 each from the others—and of Government Representatives. Resolutions are passed in the form of suggestions sent to the Governments. Governments must submit progress reports to the Council annually.

Tenth Session	Helsinki	March 1962
Eleventh Session	Oslo	February 1963
Twelfth Session	Stockholm	February 1964
Thirteenth Session	Reykjavík	February 1965
Fourteenth Session	Copenhagen	January 1966
Fifteenth Session	Helsinki	April 1967
Sixteenth Session	Oslo	February 1968

STANDING COMMITTEES

CHAIRMEN

Economic Committee: ARNE GEIER (Sweden).

Cultural Committee: OLAFUR JÓHANNESSON (Iceland).

Legal Committee: KNUD THESTRUP (Denmark).

Social Committee: LARS KORVALD (Norway).

Communications Committee: THURE SALO (Finland).

SECRETARIATS

The Nordic Council has a secretariat in each capital but no headquarters. The secretariats collaborate closely under the Presidium.

DENMARK

FRANTZ WENDT, The Danish Secretariat, Folketinget, Copenhagen K.

FINLAND

E. HULTIN, The Finnish Secretariat, The Eduskunta-Riksdag, Helsinki.

ICELAND

FRIDJÓN SIGURÐSSON, The Icelandic Secretariat, The Althing, Reykjavík.

NORWAY

EINAR LØCHEN, The Norwegian Secretariat, The Storting, Oslo.

SWEDEN

G. PETRÉN, The Swedish Secretariat, The Riksdag, Stockholm.

ACTIVITIES

ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION

In 1957 a Scandinavian Co-operation Committee advocated a Scandinavian Common Market but in 1959 the plan was abandoned in favour of joining EFTA (The Seven). A Permanent Committee of Ministers for Economic Co-operation (see below), and a committee of officials to assist them, has been set up to direct Scandinavian co-operation in production and investment, trade and economic policy, statistics and customs administration and to co-ordinate investigations in the present European market situation. The Council has given special consideration to joint assistance schemes for the developing countries.

During the final phase 1966-67 of the Kennedy Round talks within the framework of GATT, the member countries of the Nordic Council acted through a single chief negotiator.

CULTURAL CO-OPERATION

The Council has recommended that Scandinavia should be an educational unit, with interchangeable scholarships. Most university examinations are recognised throughout Scandinavia. The Council has also encouraged the teaching of all the Nordic languages, especially in teachers' training colleges and elementary schools.

At the Council's recommendation a joint Scandinavian college for the training of journalists was set up, intended for persons who had already received a basic journalistic training.

Other institutions created on the recommendation of the Council: Nordic Institute of Theoretical Nuclear Physics (Copenhagen); Institute of Comparative Law (Oslo); Institute of African Studies (Copenhagen); Institute of Asiatic Studies (Copenhagen).

The Council has fostered co-operation between the national broadcasting and television administrations (NORDVISION).

In 1967, on the recommendation of the Council, the governments of the Nordic countries established a Nordic Cultural Foundation with an annual budget of 3 million Danish crowns. The Fund, financed by the four member countries, is directed by a common board with supra-national authority.

LEGAL CO-OPERATION

The Council works towards securing uniformity of legislation and interpretation of the law. A large proportion of private law is already uniform throughout the Nordic countries. The Nordic Council has recommended an Inter-Nordic patent convention, and visualises one joint Scandinavian patent institution. There are also joint or common laws on marriage, divorce, property, copyright and trade marks.

There are special extradition facilities between the Nordic countries, but the Council would like to see police and courts having wider authority to examine suspected persons or to hear witnesses at the request of another country.

The Council has arranged for citizens working in other Nordic countries to be given the legal status of nationals in many respects, and recommended relaxation of the rules whereby foreigners may not join the boards of directors or corporations for a certain time. New rules are in preparation to make it easier to change citizenship of Nordic countries.

SOCIAL CO-OPERATION

At the Council's recommendation, a Convention came into force in 1954 abolishing working permits for wage earners in all the Nordic countries except Iceland, and creating a common labour market. A free labour market exists for certain professions e.g.

physicians and dentists, and the Council is working to this goal in other branches of the medical profession.

Reciprocity in social security legislation was largely achieved before the Nordic Council was set up, but the Council has arranged for the 16 existing agreements to be consolidated into a single Convention, which came into force in 1956.

Joint research is now taking place in all branches of health care and medicine. The Scandinavian Institute of Public Health has been established at Gothenburg.

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

The "Sound Bridge". In 1953 the Council recommended that a bridge be built between either Malmö or Helsingborg in Sweden and either Copenhagen or Elsinore in Denmark. A report recommending that construction start was published in December 1962 and in 1965 the Council recommended that the bridge be built between Copenhagen and Malmö. A final government report was published in November 1967.

Traffic Regulations. These are gradually being unified, and there is increasing common planning about communications between Scandinavia and the continent.

North Calott. The Council has made several recommendations for the improvement of communications to this area, the northern regions of Finland, Norway and Sweden.

Postal and Telegraphic Communications. Several recommendations have been executed to improve and cheapen facilities.

Passports. These were abolished for nationals in 1952, and for non-nationals in 1958, within the Nordic area. Customs formalities and baggage control have been substantially reduced, with the aim of making Scandinavia one unit for travel and tourist purposes.

NORDIC CO-OPERATION

Outside the Nordic Council, there are hundreds of Nordic or Scandinavian societies, enterprises and committees, governmental, private and commercial. The following are some of the most important:

MINISTERIAL MEETINGS

The Prime Ministers of the Nordic Countries meet the Presidium of the Nordic Council once a year.

The Foreign Ministers of the Nordic Countries hold regular informatory meetings twice a year.

Ministers of Education and Ministers of Justice meet several times a year.

Ministers of Finance, of Social Affairs, of Labour, of Communications, of Fisheries, of Defence, of Health and Agriculture meet at least once a year.

MINISTERIAL COMMITTEES

Permanent Committee of Ministers for Economic Co-operation and Trade; aims to co-ordinate trading policy further.

Permanent Committee of Ministers for Co-ordination of Assistance to Developing Countries: f. 1963.

Nordic Committee for Economic Co-operation: assists the Permanent Committee of Ministers. Three officials for each country sit on the Committee.

Permanent Nordic Committee for Agriculture: f. 1961; four members nominated by each government; discusses common problems of agricultural production and sales.

Permanent Nordic Committee for Fishery Problems: f. 1963; four members nominated by each government; discusses common problems of fisheries and sales of fishery products.

Nordic Cultural Commission: f. 1946; advises governments on cultural matters. Each government appoints a maximum of nine members to cover these three fields: academic and scientific, education, adult education and arts.

THE NORDIC COUNCIL

Officers Co-ordinating for Legislative Co-operation: f. 1959; committee of the chief officials from the Ministries of Justice. Annual Ministerial meetings co-ordinate work in Nordic legislation.

Nordic Social Policy Committee: f. 1946; consists of two high officials from the Ministry of Social Welfare in each country. It submits proposals for new joint projects, organises Ministerial meetings and implements their decisions, and generally co-ordinates policy. Social Insurance Congresses are also held at three-year intervals.

Nordic Contact Committee for Atomic Energy: f. 1957; meets twice a year to exchange information about atomic energy problems.

Nordic Institute for Theoretical Atomic Physics (Nordita): f. 1957; promotes scientific research in theoretical atomic physics and trains physicists.

PRIVATE SOCIETIES, ENTERPRISES

Nordic Council for Applied Research (*Nordforsk*): f. 1947; aims to exchange information about re-

search, to arrange symposia and to help towards the exchange of scientists among the Scandinavian countries; publishes a Scandinavian Research Guide.

Scandinavian Tourist Committee: f. 1926; the joint secretariat of the national travel organisations. It organises festivals and co-ordinates publicity.

Foreningen Norden (*Norden Associations*): f. 1919; 120,000 members; aims to increase co-operation generally; activities include information work, lecturing, courses, revision of textbooks and exchange between towns.

Nordic Council of the Fine Arts: f. 1945; arranges exhibitions, etc.

Nordisk Andelsförbund (*Scandinavian Co-operative Wholesale Society*).

Scandinavian Airlines System (SAS): f. 1946; Bromma Airport, Bromma 10, Stockholm; consortium: Norwegian, Danish and Swedish airlines.

Scanair: Copenhagen; f. 1961; charter company; SAS holds 45 per cent of the share capital.

STATUTE

(effective from January 1958)

ARTICLE 1. The Nordic Council is a body formed for the purpose of consultation among the Folketing of Denmark, the Eduskunta-Riksdag of Finland, the Althing of Iceland, the Storting of Norway and the Riksdag of Sweden, as well as the governments of these countries, in matters involving joint action by any or all of these countries.

ARTICLE 2. The Council shall consist of 69 elected delegates and of Government representatives.

For such terms and by such methods as shall be decided in each country, the Folketing of Denmark, the Eduskunta-Riksdag of Finland, the Storting of Norway and the Riksdag of Sweden shall each elect from among their members 16 delegates to the Council and the necessary number of deputy delegates, and the Althing of Iceland shall elect from among its members 5 delegates to the Council and the necessary number of deputy delegates. Among the elected delegates of each country, different political opinions shall be represented.

Each Government may appoint from among its members as many Government representatives as it desires.

ARTICLE 3. The Government representatives have no vote in the Council.

ARTICLE 4. The Council shall meet once a year on such date as it may decide (Ordinary session). Furthermore, special meetings may be held, if the Council so decides, or if a meeting is requested by not less than two Governments or not less than 25 elected delegates (Extraordinary session). Ordinary sessions shall be held in the capital of one of the countries, as decided by the Council.

ARTICLE 5. For each ordinary session and for the period until the next ordinary session, the Council from among its elected delegates shall elect a President and four Vice-Presidents who, together, shall constitute the Presidium of the Council.

ARTICLE 6. The deliberations of the Council shall be

open to the public, unless, in view of the special nature of a matter, the Council decides otherwise.

ARTICLE 7. During each ordinary session the elected delegates shall form standing committees to undertake preparatory work in connection with matters before the Council. By decision of the Presidium, the standing committees may meet also during inter-sessionary periods in special cases.

Special committees may be set up during inter-sessionary periods to prepare special matters.

ARTICLE 8. The delegation of each country shall appoint a Secretary and other staff members. The activities and collaboration of the secretariats shall be supervised by the Presidium.

ARTICLE 9. All governments and delegates are entitled to submit a matter to the Council by written application to the Presidium. The Presidium shall cause such investigations to be made as it may deem necessary and shall send out the documentation to the governments and delegates well ahead of the session.

ARTICLE 10. The Council shall discuss questions of common interest to the countries and may adopt recommendations to the governments. Recommendations shall be accompanied by information as to how each delegate has voted.

In questions which concern only certain of the countries, only the delegates from those countries may vote.

ARTICLE 11. At each ordinary session, the governments should inform the Council of any action taken on the recommendation of the Council.

ARTICLE 12. The Council shall adopt its own rules of procedure.

ARTICLE 13. Each country shall defray the expenses involved by its membership in the Council. The Council shall decide how common expenses shall be apportioned.

THE NORDIC COUNCIL

AGREEMENT OF CO-OPERATION BETWEEN THE NORDIC COUNTRIES

Signed in Helsinki, March 23, 1962

The Governments of Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden:

Desirous of furthering the close connections between the Nordic nations in culture and juridical and social conceptions and of developing co-operation between the Nordic countries;

Endeavouring to create uniform rules in the Nordic countries in as many respects as possible;

Hoping to achieve in all fields where prerequisites exist an appropriate division of labour between these countries;

Desirous of continuing the co-operation, important to these countries, in the Nordic Council and other agencies of co-operation;

Have agreed upon the following provisions.

ARTICLE 1. The Contracting Parties shall endeavour to maintain and further develop co-operation between the countries in the juridical, cultural, social and economic fields and in questions of communications.

ARTICLES 2-7. Juridical Co-operation.

ARTICLES 8-13. Cultural Co-operation.

ARTICLES 14-17. Social Co-operation.

ARTICLES 18-25. Economic Co-operation.

ARTICLES 26-29. Co-operation in Communications.

ARTICLES 30-34. Other Co-operation.

ARTICLES 35-38. The Forms of Nordic Co-operation.

ARTICLES 39-40. Final Provisions.

STATISTICS

AREA AND POPULATION

	DENMARK	FINLAND	ICELAND	NORWAY	SWEDEN	TOTAL
Area (sq. km.) . . .	43,031	337,373	102,846	324,219	449,793	1,257,104
Population (1965) . . .	4,767,600	4,651,000	196,549*	3,769,000*	7,843,088*	21,227,237

* 1966.

PRODUCTION 1965

('000 metric tons)

	DENMARK	FINLAND (1964)	ICELAND	NORWAY	SWEDEN
Iron Ore	41	1,030	—	2,359	24,876
Pig Iron	75	638	—	631	2,461
Crude steel	412	355	—	715	4,725
Shipbuilding ('000 gross tons)	260	150	0.5	439	1,270
Woodpulp	47	5,092	—	1,812	5,221
Newsprint	—	1,079	—	345	679
Paper	171	2,050	—	713	2,442
Canned fish	11	3	1.0	n.a.	n.a.
Salted fish	n.a.	1	82.7*	125	n.a.
Butter	166	102	1.8	19	79
Cheese	114	35	2.0	48	59
Milk	5,367	3,700	106.5	1,485	3,311
Meat and Pork products	1,052	154	n.a.	135	378
Eggs	90	40	n.a.	36	97
Electricity (mill. k.W.h.)	7,379	13,636	641†	48,337	49,111
Textile Yarns	18	—	n.a.	11	n.a.
Whale Oil	—	—	3.5	22	n.a.

* 1966.

† Jan.-Sept. 1965.

THE NORDIC COUNCIL

NORDIC TRADE DENMARK (million kroner)

COUNTRIES	IMPORTS		EXPORTS	
	1965	1966	1965	1966
Finland . .	489.5	560.1	332.2	385.6
Iceland . .	73.4	68.6	95.1	91.1
Norway . .	738.3	800.6	906.2	1,046.3
Sweden . .	2,570.4	2,808.3	1,971.5	2,102.6

FINLAND (million marks)

COUNTRIES	IMPORTS		EXPORTS	
	1965	1966	1965	1966
Denmark . .	163.714	191.113	177.229	176.953
Iceland . .	14.951	16.150	8.391	10.609
Norway . .	97.505	114.382	51.905	89.718
Sweden . .	736.765	781.159	342.846	422.927

ICELAND (million krónur)

COUNTRIES	IMPORTS		EXPORTS	
	1965	1966	1965	1966
Denmark . .	534.1	540.388	394.3	354.320
Finland . .	135.8	163.160	179.7	197.747
Norway . .	367.9	677.797	86.1	164.555
Sweden . .	311.0	466.727	392.1	502.713

NORWAY (million kroner)

COUNTRIES	IMPORTS		EXPORTS	
	1965	1966	1965	1966
Denmark . .	861.5	997.0	741.1	790.8
Finland . .	116.6	192.9	194.6	237.5
Iceland . .	17.9	28.1	53.2	103.0
Sweden . .	3,348.6	3,226.9	1,619.6	1,709.0

SWEDEN (million kronor)

COUNTRIES	IMPORTS		EXPORTS	
	1965	1966	1965	1966
Denmark . .	1,416.9	1,488.1	1,850.7	1,980.6
Finland . .	505.0	665.4	1,033.9	1,197.2
Iceland . .	47.7	62.1	34.1	52.8
Norway . .	1,227.2	1,302.8	2,409.4	2,329.1

NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION— NATO

Brussels 39, Belgium

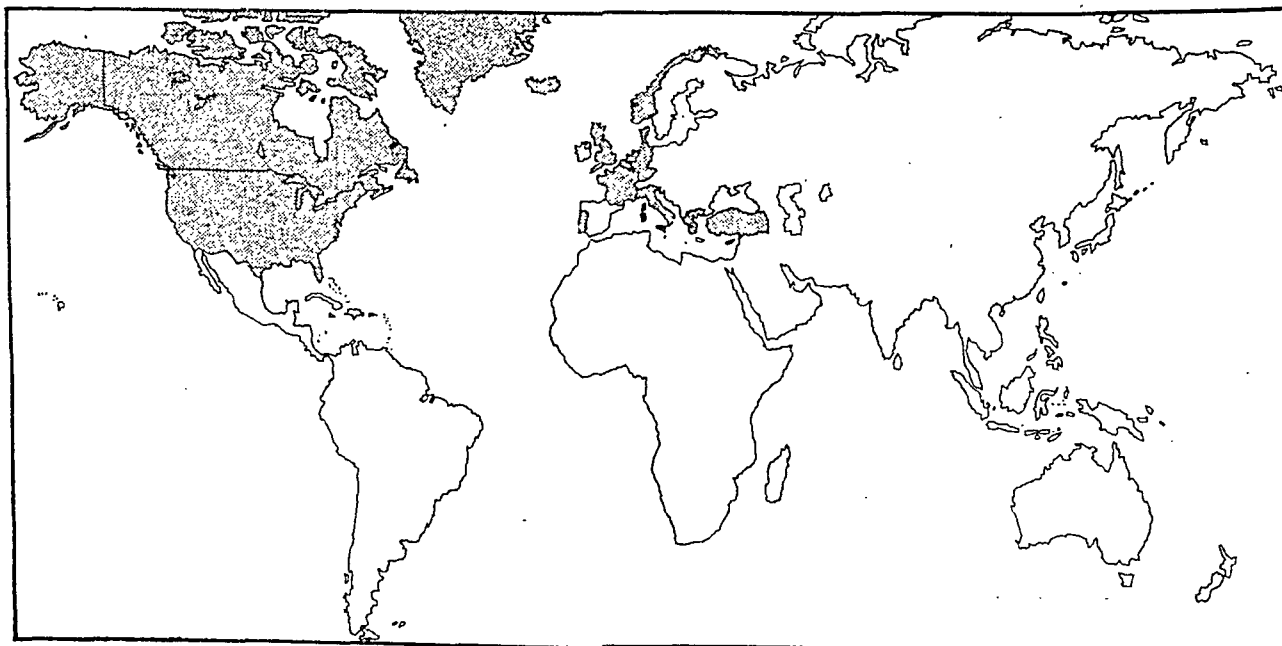
Founded in 1949 as an international defence organization linking a group of European states with the U.S.A. and Canada. NATO members declare that they will regard an attack on one of them as an attack on all, and will assist any attacked country "by such action as it deems necessary". Greece and Turkey joined in 1952, and the Federal Republic of Germany in 1955.

MEMBERS

Belgium
Canada
Denmark
France
Federal Republic of Germany

Greece
Iceland
Italy
Luxembourg
Netherlands

Norway
Portugal
Turkey
United Kingdom
United States



NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION

ORGANIZATION

THE NORTH ATLANTIC COUNCIL

President (1967-68): MAURICE COUVE DE MURVILLE (France).

Chairman: MANLIO BROGIO (Italy).

The Council is the highest authority of NATO, and decides all administrative and financial matters. It meets either at Ministerial level, or functions through the Permanent Representatives. The Council gives political guidance to the military authorities and is also concerned with many aspects of wartime civil emergency planning.

MINISTERIAL SESSIONS

Composed of Ministers of the member governments. Sessions are held two or three times a year.

PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVES

Belgium . . .	ANDRÉ DE STAERCKE	Italy . . .	CARLO DE FERRARIIS SALZANO
Canada . . .	ROSS CAMPBELL	Luxembourg . .	LAMBERT SCHAU
Denmark . . .	HENNING HJORTH-NIELSEN	Netherlands . .	HENDRIK N. BOON
France . . .	ROGER SEYDOUX	Norway . . .	GEORG KRISTIANSEN
Federal Republic of Germany . .	WILHELM GREWE	Portugal . . .	VASCO DA CUNHA
Greece . . .	PHEDON ANNINO CAVALIERATO	Turkey . . .	MUHARREM NURI BIRGI
Iceland . . .	NIELS P. SIGURDSSON	United Kingdom .	Sir BERNARD BURROWS
		United States . .	HARLAN CLEVELAND

Between Ministerial Sessions, the Council functions through the Permanent Representatives, who meet at least once a week.

SECRETARIAT

Secretary-General, and Chairman of North Atlantic Council: MANLIO BROGIO (Italy).

Deputy Secretary-General: JAMES A. ROBERTS (Canada).

The Secretary-General is empowered to offer his help in cases of disputes between member countries and to initiate and facilitate procedures for settlement.

Director of Information: JOHN L. W. PRICE (U.K.).

THE DIVISIONS

Division of Political Affairs

Director: Assistant Secretary-General: JOACHIM JAE-NICKE (Federal Republic of Germany).

Keeps in contact with delegations and international organisations, and prepares reports for the Secretary-General and the Council.

Division of Defence Planning and Policy

Director: ARTHUR HOCKADAY (U.K.).

The Division studies economic matters of concern to the Alliance, especially any with political effect on defence problems, and also the overall financial aspects of defence by country. It analyses and estimates the cost by services of the defence programmes.

Division of Defence Support

Director: Assistant Secretary-General: A. TYLER PORT (U.S.A.).

The Division promotes the most efficient use of the Allies' resources in the production of military equipment and studies its standardisation. It exercises technical and financial supervision over the infrastructure programme.

Division of Scientific Affairs

Director: Assistant Secretary-General: (Vacant).

Advises the Secretary-General on scientific matters of interest to NATO.

MILITARY ORGANIZATION

THE MILITARY COMMITTEE

President: Lt.-Gen. ODYSSEUS ANGELIS (Greece).

Chairman: Lt.-Gen. Baron C. P. DE CUMONT (Belgium).

The Military Committee is composed of one of the Chiefs-of-Staff, or their representative, of each member country except France, and is the highest military authority in NATO. It meets at least once a year and also whenever important decisions affecting policy have to be taken.

THE MILITARY COMMITTEE IN CHIEF-OF-STAFF SESSION

Belgium	•	Lt.-Gen. U. M. J. DESSART
Canada	•	Gen. JEAN V. ALLARD
Denmark	•	Gen. KURT RAMBERG
Federal Republic of Germany	•	Lt.-Gen. GERHARD WESSEL
Greece	•	Lt.-Gen. ODYSSEUS ANGELIS
Italy	•	Gen. GIUSEPPE ALOIA
Luxembourg	•	Lt.-Col. M. MAYER
Netherlands	•	Gen. H. P. ZIELSTRA
Norway	•	Vice-Adm. FOLKE HAUGER JOHAN- NESSEN
Portugal	•	Gen. LUIS DA CAMARA PINA
Turkey	•	Gen. CEMAL TURAL
United Kingdom	•	Marshal of the R.A.F. Sir CHARLES ELWORTHY
United States	•	Gen. EARLE G. WHEELER

THE MILITARY COMMITTEE IN PERMANENT SESSION

Belgium	•	Lt.-Gen. J. DUCQ
Canada	•	Rear-Adm. ROBERT W. MURDOCK
Denmark	•	Major-Gen. I. J. D. SCHROEDER
Federal Republic of Germany	•	Lt.-Gen. GERHARD WESSEL
Greece	•	Lt.-Gen. JOHN A. PIPILIS
Italy	•	Lt.-Gen. OTTAVIO DI CASOLA
Luxembourg	•	Maj. PIERRE DAUFFENBACH
Netherlands	•	Rear-Adm. Count R. WILLEM VAN LYNDEN
Norway	•	Maj.-Gen. HELGE C. MEHRE
Portugal	•	Lt.-Gen. H. C. DOS SANTOS PAIVA
Turkey	•	Gen. REFIK TULGA
United Kingdom	•	Admiral Sir NIGEL HENDERSON
United States	•	Admiral ALFRED G. WARD

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY STAFF

Director: Lt.-Gen. EZIO PISTOTTI (Italy).

Vice-Director: Vice-Adm. JOHN M. LEE (U.S.A.).

Assistant Directors: Maj.-Gen. NIYAZI GUL (Turkey),
Maj.-Gen. W. DREWS (Federal Republic of Ger-
many), Maj.-Gen. GEORGE DOUROS (Greece), Maj.-
Gen. H. A. RODRIGO (Netherlands), Rear-Adm.
R. M. BATTLES (Canada).

Secretary: Brig. M. S. HANCOCK (U.K.).

Agencies subordinate to the Military Committee:

Military Agency for Standardization—MAS: Lon-
don; Chair. Major-Gen. H. HASS (Federal Re-
public of Germany).

Advisory Group for Aerospace Research and
Development—AGARD: Paris; Chair. FINN LIEB
(Norway).

NATO Defence College: Rome; Commandant Lt.-
Gen. TUFTE JOHNSEN (Norway).

Allied Military Communications-Electronics Com-
mittee—AMCEC.

Allied Long Lines Agency—ALLA.

Allied Radio Frequencies Agency—ARFA.

Allied Naval Communications Agency—ANCA.

THE COMMANDS

1. **The European Command:** Headquarters, Casteau,
Belgium—Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers
Europe—SHAPE.

Supreme Allied Commander Europe—SACEUR:
Gen. LYMAN L. LEMNITZER (U.S.A.).

Deputy Supreme Commander: Gen. Sir ROBERT
BRAY (U.K.).

Naval Deputy: Vice-Adm. R. C. P. WAINWRIGHT
(U.K.).

Air Deputy: Gen. WILLIAM STONE (U.S.A.).

COMMANDS SUBORDINATE TO SACEUR:

(a) *The Northern Europe Command:* C-in-C.
Gen. Sir KENNETH DARLING (U.K.).

(b) *The Central Europe Command:* C-in-C. Gen.
JOHANN ADOLF GRAF VON KIELMANSEGG
(Fed. Rep. of Germany).

(c) *The Southern Europe Command:* C-in-C.
Adm. CHARLES D. GRIFFIN. (U.S.A.).

(d) *United Kingdom Air Defence Region:* Com-
mander Air Marshal Sir FREDERICK ROSIER
(U.K.).

2. **The Atlantic Ocean Command:** Headquarters, Nor-
folk, Virginia, U.S.A.

Supreme Allied Commander Atlantic—SACLANT:
Admiral EPHRAIM P. HOLMES (U.S.A.).

Deputy Supreme Commander: Vice-Admiral
D. G. CLUTTERBUCK (U.K.).

COMMANDS SUBORDINATE TO SACLANT:

(a) *The Western Atlantic Area:* Admiral EPHRAIM
P. HOLMES.

(b) *The Eastern Atlantic Area:* Admiral Sir
JOHN BUSH (U.K.).

(c) *The Striking Fleet Atlantic Command:* Vice-
Admiral C. K. DUNCAN.

3. **The Channel Command:**

Allied Commander-in-Chief Channel: Admiral Sir
JOHN BUSH (U.K.).

Allied Maritime Air Commander Channel: Air
Marshal P. D. HOLDER (U.K.).

4. **Canada-United States Regional Planning Group:**

The Group meets alternately in Washington and
Ottawa and recommends plans for the defence of
the Canada-United States region to the Military
Committee.

NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION

IMPORTANT EVENTS

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>1949 North Atlantic Treaty signed, April.</p> <p>1950 Outbreak of war in Korea, June.
The North Atlantic Council set up a military force with Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers, Europe (SHAPE) near Paris, under General Eisenhower as Supreme Commander.</p> <p>1951 The United States, the United Kingdom and France placed a number of divisions under the command of the Supreme Allied Commander in Europe (SACEUR), and the other member countries followed suit.</p> <p>1952 Lord Ismay appointed Secretary-General. Greece and Turkey acceded to the Treaty. Atlantic Command and Channel Command established.
General Matthew Ridgway succeeded General Eisenhower as SACEUR, May.</p> <p>1953 General Alfred M. Gruenther (U.S.A.) succeeded General Ridgway, July.</p> <p>1954 Germany and Italy joined the Western European Union, and Germany was invited to join NATO.</p> <p>1955 Germany acceded to the Treaty, May, and contributed forces to the alliance.</p> <p>1956 General Lauris Norstad (U.S.A.) succeeded General Gruenther, November.</p> | <p>1957 Paul-Henri Spaak succeeded Lord Ismay as Secretary-General.</p> <p>1959 NATO Ministerial meeting in Paris, December, inaugurated new H.Q.; proposal for 10-year political, military and economic plan adopted.</p> <p>1961 Dirk Stikker succeeded Paul-Henri Spaak as Secretary-General, April.</p> <p>1963 General Lyman L. Lemnitzer (U.S.A.) succeeded General Lauris Norstad, January. Proposal for a multilateral mixed-manned nuclear force, June.</p> <p>1964 Manlio Brosio succeeded Dirk Stikker as Secretary-General, August.</p> <p>1965 The North Atlantic Council held its Ministerial Meetings in London, in May, and Paris, in December.</p> <p>1966 The President of the French Republic announced that France was withdrawing from the military side of NATO.</p> <p>1967 The new SHAPE headquarters opened at Casteau in Belgium. The inauguration in Brussels of the new headquarters of the North Atlantic Council, the Military Committee and the International Secretariat.</p> |
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THE DEFENCE PLANNING ANNUAL REVIEW

As NATO is an international, not a supra-national organization, its member countries decide themselves the amount to be devoted to their defence effort and the form which the latter will assume. The procedure for the co-ordination of military plans and defence expenditures rests on the detailed and comparative

analysis of the economic and financial capabilities of member countries and military requirements. This analysis is carried out every year in NATO and is known as the Defence Planning Annual Review. Governments made firm commitments, as regards force goals.

ANNUAL DEFENCE EXPENDITURE

COUNTRY	UNIT (millions)	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967 Forecast
Belgium	B. Francs	18,312	18,686	19,161	19,561	21,111	22,230	24,853	25,036	26,313	27,774
Canada	Can. \$	1,740	1,642	1,654	1,716	1,810	1,712	1,811	1,659	1,766	1,880
Denmark	D. Kroner	988	986	1,113	1,180	1,551	1,651	1,764	1,974	2,080	2,337
France	Francs	16,569	17,926	19,162	20,395	22,184	22,849	24,280	25,300	26,732	28,000
Germany (Federal Republic)	D.M.	6,853	11,087	12,115	13,175	17,233	19,924	19,553	19,915	20,254	21,941
Greece	Drachmas	4,469	4,735	5,110	5,034	5,102	5,385	5,647	6,290	7,168	9,389
Italy	'ooo Lire	647	667	710	749	861	1,031	1,118	1,212	1,342	1,350
Luxembourg	L. Francs	429	402	263	290	355	348	462	477	497	470
Netherlands	Guilders	1,656	1,505	1,728	2,013	2,186	2,307	2,661	2,714	2,790	3,143
Norway	N. Kroner	1,024	1,107	1,058	1,179	1,371	1,465	1,570	1,896	1,947	2,145
Portugal	Escudos	2,485	2,820	3,023	4,922	5,744	5,724	6,451	6,680	7,393	8,563
Turkey	Liras	1,470	2,153	2,405	2,718	2,980	3,157	3,443	3,821	3,996	4,596
United Kingdom	£ Sterling	1,591	1,589	1,655	1,709	1,814	1,871	2,002	2,102	2,175	2,275
United States	U.S. \$	45,096	45,833	45,380	47,808	52,381	52,295	51,213	51,844	63,572	74,210
Total Europe	U.S. \$	12,925	13,358	14,231	15,339	17,408	18,758	19,711	20,604	21,534	22,879
Total North America	U.S. \$	46,836	47,475	47,034	49,523	54,096	53,879	52,889	53,388	65,205	75,949
Total NATO	U.S. \$	59,761	60,833	61,265	64,862	71,504	72,637	72,600	73,992	86,739	98,828

INFRASTRUCTURE

Infrastructure is a term covering fixed installations such as airfields, telecommunications networks, fuel pipelines, etc., which modern armies need to operate efficiently. All those installations which are for the use of international forces are financed in common.

An infrastructure programme was first approved in 1952, and £231 million allotted. Agreement was reached on a formula for future programmes. The latest agreement covers the period up to 1966, and amounts to £1,255 million.

THE INFRASTRUCTURE PROGRAMME

December 1966

Airfields Programme £422 million
Airfields 220

Signals Network	£198 million
Landlines, Submarine cables and	} 27,000 miles 44,000 kilometres
Radio links	
Fuel Supply Systems	£167 million
Pipelines	} 5,300 miles 8,500 kilometres
Storage	
	{ 440 million Imp. gallons 2 million cubic metres
Naval Facilities	£97 million
Radar Warning Installations	£33 million
Missile Sites	£97 million
Special Ammunition Sites	£37 million
Air Defence Ground Environment	£110 million
Other Projects	£94 million

PUBLICATIONS

NATO Letter (monthly): published in English, French, Dutch, German and Italian; also quarterly editions in Danish, Greek and Turkish.

NATO: Facts about the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.
Published in English, French, German and Italian.

The NATO Handbook. Published in English, French, German and Dutch.

Aspects of NATO series and other pamphlets.

NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY

(April 1949)

The Parties to this Treaty reaffirm their faith in the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and their desire to live in peace with all peoples and all Governments.

They are determined to safeguard the freedom, common heritage and civilization of their peoples, founded on the principles of democracy, individual liberty and the rule of law.

They seek to promote stability and well-being in the North Atlantic area.

They are resolved to unite their efforts for collective defence and for the preservation of peace and security.

They therefore agree to this North Atlantic Treaty:

ARTICLE 1

The Parties undertake, as set forth in the Charter of the United Nations, to settle any international dispute in which they may be involved by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace and security and justice are not endangered, and to refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force in any manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations.

ARTICLE 2

The Parties will contribute toward the further development of peaceful and friendly international relations by strengthening their free institutions, by bringing about a better understanding of the principles upon which these institutions are founded, and by promoting conditions of stability and well-being. They will seek to eliminate conflict in their international economic policies and will encourage economic collaboration between any or all of them.

ARTICLE 3

In order more effectively to achieve the objectives of this Treaty, the Parties, separately and jointly, by means of continuous and effective self-help and mutual aid, will maintain and develop their individual and collective capacity to resist armed attack.

ARTICLE 4

The Parties will consult together whenever, in the opinion of any of them, the territorial integrity, political independence or security of any of the Parties is threatened.

ARTICLE 5

The Parties agree that an armed attack against one or more of them in Europe or North America shall be considered an attack against them all; and consequently they agree that, if such an armed attack occurs, each of them, in exercise of the right of individual or collective self-defence recognised by Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations, will assist the Party or Parties so attacked by taking forthwith, individually and in concert with the other Parties, such action as it deems necessary, including the use of armed force, to restore and maintain the security of the North Atlantic area.

Any such armed attack and all measures taken as a result thereof shall immediately be reported to the Security Council. Such measures shall be terminated when the Security Council has taken the measures necessary to restore and maintain international peace and security.

ARTICLE 6

For the purpose of Article 5 an armed attack on one or more of the Parties is deemed to include an armed attack on the territory of any of the Parties in Europe or North

NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION

America, on the Algerian Departments of France (*inapplicable since July 1962*), on the occupation forces of any Party in Europe, on the islands under the jurisdiction of any Party in the North Atlantic area north of the Tropic of Cancer or on the vessels or aircraft in this area of any of the Parties. (*Amended on the accession of Greece and Turkey.*)

ARTICLE 7

This Treaty does not affect, and shall not be interpreted as affecting, in any way the rights and obligations under the Charter of the Parties which are members of the United Nations, or the primary responsibility of the Security Council for the maintenance of international peace and security.

ARTICLE 8

Each Party declares that none of the international engagements now in force between it and any other of the Parties or any third State is in conflict with the provisions of this Treaty, and undertakes not to enter into any international engagement in conflict with this Treaty.

ARTICLE 9

The Parties hereby establish a council, on which each of them shall be represented, to consider matters concerning the implementation of this Treaty. The Council shall be so organized as to be able to meet promptly at any time. The Council shall set up such subsidiary bodies as may be necessary; in particular it shall establish immediately a defence committee which shall recommend measures for the implementation of Articles 3 and 5.

ARTICLE 10

The Parties may, by unanimous agreement, invite any other European State in a position to further the principles of this Treaty and to contribute to the security of the North Atlantic area to accede to this Treaty. Any State so invited may become a party to the Treaty by depositing its instrument of accession with the Government of the United States of America. The Government of the United States of America will inform each of the Parties of the deposit of each such instrument of accession.

ARTICLE 11

This Treaty shall be ratified and its provisions carried out by the Parties in accordance with their respective constitutional processes. The instruments of ratification shall be deposited as soon as possible with the Government of the United States of America, which will notify all the other signatories of each deposit. The Treaty shall enter into force between the States which have ratified it as soon as the ratifications of the majority of the signatories, including the ratifications of Belgium, Canada, France, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States, have been deposited and shall come into effect with respect to other States on the date of the deposit of their ratifications.

ARTICLE 12

After the Treaty has been in force for ten years, or at any time thereafter, the Parties shall, if any of them so requests, consult together for the purpose of reviewing the Treaty, having regard for the factors then affecting peace and security in the North Atlantic area, including the development of universal as well as regional arrangements under the Charter of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security.

ARTICLE 13

After the Treaty has been in force for twenty years, any Party may cease to be a party one year after its notice of denunciation has been given to the Government of the United States of America, which will inform the Governments of the other Parties of the deposit of each notice of denunciation.

ARTICLE 14

This Treaty, of which the English and French texts are equally authentic, shall be deposited in the archives of the Government of the United States of America. Duly certified copies will be transmitted by that Government to the Governments of the other signatories.

ABBREVIATIONS

ACCHAN	Allied Command Channel	COMNORASDEFLANT	Commander North American Anti-Submarine Defence Force Atlantic
ACE	Allied Command Europe	COMNORLANT	Commander Northern Atlantic Sub-area
ACLANT	Allied Command Atlantic	COMOCEANLANT	Commander Ocean Atlantic Sub-area
AFCENT	Allied Forces Central Europe	COMSTRIKEFLTANT	Commander Striking Fleet Atlantic
AFNORTH	Allied Forces Northern Europe	COMSUBEASTLANT	Commander Submarine Force Eastern Atlantic
AFSOUTH	Allied Forces Southern Europe	CUSRPG	Canada-United States Regional Planning Group
AGARD	Advisory Group for Aerospace, Research and Development	ECSC	European Coal and Steel Community
ALLA	Allied Long Lines Agency	EDC	European Defence Community
AMCEC	Allied Military Communications-Electronics Committee	ELDO	European Launcher Development Organisation
ANCA	Allied Naval Communications Agency	ESRO	European Space Research Organization
ARFA	Allied Radio Frequency Agency	IATA	International Air Transport Association
CEAC	Committee for European Airspace Co-ordination.	ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
CEOA	Central Europe Operating Agency	ICBM	Intercontinental Ballistic Missile
CEPO	Central European Pipeline Office.	IRBM	Intermediate Range Ballistic Missile
CEPFC	Central European Pipeline Policy Committee	MAS	Military Agency for Standardization
CHANCOMTEE	Channel Committee	MC	Military Committee
CINCEASTLANT	Commander-in-Chief Eastern Atlantic Area	MLF	Multilateral Force
CINCENT	Commander-in-Chief Allied Forces Central Europe	NADGE	NATO Air Defence Ground Environment System
CINCHAN	Commander-in-Chief Channel & Southern North Sea	NAMSA	NATO Maintenance and Supply Agency
CINCIBERLANT	Commander-in-Chief Iberian Atlantic Area	NAMSO	NATO Maintenance and Supply Organisation
CINCNORTH	Commander-in-Chief Allied Forces Northern Europe	NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
CINCNSOUTH	Commander-in-Chief Allied Forces Southern Europe	NMR	National Military Representatives with SHAPE
CINCWESTLANT	Commander-in-Chief Western Atlantic Area	NORAD	North America Air Defence
COMBALTAP	Commander Baltic Approaches	OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
COMBISCLANT	Commander Bay of Biscay Atlantic Sub-area	SAC	Strategic Air Command
COMCANLANT	Commander Canadian Atlantic Sub-area	SACEUR	Supreme Allied Commander Europe
COMCENTLANT	Commander Central Atlantic Sub-area	SACLANT	Supreme Allied Commander Atlantic
COMMAIRCENLANT	Commander Maritime Air Central Sub-Area.	SACLANTCEN	Anti-Submarine Warfare Research Centre
COMMAIRCHAN	Commander Allied Maritime Air Force Channel	SHAPE	Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe
COMMAIREASTLANT	Commander Maritime Air Eastern Atlantic Area	STC	SHAPE Technical Centre
COMMAIRNORLANT	Commander Maritime Air Northern Sub-Area	TCC	Temporary Council Committee
		TCEA	Training Centre for Experimental Aerodynamics
		WEU	Western European Union

THE OLYMPIC GAMES

Campagne Mon Repos, 1000 Lausanne, Switzerland

The International Olympic Committee was founded in 1894 to ensure the regular celebration of the Olympic Games. The Games are restricted to amateurs.

INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEE

The Committee unites 123 national Olympic committees. The 70 members of the International Olympic Committee are chosen as individuals, not as national representatives.

EXECUTIVE BOARD

The Executive Board takes decisions affecting the management of the International Olympic Committee, and assigns duties connected with its current affairs to the Secretariat-General in Lausanne.

President: AVERY BRUNDAGE (U.S.A.) 1952-.

Vice-Presidents: ARMAND MASSARD (France), CONSTANTIN ANDRIANOW (U.S.S.R.), Gen. JOSÉ DE CLARK (Mexico).

Members of the Board: Dr. GIORGIO DE STEFANI (Italy), GABRIEL GEMAYEL (Lebanon), The Marquess of EXETER (U.K.), SYED WAJID ALI (Pakistan), Lord KILLANIN (Ireland).

Secretary-General: T. W. WESTERHOFF (Switzerland).

Past Presidents: DEMETRIUS VIKELAS (Greece) 1894-96, Baron PIERRE DE COUBERTIN (France) 1896-1925, Count de BAILLET-LATOUR (Belgium) 1925-42, J. SIGFRID EDSTRÖM (Sweden) 1946-52.

OBJECTIVES

(as stated by Baron Pierre de Coubertin)

1. To bring to the attention of the world the fact that a national programme of physical training and competitive sport will not only develop stronger and healthier boys and girls but also, and perhaps more important, will make better and happier citizens through the character building that follows participation in properly administrated amateur sport
2. To demonstrate the principles of fair play and good sportsmanship, which could be adopted with great advantage in many other spheres of activity.
3. To stimulate interest in the fine arts through exhibitions and demonstrations, and thus contribute to a broader and more well rounded life.
4. To teach that sport is play for fun and enjoyment and not to make money and, that with devotion to the task at hand, the reward will take care of itself—the philosophy of the amateur as contrasted to that of materialism.
5. To create international amity and good will, thus leading to a happier and more peaceful world.

THE GAMES

1896	Athens	1936	Berlin
1900	Paris	1948	London
1904	St. Louis	1952	Helsinki
1908	London	1956	Melbourne
1912	Stockholm	1960	Rome
1920	Antwerp	1964	Tokyo
1924	Paris	1968	Mexico City
1928	Amsterdam	1972	Munich
1932	Los Angeles		

The Games must include at least 15 of the following sports:

Athletics, Archery, Basket-ball, Boxing, Canoeing, Cycling, Equestrian Sports, Fencing, Football, Gymnastics, Handball, Field Hockey, Judo, Modern Pentathlon, Rowing, Shooting, Swimming, Diving, Volley-ball, Water-polo, Weight-lifting, Wrestling, Yachting.

WINTER GAMES

1924	Chamonix	1956	Cortina
1928	St. Moritz	1960	Squaw Valley
1932	Lake Placid	1964	Innsbruck
1936	Garmisch	1968	Grenoble
1948	St. Moritz	1972	Sapporo
1952	Oslo		

The Winter Games may include:

Ski-ing, Skating, Ice Hockey, Bobsleighing, Luge and Biathlon.

FLAG, MOTTO AND FLAME

Flag: White, with five interlaced rings in the centre. The rings are blue, yellow, black, green and red, with the blue ring high on the left nearest the flag pole. These rings represent the five continents joined in the Olympic Movement.

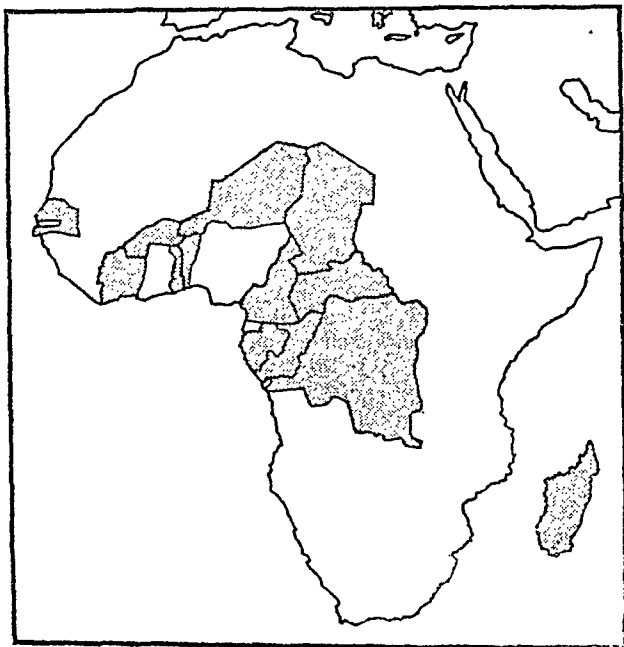
Motto: The Olympic motto is Citius, Altius, Fortius, which means Faster, Higher, Braver.

Flame: In ancient Greece, during the Olympic Games, a sacred flame burned at the Altar of Zeus, in whose honour the Games were held. At the opening ceremony of the modern Olympic Games, the Olympic Flame is lighted. It burns in a conspicuous place in the main stadium throughout the Games. The Torch to light the Flame is lit by the sun at Olympia and carried by runners from a distant point to the Olympic Stadium.

ORGANISATION COMMUNE AFRICAINE ET MALGACHE—OCAM

B.P. 437, Yaoundé, Cameroon

Founded February 1965, in succession to the Union Africaine et Malgache de Cooperation Economique (UAMCE), to accelerate the political, economic, social, technical and cultural development of member states, within the framework of the OAU.



MEMBERS

Cameroon
Central African Republic
Chad
Congo (Brazzaville)
Congo (Democratic Republic)
Dahomey
Gabon
Ivory Coast
Madagascar
Niger
Rwanda
Senegal
Togo
Upper Volta

Mauritania left the organization in July 1965, but remains a member of the Technical Committees of OCAM.

ORGANIZATION

CONFERENCE OF HEADS OF STATE AND OF GOVERNMENT

Chairman (1966): HAMANI DIORI (Niger).

The supreme authority of OCAM meets once a year in ordinary session. The following meetings have been held:

Nouakchott, Mauritania	1965	February
Abidjan, Ivory Coast	1965	May (Mauritania, Cameroon, Congo Republic absent).
Tananarive, Madagascar	1966	June
Niamey, Niger	1968	January.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Composed of Foreign Ministers of member states. Meets once a year in ordinary session. Responsible for implementing co-operation between OCAM countries as directed by the Conference of Heads of State.

TECHNICAL COMMITTEES

Committee on Sugar: implements provisions of the Common Sugar Market (see below), in particular the fixing of a guaranteed price for sugar in OCAM countries.

Scientific and Technical Research Committee: concerned with co-ordination of national research programmes.

Committee of PTT Experts.

Ad hoc Committee for Insurance.

SECRETARIAT

Responsible for the administration of OCAM. Appointed by the Conference of Heads of State, upon the proposal of the Council of Ministers, for a minimum of two years.

Secretary-General: DIAKHA DIENG (Senegal).

Directeur de Cabinet: ALI B. TALL (Upper Volta).

DEPARTMENTS

Département des Affaires Economiques et Financières: Dir. AMBROISE FOALEM (Cameroon).

Département des Affaires Culturelles et Sociales, et Santé: Dir. ALBERT EKUE (Dahomey).

Département des Transports, Postes et Télécommunications: Brazzaville; Dir. JOACHIM BALIMA (Upper Volta).

OCAM is represented at the International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO) in Montreal, Canada.

ORGANISATION COMMUNE AFRICAINE ET MALGACHE—OCAM

AIMS

Harmonization of Customs regulations.
Setting up an African Common Market.
Agreement on Double Taxation.
Regularization of insurance and other costs on trade exchanges.

Stabilization Funds in support of steady prices.
Harmonization of investment codes.
Suppression of subversion in African states.

AFRO—MALAGASY CO-OPERATION

Common Sugar Market: *Secretariat:* Fort-Lamy, Chad. An agreement, signed in June 1966, came into force in October 1966 and established a common market in sugar between members of OCAM. Both the sugar-producing countries (Congo Republic and Madagascar) and the consumer countries benefit from this agreement, which provides for the fixing each year of a guaranteed price for sugar in OCAM countries. A levy is imposed on sugar imported from non-member countries, though preference is given to European sugar (mainly from Belgium and France). This levy is placed in a common fund.

Similar agreements covering groundnuts, cotton and other raw materials, have been proposed.

Union Africaine et Malgache des Postes et Télécommunications (UAMPT): Brazzaville, Congo; f. 1961, the UAMPT is a Committee of Ministers of Posts and Telecommunications set up to study problems of common interest and to promote the co-ordination of postal and telecommunications services in member countries. Last meeting: November 1967.

Comité des Ministres des Transports: Dakar, Senegal; f. 1962 to study transport problems within the former Union Africaine et Malgache (UAM); Sec.-Gen. CHEIKH FAL (Senegal).

Other Ministerial Meetings: Education Ministers of OCAM countries meet annually, and Ministers of Finance and Economics met in March 1966; Labour Ministers met in March 1967; Ministers of Information met in August 1967.

Office Africain et Malgache de la Propriété Industrielle (OAMPI) (Afro-Malagasy Industrial Property Office): B.P. 887, Yaoundé, Cameroon; f. 1962 at Libreville on signature of an agreement by all OCAM states except Rwanda and the Democratic Republic of the Congo; entered into force January 1964; administers the common national legislation on industrial designs patents and trade marks; Pres. BARKIRE ALIDOU (Niger); Dir.-Gen. DENIS EKANI.

Air Afrique: B.P. 21.017, Abidjan, Ivory Coast; provides international air services between member states and other countries; Pres. and Dir.-Gen. CHEIKH FAL (Senegal).

Organization Africaine et Malgache du Café (OAMCAF): The eight coffee producing countries of OCAM, including Togo, Dahomey and Ivory Coast, have formed themselves into the African and Malagasy Coffee Organization, which is treated as one unit for purposes of operation of the International Coffee Agreement. These countries receive a block quota under that Agreement and distribute it among themselves through their own consultative machinery.

Mouvement d'Etudiants de l'Organisation Commune Africaine et Malgache (MEOCAM): f. 1967; student movement of the Afro-Malagasy Common Organization; headquarters to be established at either Dakar, Abidjan or Yaoundé; Pres. THIAM KURAICH; Sec.-Gen. LAZARE YEBOUÉ.

Other Co-operation. There are plans to establish two multinational insurance companies, a joint shipping company, and to provide for mutual consultation on Planning. The Scientific, Technical Research Committee aims to co-ordinate national research programmes. A Permanent African Committee on Higher Education has been established, with an office in each state.

During a conference of the UAM at Tananarive in September 1961, the following agreements were drawn up, and remain in force between the members of OCAM:

Convention Générale Relative à la Représentation Diplomatique: foresees common diplomatic missions and meetings of heads of missions accredited to France and the United Nations to harmonise their policies.

Convention Générale de Coopération en Matière de Justice: the courts of each country are open to nationals of any other member country without discrimination. Aims to simplify and unify existing national judicial systems.

Convention Générale relative à la Situation des Personnes et aux Conditions d'Etablissement: provides for free movement of persons between member states.

DRAFT BUDGET

(1966)

200 m. C.F.A.

PUBLICATION

Nations Nouvelles, quarterly review.

CHARTER

(Signed June 1966 at Tananarive)

Article 1. Name of Organization: OCAM open to all independent and sovereign African States which request admission and accept the provisions of the Charter. New members to be unanimously elected.

Article 2. OCAM established in the spirit of the OAU to reinforce the co-operation and solidarity between Afro-Malagasy States and to accelerate their economic, social, technical and cultural development.

Article 3. Organization to promote co-operation by harmonizing the actions of members in the economic, social, technical and cultural fields, by co-ordinating their development programmes, and by facilitating consultations between them on external policies, due regard being given to the sovereignty and fundamental choice of each member.

Article 4. The Institutions of the Organization are:

The Conference of Heads of State and of Government.
The Council of Ministers.
The General Administrative Secretariat.

Articles 5-9. *Conference of Heads of State and of Government*: includes provision for convening extraordinary meetings on particular subjects; each member to have one vote.

Articles 10-14. *Council of Ministers*: includes provision for extraordinary meetings; each member to have one vote.

Articles 15-19. *General Administrative Secretariat*: responsible for the administrative functioning of the Organization, and for the supervision of common enterprises, notably Air Afrique and the UAMPT.

Article 20. *Budget*: to be prepared by the General Administrative Secretariat and to be approved by the Conference of Heads of State and of Government, on the recommendation of the Council of Ministers; to be made up of contributions from member states, in a proportion based on their national budgets; no one member may contribute more than 20 per cent of the total budget.

Article 21. *Signature and Ratification*.

Article 22. *Entry into force*.

Article 23. *Registration with the United Nations*.

Article 24. *Interpretation*.

Articles 25-26. *Miscellaneous Provisions*.

Article 27. *Resignation from the Organization*.

Article 28. *Amendment and Revision*.

ORGANISATION FOR ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT—OECD*

2 rue André-Pascal, Paris 16e

Founded September 1961 to achieve high economic growth and employment among member countries, to co-ordinate and improve development aid and to help expand world trade.

MEMBERS

Austria	Greece	Luxembourg	Sweden
Belgium	Iceland	Netherlands	Switzerland
Canada	Ireland	Norway	Turkey
Denmark	Italy	Portugal	United Kingdom
France	Japan	Spain	United States
German Federal Republic			

SPECIAL STATUS

Australia	Finland	Yugoslavia
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ORGANIZATION

COUNCIL

Chairman of Ministerial Council (1968): KARL SCHILLER
(German Federal Republic).

Chairman of Permanent Council: The Secretary-General.

HEADS OF NATIONAL DELEGATIONS

Austria . . .	ARNO HALUSA	Portugal . . .	JOÃO DE DEUS BATTAGLIA RAMOS
Belgium . . .	ROGER OCKRENT	Spain . . .	JOSÉ ARAGONES
Canada . . .	C. J. SMALL	Sweden . . .	CARL VON PLATEN
Denmark . . .	SVEN A. NIELSEN	Switzerland . . .	CLAUDE CAILLAT
France . . .	FRANÇOIS VALÉRY	Turkey . . .	CAHIT KAYRA
German Fed. Rep. .	RUDOLF VOGEL	United Kingdom .	Sir EDGAR COHEN
Greece . . .	TH. CHRISTIDIS	U.S.A. . . .	PHILIP H. TREZISE
Iceland . . .	HENRIK SV. BJÖRNSSON		
Ireland . . .	THOMAS COMMINS	Australia . . .	Sir RONALD WALKER
Italy . . .	RAIMONDO MANZINI	Finland . . .	RAFAEL FEPPALA
Japan . . .	TADAO KATO	Yugoslavia . . .	PETAR MILJEVIC
Luxembourg . . .	GEORGES HEISBOURG	Commission of the	
Netherlands . . .	M. J. STRENGERS	European Econo-	
Norway . . .	R. F. HANCKE	mic Community	ADOLPHE DE BAERDEMAEKER

* OECD succeeded OEEC (Organisation for European Economic Co-operation), founded in 1948.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

(13 members)

Chairman: ROGER OCKRENT (Belgium).**Vice-Chairman:** FRANÇOIS VALÉRY (France).**Members:** A representative of Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Spain, Switzerland, United Kingdom and the United States.**SECRETARIAT****Secretary-General:** THORKIL KRISTENSEN (Denmark).**Deputy Secretaries-General:** JEAN COTTIER (France), LANE TIMMONS (U.S.A.).**Assistant Secretaries-General:** J. C. R. Dow (U.K.), LUCIANO GIRETTI (Italy), WALTER RAU (Germany).**AUXILIARY BODIES**

Economic Policy Committee
 Economic and Development Review Committee
 Development Assistance Committee
 Technical Co-operation Committee
 Trade Committee
 Payments Committee
 Committee for Invisible Transactions
 Insurance Committee
 Fiscal Committee
 Committee of Experts on Restrictive Business Practices
 Tourism Committee
 Maritime Transport Committee

Agriculture and Fisheries Committees
 Committee for Science Policy
 Committee for Scientific and Technical Personnel
 Committee for Research Co-operation
 Industry Committee
 Energy Committee
 Manpower and Social Affairs Committee
 Board of Management of the European Monetary Agreement
 The European Nuclear Energy Agency
 Special Committees: Iron and Steel, Pulp and Paper, Textiles, Chemical Products, Machinery, Oil.
 Development Centre

STRUCTURE AND TASKS**COUNCIL**

Representatives of all member countries. Meets at ministerial or official level. Designates annually a Chairman and two Vice-Chairmen. Responsible for general policy and administration. Approves the Budget, Staff Rules and Regulations and senior staff appointments.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Representatives of eleven member countries elected annually by the Council. Meets at least once a week. All questions to be submitted to the Council are first examined by the Executive Committee which is responsible on all matters to the Council.

ECONOMIC POLICY COMMITTEE

Composed of senior officials who may make recommendations to the Council. Keeps under review the economic and financial policies of member countries.

ECONOMIC AND DEVELOPMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE

Responsible for the annual examination of the economic situation of member countries. Reports to the Council on national development programmes.

DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE COMMITTEE

Consists of representatives of Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Sweden,

United Kingdom, United States and of the European Communities. Considers how to help countries in the process of economic development.

TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION COMMITTEE

Responsible for drawing up and supervising programmes of technical assistance arranged for the benefit of member countries.

TRADE COMMITTEE

Examines trade policies and practices in order to maintain multilateral trading.

PAYMENTS COMMITTEE

Advises the Council on payments aspects of "invisible" transactions, capital movements and long-term financing.

COMMITTEE FOR INVISIBLE TRANSACTIONS

Examines means of abolishing obstacles to "invisible" trading.

INSURANCE COMMITTEE

Examines government regulations affecting insurance activities in member and associated countries.

FISCAL COMMITTEE

Studies double taxation and other technical questions.

OECD

**COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS ON
RESTRICTIVE BUSINESS PRACTICES**
Studies these practices in member countries.

TOURISM COMMITTEE

Co-operation in the field of tourism is to be continued.

MARITIME TRANSPORT COMMITTEE

Responsible for collecting information and for arranging meetings on national policies.

AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES COMMITTEES

May meet at ministerial or official level. Make recommendations on problems and policies of agriculture and fisheries.

COMMITTEES FOR SCIENCE POLICY, FOR SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL PERSONNEL AND FOR RESEARCH CO-OPERATION

These Committees aim to increase the supply of scientists and engineers, to improve the quality of training and to facilitate research.

COMMITTEES FOR ENERGY AND INDUSTRY

These Committees are advised by a number of Special Committees dealing with specific aspects of energy and industry.

MANPOWER AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

Deals with social questions and manpower movements in Europe.

EUROPEAN NUCLEAR ENERGY AGENCY

Initiates and encourages joint action to develop nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. (See chapter, below.)

DEVELOPMENT CENTRE

Set up to train workers of the developing and developed countries.

President: ANDRÉ PHILIP (France).

Vice-President: IAN LITTLE.

EUROPEAN MONETARY AGREEMENT—EMA

EMA came into force at the end of 1958 in replacement of the European Payments Union (EPU). When OECD replaced OEEC in 1961 the Agreement continued in force but the two new members, Canada and the United States, did not join.

OBJECTIVES

To foster full multilateral trade and convertibility through monetary co-operation between governments and between central banks.

To lay down basic rules concerning foreign exchange transactions.

To discourage any relapse into bilateralism in international payments relations.

To help members to overcome temporary balance-of-payments difficulties.

ORGANISATION

BOARD OF MANAGEMENT

Chairman: A. HAY (Switzerland).

Vice-Chairmen: M. THERON (France), I. ST. J. ROTHAM (United Kingdom).

Members: E. LECRIQUE (Belgium), A. K. GETZ WOLD (Norway), G. SCHLEIMINGER (Germany), A. MADRONERO (Spain).

The Board of Management, which is responsible for the supervision of the execution of the EMA, consists of financial experts nominated by member countries and appointed by the OECD Council. It exercises powers delegated to it by the Council, to which it makes periodic reports and members make recommendations on all payments matters in their capacity as financial experts, rather than as government delegates. Its decisions are taken by a majority, including not less than four of its members.

EUROPEAN FUND

The European Fund, provided for by EMA, has a capital of £607 million. It provides aid to members to help them withstand temporary difficulties in their overall balance of payments. Credits are granted after agreement has been reached on the measures required to restore internal and external equilibrium. The country concerned undertakes to carry out these measures and to reinforce them, as necessary, in consultation with OECD.

MULTILATERAL SYSTEM OF SETTLEMENTS

The principal role of the Multilateral System of Settlements is to give each member's central bank the assurance of obtaining settlement in dollars, at an exchange rate known in advance, of any balance in

another member's currency acquired by it. This exchange guarantees results from the undertaking by each member to keep the fluctuations of its currency within moderate and stable margins and, for this purpose, to declare buying and selling rates designed as limits to the market quotations for its currency;

and each country undertakes, if it should change its rates, to settle any outstanding balance in its currency at the previous lower limit. Thus the necessary framework and guarantees are created for the effective development of the foreign exchange markets in a climate of confidence.

CONVENTION OF OECD

ARTICLE 1

The aims of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development shall be to promote policies designed:

To achieve the highest sustainable economic growth and employment and a rising standard of living in member countries, while maintaining financial stability, and thus to contribute to the development of the world economy.

To contribute to sound economic expansion in member as well as non-member countries in the process of economic development.

To contribute to the expansion of world trade on a multilateral, non-discriminatory basis in accordance with international obligations.

ARTICLE 2

In the pursuit of these aims, the members agree that they will:

Promote the efficient use of their economic resources.

Promote the development of their scientific and technological resources, encourage research and promote vocational training.

Pursue policies to achieve economic growth and financial stability.

Pursue their efforts to reduce or abolish obstacles to the exchange of goods and services and current payments and maintain and extend the liberalisation of capital movements.

Contribute to the economic development of member and non-member countries.

ARTICLE 3

Members agree that they will:

Furnish each other with information.

Consult together, carry out studies and participate in agreed projects.

Co-operate closely and where appropriate take co-ordinated action.

ARTICLE 4

The Contracting Parties to this Convention shall be members of the Organisation.

ARTICLE 5

The Organisation may:

Take decisions binding on all the members.

Make recommendations.

Enter into agreements with members, non-members and international organisations.

ARTICLE 6

Decisions shall be taken and recommendations shall be made by mutual agreement.

Each member shall have one vote. If a member abstains from voting such abstention shall not invalidate the decision, which shall be applicable to the other members but not to the abstaining member.

No decision shall be binding on any member until it has complied with the requirements of its own constitutional procedures. The other members may agree that such a decision shall apply provisionally to them.

ARTICLE 7

A Council composed of all the members shall be the body from which all acts of the Organisation derive.

ARTICLE 8

The Council shall designate each year a Chairman, who shall preside at its ministerial sessions, and two Vice-Chairmen.

ARTICLE 9

The Council may establish an Executive Committee and such subsidiary bodies as may be required.

ARTICLE 10

A Secretary-General responsible to the Council shall be appointed by the Council for a term of five years. He shall be assisted by one or more Deputy Secretaries-General or Assistant Secretaries-General appointed by the Council.

The Secretary-General shall serve as Chairman of the Council meeting at sessions of Permanent Representatives.

ARTICLE 11

The Secretary-General shall appoint such staff as the Organisation may require. Staff regulations shall be subject to approval by the Council.

The Secretary-General and staff shall neither seek nor receive instructions from any of the members or from any government or authority external to the Organisation.

ARTICLE 12

The Organisation may:

Address communications to non-member states or organisations.

Establish relations with non-member states or organisations.

Invite non-member governments or organisations to participate in activities of the Organisation.

OECD

ARTICLE 13

Representation in the Organisation of the European Communities shall be as defined in Supplementary Protocol No. 1 to this Convention.

ARTICLE 14

This Convention shall be ratified or accepted by the Signatories in accordance with their respective constitutional requirements.

Instruments of ratification or acceptance shall be deposited with the Government of the French Republic.

Manner of coming into force of the Convention:

ARTICLE 15

When this Convention comes into force the reconstitution of the Organisation for European Economic Co-operation shall take effect.

ARTICLE 16

The Council may decide to invite any government to accede to this Convention.

ARTICLE 17

Any Contracting Party may terminate the application of this Convention to itself by giving twelve months' notice to that effect.

ARTICLE 18

The headquarters of the Organisation shall be in Paris, unless the Council agrees otherwise.

ARTICLE 19

The legal capacity of the Organisation shall be as provided in Supplementary Protocol No. 2 to this Convention.

ARTICLE 20

Each year the Secretary-General shall present to the Council for approval an annual budget.

General expenses of the Organisation, as agreed by the Council, shall be apportioned in accordance with a scale to be decided upon by the Council.

ARTICLE 21

Upon the receipt of any instrument of ratification, acceptance or accession, or of any notice of termination, the depositary government shall give notice thereof to all the Contracting Parties and to the Secretary-General of the Organisation.

SUPPLEMENTARY PROTOCOL No. 1

The Commissions of the European Economic Community and of the European Atomic Energy Commission as well as the High Authority of the European Coal and Steel Community shall take part in the work of the Organisation.

SUPPLEMENTARY PROTOCOL No. 2

The Organisation shall have legal capacity and the Organisation, its officials, and representatives to it of the members shall be entitled to specified privileges, exemptions, and immunities.

PROTOCOL ON THE REVISION OF THE CONVENTION FOR EUROPEAN ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION, 1948

ARTICLE 1

The Convention shall be revised and as a consequence thereof it shall be replaced by the Convention on the Organisation for Economic Co-operation.

ARTICLE 2

This Protocol shall come into force when the Convention on the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development comes into force.

The Convention shall cease to have effect as regards any Signatory of this Protocol when the Convention on the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development comes into force.

PUBLICATIONS

GENERAL ECONOMY

The OECD Economic Outlook (twice-yearly).
Economic Surveys by the OECD (annually for each country).
European Monetary Agreement (annually).
Development Assistance Efforts and Policies (annually).

STATISTICS

Foreign Trade Statistics Bulletins (quarterly).

Main Economic Indicators (monthly).
National Accounts Statistics, 1955-65.

GENERAL INFORMATION

OECD Convention and Report of Preparatory Committee.
OECD at Work.
OECD at a Glance.
The OECD Observer (bi-monthly).

STATISTICS

TOTAL AREA OF MEMBER COUNTRIES

(sq. km.)

TOTAL	NORTH AMERICA	EUROPE	JAPAN
23,741,862	19,339,600	4,032,600	369,662

POPULATION OF MEMBER COUNTRIES

(Mid-year estimates: 1966—'000)

<i>North America:</i>					
Canada	20,050		Ireland	2,882	
United States	196,842		Italy	51,959	
			Luxembourg	335	
			Netherlands	12,455	
TOTAL	216,892		Norway	3,752	
			Portugal	9,335	
<i>Europe:</i>			Spain	31,871	
Austria	7,291		Sweden	7,807	
Belgium	9,528		Switzerland	6,000	
Denmark	4,791		Turkey	32,174	
France	49,400		United Kingdom	54,986	
German Federal Republic	59,638		Yugoslavia	19,756	
Greece	8,612				
Iceland	195		Japan	98,920	

WORLD TRADE OF MEMBER COUNTRIES

(Monthly averages—U.S. \$ million)

IMPORTS

	TOTAL	EUROPEAN MEMBERS	CANADA	UNITED STATES	JAPAN*
1964	9,484	6,693	579	1,550	662
1965	10,380	7,260	666	1,774	681
1966	11,528	7,860	761	2,114	794

EXPORTS

	TOTAL	EUROPEAN MEMBERS	CANADA	UNITED STATES	JAPAN*
1964	9,158	5,786	642	2,174	556
1965	10,043	6,413	676	2,250	704
1966	11,112	7,010	796	2,492	815

BALANCE

	TOTAL	EUROPEAN MEMBERS	CANADA	UNITED STATES	JAPAN*
1964	-326	-907	63	624	-105
1965	-336	-847	10	477	24
1966	-416	-850	35	378	21

* Japan did not join OECD until May 1964.

EUROPEAN NUCLEAR ENERGY AGENCY—ENEA

38 Boulevard Suchet, Paris 16e, France

Tel.: 870-46-10

In 1957 the Organisation for European Economic Co-operation (OEEC) adopted the Statute of the European Nuclear Energy Agency, which came into effect in February 1958. The functions of the Agency are confined to the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. In September 1961, the Agency was taken over by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

MEMBERS

Austria	Iceland	Portugal
Belgium	Ireland	Spain
Denmark	Italy	Sweden
France	Luxembourg	Switzerland
German Federal Republic	The Netherlands	Turkey
Greece	Norway	United Kingdom

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

Canada	Japan	The United States of America
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ORGANIZATION

Director-General: EINAR SÆLAND.

Deputy Director-General: IAN G. K. WILLIAMS.

Scientific Adviser: Prof. LEW KOWARSKI.

ENEA Steering Committee: Chair. H. H. KOCH (Denmark);
Vice-Chair. Dr. W. SCHULTE-MEERMAN (German
Federal Republic), M. I. MICHAELS (U.K.).

Top-Level Group on Co-operation in Research: Chair. Prof.
FRANCIS PERRIN (France).

The European Nuclear Agency aims to foster the development of the production and uses of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. Its functions include the promotion of joint undertakings and common services; co-ordination of nuclear research (especially through international scientific committees); development of uniform legislation on health and safety, liability and insurance; assessments of nuclear fuel resources and the contribution of nuclear power towards meeting Europe's future energy requirements. ENEA has also established a system for co-ordinating and communicating to member countries national reports of environmental radioactivity measurements, and operates a security control system to prevent the use of joint undertakings for military purposes.

STUDY GROUPS AND TECHNICAL COMMITTEES

Energy Production from Radioisotopes: Chair. A. RAGGEN-BASS (France).

Long-term Role of Nuclear Energy in Western Europe:
Chair. H. von Bülow (Denmark).

Distribution of Scientific Documents in the field of Nuclear Energy: Chair. Miss E. SPORZA (Italy).

Food Irradiation: Chair. G. MOCQUOT (France).

Nuclear Ship Propulsion: Chair. YVES ROCQUEMONT (France).

Heavy Water Production: Chair. (Vacant).

Health and Safety: Chair. Dr. E. J. HENNINGSSEN (Denmark).

Third Party Liability: Chair. J. P. H. TREVOR (U.K.).

Eurochemic Special Group: Chair. A. COESSENS (Belgium).

Security Control Bureau: J. STRENGERS (Netherlands).

European Nuclear Energy Tribunal: Pres. Judge ADRIAN VAN KLEFFENS (Netherlands).

European-American Nuclear Data Committee: Chair. G. C. HANNA (Canada).

EANDC Regional Sub-Committee on Nuclear Data: Chair.
Prof. O. KOFOED-HANSEN (Denmark).

European-American Committee on Reactor Physics: Chair.
Dr. V. RAJEVSKY (EURATOM).

Committee on Reactor Safety Technology: Chair. F. R. FARMER (U.K.).

EUROCHEMIC Company (Mol, Belgium): Chair. of Board
Dr. W. SCHULTE-MEERMANN (German Federal Republic); Man. Dir. Dr. R. ROMETSCH.

ENEA Neutron Data Compilation Centre (Saclay, France):
Chair. of Centre Cttee. Dr. R. JOLY (France).

ENEA Computer Programme Library (Ispra, Italy): Chair.
of Library Cttee. L. H. UNDERHILL (U.K.).

HALDEN Project (Halden, Norway): Chair. H. von
Bülow (Denmark); Project Man. S. AAS.

DRAGON Project (Winfrith, U.K.): Chair. Prof. Urs. W.
HOCHSTRASSER (Switzerland); Chief Executive C. A.
RENNIE.

SEIBERSDORF Project (Seibersdorf, Austria): Chair. Dr.
H. LÜTHI (Switzerland); Project Leader Dr. K. KÄNDL.

ACTIVITIES

EUROCHEMIC (European Company for Chemical Processing of Irradiated Fuels). EUROCHEMIC is a \$36 million international shareholding company set up in 1957 to treat used uranium fuel from reactors in participating countries. Present shareholders are governments, public authorities and industrial organisations in Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, the German Federal Republic, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Turkey. Work on the company's plant at Mol, Belgium, began in 1960, and the completed plant entered into service in July 1966. Already some 32 tons of irradiated uranium have been treated, and some 20 kg. of plutonium recovered.

HALDEN Project. The Experimental 20 MWt. Boiling Heavy Water Reactor at Halden, Norway, first became an ENEA joint undertaking under an Agreement signed in 1958 between the Norwegian Institutt for Atomenergi (owner of the reactor), Austria, the Danish Atomic Energy Commission, EURATOM, AB Atomenergi of Sweden, Switzerland, and the U.K. Atomic Energy Authority. The original three-year duration of this Project was twice extended by eighteen months. Under a separate Agreement with the Norwegian Institutt, the Finnish Atomic Energy Commission also took part in the Project.

In 1964 a new Agreement was reached between a number of the original participants (the Norwegian Institutt, the Danish and Finnish Commissions, Reactor Centrum Nederland, AB Atomenergi, Switzerland and the U.K. Atomic Energy Authority) for a further three-year joint programme to include tests of prototype fuel elements and certain other specialised research and development work. This new programme was subsequently joined by the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, the Italian National Nuclear Energy Committee, and a German industrial group. In 1966 it was prolonged for a further three years until the end of 1969, with an increase in budget from \$4 million to \$9 million.

DRAGON Project. The Dragon (U.K.) Experimental High-Temperature Reactor project was set up under a 1959 Agreement signed by the U.K. Atomic Energy Authority, Austria, the Danish A.E.C., EURATOM, the Norwegian Institutt for Atomenergi, AB Atomenergi of Sweden and Switzerland. Supporting research is being done in many European countries. In November 1962, the original five-year period of the Project was extended to eight years, and the original budget of £13.6 million was increased to £25 million. Construction of the Dragon Reactor was completed early in 1964, first criticality was achieved in August, and its full design power of 20 MWt. in April 1966. A three-month run at this power was completed in August 1966. About this time it became clear that a further extension of the Project would be of considerable value: an interim prolongation was therefore arranged while detailed negotiations were undertaken which, as now under discussion, would carry the Project at least to December 31st, 1968.

Common Services. In June 1964, agreements were concluded with EURATOM and the French Commissariat à l'Énergie Atomique for the establishment of an ENEA

Computer Programme Library at the EURATOM Joint Research Establishment at Ispra (Italy), and an ENEA Neutron Data Compilation Centre at the Saclay Centre d'Études Nucléaires (France). Both these Common Services are now in operation and both are working in close co-operation with equivalent services in the U.S.A.

Scientific Committees. The European-American Nuclear Data Committee (EANDC) was set up in 1959 to review and co-ordinate research programmes for data measurements. An analogous committee for reactor physics research, the European-American Committee on Reactor Physics (EACRP) was established in 1962. During the past year both Committees have made detailed examinations of experimental work under way and proposed in their respective fields, in order to assess relative priorities and suggest the most appropriate division of such work between laboratories equipped to carry it out. In 1965 an International Committee on Reactor Safety Technology (CREST) was created to survey current work on reactor safety and to promote international co-operation for its improvement.

Food Irradiation. An Agreement for a six-year international research programme on food preservation by irradiation was concluded in September 1964 between ENEA, IAEA and the Austria Studiengesellschaft für Atomenergie. The programme, which is being carried out at the Seibersdorf Nuclear Research Centre near Vienna, is mainly devoted to irradiation pasteurisation of fruits and fruit juices in order to obtain wider knowledge of the mechanisms of food irradiation. Operations began in January 1965.

Special Studies. A study of possible uses in Europe for radioisotopic power generators, and of European industrial potential for their production, was begun in 1965. In June 1966 an Isotopic Generator Information Centre was established at the French Centre d'Études Nucléaires at Saclay, and in June 1967 Austria, Denmark, France, the German Federal Republic, Portugal, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland launched a collaborative programme for the development of "radioisotopic batteries".

A second study, begun at the end of 1964, concerns the long-term rôle of nuclear energy in Western Europe. This is an attempt to evaluate the probable nuclear contribution to Europe's overall long-term energy requirements, examining the characteristics of the different power reactor systems which are envisaged and estimating corresponding nuclear fuel requirements. Two specialized reports have been published.

Health and Safety. ENEA's Health and Safety Committee, in close liaison with IAEA, is revising the international protection norms against ionising radiations, originally adopted by the OEEC Council in 1959 and first revised in 1962. Recommendations have been finalized by the Committee, also in collaboration with IAEA, to govern the use of luminous paint in the watch-making industry, while health and safety questions in relation to radioisotopic power generators, particle accelerators, and radioactive materials in goods available to the public are also

OECD—(EUROPEAN NUCLEAR ENERGY AGENCY)

being studied. Problems of radioactive waste disposal in the sea are being examined.

Third Party Liability. The 1960 OECD (Paris) *Convention on Third Party Liability in the Field of Nuclear Energy*, signed by most of ENEA member countries, is the basis of almost all European legislation in this field. The subsequent Supplementary Convention to the Paris Convention, signed in Brussels in January 1963, extends the maximum limit of compensation but maintains the principles of the Paris Convention. A World Convention on Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage, elaborated under the aegis of IAEA and adopted in May 1963, also depends on the same basic principles of the Paris Convention although it contains a number of minor differences. Additional Protocols to both Paris and Brussels Conventions, signed in January 1964, are designed to resolve these differences.

The Paris Convention and its Additional Protocol have now been ratified by four countries (Belgium, France, Spain and the United Kingdom): one further ratification needed to bring the Convention into force is expected within the next few months.

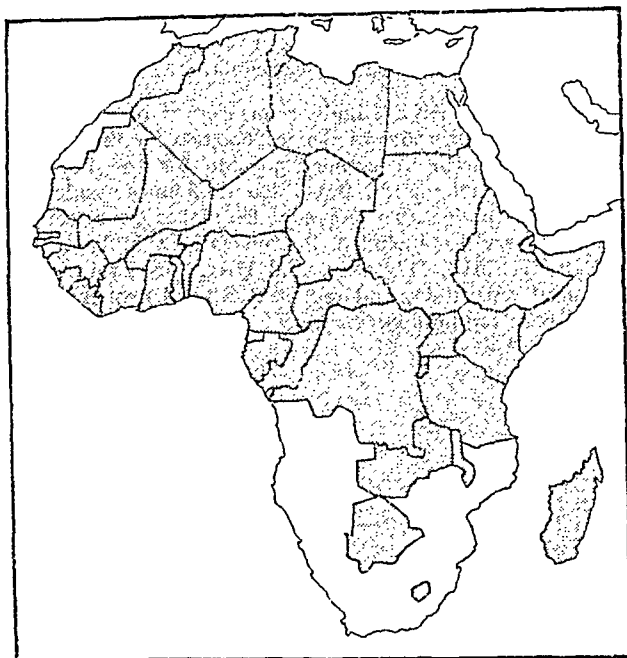
Security Control. The ENEA Convention on Security Control, which came into force in 1959, is based on a system of inspection and control of the movement and use of fissile materials to ensure that these are not diverted to any military purpose. The ENEA Control Bureau, established under the Convention, has adopted detailed regulations for research and experimental reactors which apply to the HALDEN and DRAGON Projects, and the first inspections have taken place. In the case of EUROCHEMIC, provisional measures have been adopted pending the elaboration of detailed security regulations.

Budget. The ENEA budget forms part of the OECD budget, and for 1967 was some \$600,000 for the Central Secretariat, with a further \$500,000 for the Common Services at Saclay and Ispra which are financed under the Secretariat budget. The Agency also makes use of certain general services included in the OECD budget. The EUROCHEMIC, HALDEN and DRAGON Projects are financed separately, and represent a total investment of well over \$100 million.

ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY—OAU

P.O. Box 3243, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

Founded 1963 at Addis Ababa to promote unity and international co-operation and to eradicate colonialism in Africa.



MEMBERS

Algeria	Madagascar
Botswana	Malawi
Burundi	Mali
Cameroon	Mauritania
Central African Republic	Morocco
Chad	Niger
Congo (Brazzaville)	Nigeria
Congo (Democratic Republic)	Rwanda
Dahomey	Senegal
Ethiopia	Sierra Leone
Gabon	Somalia
Gambia	Sudan
Ghana	Tanzania
Guinea	Togo
Ivory Coast	Tunisia
Kenya	Uganda
Lesotho	United Arab Republic
Liberia	Upper Volta
Libya	Zambia

ORGANIZATION

ASSEMBLY OF HEADS OF STATE

The Assembly of Heads of State and Government meets annually to co-ordinate policies of African States. Resolutions are passed by a two-thirds majority, procedural matters by a simple majority. Last meeting: Kinshasa, September 1967.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Consists of Foreign and/or other Ministers and meets twice a year, with provision for extraordinary sessions. Prepares meetings of, and is responsible to, the Assembly of Heads of State. By September 1967 nine Ordinary Meetings and six Extraordinary Sessions had been held.

Chairman (1967): JUSTIN BOMBOKO (Democratic Republic of the Congo).

ARBITRATION COMMISSION

Commission of Mediation, Conciliation and Arbitration: Addis Ababa; f. 1964; consists of 21 members elected by the Assembly of Heads of State for a five-year term; no state may have more than one member; has a Bureau consisting of a President and two Vice-Presidents, who shall not be eligible for re-election; to hear and settle disputes between member states by peaceful means; Pres. M. A. ODESANYA (Nigeria).

SPECIALIZED COMMISSIONS

Educational and Cultural Commission:

First Meeting: Léopoldville (now Kinshasa), January 1964.

Defence Commission:

First meeting: Accra, November 1963.

Economic and Social Commission:

First meeting: Niamey, December 1963.

Health, Sanitation and Nutrition Commission:

First meeting: Alexandria, January 1964.

Scientific, Technical and Research Commission: (see below, STRC).

First meeting: Lagos, January 1965.

Commission of Jurists:

Established 1964.

Transport and Communications Commission:

Established 1964.

The Assembly of Heads of State and Government at its third ordinary session at Addis Ababa in November 1966 ratified the recommendations for the regrouping of the Six Specialized Commissions into the following three:

Economic and Social Commission (also in charge of Transport and Communications).

Educational, Cultural, Scientific and Health Commission.

Defence Commission.

ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY

DECOLONIZATION COMMITTEE

Co-ordinating Committee for Liberation Movements in Africa: Dar es Salaam, Tanzania; f. 1963; to provide financial and military aid to nationalist movements in dependent countries; mems.: Algeria, Congo (Democratic Republic), Ethiopia, Guinea, Nigeria, Senegal, Somalia, Tanzania, United Arab Republic.

SECRETARIAT

P.O. Box 3243, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

The General Secretariat is a permanent and central organ of the OAU. It carries out functions assigned to it in the Charter of the OAU and by other agreements and treaties made between member states. Departments: Political, Legal, Economic and Social, Educational and Cultural, Press and Information, Protocol, Administrative. **Secretary-General:** DIALLO TELLI BOUBACAR (Guinea).

Assistant Secretaries-General: S. U. YOLAH (Nigeria), GRATIEN L. POGNON (Dahomey), MOHAMED SAHNOUN (Algeria), J. D. BULIRO (Kenya).

AIMS AND PURPOSES

To promote unity and solidarity among African States.
To co-ordinate and intensify their efforts to improve living standards in Africa.
To defend their sovereignty, territorial integrity, and independence.

To eradicate all forms of colonialism from Africa.
To promote international co-operation, having due regard to the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

BUDGET

Member states contribute in accordance with their United Nations' assessment. No member state shall be assessed for an amount exceeding 20 per cent of the yearly regular budget of the Organization.

PRINCIPAL EVENTS

1963

- May Conference of Independent African States at Addis Ababa agrees to set up OAU. Co-ordinating Committee for Liberation Movements set up in Addis Ababa.
- Aug. First meeting of Council of Ministers, Dakar. Recognition of the Angolan government in exile of Holden Roberto.
- Nov. First extraordinary meeting of Council of Ministers, Addis Ababa, on the Algero-Moroccan Border Dispute. *Ad hoc* Commission set up, to arbitrate in the dispute, consisting of Ethiopia, Ivory Coast, Mali, Nigeria, Senegal, Sudan and Tanganyika.
- Dec. Meeting of the OAU *ad hoc* Commission in Abidjan. Idrissa Diarra (Mali) appointed President; Bamako designated headquarters of the Commission.

1964

- Feb. Second extraordinary meeting of Council of Ministers, Dar es Salaam, to consider army mutinies in East Africa. Recommends replacement of British troops by detachments from other African states. Discussion of Ethiopian-Somalian border dispute.
- Second regular meeting of Council of Ministers, Lagos. Resolution to refuse aircraft and ships going to and from South Africa overflight or transit facilities. Appeal to apply strict economic military, political and diplomatic sanctions against South Africa. The Council called on the British

Government to prevent the threat of unilateral independence by the minority regime in Southern Rhodesia.

- July First meeting of Assembly of Heads of State, Cairo. Permanent Secretariat and Headquarters established at Addis Ababa; Diallo Telli to be Secretary-General. Decision to incorporate the Commission for Technical Co-operation in Africa (CCTA) as an organ of OAU from January 1965.
- Sept. Third extraordinary meeting of Council of Ministers, Addis Ababa, to discuss the Congolese situation. *Ad hoc* Commission set up, consisting of Cameroon, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Nigeria, Somalia, Tunisia, U.A.R. and Upper Volta, with Jomo Kenyatta as effective Chairman, to support the Congolese government in its policy of national reconciliation and seek to bring about normal relations between the Congolese government and its neighbours.

1965

- Jan. CCTA incorporated as the Scientific, Technical and Research Commission of OAU.
- Feb. Meeting of Council of Ministers at Nairobi proposes establishment of an African Defence Organization.
- June Extraordinary session of Council of Ministers, Lagos. Five-member committee set up to examine allegations of subversion in Ghana. Five-member committee appointed to assist nationalist movements in Rhodesia.

ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY

- Oct. Second Assembly of Heads of State, Accra. Chad, Dahomey, Gabon, Ivory Coast, Madagascar, Niger, Togo, Upper Volta were absent. Establishment of an African Defence Organization recommended. Committee of five on Rhodesia was set up.
- Nov. First meeting of Committee of Five, Dar es Salaam.
- Dec. Sixth extraordinary session of Council of Ministers convened at Addis Ababa to discuss Rhodesia's declaration of independence. Resolutions adopted to combat the illegal government in Rhodesia.

1966

- Jan. Meeting of Committee of Five on Rhodesia in Accra.
- Feb. Sixth Ordinary Session of Council of Ministers was held in Addis Ababa. Committee of solidarity with Zambia established.
- Sept. Meeting of *ad hoc* Commission on Refugees in Addis Ababa. It was reported that there are about 480,000 African refugees from Angola, Congo (Democratic Republic), Mozambique, Portuguese Guinea, Rwanda and Sudan.
- Nov. Seventh Ordinary Session of Council of Ministers met in Addis Ababa. Meeting of Heads of State in Addis Ababa. Resolutions passed on Rhodesia and the border dispute between Ethiopia and Somalia.

1967

- Jan. Meeting of the *Ad Hoc* Commission on the Algerian-Moroccan border dispute in Tangiers. Meeting of the Consultative Committee on Budgetary and Financial matters.
- Feb.—
- March Eighth Ordinary Session of the Council of Ministers held in Addis Ababa.
- April Meeting of the Scientific Council for Africa in Addis Ababa.
- Sept. Ninth Ordinary Session of the Council of Ministers met in Kinshasa. Fourth meeting of the Assembly of Heads of State and Governments met in Kinshasa. Appointment of Mission of Six Heads of State to find solution for Nigerian conflict. Agreement reached on border dispute between Somalia and Kenya.
- Oct. Conference in Addis Ababa on the problems of the 750,000 refugees in Africa, jointly organized by OAU, Economic Commission for Africa, UN High Commissioner for Refugees and the Dag Hammarskjold Foundation. Recommendation made that each African country should absorb a number of refugees. A bureau for the education and placement of refugees is to be established within the framework of the OAU Secretariat.

SUMMARY OF CHARTER

Article I. Establishment of the Organization of African Unity. The Organization to include continental African states, Madagascar, and other islands surrounding Africa.

Article II. Aims and purposes (see above). Fields of co-operation.

Article III. Member states adhere to the principles of sovereign equality, non-interference in internal affairs of member states, respect for territorial integrity, peaceful settlement of disputes, condemnation of political subversion, dedication to the emancipation of dependent African territories, and international non-alignment.

Article IV. Each independent sovereign African state shall be entitled to become a member of the Organization.

Article V. All member states shall have equal rights and duties.

Article VI. All member states shall observe scrupulously the principles laid down in Article III.

Article VII. Establishment of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government, the Council of Ministers, the General Secretariat, and the Commission of Mediation, Conciliation and Arbitration.

Articles VIII-XI. The Assembly of Heads of State and Government co-ordinates policies and reviews the structure of the Organization.

Articles XII-XV. The Council of Ministers shall prepare conferences of the Assembly, and co-ordinate inter-African co-operation. All resolutions shall be by simple majority.

Articles XVI-XVIII. The General Secretariat. The Administrative Secretary-General and his staff shall not seek or receive instructions from any government or other authority external to the Organisation. They are international officials responsible only to the Organization.

Article XIX. Commission of Mediation, Conciliation and Arbitration. A separate protocol concerning the composition and nature of this Commission shall be regarded as an integral part of the Charter.

Articles XX-XXII. Specialised Commissions shall be established, composed of Ministers or other officials designated by Member Governments. Their regulations shall be laid down by the Council of Ministers.

Article XXIII. The Budget shall be prepared by the Secretary-General and approved by the Council of Ministers. Contributions shall be in accordance with the scale of assessment of the United Nations. No Member shall pay more than twenty per cent of the total yearly amount.

Article XXIV. Texts of the Charter in African Languages, English and French shall be equally authentic. Instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Government of Ethiopia.

Article XXV. The Charter shall come into force on receipt by the Government of Ethiopia of the instruments of ratification of two thirds of the signatory states.

Article XXVI. The Charter shall be registered with the Secretariat of the United Nations.

ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY—(STRC)

Article XXVII. Questions of interpretation shall be settled by a two-thirds majority vote in the Assembly of Heads of State and Government.

Article XXVIII. Admission of new independent African states to the Organization shall be decided by a simple majority of the Member States.

Articles XXIX-XXXIII. The working languages of the Organization shall be African languages, English and French. The Secretary-General may accept gifts and

bequests to the Organization, subject to the approval of the Council of Ministers. The Council of Ministers shall establish privileges and immunities to be accorded to the personnel of the Secretariat in the territories of Member States. A State wishing to withdraw from the Organization must give a year's written notice to the Secretariat. The Charter may only be amended after consideration by all Member States and by a two-thirds majority vote of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government. Such amendments will come into force one year after submission.

SCIENTIFIC, TECHNICAL AND RESEARCH COMMISSION—STRC

Nigerian Ports Authority Building, P.M.B. 2359, Marina, Lagos, Nigeria.

Formerly the Commission for Technical Co-operation in Africa (CCTA, set up in 1954), the STRC was established as the fifth Commission of the OAU in January 1965.

ORGANIZATION

GENERAL SECRETARIAT

Executive Secretary: A. O. ODELOLA.

BUREAUX

Inter-African Bureau for Soils (Bureau Interafricain des Sols)—BIS: B.P. 1352, Bangui, Central African Republic.

Acting Director: YOHANNIS NEGASH.

Inter-African Bureau for Animal Health (Bureau Interafricain pour la Santé Animale): Muguga, P.O.B. 155, Kikuyu, Kenya.

Acting Director: Dr. OSMAN M. M. OSMAN.

Inter-African Phytosanitary Commission (Commission Phytosanitaire Interafricaine)—IAPSC: Rue de l'Hypodrome, Yaoundé, Cameroon.

Acting Scientific Secretary: EITEL MILLA.

COMMITTEES AND CORRESPONDENTS

Inter-African Scientific Correspondent for Oceanography and Fisheries.

Inter-African Scientific Correspondent for the Conservation of Nature: c/o Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle, 57 rue Cuvier, Paris 5e, France.

Co-ordinator: Prof. TH. MONOD.

Inter-African Committee on Food Science and Food Technology: Medical School, University of Lagos, Lagos, Nigeria.

Co-ordinator: Dr. G. L. MONEKOSSO.

Inter-African Committee on Mechanization of Agriculture.

Inter-African Committee on Geology and Mineralogy.

Inter-African Committee on Biological Sciences.

Inter-African Committee on African Medicinal Plants.

International Council on Trypanosomiasis Research.

INTER-AFRICAN RESEARCH FUND

The object of the Fund, to which governments and official organizations may subscribe, is to promote joint scientific research and technical projects, in the following categories:

Broad surveys, including information work.

Research on problems by small highly staffs operating over wide areas.

Research on problems which affect many countries but which should be investigated initially in one country.

ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY—(STRC)

JOINT PROJECTS

1. Climatological Atlas for Africa, University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg; published 1964.
2. Science and Development of Africa, c/o STRC Secretariat. Author Dr. E. B. WORTHINGTON.
3. Study of Migrations in West Africa. Director Dr. J. ROUCH, C.N.R.S.
4. Inventory of Economic Research, St. Anne's College, Oxford, Editor Miss P. ADY; published 1961.
5. Research into Absenteeism and Labour Turnover. Undertaken by the Governments of the six founder States of CCTA; published 1963.
6. Comparative Study on National Accounting Systems. Co-ordinator: MILTON GILBERT; published 1961.
7. Base Maps for Cartographical Work produced under the Auspices of the Commission. Professor S. P. JACKSON.
8. Mapping of Vector Diseases. Co-ordinator: Prof. VAN DEN BERGE.
9. Methodology of Family Budget Surveys. CCTA's Statistics Committee; published 1965.
10. Occupational Classification in Africa. In collaboration with ILO.
11. Pedological Map of Africa. Inter-African Pedological Service; published 1965.

12. Study of Methods of Promoting Private Investment.
13. Analyses of Sea Water. Inter-African Scientific Correspondent for Oceanography and Sea Fisheries.
14. Handbook on Harmful Aquatic Plants; publ. 1962.
15. Eradication of Rinderpest in Africa.
16. Bovine Pleuropneumonia Vaccine Research.
17. Tsetse Campaign in South-East Africa.
18. Psychometric Tests for use at end of Primary Education.
19. Gulf of Guinea Campaign.
20. Map of the dangers of erosion in Africa; published 1962.
21. Regional Training Centre for French-speaking Customs Officers.
22. Regional Training Centre for English-speaking staff of National Parks.
23. Regional Training Centre for French-speaking Hydrological Assistants.
24. Regional Training Centre for French-speaking Hydrogeological Assistants.
25. International West African Atlas.
26. Improvement of major Cereal Crops.

PUBLICATIONS

Publications Office: Maison de l'Afrique, Niamey, Nigeri a.

African Soils: published by the Inter-African Bureau for Soils and Rural Economy—B.I.S.; (bi-lingual—English and French—3 issues).

Bulletin of Epizootic Diseases of Africa: published by the Inter-African Bureau for Animal Health—I.B.A.H. (English and French—4 issues).

Numerous publications on joint projects and scientific research on Africa.

ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES—OAS

Pan American Union, Washington 6, D.C., U.S.A.

OAS was founded at Bogotá, in 1948, to foster mutual understanding and co-operation among the nations of the Western Hemisphere.

AIMS

- To strengthen the peace and security of the continent.
- To ensure the pacific settlement of disputes.
- To provide for common action in the event of aggression.
- To solve political, juridical and economic problems.
- To promote economic, social and cultural development.

MEMBERS

Argentina	Dominican Republic	Panama
Barbados	Ecuador	Paraguay
Bolivia	El Salvador	Peru
Brazil	Guatemala	Trinidad and Tobago
Chile	Haiti	U.S.A.
Colombia	Honduras	Uruguay
Costa Rica	Mexico	Venezuela
Cuba*	Nicaragua	

* *Suspended, January 1962.*

ADDRESSES OF MEMBER-DELEGATIONS IN WASHINGTON, D.C.

Argentina	2232 Massachusetts Ave., N.W. (20008). Tel.: HUDson 3-6383 and 3-5741.	Honduras	4715 Sixteenth St., N.W. (20011). Tel.: 723-4923 and 723-4924.
Bolivia	1145 Nineteenth St., N.W., Suite 212 (20036). Tel.: 223-9612.	Mexico	2440 Massachusetts Ave., N.W. (20008). Tel.: DEcatur 2-3663 and 2-3664.
Brazil	3305 Cleveland Ave., N.W. (20008). Tel.: FEderal 3-4224, 3-4225 and 4-4226.	Nicaragua	1627 New Hampshire Ave., N.W. (20009). Tel.: DUpont 7-4371, 7-4372 and 7-4373.
Chile	1255 New Hampshire Ave., N.W. Tel.: 223-4027-8.	Panama	2601 Twenty-ninth St., N.W. (20008). Tel.: 387-7400.
Colombia	1609 Twenty-second St., N.W. (20008). Tel.: 667-6411 and 667-6007.	Paraguay	1825 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Suite 401-403 (20009). Tel.: HUDson 3-6960.
Costa Rica	2112 S. St., N.W. (20008). Tel.: ADams 4-2945, 4-2946 and 4-2947.	Peru	2401 Calvert St., N.W., Suite 611 (20008). Tel.: 232-2281 and 232-2282.
Dominican Republic.	1715 Twenty-second St., N.W. (20008). Tel.: DEcatur 2-6280, 6281, 6282 and 6283.	Trinidad and Tobago	2208 Massachusetts Ave., N.W. (20008). Tel.: 232-3134.
Ecuador	2535 Fifteenth St., N.W. (20009). Tel.: 234-1494 and 234-1692.	U.S.A.	Department of State, Room 6494 (20520). Tel.: DUdley 3-8702, Code 182, Ext. 8702.
El Salvador	2308 California St., N.W. (20008). Tel.: COLUMbia 5-3480.	Uruguay	2801 New Mexico Ave., N.W., Suite 415 (20007). Tel.: 337- 4500 and 337-4501.
Guatemala	2220 R St., N.W. (20008). Tel.: DEcatur 2-2865, 2-2866 and 2-2867.	Venezuela	4201 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Suite 609 (20008). Tel.: 244- 4750 and 244-4751.
Haiti	4400 Seventeenth St., N.W. (20011). Tel.: RAndolph 3-7002.		

ORGANIZATION

INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE

Meets every five years to decide general action and policy of the Organization.

MEETINGS OF FOREIGN MINISTERS

Meetings take place intermittently and may be assisted by an Advisory Defence Committee, composed of the highest military authorities in the member countries.

COUNCIL OF THE ORGANIZATION (COAS)

Composed of one representative, holding the rank of ambassador, of each member nation, alternate representatives and such other members as the governments wish to appoint. It supervises the work of OAS through the:

Inter-American Economic and Social Council.

Inter-American Council of Jurists.

Inter-American Cultural Council.

Chairman (1967-68): H.E. EMILIO ORIBE (Uruguay).

Vice-Chairman (1967-68): H.E. ENRIQUILLO DEL ROSARIO (Dominican Republic).

PAN AMERICAN UNION

The permanent Secretariat of the Organization. Nine departments deal with economic affairs, social affairs, legal affairs, cultural affairs, administrative affairs, scientific affairs, technical co-operation, statistics, and

public information. There are three auxiliary service offices for conference, council and languages, publications and finance.

Official languages: English, French, Portuguese, Spanish.

Secretary-General: Dr. José A. MORA.

SPECIALIZED COMMITTEES

Many committees meet to deal with technical matters and Inter-American co-operation.

SPECIALIZED ORGANIZATIONS

Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences (IAIAS).

Pan American Health Organization (PAHO).

Inter-American Commission of Women (IACW).

Inter-American Child Institute (IACI).

Pan American Institute of Geography and History (PAIGH).

Inter-American Indian Institute (IAII).

SPECIAL AGENCIES AND COMMISSIONS

Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR).

Inter-American Defense Board (IADB).

Inter-American Peace Committee (IAPC).

Inter-American Statistical Institute (IASI).

Inter-American Nuclear Energy Commission (IANEC).

Special Consultative Committee on Security.

FUNCTIONS

1. *Economic and Social Matters.* Regional projects have been established relating to economic development and its social aspects, international trade, basic products, transportation and travel, social welfare, co-operatives, social insurance, immigration and colonisation, labour, housing and urban development, and technical co-operation. The Inter-American Economic and Social Council, one of the three organs of OAS Council, has established close working relationships at all levels. In September 1960 all members, except Cuba, signed the Charter of Punta del Este, establishing the Alliance for Progress. (For details see separate section.)

2. *Juridical Matters.* The Inter-American Council of Jurists, one of the three organs of the OAS Council, is responsible for drawing up inter-American treaties and conventions, promoting the codification of international law, and for establishing uniformity in legislation.

3. *Cultural Matters.* The Council of OAS and the Inter-American Cultural Council carry out a broad cultural programme. Activities cover education, philosophy and letters, music, art, science, and libraries. Co-operation is maintained with UNESCO projects.

4. *Agriculture.* An OAS special agency, the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences (IAIAS), is helping to improve plant strains, crop yields, and breeds of cattle,

and to conserve the natural resources of forest, water, soil and wild life. It also conducts research and initiates training schemes for post-graduates.

5. *Public Health.* The OAS Pan American Health Organisation also acts as the Regional Organization of the UN World Health Organisation. It plans joint action against communicable diseases, strengthens the health services, and expands the education and training facilities for health workers.

6. *Statistics.* The four main objectives of the Inter-American Statistical Institute (IASI) are: to stimulate better methods in the collection, tabulation, analysis and publication of statistics; to provide a medium for professional collaboration among statisticians; to co-operate with national and international organizations in advancing the science and administration of statistics. Plans have been devised for co-ordinating national censuses and for conducting agricultural censuses. Canada is a member of the Institute.

7. *Geography and History.* The Pan American Institute of Geography and History (PAIGH) encourages and co-ordinates these studies. It works through commissions on cartography, geography and history, and committees on oceanography, vulcanology, and other subjects. It also administers the Pan American Training Centre for evaluation of Natural Resources in Rio de Janeiro.

ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES

8. *Status of Women.* The Inter-American Commission of Women (IACW), has campaigned for thirty years to raise the political status of women.

9. *Child Welfare.* Founded in Montevideo in 1927, the Inter-American Child Institute (IACI) serves as a centre of social action, documentation, study, advice, and information on childhood and the family.

10. *Indian Affairs.* The Inter-American Indian Institute (IAII) serves as the permanent committee of the Inter-American Indian Conferences. Projects of research and field work on the conditions of Indian women have been completed in Mexico and in Central and South America. Legislation is being prepared.

11. *Defence.* The Inter-American Defense Board, Washington, D.C., works towards the co-ordination of common defence measures and the establishment of the broadest possible basis for inter-American military co-operation. The Inter-American Defense College, Washington, D.C., a teaching institution for high-ranking officers

of the Latin American armed forces, was established in 1962.

12. *Nuclear Energy.* The Inter-American Nuclear Energy Commission, set up in 1959, facilitates co-operation among the member States in matters relating to the peaceful applications of nuclear energy. In 1960 an agreement for co-operation was signed with the International Atomic Energy Agency.

13. *Human Rights.* The Inter-American Commission on Human Rights studies problems in this field.

14. *Peace.* The Inter-American Peace Committee was set up in 1940 to keep a constant watch on disputes between members and to find means of resolving them.

15. *Alliance for Progress.* For details see separate chapter.

16. *Special Consultative Committee on Security.* Established in March 1962 to help members guard against communism.

HISTORY

1826 First Congress of American States, convened by Simon Bolívar at Panama City. The Treaty of Perpetual Union, League, and Confederation signed by Colombia, Central America, Peru, and Mexico.

1889-90 First International Conference of American States: Washington. An Association was established under the title of the International Union of American Republics, the purpose of which was the "prompt collection and distribution of commercial information".

1901-02 Second International Conference of the American States: Mexico.

1906 Third Conference: Rio de Janeiro.

1910 Fourth Conference: Buenos Aires. Name changed to Union of American Republics. The name of its organ was changed from Bureau to Pan American Union.

1923 Fifth Conference: Santiago de Chile. Title confirmed as Union of Republics of the American Continent, with the Pan American Union as its permanent organ.

1928 Sixth Conference: Havana. The Governing Board and Pan American Union were prohibited from exercising political functions.

1933 Seventh Conference: Montevideo.

1938 Eighth Conference: Lima.

1945 Inter-American Conference on Problems of War and Peace: Mexico City
The Act of Chapultepec established a system of Continental Security for the American States.

The Reorganisation of the Inter-American system—leading to the declaration of the Charter—took place.

1947 Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance: Rio de Janeiro. Set up a joint security pact for the defence of the Western Hemisphere against attack from outside and for internal security. The Treaty has been applied thirteen times.

1948 Costa Rica and Nicaragua.

1950 Haiti and the Dominican Republic.

1954 Guatemala.

1955 Costa Rica and Nicaragua.

1957 Honduras and Nicaragua.

1959 Panama.

Nicaragua.

1960 Venezuela and the Dominican Republic.

1962 Cuba (*twice*).

1963 Haiti and the Dominican Republic.

Venezuela and Cuba.

1964 Venezuela and Cuba.

1948 Ninth Conference: Bogotá. Member Governments signed the Charter of the Organization of American States:

(a) The name Union of American Republics to be replaced by Organization of American States.

(b) The International Conference of American States to be called Inter-American Conferences.

(c) Meetings of Ministers of Foreign Affairs to be held only on request and on concurrence of member states.

ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES

- 1948 (d) The Governing Board of the Pan American Union to be known as the Council of the Organization. It supervises the Pan American Union and its numerous functions and responsibilities are carried out through the various committees which meet daily in the Pan American Union building.
- (e) Permanent establishment of three organs of the Council of the Organization of American States:
Inter-American Council of Jurists.
Inter-American Economic and Social Council.
Inter-American Cultural Council.
- (f) Pan American Union became the central and permanent organ of the Organization, and its General Secretariat.
- (g) System for Special Conferences and Specialised Agencies set up.
- 1950 Agreement signed in Washington between OAS and the International Labour Organisation (ILO). Agreement signed at Havana between OAS and United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO).
- 1954 Tenth Conference: Caracas, Venezuela. Gave a new direction and orientation to the programme and policies of OAS.
Adopted the Declaration of Solidarity for the Preservation of the Political Integrity of the American States against the Intervention of International Communism.
- 1959 An Act was passed by twenty-one American States to establish the Inter-American Development Bank. The purpose of the Bank is to contribute to the economic development of the member countries. Member countries subscribe to the capital fund on a quota system.
- 1960 Inter-American Development Bank founded, February. First President Dr. FELIPE HERRERA (Chile).
Inter-American Telecommunications network planned. Total cost U.S. \$232m.
In August diplomatic and economic sanctions were imposed against the Dominican Republic.
Bogotá Act signed September by members of Inter-American Economic Conference. Proposes a mutual aid plan.
Committee established to co-ordinate the activities of OAS, the Inter-American Development Bank and the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA).
- 1961 Special meeting of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council at Punta del Este, Uruguay, at which the Alliance for Progress was established. Nicaraguan/Honduras border dispute settled.
- 1962 Economic and diplomatic sanctions on the Dominican Republic lifted.
Cuba suspended from OAS at meeting of Foreign Ministers.
Agreement between OAS and Commission of European Economic Community to set up permanent liaison and for greater European participation in the Alliance for Progress.
OAS Council supported the U.S.A. to bring about removal of missile bases in Cuba.
- 1963 Annual ministerial meeting of the Economic and Social Council to review achievements of the Alliance for Progress in its second year.
Special Investigating Committee sent to Hispaniola to report on Haiti/Dominican Republic crisis.
- 1964 Mediation in dispute between U.S.A. and Panama. OAS Council voted for sanctions against Cuba by 15 votes to 4 (Bolivia, Chile, Mexico and Uruguay). First Special Inter-American Conference established the procedure for the admission of new members.
- 1965 Tenth Meeting of Consultation to consider the Dominican crisis. An Inter-American Peace Force created.
Second Special Inter-American Conference in Rio de Janeiro to consider the strengthening of the Inter-American system. Special Committee established to draft amendments to OAS Charter. Venezuela absent.
- 1966 Fourth meeting of Inter-American Cultural Council held in Washington.
Fourth meeting of IA-ECOSOC held in Buenos Aires, Argentina. The Panel of Experts re-constituted.
Eleventh meeting of Consultation of Foreign Ministers to arrange a meeting of Heads of State.
Second Inter-American Conference of Ministers of Labour held at Caraballeda, Venezuela.
Permanent Technical Committee on Labour Affairs established.
Withdrawal of Inter-American Peace Force from Dominican Republic.
OAS Council agrees on Charter revisions (June).
- 1967 Third Special Conference and Foreign Ministers Meeting held in Buenos Aires in February. Trinidad and Tobago admitted to membership.
Treaty for the establishment of a Latin American nuclear-free zone signed in Mexico City.
Summit Conference held at Punta del Este in April. Declaration signed on the necessity for social and economic progress in Latin American countries and the improvement of their world trading position. Decision to create a Latin American Common Market based on existing integration systems LAFTA and CACM, measures for which are to begin in 1970 with a view to the Common Market coming into full operation by 1985.
Fifth IA-ECOSOC Meeting held at Viña del Mar in June. Decision to establish an Inter-American Export Promotion Centre.
Council Meeting held in September on subversive activities in Latin America.
Barbados admitted to membership in October.

ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES

INTER-AMERICAN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—IA-ECOSOC

Pan-American Union, Washington 6, D.C.

Created in 1945 to supersede the Inter-American Financial and Economic Advisory Committee. Incorporated in the Charter of OAS in 1948.

MEMBERS

The 22 members of OAS.

ORGANIZATION

President (1965-67): Ing. DAVID SAMUDIO (Panama).

MEETINGS AT MINISTERIAL LEVEL

Held annually and attended by the permanent titular representatives on the Council, usually the Minister of Finance or Economy. Under the Charter of Putna del Este IA-ECOSOC reviews the economic and social progress of the members under the Alliance for Progress.

MEETINGS AT EXPERT LEVEL

Held annually immediately prior to the Ministerial Level Meetings and attended by expert representatives,

usually the Alternate Representatives of Member States. Reviews the development of the Alliance for Progress Program and makes recommendations to the Ministerial Level Meetings.

SECRETARIAT

The General Secretariat of OAS acts as the Secretariat of IA-ECOSOC. The Executive Secretary is appointed by the General Secretary of OAS.

Executive Secretary: WALTER J. SEDWITZ.

ACTIVITIES

1 Promotes economic and social well-being by planning the best utilisation of natural resources, the development of agriculture and industry, and the raising of the standards of living of the peoples.

2 Reviews annually at the Ministerial Level the Alliance for Progress, based on the prior view of the Inter-American Committee for the Alliance of Progress (CIAP) (see Chapter, Alliance for Progress).

3 Approves the Program of Technical Co-Operation of OAS.

4 Submits recommendations to the OAS Council.

5 Approves the Inter-American Development Assistance Fund finances.

6 Approves the budget of the Pan American Union in economic and social fields, subject to final approval by the Council of OAS.

7 Provides technical assistance.

8 Acts as co-ordinating agency of Inter-American activities in the economic and social fields.

9 Undertakes studies on its own initiative or at the request of members.

10 Obtains information and prepares reports.

11 Suggests specialised conferences.

INTER-AMERICAN COUNCIL OF JURISTS

Pan American Union, Washington 6, D.C., U.S.A.

Founded 1948 as an organ of the Council of the Organization of American States.

MEMBERS

The 22 members of OAS.

ORGANIZATION

INTER-AMERICAN COUNCIL OF JURISTS

Consists of one jurist appointed by each member state. The Secretary-General of OAS and the Director of the Department of Legal Affairs of the Pan American Union participate without voting. The Council meets at least once every two years.

Chairman: MIGUEL RAFAEL URQUÍA (Brazil).

INTER-AMERICAN JURIDICAL COMMITTEE

Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

The Permanent Committee of the Council consisting of nine members selected by the Council. According to the Protocol of Amendment of the OAS Charter, 1967, the Council of Jurists will cease to exist and the Inter-American Juridical Committee will be the principal juridical organ of the OAS and will consist of eleven members elected by the General Assembly.

Chairman: RAUL FERNÁNDES (Brazil).

SECRETARIAT

The Department of Legal Affairs of the Pan American Union is the Secretariat of the Council and the Director of that Department is *ex-officio* Executive Secretary.

FUNCTIONS

To serve as an advisory body on juridical matters and to promote the development and codification of public and private international law. It also studies the possibilities of attaining uniformity of legislation within the Member States. It has technical autonomy in the exercise of the functions laid down.

The Council shall seek the co-operation of national committees for the codification of international law or of legal institutes or any other specialised bodies.

The Council shall advise the Council of OAS on juridical matters.

BUDGET

The Budget of the Inter-American Council of Jurists is part of the Pan American Union Budget.

INTER-AMERICAN CULTURAL COUNCIL

Pan American Union, Washington 6, D.C., U.S.A.

Created in 1948 as an organ of the Council of the Organization of American States.

MEMBERS

The 22 members of OAS.

ORGANIZATION

THE INTER-AMERICAN CULTURAL COUNCIL

Consists of the Minister of Education of each member state. The Secretary-General of OAS and the Executive Secretary of the Council participate without voting rights. The Council meets once a year, with special meetings when necessary.

COMMITTEE FOR CULTURAL ACTION

Mexico City, D.F., Mexico

A permanent body consisting of five specialists from five member states selected by the Inter-American Conference. The five specialists are elected by the Culture Council and their task is to prepare studies for it.

Chairman: ALBERTO M. VÁSQUEZ (U.S.A.).

SECRETARIAT

The General Secretariat of OAS acts as secretariat of the Cultural Council and of the Committee for Cultural Action. It performs technical and administrative functions and

carries out studies assigned to it by the Council of the Committee.

Executive Secretary: The Assistant Secretary for Education, Science and Culture of the Pan American Union.

FUNCTIONS

To promote friendly relations and mutual understanding among American peoples through the promotion of educational, scientific and cultural exchanges. To collect and supply information on cultural activities, to promote the adoption of basic educational programmes and special training. To co-operate in the protection, preservation and increase of the cultural heritage and to carry out such other activities as are assigned to it. To examine the progress that has been made by each of the member states in implementing the plans and programmes adopted by them for the development of education, science, and culture, and for the integration of these aspects in the over-all development planning of each country.

BUDGET

The Budget of the Inter-American Cultural Council is included in that of the Pan American Union.

ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES

SPECIALIZED ORGANIZATIONS OF OAS

Inter-American Center of Tax Administrators: Panama City, Panama; f. 1967.

President: SHELDON S. COHEN (U.S.A.).

Executive Director: Dr. J. MANALCO SOLIS, Jr. (Panama).

Inter-American Children's Institute: Avenida 8 de Octubre 2882, Montevideo, Uruguay; f. 1927.

Director-General: Dr. ADOLFO MORALES.

Inter-American Commission of Women: Pan American Union, Washington, D.C. 20006

Chairman: Ambassador MARGARITA ORTIZ DE MACAYA (Costa Rica) (until June 1968).

Inter-American Indian Institute: Niños Héroes 139, Mexico 7, D.F., Mexico.

Director: Dr. GONZALO AGUIRRE BELTRÁN.

Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences: Edificio Mendiola, Apdo. 4359, San José, Costa Rica.

Director: ARMANDO SAMPER (Colombia).

Pan American Institute of Geography and History: Ex-Arzobispado 29, Mexico 18, D. F., Mexico.

Secretary-General: CARLOS A. FORRAY ROJAS (Chile).

Pan American Health Organization: 525 23rd St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037.

Director: Dr. ABRAHAM HORWITZ (Chile).

SPECIAL AGENCIES AND COMMISSIONS

Inter-American Commission on Human Rights: Pan American Union, Washington, D.C. 20006.

Chairman: MANUEL BIANCHI (Chile).

Executive Secretary: Dr. LUIS REQUE.

Inter-American Defense Board: 2600 Sixteenth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20025.

Chairman: Lt.-Gen. J. D. ALGER (U.S.A.).

Inter-American Peace Committee: Pan American Union, Washington, D.C. 20006.

Chairman: Ambassador EDUARDO A. ROCA (Argentina).

Inter-American Statistical Institute: Pan American Union, Washington 6, D.C.

President: JORGE ARIAS (Guatemala).

Inter-American Nuclear Energy Commission (IANEO): Pan American Union, Washington, D.C. 20006.

Executive Secretary: JESSE D. PERKINSON (U.S.A.). (See below.)

Special Consultative Committee on Security: Pan American Union, Washington, D.C. 20006.

Chairman: EDSON DE FIGUEIREDO (Brazil).

INTER-AMERICAN NUCLEAR ENERGY COMMISSION— IANEC

Pan American Union, Washington D.C., 20006, U.S.A.

IANEC was established in 1959 as a Technical Commission of the Organization of American States. It makes recommendations to member governments and to OAS.

MEMBERS

Argentina	Dominican Republic	Nicaragua
Bolivia	Ecuador	Panama
Brazil	El Salvador	Paraguay
Chile	Guatemala	Peru
Colombia	Haiti	U.S.A.
Costa Rica	Honduras	Uruguay
Cuba*	Mexico	Venezuela

* Suspended, January 1962.

ORGANIZATION

COMMISSION

Chairman (1964-66): Dr. EDUARDO CRUZ-COKE L. (Chile).

Vice-Chairman (1964-66): Ing. JORGE SPITALNIK (Uruguay).

The Commission is made up of one delegate from each of the member states, and the Secretary-General of OAS (who may speak but not vote). Regular meetings are held every two years.

The Chairman and Vice-Chairman are elected by and from the members and hold office until the next regular meeting.

COMMITTEES

The Commission may set up such working committees as it considers necessary. The committees elect their own Chairman and Rapporteur from among their members.

SECRETARIAT

Executive-Secretary: Dr. JESSE D. PERKINSON.

The Secretary-General of OAS appoints all IANEC Secretariat staff, who form a part of Pan American Union.

ACTIVITIES

IANEC was set up to help the American Republics to develop and co-ordinate research and training in nuclear energy. It also distributes information and recommends public health measures.

Since 1959 the Commission has undertaken a survey of facilities available in Latin American universities and has established an Advisory Committee to make recommendations on scientific and engineering training. In 1963 studies were undertaken on nuclear power in Latin

America and on Civil Liability in the field of nuclear energy.

In December 1960 an agreement for co-operation was signed between IANEC and the International Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna and in 1963 a memorandum was exchanged between the secretariats of IANEC and EURATOM establishing co-operation.

Programmes are financed through the OAS Budget. 1962 expenditure: \$500,000.

PUBLICATIONS

Training and Research in the Nuclear Sciences.
Radioisotopes and Radiation in the Life Sciences.
Industrial Applications of Nuclear Energy.

Report of the Special Legal Committee on Civil Liability in the field of Nuclear Energy.
Report on the Possibilities for the use of Nuclear Power in Latin America.

ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES

PAN AMERICAN HIGHWAY CONGRESSES

Pan American Union, Washington 6, D.C., U.S.A.

Inaugurated 1925 to promote the construction of a highway to link the U.S.A. with South and Central America.

MEMBERS

The 22 members of the Organization of American States.

ORGANIZATION

PAN AMERICAN HIGHWAY CONGRESS

Held every three years to promote road building and inform member governments, the Organization of American States and the Inter-American Economic and Social Council on matters relating to Highway planning and construction and maintenance. Made up of representatives of member states (who may speak and vote), the Permanent Executive Committee, Chairmen of the Technical Committees and the Secretary-General of OAS (who have no vote), and observers and special observers (who may neither speak nor vote).

The Chairman is elected by the delegates.

Next meeting: 1970.

PERMANENT EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Attached to the Inter-American Economic and Social Council. Composed of specialists representing nine of the member countries, seven elected by Congress. Functions are to implement the resolutions of Congress. It meets at least once a year.

TECHNICAL COMMITTEES OF EXPERTS

Set up by Congress, as necessary. There are five permanent Committees: Development of Government Highway Agencies, Planning, Finance, Terminology, and Traffic and Safety, and seven subcommittees as follows:

Darien Subcommittee: Created in 1954 to promote interest in the construction of a road to connect the existing highway systems of North and South America through the Darien region of Panama and adjacent area of Columbia. This Committee administers the work of the survey teams now working on the project.

Subcommittee on the Pan American Transversal Highway in South America: Created in 1963 to promote the construction of a highway to connect Paranaguá, Brazil, with Asunción, La Paz and Lima.

Subcommittee on the Bolivarian Forest Edge Highway

(*Carretera Bolivariana Marginal de la Selva*): Created in 1965 to encourage the construction of a continuous highway along the lower eastern edge of the Andes in Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia and Paraguay. This will extend and interconnect penetration roads leading from the Andean highlands to the jungle.

Co-ordinating and Study Group on the Caribbean Circuit:

Established to determine the possibility of constructing a highway which, by crossing the Aratro River, would connect a point on the Panama-Colombian border with the Turbo-Medellin Highway as part of the Caribbean Circuit.

Lima-Brasília Highway, via Pucallpa, Peru:

Brazil-Peru Subcommittee established for a highway to link Lima with the Brazilian capital.

Amazon-Pacific Communication:

Subcommittee created 1965 for the construction of a highway to establish a connection between the Pacific Ocean and the Amazon basin, so as to take advantage of river transportation throughout the length of the Amazon River and its principal tributaries. First meeting of Subcommittee held in Bogotá in March 1967.

International Bridge over the Uruguay River:

This bridge will link Puerto Unzué, Argentina, to Fray Bentos, Uruguay, and is considered to be a high priority project in the highway system of both countries.

PERMANENT SECRETARIAT

The services are provided by the Pan American Union.

Permanent Secretary: FRANCISCO J. HERNÁNDEZ.

THE HIGHWAY

The total mileage of the Pan American Highway System, including alternative routes, is 45,300 miles of which 25,599 are paved.

Mexico. The Highway has four sections converging on Mexico City. The eastern road enters at Laredo, Texas, with branches to Brownsville and McAllen, Texas; the Central Highway runs from El Paso, Texas; the Pacific Highway is along the west coast from Nogales, Arizona; and the Constitution Highway begins at Piedras Negras.

Guatemala. The Highway through Guatemala is not

completed up to standard width throughout. An additional road from the Talisman Bridge to the border with El Salvador has been added.

El Salvador. Paved throughout. An alternative route from La Hachadura on the Guatemalan border to the junction with the Pan American Highway has been added.

Honduras. Paved. A 57-mile branch road leads to Tegucigalpa, the capital.

ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES

Nicaragua. Paved throughout. The Highway joins the Atlantic Highway at San Benito.

Costa Rica. On the southern section the bridges were completed in 1963.

Panama. Thirty-eight miles east of Panama City the road ends. Construction of the 574-mile Darien Gap between Chepo, Panama, and the Highway in Colombia, now under study, will complete the Highway.

Venezuela. The Highway runs from La Guaira, via Caracas to the Colombian frontier at Cúcuta.

Colombia. Continuation of Venezuelan road south east to Ipiales on the Ecuadorian frontier. An all-weather road links Barranquilla on the north coast to the Highway at Palmira and a branch runs to Buenaventura.

Ecuador. The Ecuadorean section of the Highway is an all-weather road. An alternative route enters Peru at Aguas Verdes.

Peru. Highway is planned to enter at La Tina. In the south the Highway forks, the Franklin D. Roosevelt Highway continuing southward into Chile and the main route going east and south into Bolivia.

Chile. Highway runs due south to Santiago. At Los Andes a branch turns east to Argentina. The Uspallata

Pass section is closed for six months every year owing to heavy winter snows, when traffic uses the International Tunnel.

Bolivia. Two routes lead from the Peruvian frontier to La Paz, whence the Highway continues southward to the Argentinian frontier at Villazón.

Argentina. Four routes converge on Buenos Aires. Eastward from Los Andes in Chile; southeast from Bolivia; south along the west bank of the Paraguay and Paraná rivers from Asunción in Paraguay; and south-west from Uruguaiana in Brazil and joining the Asunción road at Santa Fé.

Paraguay. The Highway runs from the Argentinian border to Asunción and eastward to Brazil at Foz do Iguaçu. A branch turns south to Encarnación on the Argentinian border.

Uruguay. From Montevideo the route in use runs north to enter Brazil at Aceguá, with alternative branches entering at Rio Branco and Chuy.

Brazil. The official road from Uruguay travels from Aceguá to Brasília. Alternative routes, from Jaquarão, Chuí and Uruguaiana, converge on Brasília. There is a connection with Paraguay at Foz do Iguaçu.

ROAD MILEAGE INCLUDING ALTERNATIVE ROUTES

	TOTAL	PAVED	ALL WEATHER	DRY WEATHER	IMPASSABLE
Mexico	8,666	8,666	—	—	—
Guatemala	516	421	95	—	—
El Salvador	428	428	—	—	—
Honduras	151	151	—	—	—
Nicaragua	239	211	28	—	—
Costa Rica	408	204	204	—	—
Panama	521	279	64	—	178
Venezuela	2,871	2,647	63	11	150
Colombia	2,839	1,623	918	—	298
Ecuador	980	80	823	77	—
Peru	3,105	2,357	600	68	80
Chile	2,055	2,012	33	10	—
Bolivia	3,847	253	2,366	379	849
Argentina	3,051	2,585	430	36	—
Paraguay	1,286	239	101	803	143
Uruguay	1,775	803	962	10	—
Brazil	12,562	2,640	3,411	—	6,511
TOTAL	43,300	25,599	10,098	1,394	8,209

FINANCE

Each country is responsible for the financing of the sections of Highway within its own frontiers, except in Central America and Panama, where two-thirds of construction costs have been borne by the United States, and in the Darien region of Panama and adjacent area of Colombia, where the studies now under way are being financed by all member countries of the O.A.S. Expenses of Congress and Committees are borne by the host countries.

ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES

ALLIANCE FOR PROGRESS

(ALIANZA PARA EL PROGRESO)

Established August 1961 by the Charter of Punta del Este. The objectives of the Charter will be implemented within the framework of the Organization of American States (OAS), the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), the UN Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA), and through the co-operation of member governments.

MEMBERS

Argentina	Ecuador	Paraguay
Barbados	El Salvador	Peru
Bolivia	Guatemala	Trinidad and Tobago
Brazil	Haiti	U.S.A.
Chile	Honduras	Uruguay
Colombia	Mexico	Venezuela
Costa Rica	Nicaragua	
Dominican Republic	Panama	

ORGANIZATION

INTER-AMERICAN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL (IA-ECOSOC)

Meets annually at Ministerial and Expert Levels to review progress on the basis of reports and proposals submitted by CIAP and member governments; makes recommendations on general policy and measures to promote economic and social development; recommends to the Council of OAS for final approval the budget of the Pan American Union in economical, social and statistical fields; approves the OAS Programme of Technical Co-operation and the Special Development Assistance Fund.

INTER-AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR THE ALLIANCE FOR PROGRESS (CIAP)

Created in November 1963, at the Second Annual Meeting of IA-ECOSOC in São Paulo, Brazil. Consists of a Chairman and seven members, elected for a two-year term. The Committee exists to strengthen and multi-lateralise the Alliance and to co-ordinate external financing.

Chairman: Dr. CARLOS SANZ DE SANTAMARÍA (Colombia).

MEMBERS

JOSÉ ROMERO LOZA (Bolivia).
ALFREDO NAVARRETE (Mexico).
HELIO BELTRÃO (Brazil).
BERNAL JIMÉNEZ MONGE (Costa Rica).
SOL LINOWITZ (U.S.A.).
ALBERTO SOLÁ (Argentina).
HÉCTOR HURTADO (Venezuela).

PANEL OF EXPERTS

A Panel of Experts was established under the Charter of Punta del Este for the purpose of evaluating the national development plans of the member countries. Its organization was modified at the Fourth Annual Meeting of IA-ECOSOC in March 1966. The reconstituted body is to be attached to the CIAP, and will be composed of no more

than five members elected by the CIAP on the recommendations of the Secretary-General of OAS, the Chairman of CIAP, the President of IDB and the Executive Secretary of ECLA. If necessary, a co-ordinator will be appointed by the Chairman of CIAP. Preferably the members will be full-time. To date, three experts have been elected to the Panel:

ROBERTO DE OLIVEIRA CAMPOS (Brazil).

ALDO FERRER (Argentine).

JORGE MARSHALL (Chile).

The main functions of the Panel are the following: to evaluate or re-evaluate national development plans; to participate in the continued evaluation made by CIAP through the country reviews; to carry on specific tasks requested by CIAP or its Chairman, including participation in working groups, special missions to advise the countries or similar studies, as well as studies undertaken on their own initiative.

Ad Hoc COMMITTEES

The *Ad Hoc* Committees for evaluating the plan of each country, are headed by a member of the Panel and composed of experts appointed by the Secretary-General of OAS, at the request of the government concerned and with its consent. After the evaluation is completed, the final report is submitted to CIAP which presents it to other governments or lending institutions that may be prepared to extend external financial and technical assistance for its implementation.

SECRETARIAT

The General Secretariat of OAS provides the personnel required by CIAP, the Panel of Experts and *Ad Hoc* Committees, drawn from the permanent staff of OAS, ECLA and the Inter-American Development Bank. The Secretary-General of OAS may also approach the United Nations, its Specialized Agencies and the Inter-American Specialized Organizations for staff.

ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES

ACTIVITIES

National Development: By September 1967, the governments of Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Mexico, Panama, Peru, Venezuela, Paraguay, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Guatemala, El Salvador and Honduras had presented national development plans and the corresponding evaluations were prepared by the Panel of Experts and submitted to the governments. Also, a regional report to the five Central American Republics was prepared. In October 1962 a revaluation of the Venezuelan development plan was submitted to the government for consideration and at present, the Panel is evaluating the national development plan of Uruguay.

The Committee for the Alliance for Progress conducts an annual review of the development efforts of each Alliance member country, making recommendations on programme priorities and estimating the total needs and availabilities of external financing to carry them out.

Technical Co-operation: OAS operates seven programmes in the field of technical co-operation, including a Special Training Programme in connection with development plans. About 400 Latin Americans will be trained under the scheme in 1967-68 and another 700 in 1968-69.

Private Enterprise: The Secretary-General of OAS has established a 21-member Business Advisory Council aimed at reinforcing the role of the business sector in Latin America's development efforts. As a result of this Council's first meeting, national business liaison committees are expected to be created in each OAS member state.

Labour Affairs: The OAS Secretariat has set up a Trade Union Technical Advisory Council and a Permanent

Technical Committee on Labor Affairs. It has also promoted, with the Inter-American Development Bank, the establishment of workers' banks in Guatemala, Honduras and Venezuela. The possibility of establishing similar banks in Argentina, Colombia and Peru is now being examined.

Export Promotion: An Inter-American Export Promotion Centre is expected to be in operation by July 1968. The Centre will help to place more Latin American products in international markets. A publication in Spanish, *Nuevos Mercados*, will give information on export markets and marketing techniques.

Population Problems: A meeting sponsored by OAS was held in September 1967 on population policies in Latin America. The meeting recommended that OAS member countries should create family planning services reaching all social levels; that CIAP should include demographic factors in its reviews of national development efforts; that the OAS Secretariat should provide the necessary technical support for CIAP's studies of the impact of population trends on economic and social development.

Tax Reform: Since it began five years ago, the Joint OAS/IDB Tax Programme has sent 14 technical assistance missions to member states to work in the areas of tax policy and tax administration, has sponsored two inter-American conferences on tax matters, and has published numerous studies on tax and fiscal policy. The Joint Tax Programme is currently collaborating with the Technical Co-operation Department in the establishment of an Inter-American Centre for Tax Studies.

FINANCE

Financial assistance from external sources totalling at least \$20,000,000,000 will be required during the first ten years.

During the first five years of operation of the Alliance, a total of almost \$46.0 billion had been committed for Latin American development. Of this sum, the U.S.A. had provided about \$5.4 billion, and the Latin American countries themselves about \$40.6 billion.

Other financial aid is obtained through the Inter-American Development Bank, the World Bank and other international credit agencies and by means of national loans and grants and loans and credits from foreign governments and agencies.

GRANTS AND LOANS (U.S. \$ million)

	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD—World Bank)	125.7	257.6	206.8	350.3	282.3
International Finance Corporation (IFC)	7.6	7.5	9.9	13.2	7.6
International Development Association (IDA)	11.4	11.6	18.5	7.5	2.0
Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)	288.9	159.7	325.7	379.6	456.7
United States Agencies*	740.2	1,051.1	825.8	1,010.8	1,193.1
TOTAL	1,173.8	1,487.5	1,386.7	1,761.4	1,941.7

* Agency for International Development and Eximbank Loan and Grant Authorizations.

ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES

UNITED STATES AID TO LATIN AMERICA (July 1966-June 1967—\$ million)

Argentina	3.1
Bolivia	49.5
Brazil	246.3
Chile	282.3
Colombia	130.2
Costa Rica	6.9
Dominican Republic	53.7
Ecuador	3.9
El Salvador	2.2
Guatemala	18.0
Haiti	1.8
Honduras	9.1
Mexico	114.0
Nicaragua	11.4
Panama	35.2
Paraguay	4.1
Peru	28.3
Uruguay	2.7
Venezuela	34.7
Others	54.2
TOTAL	1,091.6

CHARTER OF PUNTA DEL ESTE

Signed at Punta del Este, Uruguay, on August 17th, 1961, to co-ordinate Inter-American development and set up the Alliance for Progress.

SUMMARY

OBJECTIVES

1. To achieve a substantial and sustained growth of per capita incomes at a rate designed to attain levels of income capable of assuring self-sustaining development. In order to reach these objectives within a reasonable time, the rate of economic growth in any country of Latin America should not be less than 2.5 per cent per capita per year.

2. To make the benefits of economic progress available to all through a more equitable distribution of national income.

3. To achieve balanced diversification in national economic structures, while attaining stability in the prices of exports or in income derived from exports.

4. To accelerate the process of rational industrialisation so as to increase the productivity of the economy as a whole. Special attention should be given to the establishment and development of capital-goods industries.

5. To raise greatly the level of agricultural productivity and output and to improve storage, transport and marketing services.

6. To encourage programmes of comprehensive agrarian reform.

7. To eliminate adult illiteracy and by 1970 to assure access to six years primary education for each school-age

child; to modernise and expand vocational, secondary and higher education; to strengthen basic research and to provide the competent personnel.

8. To increase life expectancy at birth by a minimum of five years by improving individual and public health. To attain this goal to provide potable water and drainage to 70 per cent of the urban and 50 per cent of the rural population; to reduce the mortality rate of children under five by half; to control serious transmissible diseases; to eradicate illnesses for which effective cures are known; to improve nutrition; to train medical and health personnel; to improve basic health services; to intensify scientific research.

9. To increase the construction of low-cost housing and to provide necessary public services.

10. To maintain stable price levels.

11. To strengthen existing agreements with a view to the ultimate fulfilment of a Latin American Common Market.

12. To develop co-operative programmes designed to prevent the harmful effects of excessive fluctuations in foreign exchange earnings and to adopt measures to facilitate exports to international markets.

ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Basic Requirements for Economic and Social Development

1. That comprehensive and well-conceived national programmes of economic and social development be carried out.

2. That national programmes of economic and social development be based on the principles of self-help.

3. That women should be placed on an equal footing with men.

4. That Latin American countries should obtain sufficient external financial assistance and that capital from all external sources of at least 20,000,000,000 dollars be made available to the Latin American countries during the coming ten years.

5. That institutions in both the public and private sectors be strengthened and improved, and that the necessary social reforms be effected to permit a fair distribution of the fruits of economic and social progress.

National Development Programmes

1. Participating Latin American countries agree to introduce or strengthen systems for the preparation, execution and periodic revision of national programmes for economic and social development. The countries should formulate long-term development programmes.

Immediate and Short-Term Action Measures

1. Recognises that a number of Latin American countries may require emergency financial assistance; the United States will provide funds.

2. Participating Latin American countries should immediately increase their efforts to accelerate development.

3. The United States will assist in the realisation of these short-term measures by the provision of more than 1,000,000,000 dollars in the year ending March 1962.

External Assistance in Support of National Development Programmes

1. The economic and social development of Latin America will require a large amount of financial assistance from capital-exporting countries. The Act of Bogotá and the Charter provide the framework within which this assistance can be provided.

2. The United States will assist those countries whose development programmes establish self-help measures, adequate to realise the goals envisaged. The participating countries will request the support of other capital-exporting countries and appropriate institutions.

3. The United States will help in the financing of technical assistance projects.

4. The participating Latin American countries recognise that each has a capacity to assist fellow republics by providing external technical and financial assistance.

Organization and Procedures

1. In order to provide technical assistance for the formulation of development programmes the OAS, ECLA Inter-American Development Bank will strengthen their agreements for co-ordination in this field.

2. The Inter-American Economic and Social Council will appoint a panel of nine experts, attached to the Council but enjoying complete autonomy in the performance of their duties.

3. Each government may present its programme for economic and social development for consideration by an *ad hoc* Committee.

4. The Committee will study the development programme, exchange opinions with the Interested Government and report its conclusions to the Inter-American Development Bank and other governments and institutions prepared to extend assistance.

5. In considering a programme the *ad hoc* Committee will examine the consistency of the programme with the principles of the Act of Bogotá and this Charter.

6. The General Secretariat of OAS will provide the personnel needed by the experts.

7. A government whose programme has been recommended by the *ad hoc* Committee may submit the programme to the Inter-American Development Bank to undertake the negotiations for obtaining finance. However, all governments will have full freedom to resort to any other channels. The Committee shall not interfere with the right of governments to formulate their own goals. The recommendation of the Committee will be of great importance in determining the distribution of public funds under the Alliance. The participating governments will use their good offices that these recommendations be accepted.

8. The Inter-American Economic and Social Council will review annually the progress achieved and will submit to the Council of the OAS such recommendations as it deems pertinent.

ECONOMIC INTEGRATION OF LATIN AMERICA

The American Republics recognise that:

1. The Montevideo Treaty and the Central American Treaty on Economic Integration are appropriate instruments for the attainment of these objectives.

2. The integration process can be intensified and accelerated through the use of the agreements for complementary production within economic sections provided for by the Montevideo Treaty.

3. To insure balanced and complementary economic expansion integration should take into account the condition of less-developed countries.

4. To facilitate economic integration it is advisable to establish effective relationships between LAFTA and the Central American Economic Integration Treaty countries and other countries.

5. The Latin American countries should co-ordinate their actions to meet unfavourable treatment accorded to their trade in world markets.

6. In application of resources under the Alliance, special attention should be given to investment for multi-national projects and expansion of trade in industrial products.

7. To facilitate the participation of countries at a relatively lower stage of economic development in multi-national programmes special attention should be given to these countries.

8. Economic integration implies a need for additional investment and funds provided under the Alliance should cover these needs.

9. Latin American countries having their own institutions for financing economic integration should channel financing through them. The co-operation of the Inter-American Development Bank should be sought for inter-regional contributions.

10. To approach the International Monetary Fund and other sources for solving temporary balance-of-payments problems.

11. The promotion and co-ordination of transportation and communications systems, and encourage multi-national enterprises.

12. To achieve co-ordination of national plans.

13. To promote the development of national Latin American enterprise.

14. The active participation of the private sector.

15. Countries still under Colonial rule should be invited to participate on achieving independence.

ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES

BASIC EXPORT COMMODITIES

National Measures

National measures affecting primary products should be directed and applied to: Avoid undue obstacles to expansion of trade; avoid market instability; improve efficiency of international plans and mechanisms for stabilization; increase markets.

Therefore: Importing members should reduce restrictions and discriminatory practises affecting consumption and importation of primary products. Support stabilisation programmes for primary products.

Industrialized countries should give special attention to hastening economic development in less-developed countries.

Producing countries should formulate plans for production and export and try to avoid increasing uneconomic production of goods.

Adopt measures to direct technological studies towards finding new uses and by-products of primary commodities.

Try to reduce export subsidies and other measures which cause instability.

International Co-operation Measures

1. Members should make co-ordinated efforts designed to:

- Eliminate undue protection of primary products.
- Eliminate taxes and reduce excessive domestic prices.
- Seek to end preferential agreements.
- Adopt consultation mechanisms.

2. Industrialized countries should give maximum co-operation to less-developed countries.

3. Members should suggest to international organizations when considering loans, that they should take account the effect on the production of surplus products.

4. Support the national commodity study groups and the Commission on International Commodity Trade.

5. The Secretary-General of OAS shall convene a group of experts appointed by their respective governments to meet and report not later than March 31st, 1962, on measures to provide means of offsetting the effects of fluctuations in volume and prices of exports of basic products.

6. Support efforts to improve and strengthen international commodity agreements.

7. Should request other countries to co-operate in stabilization programmes.

8. Recognise that the disposal of accumulated reserves can achieve the goals.

RESOLUTIONS

The member countries also passed resolutions recommending means whereby the goals set forth in the Charter might be achieved. These resolutions covered two Ten-Year Programmes for Education and Health, Tax Reform, Planning and the setting up of bodies to deal with specific problems.

AMENDMENTS

Amendments to the OAS Charter, approved in March 1967 and at present pending ratification, provide for the following:

The supreme organ of the OAS will be the General Assembly, which will meet annually.

The Permanent Council will supervise the day-to-day business of the Organization.

IA-ECOSOC will deal with economic and social matters, while the IA-CESC will concentrate on educational, scientific and cultural affairs.

The Inter-American Juridical Committee will devote itself to legal matters, and the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights will concern itself with eventual violations of such rights.

The Secretary-General and Assistant Secretary-General of OAS will be elected by the Assembly for a five-year term, with the possibility of one re-election.

ORGANIZATION OF CENTRAL AMERICAN STATES —ODECA

(ORGANIZACIÓN DE ESTADOS CENTRO AMERICANOS—ODECA)

Oficina Centroamericana, San Salvador, El Salvador

Founded in 1951 by the Charter of San Salvador, ODECA seeks to re-establish the unity of Central America.
A new Charter became effective in 1965.

MEMBERS

Costa Rica

El Salvador

Guatemala

Honduras

Nicaragua

AIMS

1. To strengthen the bonds which unite the states of Central America.
2. To establish mutual consultation in order to guarantee and maintain fraternal relations.
3. To forestall and prevent misunderstandings and to ensure the peaceful settlement of disputes.
4. To offer mutual assistance and to seek common solutions to common problems.
5. To promote economic, social and cultural development through joint action.

ORGANIZATION

THE MEETING OF HEADS OF GOVERNMENT

The Heads of Government of the five member states in conference form the supreme organ of the Organization of Central American States.

THE CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS

The Conference of Foreign Ministers is the principal organ of the Organization. Meetings, at which each member state has one vote, normally take place every year; extraordinary meetings may be held at the request of not less than three members. Its function is to initiate proposals, to consider recommendations and proposals made by the Economic Council and to elect the Secretary-General. It may also convene meetings of other Ministers to discuss particular problems which call for collective study and planning.

THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

The Executive Council is composed of the Foreign Ministers of the five republics or their appointed representatives. Its function is to direct and co-ordinate the policy of the Organization, and to elect the Secretary-General. It is a permanent body, meeting at least once a week. The President is elected annually.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

The Legislative Council is composed of three members of each of the Legislative Assemblies of the member states. Its function is to advise on legislative matters; it is also to study the possibilities of uniform legislation in the Central American Republics. Meetings are held once a year; extra-

ordinary meetings may be convened by the Executive Council at the request of at least two member states.

CENTRAL AMERICAN COURT OF JUSTICE

Composed of the Presidents of the Supreme Courts of each member state. Meetings are held whenever necessary, or when convened by the Executive Council.

THE ECONOMIC COUNCIL

The Economic Council is composed of the Ministers of Economy of the member countries and meets at least once a year. Its functions are the planning, co-ordination and execution of Central American economic integration. All Central American integration organizations will form part of the Council.

CULTURAL AND EDUCATIONAL COUNCIL

Formed by the Ministers of Education of the member states or their representatives.

THE DEFENCE COUNCIL

Composed of the Ministers of Defence of member states. Advises on regional defence and joint security of members.

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN BUREAU

The General Secretariat has its seat in San Salvador. Its functions are to co-ordinate the work of the organs of ODECA, to assist them and to prepare and distribute information. The Secretary-General is elected for a non-renewable period of four years by the Executive Council.

Secretary-General: ALBINO ROMÁN Y VEGA.

PUBLICATIONS

Boletín Informativo de la ODECA (monthly).

Memoria (every two years).

Reports on activities of ODECA.

ORGANIZATION OF THE PETROLEUM EXPORTING COUNTRIES—OPEC

Dr. Karl Lueger Ring 10, 1010 Vienna, Austria

Established 1960 to unify members' petroleum policies and to safeguard their interests generally.

MEMBERS

Abu Dhabi	Iraq	Qatar
Indonesia	Kuwait	Saudi Arabia
Iran	Libya	Venezuela

ORGANIZATION

THE CONFERENCE

Supreme authority of the Organization, responsible for the formulation of its general policy. It consists of representatives of member countries, decides upon reports and recommendations submitted by Board of Governors. Meets at least twice a year, the first meeting being in Vienna, and the second in the capital of a member country. It approves the appointment of Governors from each country and elects the Chairman of the Board of Governors. It works on the unanimity principle.

CONSULTATIVE MEETING OF CHIEF REPRESENTATIVES

Meetings held by chief representatives for the formulation of recommendations to the Conference concerning current issues.

THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS

Directs management of the Organization; implements resolutions of Conference; draws up an annual Budget. It consists of one Governor for each member country, appointed for two years, and meets at least twice a year.

THE ECONOMIC COMMISSION

A specialized body operating within the framework of the Secretariat, which examines petroleum prices and submits recommendations to the Member Countries through the Secretary-General.

SECRETARIAT

Secretary-General: MOHAMMED SALEH JOUKHDAR (Saudi Arabia).

Administration Department: Deals with personnel matters, budget and accounting, filing and archives, conference services, general correspondence and clerical services.

Economics Department: Consists of Financial, Supply and Demand, and General Economics Sections; is responsible for all economic studies and reports.

Information Department: Consists of Publications and Information sections; responsible for a programme of general and technical publications and periodicals, appropriate relations with other oil industry institutions with a view to expanding the Information Centre of the Organization; also comprises a Statistical Unit.

Legal Department: Consists of Concessions and Special Studies sections; is responsible for all legal studies and reports.

Technical Department: Consists of Exploration Section, Processing Section, Production Section; reviews world petroleum situation.

Office of the Secretary-General: Assists him in all public and press relationships, matters of protocol and implementation of the recommendations and decisions of the Conference calling for action by member countries.

RECORD OF EVENTS

1960		
September	Baghdad	First OPEC Conference held at invitation of Iraq. Concern expressed over fluctuating oil prices. Resolutions passed to hold twice-yearly meetings and form a Secretariat.
1961		
January	Caracas	Second OPEC Conference. Qatar admitted as new member. Board of Governors created and set of

		Statutes passed (outlined under "Organisation"). Budget drawn up. FUAD ROUHANI appointed as first Chairman of Board of Governors and Secretary-General.
October-November	Teheran	Third OPEC Conference. Iraq absent. Conference supports Iraq's position in her dispute with oil companies; approves 1962 Budget.

ORGANIZATION OF THE PETROLEUM EXPORTING COUNTRIES—OPEC

1962		
April (first session) and June (second session)	Geneva	Fourth OPEC Conference. Iraq absent. Indonesia and Libya admitted to membership. Resolutions adopted on price and royalty policies.
November	Riyadh	Fifth OPEC Conference (first session). FUAD ROUHANI's term as Secretary-General renewed for 1963. 1963 budget approved.
1963		
December	Riyadh	Fifth OPEC Conference (second session). Dr. ABDUL RAHMAN BAZZAZ appointed as Second Chairman of Board of Governors and Secretary-General. 1964 budget approved.
1964		
July	Geneva	Sixth OPEC Conference. Reviewed latest offer by the oil companies in reply to the Member Countries' Resolution IV.33 concerning royalties.
November	Djakarta	Seventh OPEC Conference. With the exception of Iraq, the Member Countries concerned accepted the oil companies' offer for settlement of the royalty issue. The OPEC Economic Commission was established.
1965		
April	Geneva	Eighth OPEC Conference (extraordinary). Considered the report of the OPEC Economic Commission; passed resolution concerning measures to halt the decline in crude oil prices; approved a revised Statute of the Organisation; appointed FAHD AL-KHAYYAL of Saudi-Arabia as Chairman of the Board for one year; appointed ASHRAF LUTFI as OPEC's third Secretary-General.
July	Tripoli	Ninth OPEC Conference. Agreement to move headquarters from Geneva to Vienna.
December	Vienna	Tenth OPEC Conference. Appointed ALIRIO PARRA as Chairman of the Board for one year; extended term of ASHRAF LUTFI until December

		1966; supported Libyan Government in dispute with certain companies; asked for study of posted prices.
1966		
April	Vienna	Eleventh OPEC Conference. Recommended complete elimination of the allowance, and that posted prices should apply for determining tax liabilities of oil companies.
December	Kuwait	Twelfth OPEC Conference. Appointed MOHAMMED SALEH JOUKHDAR as OPEC's fourth Secretary-General. Term of ALIRIO PARRA as Chairman of the Board extended until December 31st, 1967; 1967 budget approved; organizational structure revised.
1967		
September	Rome	Thirteenth OPEC Conference (extraordinary). Middle East members, except Iraq, represented. Discussed negotiations for elimination of royalty discounts and for higher royalty payments; special Economic Commission set up to study oil exports situation after Middle East crisis.
November	Vienna	Fourteenth OPEC Conference. Discussed effects on oil exports of the closure of the Suez Canal; examined progress of negotiations for elimination of discounts and for higher royalties; recommended the formation of a uniform petroleum code on royalties, concessions and arbitration; Abu Dhabi admitted to membership.
1968		
January	Beirut	Fifteenth OPEC Conference (extraordinary). Accepted offer on elimination of discounts submitted by oil companies following meeting held in Teheran in November 1967. Kuwait, Libya and Saudi Arabia signed charter of the <i>Arab Petroleum Organization</i> , to be based in Kuwait.

BUDGET CONTRIBUTIONS 1967 (U.S.\$)

Indonesia	}	156,000 each
Iran		
Iraq		
Kuwait		
Libya		
Qatar		
Saudi Arabia		
Venezuela		
TOTAL		1,252,000

REGIONAL CO-OPERATION FOR DEVELOPMENT— RCD

5 Vassal Shirazi, North of Boulevard, P.O. Box 3273, Teheran, Iran

Telephones: 625614, 623152

An organization for economic, technical and cultural co-operation, set up in 1964.

MEMBERS

Iran

Pakistan

Turkey

ORGANIZATION

MINISTERIAL COUNCIL

Established 1964; composed of the Foreign Ministers of the three countries; makes and implements decisions on matters of common interest.

REGIONAL PLANNING COUNCIL

Established 1964 to encourage regional collaboration and to harmonize the national development plans; composed of the Heads of the three Planning Organizations.

Working Committees: there are the following working committees: trade, shipping, air transportation, roads and railways, joint purpose enterprises, banking and

insurance, petroleum, petrochemical industries, technical co-operation and public administration, cultural co-operation, tourism, post and telecommunications, information, budget and administration, health and family planning, agriculture, women's co-operation. They submit their reports to the Regional Planning Committee, which submits recommendations for final decision to the Ministerial Council.

SECRETARIAT

5 Vassal Shirazi, North of Boulevard, Teheran, Iran.
Established 1964; Six directors, two from each country.

Secretary-General: Dr. FUAD ROUHANI.

RECORD OF EVENTS

1964 July	Meeting of Foreign Ministers of the three countries, Ankara. Agreement on regular four monthly meetings, for implementing collaboration in communications, agriculture, industry, mineral resources, education, health, and regional development, outside the framework of CENTO. Meetings of the Heads of State of Iran, Pakistan and Turkey at Istanbul. Ministerial Council and Regional Planning Committee established.
August	Meeting of working committees, Teheran. Fields of study: trade, shipping, air transport, road and rail transport, telecommunications, petroleum, banking, cultural affairs, tourism.
September	Meetings of Regional Planning Committee and Ministerial Council, Teheran. Agreement to set up a joint international airline, a joint shipping company, joint petroleum organisations, and a regional cultural institute. Asphalt roads and rail links to be completed by 1968. Reduction planned of postal charges, insurance rates, and tariffs. Joint action to be taken to develop regional tourism. Secretariat established in Teheran for three years. New committees on joint industrial ventures and technical co-operation set up.

1965 March	Meetings of Regional Planning Committee and Ministerial Council, Islamabad, Pakistan. Agreement to set up a tripartite Shipping Conference. Air mail surcharges on letters between the countries to be reduced to the internal level. General agreement on technical co-operation. List of joint industrial enterprises finalised. Agreements on establishment of an RCD Chamber of Commerce, collaboration between news agencies. Decision to set up an RCD commercial bank.
July	Meetings of Regional Planning Committee and Ministerial Council, Ankara. RCD Joint Chamber of Commerce and Industry established in Teheran. RCD Insurance Centre established in Karachi.
1966 February	Meetings of Ministerial Council and Regional Planning Committee, Teheran. Regional Planning Committee re-designated Regional Planning Council.
May	Meeting of the Regional Planning Council and the Ministerial Council, Teheran. RCD Shipping Services started operations on intra-regional routes.
August	Iran and Pakistan signed agreement providing for setting up of a joint aluminium plant.

REGIONAL CO-OPERATION FOR DEVELOPMENT

1967 Meeting of Regional Planning Council and
January Ministerial Council, Ankara. Agreement to set
up a joint Bank Note paper project in
Pakistan. Decision to form a Payments Union
among the three countries.

March The following three Regional Reinsurance
Pools started operations: *Accident*, managed

by Iran; *Marine (Hull and Cargo)*, managed
by Pakistan; *Fire*, managed by Turkey.

April Agreement providing for the RCD Union for
Multilateral Payments Arrangements signed
at Ankara.

November Agreement signed on public and private
investment in joint enterprises.

FUTURE PLANS

Co-operation among the three countries is envisaged in the fields of technical co-operation and public administration, air transport, shipping, health and family planning, agriculture and women's co-operation. Feasibility studies in regard to nineteen basic industries in which joint enterprise is possible have already been undertaken by the three Governments.

The Planning Council has agreed on a series of joint industrial ventures covering oil drilling and refining,

turbogenerators, machine tools, cables, iron, steel and coal. The possibilities of establishing an RCD Commercial Bank and a joint technical assistance programme are being explored.

Construction work on the RCD highway is expected to be completed by 1968.

Further developments may include the accession as members of the association of other states having common cultural and geographic links.

AIMS OF REGIONAL CO-OPERATION FOR DEVELOPMENT

Enunciated in Istanbul, July 23rd, 1964, by the Foreign Ministers of the Member States

1. The emergence of regional economic groupings enjoying a community of interest is an outstanding feature of our time for accelerating the pace of economic growth. Efforts directed towards regional economic collaboration have gained international acceptance and the present move to promote collaboration amongst countries of the region is directed towards the same aim, viz., the strengthening of their development efforts through active and sustained collaboration on a regional basis. This is particularly true in the case of Iran, Pakistan and Turkey since the desire and basis for such a close collaboration and co-operation exist amongst them and will continue in view of the cultural and historic ties of friendship amongst the peoples of the three countries, and further because increasing regional economic co-operation has become a necessity. Economic and cultural collaboration amongst them is therefore most desirable, and should be raised to the highest possible level. There are great possibilities for such collaboration to the mutual benefit of the three countries which should be achieved expeditiously.

Measures

2. The measures for economic collaboration suggested in the following paragraphs may be broadly divided into two categories—(a) Those which can be worked out and implemented forthwith and (b) Those which will require detailed study and scrutiny by Regional Planning Council.

3. A Regional Planning Council composed of the Heads of the Planning Organizations is established. It will be assisted by advisers and could meet in any of the regional countries, preferably by rotation.

4. The Council will study the development plans and production potential of countries of the region with a view *inter alia* to making recommendations on joint purpose projects and long-term purchase agreements. Joint purpose projects will feed the requirements of the three countries. There are several projects for which none of these countries can provide a sufficient domestic market yet they can be valuable projects if the total requirements of the three countries are taken into consideration.

5. The Council may also make proposals regarding the harmonization of the national development plans in the wide interest of accelerated regional development.

6. The Council will submit its reports to the Ministerial meetings. The first report is to be submitted to the next such meeting.

7. Efficient and effective means of communication and transport are essential for the promotion of the regional economic and cultural collaboration. The preparation of recommendations in this field and their implementation should be given the highest priority.

Air Transportation

8. A Committee on air transportation is set up to study measures required to—(a) improve the transport services in the region so that quick and frequent movement of passengers and freight within the region be possible; (b) establish a strong and competitive international airline among the three countries; (c) foster co-operation among the civil and commercial aviation authorities of the three countries.

The report of the Committee should be available for the next Ministerial meeting.

Shipping

9. Collaboration among the countries of the region in shipping is highly desirable. A Committee on shipping is set up to investigate the possibility of securing a close co-operation in this field including the establishment of a joint maritime line.

Roads and Railways

10. Committees on road, railways and telecommunications are established immediately. The Committee will *inter alia* study and report on the following:

- (a) The measures which should be taken to complete expeditiously the rail and road links among the countries of the region.
- (b) Whether any additional rail and road links are considered necessary.

REGIONAL CO-OPERATION FOR DEVELOPMENT

- (c) Reduction of telephone rates.
- (d) Establishment of P.T.T. offices in border areas;
- (e) Feasibility of providing services such as direct dialling between the countries of the region and telecommunication, etc.

11. It is agreed that the postal and telegraph rates among Iran, Pakistan and Turkey be reduced to the levels of internal rates within the respective countries. The implementation of this decision is entrusted to the P.T.T. authorities of the three countries.

12. The construction of roads from the western and central parts of Iran to Zahidan and from Karachi to Zahidan should be given consideration by Iran and Pakistan so that the two countries are effectively linked by road. The Zahidan-Kashan rail link should be given further consideration with a view to developing it as early as possible.

Trade

13. Economic collaboration should provide for effective measures to build up and promote trade since expansion of inter-regional trade, apart from being highly desirable, in itself tends further to promote regional economic growth and amity.

14. A Committee on trade is established to study, report and recommend *inter alia* on the following measures on which agreement in principle has been reached:

- (a) Free or freer movement of goods among the countries of the region through practicable means such as the conclusion of trade agreements, etc.;
- (b) transit trade arrangements;
- (c) establishment of closer collaboration between existing chambers of commerce and establishment of a joint chamber of commerce;
- (d) establishment of halls and showrooms, provision of special customs facilities for exhibitions and increased participation in each other's fairs;
- (e) dissemination of information on a large scale of the export and import potential of the three countries and investigation of the possibilities of joint publicity and joint marketing policy outside the region for similar exportable products.

Petroleum

15. A Committee on petroleum is established to consider measures for co-operation among the three countries in the field of petroleum and natural gas and for their exploration drilling; exploration; refining; transportation; distribution, etc. Collaboration in this field could be developed to mutual advantage.

Petrochemicals

16. A Committee on petrochemical industries is established for development of these industries in the region.

Tourism

17. A Tourist Agreement will be signed at an early date among the countries of the region with a view to promoting tourist traffic among themselves and to increase the flow of tourists from other countries. A Committee on tourism should be established immediately to prepare an agreement on tourism which should *inter alia* cover co-operation in publicity, group or package tourist arrangements. Promotion of inter-regional travel, substitutes of passports by documents valid for travelling in the three countries. Efforts with the aim of exchanging and training of tourist personnel, technicians, tourist investments, tourist propaganda and utilization of the services and facilities of their tourist organizations, travel bureaux and other agencies in their countries and abroad. As economic collaboration

grows, inter-regional travel should increase considerably; it does however need a special effort if it is to be developed to a substantial degree in the immediate future.

Abolition of Visas

18. The abolition of visas for travel purposes by their nationals in the three countries is accepted in principle; the procedure for the implementation of this decision should be worked out by the Committee on tourism.

Banking and Insurance

19. A Committee on Banking and Insurance is established for collaboration in these fields.

Technical Co-operation

20. The countries of the region should provide technical assistance to each other in the form of exports and training facilities. Such a programme will, apart from intrinsic utility, promote regional understanding and harmony. The Planning Council will be directly responsible for progress in this matter.

Joint Purpose Enterprises

21. The Committee carries out feasibility studies in regard to the development of some industries on a joint purpose basis.

Cultural Co-operation

22. Iran, Pakistan and Turkey are bound to one another by historical and cultural ties, they share a common heritage. Their cultural ties go far back in history and their national cultures owe much to continuous exchanges which have gone on for centuries. In the modern world they must integrate their traditional cultures with the new scientific outlook.

23. Co-operation in the field of education, science and culture is necessary to develop consciousness of the common cultural heritage and to promote social and economic development and political collaboration.

24. During the last few years a certain measure of progress has been achieved in cultural relations through bilateral programmes. However, there is considerable scope for further action. At the same time there is strong need for a joint sponsorship of many cultural activities under a regional programme.

Cultural Relations

25. The programme of cultural relations should be particularly oriented towards the following aims: (a) creating mass consciousness of the common cultural heritage. To this end the three countries should jointly sponsor an institute for initiating studies and research in this field and bringing out clearly those traditions which bind the people of the region together. Further, school books should be carefully reviewed to eliminate misleading interpretations of history and to promote greater understanding of their common interests; (b) disseminating information about history, civilization and culture of the people of the region. To this end each country should consider: (1) establishment of chairs for the study of its language, history, civilization and culture in universities of the other countries; (2) increasing substantially the number of scholarships for the students of other countries to enable them to study together in their educational institutions; (3) establishment of cultural centres in the other two countries; (4) provision as far as possible of facilities for the teaching of international language in the schools of other member countries; the media of mass communications, radio, films, television, etc., should be extensively used for the propagation of information and ideas aimed at a closer understanding of the people of the region.

REGIONAL CO-OPERATION FOR DEVELOPMENT

26. Cultural co-operation may also be extended through: (a) exchanges in the field of fine arts; (b) exchanges of visits by teachers, scientists, educational administrators, writers, artists, journalists, etc.; (c) exchanges of information on educational techniques, experiences, and programmes; (d) collaboration in regard to programmes for radio, films and television; (e) elimination of obstacles in the way of free exchange of books, films and other printed materials of an educational and cultural character; (f) organization of regional tournaments; (g) co-operation in the field of joint production of films.

Organization

27. The organizational arrangements for planning and promoting economic and cultural collaboration amongst Iran, Pakistan and Turkey should be simple and effective. As the scope of co-operation widens these arrangements could be modified as required.

28. The highest decision-making body for regional co-operation shall be a Council of Ministers consisting of the Ministers nominated by each of the three countries concerned. It shall consider and decide upon measures for regional economic and cultural co-operation. It will also follow the programmes in the implementation of its decisions. The Council shall meet once in four months and

more frequently if necessary. The Chairman of the Council shall be the Head of State or Head of Government of the host country.

29. The Council will be assisted by a Regional Planning Council composed of the Heads of the three Planning Organizations. They will deal with work relating to regional collaboration including detailed preparatory negotiations and preparation of recommendations for submission to the Council. The Committee will be assisted by Sub-committees which will report to it. If necessary the Committee may engage expert consultants to examine particular subjects for regional co-operation.

30. The host country will for the time being provide secretarial facilities (including office accommodation, etc.). The officials of the countries deputed by their Governments to serve on the Secretariat will draw their emoluments and allowances from their own Governments.

31. After 12 months the Council of Ministers will review the position and decide upon the setting up of a permanent Secretariat.

NOTE: The Secretariat of the organization was established in Teheran for a three-year period in 1964. After the end of this period the Council may decide to move the Secretariat to another member country.

ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY

Opened 1959 to allow ocean-going ships to enter the Great Lakes of North America.

ORGANIZATION

Canada: *St. Lawrence Seaway Authority:* 112 Kent St., Ottawa 4, Ontario; f. 1954; maintains and operates the sections of the St. Lawrence Seaway in Canadian territory; Pres. Dr. PIERRE CAMU; Vice-Pres. P. E. R. MALCOLM; Member D. E. TAYLOR; Sec. L. E. BÉLAND.

U.S.A.: *Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation:* Seaway Circle, Massena, N.Y.; f. 1954; maintains and operates sections lying in U.S. territory; Administrator J. H. McCANN.

THE SEAWAY

MILEAGE AND LOCKS

The Seaway was built by the joint efforts of the St. Lawrence Seaway Authority and the Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation. Work started in 1954 and the Montreal-Lake Ontario section of the waterway, consisting of seven locks, was opened to navigation in 1959. In 1963 a \$180 million modernization project for the Welland Canal was approved by the Canadian Government; this included the replacement of the single-lock system by twin locks. However, traffic congestion occurred early in 1964 and the twinning project was deferred pending study of more extensive rebuilding of the Welland, while a major programme to improve existing facilities was initiated. The construction of a wider channel on an improved alignment near the city of Welland was begun in June 1967 and is expected to be completed in 1972. This new alignment, 8.3 miles in length and 350 ft. in width, is expected to cost \$110 million. The possibility of constructing additional locks in the Welland is at present being studied.

The Seaway extends 360 miles from Montreal Harbour to Lake Erie and includes the Welland Canal, built 1913-32 between Lakes Ontario and Erie. There are 15 locks on the Seaway; 7 between Montreal and Lake Ontario, total lift about 225 ft.; 8 on the Welland Canal, total lift 326 ft.

Shipping Channel: Minimum depth 27 ft.; width 200-600 ft.

Welland Canal: Minimum depth 27 ft., length 27 miles.

Locks built and maintained by Canada:

St. Lambert	13-20 ft. lift, Montreal Harbour to Laprairie Basin.
Cote Ste. Catherine	33-35 ft. lift, Laprairie Basin to Lake St. Louis by-passing Lachine rapids.
Lower Beauharnois	38-42 ft. lift, by-passing Beauharnois Power Station.
Upper Beauharnois	36-40 ft. lift to Lake St. Francis.
Iroquois	0.5-6.0 ft. lift; by-passing Iroquois Control Dam.
Welland 1	46 ft. lift; St. Catherines.
Welland 2	46.5 ft. lift; St. Catherines.
Welland 3	46.5 ft. lift; St. Catherines.
Welland 4, 5, 6	Flight locks; 139.5 ft. lift; Thorold.
Welland 7	46.5 ft. lift; Thorold.
Welland 8	2-11 ft. lift; Port Colborne.

Locks built and maintained by the U.S.A.:

Snell	45 ft. lift to Wiley-Dondero Canal.
Eisenhower	38 ft. lift to Lake St. Lawrence.

GREAT LAKES SYSTEM

Shipping channels in the Great Lakes above the Seaway are being dredged to a minimum depth of 27 ft.

NAVIGATION SEASON

	<i>Open</i>	<i>Closed</i>
Montreal-Lake Ontario	April 7th	December 6th
Welland Canal	April 1st	December 15th

Dates vary annually with weather conditions.

SHIPPING

The Seaway is navigable to vessels drawing up to 25 ft. 9 in.; maximum overall length 730 ft.; maximum overall breadth 75 ft. 6 in.; overall height 117 ft.

MAJOR PORTS

<i>Canada</i>	<i>U.S.A.</i>
Baie Comeau (St. Lawrence)	Ashtabula (Lake Erie)
Fort William-Port Arthur (Lake Superior)	Buffalo (Lake Erie)
Hamilton (Lake Ontario)	Chicago (Lake Michigan)
Kingston (Lake Ontario)	Cleveland (Lake Erie)
Montreal (St. Lawrence)	Detroit (Detroit River)
Quebec (St. Lawrence)	Duluth (Lake Superior)
Sarnia (Lake Huron)	Green Bay (Lake Michigan)
Sault Ste. Marie (St. Mary's River)	Milwaukee (Lake Michigan)
Sept Iles (St. Lawrence)	Oswego (Lake Ontario)
Toronto (Lake Ontario)	Rochester (Lake Ontario)
Trois Rivières (St. Lawrence)	Toledo (Lake Erie)

HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER

The St. Lawrence Power project was undertaken jointly by the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario and the Power Authority of the State of New York, to develop 2.2 million horse-power of electricity in the International Rapids section of the St. Lawrence.

COST OF SEAWAY

The total cost of the Seaway was \$458 million, of which Canada contributed \$330 million and the U.S.A. \$128 million. The power scheme cost \$600 million, equally divided between the two countries.

Revenue to defray the cost of construction and maintenance comes from tolls. Tolls for the Welland Canal were suspended in July 1962, but in 1967 a new lockage fee was instituted for the Canal.

STATISTICS

TYPE OF TRAFFIC—1966
MONTREAL-LAKE ONTARIO SECTION AND WELLAND CANAL

	Up		Down	
	No. of Transits	Cargo tons	No. of Transits	Cargo tons
<i>Domestic:</i>				
Canada to Canada	1,757	7,874,569	2,154	13,534,048
Canada to U.S.A.	1,959	14,735,719	11	66,657
U.S.A. to Canada	9	46,487	1,552	15,480,646
U.S.A. to U.S.A.	236	314,909	292	723,411
TOTAL	3,961	22,971,684	4,009	29,804,762
<i>Foreign:</i>				
Canada—Imports	243	1,031,081	—	—
Exports	—	—	262	950,222
U.S.A.—Imports	1,074	4,809,632	—	—
Exports	—	—	1,066	7,373,056
TOTAL	1,317	5,840,713	1,328	8,323,278
GRAND TOTAL	5,278	28,812,397	5,337	38,128,040

COMMODITIES
(tons)

	MONTREAL-LAKE ONTARIO		WELLAND CANAL	
	1965	1966	1965	1966
Wheat	8,646,827	11,191,312	8,772,320	11,705,410
Other Cereals	5,922,004	6,851,036	6,437,344	7,798,119
Coal	1,043,038	1,225,349	7,181,512	7,662,521
Iron Ore	12,773,947	15,506,311	16,134,449	17,655,474
Fuel Oil	1,987,427	2,085,468	1,054,531	1,051,884
TOTAL (incl. Others)	43,382,864	49,249,358	53,420,179	59,271,666

TRAFFIC AND TOLLS
(U.S. \$)

	MONTREAL-LAKE ONTARIO		WELLAND CANAL	
	1965	1966	1965	1966
Transits	7,330	7,341	8,384	8,714
Gross Registered Tons	44,468,780	50,017,725	57,500,300	63,480,122
Bulk Cargo	35,430,040	41,379,064	46,817,501	52,654,246
General Cargo	3,865,681	3,880,624	3,611,987	3,827,369
Mixed Cargo	4,087,143	3,989,670	2,990,691	2,790,051
Toll Revenue	21,809,012	24,334,362	*	*

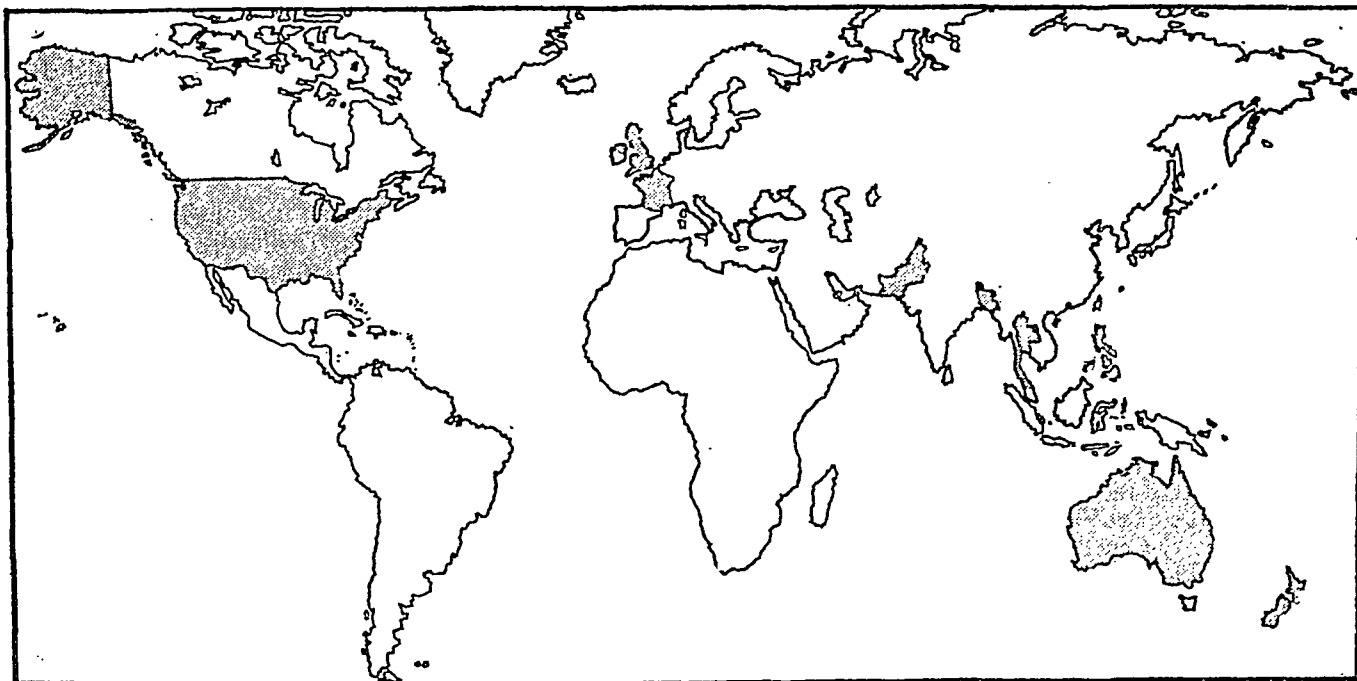
* Tolls suspended, July 1962

SOUTH-EAST ASIA TREATY ORGANIZATION— SEATO

P.O. Box 517, Bangkok, Thailand

Telephone: 811322.

SEATO is a defensive alliance organized in accordance with Article 51 of the United Nations Charter. The eight member countries of the Manila Pact and Pacific Charter of September 1954 pledged themselves to collective action to resist armed attacks, and to counter subversion aimed at the overthrow of their governments. The pact is officially known as the South-East Asia Collective Defence Treaty. SEATO liaises with NATO and CENTO.



MEMBERS

Australia
France
New Zealand

Pakistan
Philippines
Thailand

United Kingdom
U.S.A.

ORGANIZATION

THE SEATO COUNCIL

The SEATO Council, which consists of the Foreign Ministers of the eight member countries, sets the broad common policies required for the fulfilment of the objectives of the South-East Asia Collective Defence Treaty. The Council usually meets once a year in the capital cities of member countries. Latest meeting, May 1967 in Washington, next meeting, April 1968 in Wellington.

SOUTH PACIFIC COMMISSION

Post Box 9, Nouméa, New Caledonia

The Commission's purpose is to advise the participating governments on ways of improving the well-being of the people of their Pacific Island territories, containing over three million people scattered over 13 million square miles.

MEMBERS AND THEIR TERRITORIES

<i>Australia:</i> Papua and New Guinea Norfolk Islands <i>New Zealand:</i> Tokelau Islands Cook Islands Niue	<i>France:</i> New Caledonia French Polynesia Wallis and Futuna Islands *New Hebrides	<i>United Kingdom:</i> Fiji British Solomon Islands Protectorate Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony *New Hebrides	<i>United States:</i> American Samoa Guam Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (under U.S. Administration) <i>Western Samoa.</i>
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Associate: Tonga (usually associated with activities of the Commission).

Western Samoa became a participating member in 1965 but by arrangement continues to be a beneficiary of Commission projects.

* The New Hebrides is a Condominium jointly administered by France and the United Kingdom.

ORGANIZATION

SOUTH PACIFIC COMMISSION

The Commission meets annually. Each government appoints two Commissioners, but advisers also attend. Senior Commissioners preside as Chairman of the Annual Session in rotation. Senior Commissioners in October 1967 were:

Australia: C. E. RESEIGH.

France: H. NETTRE.

New Zealand: R. Q. QUENTIN-BAXTER (Chairman of thirtieth Session, 1967).

United Kingdom: Sir DEREK JAKEWAY.

United States: Governor CARLTON SKINNER.

Western Samoa: LAUOFO METI.

SECRETARIAT

The Secretariat was reorganized in 1967 to provide a Programme Research and Evaluation Council, which is to have a supervisory and advisory role and be responsible for the administration of projects of the Commission's Work Programme.

Secretary-General: Sir GAWAIN BELL; staff of sixty-five in Nouméa, eight in Sydney, twelve in Apia and eleven in Suva.

RESEARCH COUNCIL

The Commission appoints to the Research Council experts nominated by participating governments. The three fields of specialisation are dealt with singly and by rotation. The thirteenth meeting of the Council, held in Tahiti in 1963, was attended by health members and consultants.

There are four full-time members who are officers of the Commission:

Deputy Chairman of the Research Council (ex-officio):

Sir GAWAIN BELL (United Kingdom).

Executive Officer for Health: Dr. G. LOISON (France).

Executive Officer for Economic Development: W. GRANGER (Australia).

Executive Officer for Social Development: J. E. DE YOUNG (U.S.A.).

SOUTH PACIFIC CONFERENCE

The South Pacific Conference has to date met every three years and is attended by delegates from all the territories in the South Pacific. The following conferences have been held:

- 1950 Suva, Fiji.
- 1953 Nouméa, New Caledonia.
- 1956 Suva, Fiji.
- 1959 Rabaul, Papua and New Guinea.
- 1962 Pago Pago, American Samoa.
- 1965 Lae, Papua and New Guinea.
- 1967 Nouméa, New Caledonia.

SEVENTH CONFERENCE

Principal resolutions of the Seventh South Pacific Conference, held in Nouméa, New Caledonia in 1967, concerned:

1. Training courses and seminars in plant production, business methods, community and health education, tuberculosis and leprosy.
2. Programmes for plant introduction, plant protection, fisheries and library development.
3. Research on social welfare, maternal and child health, and urbanization problems.
4. The health problems of the coral atoll populations.

SOUTH PACIFIC COMMISSION

5. Proposal that a request should be made for the services of personnel from voluntary organizations to assist in carrying out the Commission's Work Programme.
6. Proposal that the Conference should play a greater

role in determining the Work Programme and Budget of the Commission.

In future, the Conference will take place annually. The Eighth South Pacific Conference will take place in October 1968.

HISTORY AND AIMS

Following the Canberra Agreement of 1947, the Commission was set up in 1948 and moved to its present headquarters in 1949. In 1951 Guam and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands were brought within the scope of the Commission. Western Samoa, which attained independence in 1962, was accepted as a member Government in 1965 and formally acceded to the Agreement in July 1965. In 1962 the Netherlands, one of the original members, withdrew when it ceased to be responsible for a territory in the area.

Each territory has its own programme of economic and social development administered by one of the six participating governments in the Commission. The Commission assists these programmes by bringing people together for discussion and study, by research into some of the problems common to the region, by providing expert advice and assistance and by disseminating technical information.

ACTIVITIES

The Commission organises conferences of technical experts, seminars and training. It finances study tours by technical officers, promotes research and collects, prepares and distributes information. The work of the Commission falls within three fields:

Health: Public health, health education, maternal and child health, nutrition, epidemiology, medical statistics, environmental sanitation, parasitology, training and research.

Social Development: Literature promotion, library development, education, language-teaching, community education, urbanization problems, youth

work, co-operatives, applied research and training, labour, housing.

Economic Development: Improvement in plant and animal production, plant and animal protection, quarantine, extension of agriculture, fisheries, economic affairs, business methods, research and training.

Projects recently undertaken or authorized for action by the 1966 Session (twenty-ninth) include the study of folk medicine and medicinal plants of the South Pacific, dental health, trading relations, forestry, demographic technical assistance, marine mechanics training, reef and lagoon fisheries and training.

BUDGET (1968)

ESTIMATED REVENUE	SA
Contributions of Participating Governments	804,000
Grants from other Organizations and from Territories	16,638
Other Sources	53,688
TOTAL	874,326

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE	SA
Administration	252,721
Work Programme	607,605
South Pacific Conference	14,000
TOTAL	874,326

PUBLICATIONS

South Pacific Bulletin; South Pacific News; Technical Papers; Annual Reports; Proceedings; South Pacific Conference Reports, Periodical Newsletters on Health, Economic Development and Social Development, South Pacific Commission Handbooks.

L'UNION DOUANIERE ECONOMIQUE DE L'AFRIQUE CENTRALE—UDEAC

B.P. 946, Bangui, Central African Republic

Came into operation in January 1966 and replaces the former Union Douanière Equatoriale (f. 1959).

MEMBERS

Cameroon

Central African Republic

Chad

Congo (Brazzaville)

Gabon

ORGANIZATION

COUNCIL OF HEADS OF STATES

Meets at least once a year to determine general policy; the supreme organ of the Union; Pres. (1967) Col. JEAN BEDEL BOKASSA (Central African Republic).

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Permanent deliberative body of the Union; comprises the Finance Ministers and Ministers concerned with economic development from each of the participating countries; Pres. (1967) ALEXANDRE BANZA (Central African Republic).

GENERAL SECRETARIAT

In charge of the executive functions of the Union; composed of a Customs, Statistics and Fiscal division and a division of Development and Industrialization; asso-

ciated with the Inter-State Accounts Agency; from January 1966 the Secretariat of the Conference des Chefs d'Etat de l'Afrique Equatoriale (*see* Chapter) was merged with that of UDEAC; Sec.-Gen. CHARLES ONANA AWANA.

AGENCE TRANSEQUATORIALE DES COMMUNICATIONS—ATEC

President, Administrative Committee: NTOUTOUME OBAME,
Minister of Public Works, Gabon.

FUNCTIONS

The ATEC administers and develops common means of transport between the countries, including the ports of Pointe-Noire, Brazzaville and Bangui, the Chemin de Fer Congo-Océan, navigable waterways and certain trunk roads.

FUNCTIONS

The main provisions of the Union, embodied in the Treaty of Brazzaville, aim to rationalize and harmonize the tariff and tax systems of the five member states, and include:

Customs Union: The group of five states constitutes a free trade area, in which the circulation of persons, merchandise, services and capital is free. A common external tariff, additional to previous duties and fiscal charges, is levied on all imports entering the region, except on goods from members of the European Economic Community and of the former Union Africaine et Malgache. A common investment code has been established.

Solidarity Fund: Compensates the land-locked countries—Chad and the Central African Republic—for the loss of customs revenue on imports cleared in coastal member states but then re-exported to the inland countries. 1,900 million C.F.A. have been donated to this fund.

Repartition of Industrial Projects: Harmonization of Development Plans and Transport Policies: The Union stimulates the rational development and diversification of

the economies of member states, in order to multiply inter-state exchanges and to improve the standard of living of the population. The Executive Council decides on measures to harmonize development plans and transport policies.

Uniform Tax System: The many internal revenue-raising taxes on industrial production have now been replaced by a single tax regime, fixed by the Executive Committee. The Council of Heads of State adopted an act regulating this matter in 1965.

Free Circulation of Persons and the Right of Establishment: Regulated by the convention signed in 1961 by UAM (*see* Chapter OCAM).

Banque Centrale des Etats de l'Afrique Equatoriale et du Cameroun: 29 rue de Colisée, Paris 8e, France; f. 1955; sole issuing bank for the five members of UDEAC; Pres. GEORGES GAUTIER.

PUBLICATION
Journal Officiel.

L'UNION DOUANIERE ECONOMIQUE DE L'AFRIQUE DE L'OUEST—UDEAO

B.P. 28, Ouagadougou, Upper Volta

An economic and customs union between the seven states of former French West Africa was created in 1959; a new Convention was signed in March 1966.

MEMBERS

Dahomey
Ivory Coast
Mali

Mauritania
Niger

Senegal
Upper Volta

ORGANIZATION

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Meets at least once a year in each member state in turn to determine policy; supreme organ of the Union; each member state is represented by its Minister of Finance or a member of Government.

President (1967): F. APLOGAN (Dahomey).

COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS

Meets at least twice a year to formulate proposals and recommendations on matters brought before it by the Secretary-General who is President of the Committee; can

set up special Commissions to study questions relating to the Union.

GENERAL SECRETARIAT

Responsible for liaison between member states and for the executive functions of the Union; studies problems relating to common external tariffs and the harmonizing of legislation; supervises the implementation of decisions made by the Council; the Secretary-General is nominated for a renewable term of three years by the Council of Ministers.

Secretary-General: M. TAMBOURA (Upper Volta).

FUNCTIONS

The Convention signed in March 1966 includes the following provisions:

Common external tariff on imports entering the region, with the exception of goods from countries of the Franc Zone and the European Economic Community, which are accorded preferential treatment.

An internal fiscal charge on goods originating in the

UDEAO at the rate of 50 per cent of the duty levied on similar imported goods; a member state can be authorized to raise the rate of this fiscal charge to 70 per cent to protect its own industry if the latter is threatened by competition.

Free circulation of goods; individual member states may, however, be authorized to institute temporary quota restrictions on imports from other members, in order to redress balance of payments deficits.

UNION OF INTERNATIONAL FAIRS

(Union des Foires Internationales)

60 rue la Boétie, Paris 8e, France

The Union was founded in 1925 to increase co-operation between international fairs, safeguard their interests and extend their operations.

ORGANIZATION

ANNUAL CONGRESS

The Annual Congress, which is the sovereign body of UFI, is held every year in a different town. The Congress lays down UFI policy, decides upon applications for membership and determines the programme of work for the coming year.

Each member fair of UFI is entitled to a certain number of votes in the Congress deliberations. Decisions are carried by an absolute majority of the total number of votes.

SECRETARIAT

Secretary-General: A. L. BLANCHOT (France).

Treasurer: C. BERTOLOTTI (Italy).

STEERING COMMITTEE

The Steering Committee carries out the decisions of Congress. It also co-ordinates and supervises the activities of the Commissions and Technical Committees.

President: M. DAL FALCO (Italy).

Vice-Presidents: R. LEMSER (German Democratic Republic), J. H. D. VAN DER KWAST (Netherlands), C. T. STEIDLE (German Federal Republic), A. FARINA (Italy), P. BRETON (France).

Councillors: C. BERTOLOTTI (Italy), J. CEBIS (Czechoslovakia), M. G. CHANTREN (Belgium), A. ELLEFSEN (France), R. KRUGMANN (German Federal Republic), A. MERCIER (France), L. MERLIN (Italy), J. MICHELS (Luxembourg), M. NEVES (Portugal), F. RIHA (Austria), A. VITEZ (Hungary).

PUBLICATION

UFI—Informations.

AIMS

UFI has defined the conditions to be fulfilled to qualify as an "International Fair". It has drafted, in co-operation with the International Chamber of Commerce, a series of criteria applicable to international specialised displays. It seeks to discourage inferior displays.

Questions studied by UFI include:

1. Establishment of bonded warehouses within fair premises.
2. Facilitating customs formalities.

3. Authorisation of temporary imports.
4. Granting of special quotas for the sale of foreign goods exhibited at fairs.
5. Reduction of transport rates for visitors and for goods on display.
6. Granting of visas free of charge for users of fairs.
7. Allotment of foreign exchange quotas for exhibitors.
8. Protection of inventions on display.

UNION OF INTERNATIONAL FAIRS

INTERNATIONAL TRADE FAIRS

1968

<i>Date</i>	<i>Place</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Place</i>
January 23-28	Cologne	June 9-23	Lisbon
February 4-10	Paris	9-23	Poznań
10-16	Nuremberg	13-24	Bordeaux
15-18	Cologne	21-July 5	Trieste
28-March 20	Tripoli	July 1-15	Malta
March 2-7	Offenbach	August 1-18	Bogotá
2-17	Paris	20-September 20	Izmir
3-7	Frankfurt	25-September 20	Damascus
3-10	Vienna	31-September 4	Offenbach
3-12	Leipzig	Late August	Cologne
4-12	Utrecht	Late August-mid-September	Cologne
7-18	Nice	September 1-4	Frankfurt
10-19	Verona	1-8	Leipzig
15-24	Munich	1-22	Salonika
17-20	Düsseldorf	4-15	Stockholm
Late March	Cologne	4-19	Algiers
23-April 7	Metz	5-16	Strasbourg
27-April 7	Rome	8-13	Utrecht
28-April 8	Marseilles	8-15	Vienna
April 3-7	Frankfurt	8-17	Brno
9-29	Osaka	10-23	Bari
13-21	Zagreb	12-17	Paris
18-29	Toulouse	12-22	Zagreb
20-May 1	Brussels	13-23	Bolzano
24-May 8	Florence	14-29	Ghent
26-May 6	Lille	15-18	Düsseldorf
27-May 5	Hanover	19-24	Frankfurt
May 1-15	Valencia	19-29	Helsinki
5-9	Düsseldorf	19-30	Marseilles
10-19	Göteborg	20-October 2	Turin
11-20	Novi Sad	21-29	Munich
17-27	Budapest	21-29	Parma
18-26	Belgrade	22-October 1	Plovdiv
18-June 3	Paris	26-October 5	Paris
19-26	Warsaw	28-October 6	Cologne
21-24	Frankfurt	October 2-13	Metz
23-June 2	Luxembourg	4-10	Stockholm
24-June 1	Paris	9-15	Düsseldorf
24-June 9	Tunis	11-13	Cologne
25-June 9	Palermo	27-31	Düsseldorf
31-June 13	Padua	20-22	Cologne
June 1-15	Barcelona	November 19-22	Frankfurt
4-22	Tel-Aviv		

INTERNATIONAL TRADE FAIRS

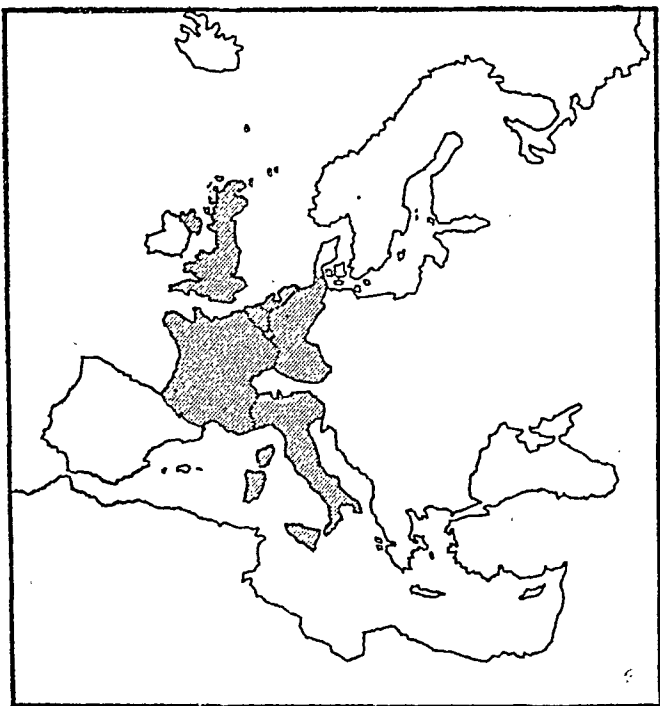
ARRANGEMENTS FOR 1969

<i>Place</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Place</i>	<i>Date</i>
Algiers . . .	September 4-19	Metz . . .	April 9-20 October 1-12
Barcelona . . .	June 1-15	Munich . . .	April 11-20
Bari . . .	September 10-23	Nice . . .	Date not fixed
Belgrade . . .	Date not fixed	Novi Sad . . .	Date not fixed
Bolzano . . .	September 12-22	Nuremberg . . .	February 8-14
Bordeaux . . .	Date not fixed	Offenbach . . .	February 22-27 August 23-27
Brno . . .	September 7-16	Padua . . .	May 31-June 13
Brussels . . .	April 19-May 1	Palermo . . .	May 24-June 8
Budapest . . .	May 16-26	Paris . . .	January 23-28 February 2-8 March 1-16 May September 12-17 September 25-October 4
Casablanca . . .	Date not fixed	Parma . . .	Date not fixed
Cologne . . .	Late February Early April Mid-June Late August Early September	Plovdiv . . .	September 21-30
Damascus . . .	August 25-September 20	Poznań . . .	June 8-22
Düsseldorf . . .	May	Rome . . .	Late June
Florence . . .	April 24-May 8	Salonika . . .	September 7-28
Frankfurt . . .	February 23-27 May 20-23 August 24-27 November 18-21	Stockholm . . .	September 3-14 October 3-9
Ghent . . .	September 13-28	Strasbourg . . .	September 4-15
Göteborg . . .	May 9-18	Sydney . . .	October 14-25
Hanover . . .	April 26-May 4	Tokyo . . .	Date not fixed
Izmir . . .	August 20-September 20	Toulouse . . .	April 17-28
Leipzig . . .	March 3-12 September 1-8	Trieste . . .	June 21-July 5
Lille . . .	Date not fixed	Tripoli . . .	February 28-March 20
Lima . . .	November 14-28	Turin . . .	September 24-October 5
Lisbon . . .	June 9-23	Utrecht . . .	Date not fixed
London . . .	April 22-May 1 November 13-27	Valencia . . .	May 1-15
Luxembourg . . .	May 22-June 1	Warsaw . . .	May 18-25
Lyons . . .	March 22-31	Verona . . .	Date not fixed
Marseilles . . .	March 20-31, September 18-29	Vienna . . .	March 2-9 September 7-14
		Zagreb . . .	Date not fixed

WESTERN EUROPEAN UNION

9 Grosvenor Place, London, S.W.1

Based on the Brussels Treaty of 1948, Western European Union was set up in 1955. Member States seek to co-ordinate their defence policy and equipment, and to co-operate in political, social, legal and cultural affairs.



MEMBERS

Belgium
France
Federal Republic of Germany
Italy
Luxembourg
Netherlands
United Kingdom

ORGANIZATION

THE COUNCIL

The Council of Western European Union consists of the Foreign Ministers, or the Ambassadors resident in London and an Under-Secretary of the British Foreign Office, under the chairmanship of the Secretary-General. It is responsible for formulating policy and issuing directives to the Secretary-General and the agencies and commissions of the organisation.

The Council is charged with ensuring the closest co-operation with the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation, especially with regard to the Agency for the Control of Armaments and the Standing Armaments Committee.

PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVES

Belgium: J. VAN DEN BOSCH.
France: G. DE COURCEL.
German Federal Republic: H. BLANKENHORN.
Italy: G. GUIDOTTI.
Luxembourg: A. CLASEN.
Netherlands: J. H. VAN ROIJEN.
United Kingdom: Viscount HOOD.

THE AGENCY FOR THE CONTROL OF ARMAMENTS

Director: Gen. U. FIORI (Italy), 43 ave. du Président Wilson, Paris 16e.

The Agency is responsible to the Council for ensuring that the undertakings not to manufacture certain types of armaments are being observed and for the control of the level of stocks of armaments held by each member state on the mainland of Europe.

THE STANDING ARMAMENTS COMMITTEE

Chairman: MAXIME ROUX (France), 43 ave. du Président Wilson, Paris 16e.

The Committee is responsible for developing the closest possible co-operation between the member countries in the field of armaments.

SECRETARIAT

Secretary-General: M. IWEINS D'ECKHOUTTE (Belgium).
Deputy Secretary-General: Dr. F. K. VON PLEHWE (Federal Republic of Germany).
Assistant Secretary-General: P. B. FRASER (United Kingdom).
Legal Adviser: J. WESTHOF (Belgium).

THE ASSEMBLY

President: V. BADINI CONFALONIERI (Italy, Liberal).

Vice-Presidents: E. SCHAUS (Luxembourg, Democrat), F. J. GOEDHART (Netherlands, Labour), R. RADIUS (France, Democratic Union, Vth Republic), W. J. PEEL (United Kingdom, Conservative), G. KAHN-ACKERMANN (Federal Republic of Germany, S.P.D.), P. MEYERS (Belgium, Christian Socialist).

Chairman of the Christian Democrat Group: E. DE LA VALLÉE ROUSSIN (Belgium).

Chairman of the Liberal Group: E. SCHAUS (Luxembourg).

Chairman of the Socialist Group: MAURICE EDELMAN (United Kingdom).

Clerk: FRANCIS HUMBLET, 43 Avenue du Président Wilson, Paris 16e.

The Assembly of Western European Union consists of the delegates of the member countries to the Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe

and meets twice a year in Paris. The Assembly considers defence policy in Western Europe, besides other matters concerning Member States in common, and may make recommendations or transmit opinions to the Council, to national parliaments, governments and international organisations. An annual report, with special reference to the Agency for the Control of Armaments, is presented to the Assembly by the Council.

PERMANENT COMMITTEES OF THE ASSEMBLY

Defence Questions and Armaments: Chairman: R. EDWARDS (United Kingdom).

General Affairs: Chairman: E. BLUMENFELD (Federal Republic of Germany).

Space Questions: Chairman: P. BOURGOIN (France).

Budgetary Affairs and Administration: L. RADOUX (Belgium).

Rules of Procedure and Privileges: F. KEMPFLER (Federal Republic of Germany).

HISTORY

Western European Union is a development of the Brussels Treaty signed by Belgium, France, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom in 1948. That Treaty provided for collective self-defence, mutual automatic military assistance in the event of a repetition of hostilities and for collaboration in economic, social and cultural matters between these five states. At the time of its signature, the Treaty was a unique instrument, creating the most closely-knit international co-operative association ever known. Furthermore, it contributed directly to the creation of larger similarly combined efforts: on the military side NATO, and on the civil side the Council of Europe.

As a sequel to the collapse in 1954 of the plans for creating a European Defence Community, a nine-power conference was convened in London in order to attempt to reach a new agreement. In particular some means had to be found of associating the defence effort of the Federal Republic of Germany with NATO. The conference was attended by Ministers representing Belgium, Canada, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States of America. A document was drawn up stating that the occupation régime in Germany would be ended and that Germany would join NATO; the former Brussels Treaty would be strengthened and extended, and Germany and Italy would be invited to accede to it.

These decisions were embodied in a series of agreements, signed in 1954, which form the substance of the seven-power Western European Union, the seven powers being Belgium, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom. The ratification of these agree-

ments was completed by May 6th, 1955, on which date Western European Union came into being.

On the ratification of the agreements, Western European Union was also charged with the specific task of settling the future of the Saar. Under a Franco-German agreement, the Saar was to have a European Statute within the framework of WEU, provided that this Statute was approved by a referendum. A Commission was set up in May 1955 to supervise the referendum, which was held on October 23rd, 1955. The result showed that the Saar majority had voted against the adoption of the European Statute and had furthermore expressed a wish to be incorporated in the Federal Republic of Germany. The Saar then became a *Land* of the Federal Republic of Germany, but remained linked economically to France. The final incorporation of the territory, now re-named Saarland, took place on July 5th, 1959.

The activities of the four main social and cultural committees were transferred to the Council of Europe in June 1960.

The Council of WEU has formally approved certain relaxations of the restrictions on German arms production imposed by Protocol III of the revised Brussels Treaty. They concern specified long-range and guided missiles, influence mines, and the construction of certain ships and submarines.

In June 1963, following the suspension of negotiations for Britain's entry into the Common Market, it was agreed that the WEU Council would meet at quarterly intervals and that the economic situation in Europe would be an item regularly on its agenda. The Commission of the EEC would be invited to be represented during the discussion of this point. These meetings have continued since October 1963.

WESTERN EUROPEAN UNION

BUDGET

(£—1967 estimate)

Salaries and Allowances	532,167
Travel	18,298
Communications	6,720
Other Operating Costs	48,776
Purchase of Furniture	2,719
Buildings, etc.	—
Total Expenditure	608,680
WEU Tax	139,424
Other Receipts	3,556
Total Income	142,980
NET TOTAL	465,700

NATIONAL CONTRIBUTIONS

(£ sterling)

	BELGIUM	FRANCE	FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY	ITALY	LUXEMBOURG	NETHERLANDS	U.K.	TOTAL
1965	39,330	79,994	79,994	79,994	1,333	39,330	79,994	399,970
1966	43,944	89,377	89,377	89,377	1,490	43,944	89,377	446,886
1967	45,794	93,140	93,140	93,140	1,552	45,794	93,140	465,700

PUBLICATION

Proceedings of the WEU Assembly (in English and French).

THE BRUSSELS TREATY

(as amended by Protocol No. 1, signed in 1954, modifying and completing the Treaty)

ARTICLE I

Convinced of the close community of their interests and of the necessity of uniting in order to promote the economic recovery of Europe, the High Contracting Parties will so organise and co-ordinate their economic activities as to produce the best possible results, by the elimination of conflict in their economic policies, the co-ordination of production and the development of commercial exchanges.

The co-operation provided for in the preceding paragraph, which will be effected through the Council referred to in Article VIII as well as through other bodies, shall not involve any duplication of, or prejudice to, the work of other economic organisations in which the High Contracting Parties are or may be represented but shall on the contrary assist the work of those organisations.

ARTICLE II

The High Contracting Parties will make every effort in common, both by direct consultation and in specialised agencies, to promote the attainment of a higher standard of living by their peoples and to develop on corresponding lines the social and other related services of their countries.

The High Contracting Parties will consult with the object of achieving the earliest possible application of recommendations of immediate practical interest, relating to social matters, adopted with their approval in the specialised agencies.

They will endeavour to conclude as soon as possible conventions with each other in the sphere of social security.

ARTICLE III

The High Contracting Parties will make every effort in common to lead their peoples towards a better understanding of the principles which form the basis of their common civilisation and to promote cultural exchanges by conventions between themselves or by other means.

ARTICLE IV

In the execution of the Treaty the High Contracting Parties and any organs established by them under the Treaty shall work in close co-operation with the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation.

Recognising the undesirability of duplicating the military staffs of NATO, the Council and its Agency will

WESTERN EUROPEAN UNION

rely on the appropriate military authorities of NATO for information and advice on military matters.

ARTICLE V

If any of the High Contracting Parties should be the object of an armed attack in Europe, the other High Contracting Parties will, in accordance with the provisions of Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations, afford the Party so attacked all the military and other aid and assistance in their power.

ARTICLE VI

All measures taken as a result of the preceding Article shall be immediately reported to the Security Council. They shall be terminated as soon as the Security Council has taken the measures necessary to maintain or restore international peace and security.

The present Treaty does not prejudice in any way the obligations of the High Contracting Parties under the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations. It shall not be interpreted as affecting in any way the authority and responsibility of the Security Council under the Charter to take at any time such action as it deems necessary in order to maintain or restore international peace and security.

ARTICLE VII

The High Contracting Parties declare, each so far as he is concerned, that none of the international engagements now in force between him and any of the High Contracting Parties or any third State is in conflict with the provisions of the present Treaty.

None of the High Contracting Parties will conclude any alliance or participate in any coalition directed against any other of the High Contracting Parties.

ARTICLE VIII

1. For the purpose of strengthening peace and security and of promoting unity and of encouraging the progressive integration of Europe and closer co-operation between them and with other European organisations, the High Contracting Parties to the Brussels Treaty shall create a Council to consider matters concerning the execution of this Treaty and its Protocols and their Annexes.

2. This Council shall be known as the "Council of Western European Union"; it shall be so organised as to be able to exercise its functions continuously; it shall set up such subsidiary bodies as may be considered necessary: in particular it shall establish immediately an Agency for the Control of Armaments, whose functions are defined in Protocol No. IV.

At the request of any of the High Contracting Parties the Council shall be immediately convened in order to permit them to consult with regard to any situation which may constitute a threat to peace, in whatever area this threat should arise, or a danger to economic stability.

The Council shall decide by unanimous vote questions for which no other voting procedure has been or may be agreed. In the cases provided for in Protocols II, III and IV it will follow the various voting procedures, unanimity, two-thirds majority, simple majority, laid down therein. It will decide by simple majority questions submitted to it by the Agency for the Control of Armaments.

ARTICLE IX

The Council of Western European Union shall make an annual report on its activities and, in particular, concerning the control of armaments to an Assembly composed of representatives of the Brussels Treaty Powers to the Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe.

ARTICLE X

In pursuance of their determination to settle disputes only by peaceful means, the High Contracting Parties will apply to disputes between themselves the following provisions:

The High Contracting Parties will, while the present Treaty remains in force, settle all disputes falling within the scope of Article 36, paragraph 2, of the Statute of the International Court of Justice by referring them to the Court, subject only, in the case of each of them, to any reservation already made by that Party when accepting this clause for compulsory jurisdiction, to the extent that that Party may maintain the reservation.

In addition, the High Contracting Parties will submit to conciliation all disputes outside the scope of Article 36, paragraph 2, of the Statute of the International Court of Justice.

In the case of a mixed dispute involving both questions for which conciliation is appropriate and other questions for which judicial settlement is appropriate, any Party to the dispute shall have the right to insist that the judicial settlement of the legal questions shall precede conciliation.

The preceding provisions of this Article in no way affect the application of relevant provisions or agreements prescribing some other method of pacific settlement.

ARTICLE XI

The High Contracting Parties may, by agreement, invite any other State to accede to the present Treaty on conditions to be agreed between them and the State so invited.

Any State so invited may become a Party to the Treaty by depositing an instrument of accession with the Belgian Government.

The Belgian Government will inform each of the High Contracting Parties of the deposit of each instrument of accession.

ARTICLE XII

The present Treaty shall be ratified and the instruments of ratification shall be deposited as soon as possible with the Belgian Government.

It shall enter into force on the date of the deposit of the last instrument of ratification and shall thereafter remain in force for fifty years.

After the expiry of the period of fifty years, each of the High Contracting Parties shall have the right to cease to be a party thereto provided that he shall have previously given one year's notice of denunciation to the Belgian Government.

The Belgian Government shall inform the Governments of the other High Contracting Parties of the deposit of each instrument of ratification and of each notice of denunciation.

SUMMARY OF PROTOCOLS

PROTOCOL No. I

This Protocol is incorporated in the text of the revised Treaty as printed above.

PROTOCOL No. II

This Protocol sets upper limits on the size of the land and air forces which the members of WEU maintain on the continent of Europe in peace-time and place under the command of the Supreme Allied Commander, Europe. For Belgium, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy and the Netherlands these limits are the same as in the Annex to the EDC Treaty; for Luxembourg the limit is one regimental combat team, while for the United Kingdom it is four divisions and the Second Tactical Air Force. The level of naval forces are determined annually by NATO. These limits are not to be increased except by unanimous agreement, and the level of internal defence and police forces are also to be established by internal agreement. Finally, the United Kingdom agreed not to withdraw or diminish her forces in Europe against the wishes of the majority of her partners, except in the event of an acute overseas emergency.

PROTOCOL No. III

Under the third Protocol, the Federal Republic of Germany undertook not to manufacture atomic, chemical or biological weapons, or certain other weapons on a list (including guided missiles, warships and strategic bombers) which can be amended by the Council of WEU by a two-thirds majority. The Federal Republic agreed to supervision to ensure that these undertakings were respected and the other members agreed that their stocks of various weapons would be subject to control.

PROTOCOL No. IV

This Protocol provided for the setting up of the Agency for the Control of Armaments, which has the task of ensuring that the commitments contained in the third Protocol are observed. A Resolution was also passed setting up the Standing Armaments Committee. (See *Organization* above.)

WEST INDIES ASSOCIATED STATES

ANTIGUA

ST. CHRISTOPHER-NEVIS-ANGUILLA

DOMINICA

GRENADA

ST. LUCIA

A group of Caribbean islands sharing a common relationship with Britain and participating in regional co-operative organizations.

INTRODUCTION

Associate Status: During 1966 the British Government and each of the Windward and Leeward Islands, except Montserrat, concluded a number of agreements establishing a new non-colonial relationship between the United Kingdom and the following former colonies (dates of association in brackets): Antigua (February 27th, 1967), St. Christopher-Nevis-Anguilla (February 27th, 1967), Dominica (March 1st, 1967), Grenada (March 3rd, 1967), St. Lucia (March 1st, 1967). It has not yet been decided (February 1968) when St. Vincent is to become an Associated State. The association is free and voluntary and can be terminated unilaterally by either party.

Defence and External Affairs: The British Government retains responsibility for defence and external affairs and there is a British Government Representative for the six islands to supervise this aspect of the arrangements. External affairs and defence policy are conducted in close consultation with the governments of the Associated States, to whom authority may be delegated in the following affairs: membership of international organizations of which the United Kingdom is a member, trade agreements, agreements of local concern negotiated with Caribbean members of the Commonwealth, agreements of a financial, cultural or scientific nature with any Commonwealth member or with the U.S.A., and agreements relating to migration. The Associated States are to provide any defence facilities that might be requested by the British Government.

British Government Representative: C. S. ROBERTS, St. Lucia.

Internal Government: Each State exercises full internal self-government. The Queen is Head of State and is represented in each case by a Governor, who replaces the former Administrator. The structure of internal government is regulated by separate constitutions for each island. Dominica, St. Kitts, St. Lucia and St. Vincent have unicameral parliaments of 10, 10, 11 and 13 members respectively, with three nominated members and one *ex-officio* member. Antigua and Grenada have bicameral legislatures, consisting of an Upper and a Lower House.

The life of parliament is five years in each case. The Premier and Cabinet of each State are responsible to the parliament.

Constitutional Amendments: The association agreements may be terminated at any time, either by an Associated State, after necessary legislation has been passed, or by the British Government, which may declare the State independent. Legislation terminating the association requires a two-thirds majority in the Lower House and a two-thirds majority in a referendum, except if the association is terminated for the purpose of joining a federation, union or association with an independent Commonwealth country in the Caribbean. Constitutional amendments may take place only in the territory concerned. Amendments involving basic clauses of the Constitutions (e.g. fundamental freedoms) would require approval of two-thirds of the members of the parliament or of two-thirds of the electorate. In the case of Antigua, both provisions would need to be satisfied before such an amendment could be passed.

Judicial System: A Regional Supreme Court of Judicature has been established for the five Associated States and is composed of a High Court of Justice and a Court of Appeal, the latter replacing the Eastern Caribbean Court of Appeal. The jurisdiction of the High Court includes fundamental rights and freedoms, membership of the parliaments, and matters concerning the interpretation of the constitutions of the Associated States.

Citizenship: Citizens of the Associated States continue to be citizens of the United Kingdom and colonies. Should the association be terminated, separate citizenship for each State will become operative, and will apply to those born in the territory, those whose fathers were citizens of the territory, and women married to citizens of the territory.

Other Provisions: The association arrangements also provide for the establishment of Police and Public Service Commissions, entrenched constitutional clauses on Human Rights, the continuation of British policies on trade, aid and immigration in the Associated States, and the prospect of future regional co-operation in the Caribbean area.

REGIONAL COMMON SERVICES

WEST INDIES (ASSOCIATED STATES)

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Bridge St., Castries, St. Lucia

The Council of Ministers was set up in September 1966, in anticipation of the accession to independence of Barbados, and replaces the former Regional Council of Ministers embracing Barbados, the Leeward Islands and the Windward Islands. It is composed of the Premiers of the Associated States and the Chief Minister of Montserrat, and is responsible for such regional undertakings as broadcasting, seismological surveys, etc., and the initiation of further co-operative projects. A committee of the Council, appointed to define development priorities, advocated the establishment of the Regional Development Agency. A Regional Development Bank is also to be established. Other recommendations include tourist development, the development and co-ordination of industry, agriculture and fisheries, the establishment of joint marketing boards and joint commercial bodies.

The Council meets regularly, the chairmanship rotating annually, and decisions are taken by a majority vote.

Chairman (1968): The Hon. EDWARD O. LE BLANC (Dominica).

The Secretariat is responsible for convening meetings, the transmission of Council decisions to member governments, the surveillance of the development of regional projects, and the administration of the overseas offices of the Council in London and Canada.

Executive Secretary: GEORGE ODLUM.

SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE

St. George's, Grenada.

The West Indies Associated States Supreme Court was established by Order in Council in 1967, and its jurisdiction extends to the six Associated States, Montserrat and the British Virgin Islands. It is composed of a High Court of Justice, which replaces the former Supreme Court of the Windward Islands and the Leeward Islands, and a Court of Appeal, replacing the British Caribbean Court of Appeal. The High Court is composed of the Chief Justice and six Puisne Judges. The Court of Appeal is presided over by the Chief Justice and includes two other High Court Judges. Jurisdiction of the High Court includes the general supervision of justice in the Associated States, Montserrat and the British Virgin Islands, fundamental rights and freedoms, membership of the parliaments, and matters concerning the interpretation of the constitutions of the Associated States. Appeals from the Court of Appeal lie to the Privy Council.

Chief Justice: The Hon. Sir ALLEN M. LEWIS.

PRESS

Caribbean Press Association: P.O.B. 45, St. George's, Grenada; f. 1947; Pres. E. L. COZIER.

RADIO

Windward Islands Broadcasting Service: Broadcasting House, St. George's, Grenada; f. 1955; short-wave transmissions. The capital town of each of the Wind-

ward Islands is also covered on medium-waves by W.I.B.S. relay stations; Man. and Programme Dir. A. G. C. PALMER, M.B.E.

FINANCE

Eastern Caribbean Currency Authority: P.O.B. 620C, Bridgetown, Barbados; f. 1965 to replace British Caribbean Currency Board; responsible for issue of currency in Barbados, Antigua, Dominica, St. Christopher-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Montserrat; Grenada's application for membership was accepted November 1967; notes in circulation (March 1967): E.C. \$31,711,000; Man. Dir. G. M. LAMBERT (Bank of England).

The currency unit is the Eastern Caribbean dollar (E.C.\$), equal in value to the B.W.I.\$ which it replaces.

Notes: 1, 5, 20, 100.

Coins: The Eastern Caribbean Currency Authority issues no coins. Former coinage remains legal tender.

Exchange r.te: E.C. \$4.8 = £1 sterling.

E.C. \$2.0 = U.S. \$1.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

Established January 1968 in Antigua by the West Indies Associated States Council of Ministers.

Executive Secretary: GEORGE E. WILLIAMS.

CARIBBEAN FREE TRADE AREA (CARIFTA)

Antigua

Barbados

Guyana

The Caribbean Free Trade Area was established in January 1966. Aims at a gradual reduction of customs barriers, and the free interchange of labour forces. Open to other Caribbean states which seek admission at any future time.

FUTURE CO-OPERATION

Technical experts met at Georgetown, Guyana in August 1967 to discuss the measures required to bring about regional economic integration in the Caribbean. They recommended that a suitably modified version of CARIFTA should form the basis of a wider free trade area, to become effective in May 1968, at which time all import duties and quantitative restrictions should be removed on all products traded among Caribbean countries. The meeting also proposed the establishment of a Caribbean Development Bank with an initial capital of \$50 million, 60 per cent of which to be subscribed by Caribbean founding members and the remainder to be subscribed by Canada, the United Kingdom and the U.S.A. These recommendations were approved by the Fourth Caribbean Summit Conference held in Barbados in October 1967. It was also decided to establish a Caribbean Regional Secretariat in Georgetown, Guyana, a Regional Press Service, Bureau of Standards, Population Centre and an Institute of Applied Development and Technology.

In August 1967 five territories—Dominica, Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and Montserrat—decided to establish an East Caribbean Common Market, to come into existence during 1968.

WEST INDIES ASSOCIATED STATES

TRADE ORGANIZATIONS

British Caribbean Citrus Association Ltd.: 2 Kirk Ave., P.O.B. 432, Kingston, Jamaica; Chair. Hon. Sir HAROLD ROBINSON.

Incorporated Chambers of Commerce of the British Caribbean: P.O.B. 499, Port-of-Spain, Trinidad; Pres. ARTHUR H. HALE; Sec. W. C. RENNIE.

West Indian Limes Association (Inc.): Silva Terrace, 82 Saddle Rd., Maraval, Trinidad; f. 1941; Pres. P. O. MCG. HOSTEN; Sec. GRACE DA SILVA.

West Indian Sea Island Cotton Association (Inc.): P.O.B. 77, Temple St., St. John's, Antigua; Pres. H. A. L. FRANCIS.

West Indies Sugar Association (Inc.): Broad St., P.O.B. 170, Bridgetown, Barbados; f. 1942; 7 mem. associations; Chair. ROBERT KIRKWOOD; Sec. R. NORRIS; publs. *W.I.S.A. Handbook, Report of Proceedings of Meetings of W.I. Sugar Technologists.*

Federation of Primary Producers of the British Caribbean, Ltd.: Chair. R. L. M. KIRKWOOD, Jamaica.

Windward Islands Banana Association: St. Lucia.

Windward Islands Cocoa Board: Grenada.

TRANSPORT

SHIPPING

West Indies Shipping Council: 5 Vincent St., Port-of-Spain, Trinidad; f. 1961; statutory body to maintain services between the West Indian Islands; Mans. Furness, Withy & Co., Port-of-Spain; Chair. Hon. K. MOHAMMED; 2 ships.

CIVIL AVIATION

British West Indian Airways (B.W.I.A.): Kent House, Long Circular Rd., Port-of-Spain, Trinidad; f. 1948; Chair. Sir PATRICK HOBSON.

Leeward Island Air Transport (L.I.A.T.): St. Mary's St., St. John's, Antigua; subsidiary of B.W.I.A.

TOURISM

Eastern Caribbean Tourist Boards Association: f. 1967; mems.: Antigua, British Virgin Islands, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Grenada.

UNIVERSITY

University of the West Indies: Mona, Kingston, Jamaica; Faculties of Agriculture and Engineering and College of Arts and Sciences in Trinidad; College of Arts and Sciences in Barbados.

WORLD COUNCIL OF CHURCHES—WCC

150 route de Ferney, 1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland

Founded 1948 to promote co-operation between Christian Churches and to prepare for a clearer manifestation of the unity of the Church.

MEMBERS

231 Churches in 80 countries, and 9 associated Churches. Chief denominations: Anglican, Baptist, Congregational, Lutheran, Methodist, Moravian, Old Catholic, Orthodox, Presbyterian, Reformed and Society of Friends. The Roman Catholic Church is not a member but sends official observers to meetings.

ORGANIZATION

PRESIDENTS

Hon. President: Dr. J. H. OLDHAM (U.K.).

Presidents: Most Rev. Dr. A. M. RAMSEY, Archbishop of Canterbury (U.K.); Most Rev. IAKOVOS, Archbishop of North and South America (U.S.A.); H.E. Sir FRANCIS IBIAM (Nigeria); Rev. Dr. DAVID G. MOSES (India); Rev. Dr. MARTIN NIEMOELLER (Germany); CHARLES PARLIN (U.S.A.).

ASSEMBLY

The governing body of the World Council, consisting of delegates of the member Churches, meets every six or seven years to frame policy and decide on its implementation.

MEETINGS

Amsterdam, Netherlands	August 1948
Evanston, U.S.A.	August 1954
New Delhi, India	November 1961

The next meeting will take place in Uppsala, Sweden, in July 1968.

PRINCIPAL COMMITTEES

CENTRAL COMMITTEE

Chairman: Rev. Dr. FRANKLIN CLARK FRY (U.S.A.).

Vice-Chairmen: Rev. Dr. ERNEST PAYNE (U.K.), Principal J. R. CHADRAN (India).

Appointed by the Assembly to carry out its policies and decisions. Consists of 100 members and meets annually.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Chairman: Rev. Dr. FRANKLIN CLARK FRY (U.S.A.).

Vice-Chairmen: Rev. Dr. ERNEST PAYNE (U.K.), Principal J. R. CHADRAN (India).

Consists of fifteen members chosen by the Central Committee to prepare for and expedite its decisions. Meets every six months.

SECRETARIAT

General Secretary: Dr. EUGENE CARSON BLAKE (U.S.A.).

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

Studies. Theological research work is undertaken, and conferences and commissions study the reunion of the Churches, evangelism and missionary work, the role of the Church in society, religious liberty, racial and cultural relations, and the place of the layman in the Church today.

Inter-Church Aid. Provides funds for Churches in need and considers each year a list of projects, allocating funds for those approved.

Refugee and World Service. Provision of financial and material relief in disaster areas and distribution of food, clothing, medical supplies and tents. Thousands of refugees

have been re-settled by the Council, which also provides medical care, homes for aged refugees and educational facilities.

Theological Education. The Council provides scholarships for theological students to continue their education in other countries, largely in places provided by member Churches in their theological schools. At least two scholarships are awarded annually to advanced students or young professors. An Ecumenical Institute is maintained at Bossey, Switzerland, for educational courses, study conferences and a graduate course in ecumenical studies in connection with the University of Geneva.

WORLD COUNCIL OF CHURCHES

International Affairs. The Commission of the Churches on International Affairs represents the Council at conferences of international bodies such as the United Nations, and works for peace, justice and freedom.

Mission and Evangelism. The Council's Commission on World Mission and Evangelism (formerly the International Missionary Council) serves the Churches in the maintenance of missionary work and promotes co-operation in the common task of evangelism.

Youth Activities. The Council promotes world youth projects and ecumenical work camps as well as providing opportunities for voluntary service by young people.

General. A committee of six representatives of the Roman Catholic Church and eight of the WCC was established in May 1965, under the auspices of the Faith and Order Commission, to examine the present relationships between the two bodies and to explore the possibilities of collaboration. In July 1965 the Ecumenical Centre headquarters of the WCC and ten other international church bodies, was dedicated at Geneva.

BUDGET

(1967—U.S. \$)

General	1,030,000
World Mission and Evangelism	220,000
Inter-Church Aid, Refugees and World Service Programme	1,616,000
TOTAL	2,866,000

SELECTED PUBLICATIONS

Ecumenical Review (English; quarterly).

Ecumenical Press Service (English, French, German; weekly).

International Review of Missions (English; quarterly).

Inter-Church Aid Newsletter (English; monthly except July and August).

Study Encounter (English, French, German; quarterly).

Laité (English, French; twice yearly).

Risk (Bulletin of the Youth Department) (English; quarterly).

What is the World Council of Churches?

Questions and Answers about the World Council of Churches.

WORLD FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS—WFTU

Nám. Curieových 1, Prague 1, Czechoslovakia

Founded 1945, on a world-wide basis. A number of members withdrew from the Federation in 1949.

MEMBERS

48 AFFILIATED NATIONAL FEDERATIONS

137,938,000 individual members

ORGANIZATION

President: RENATO BITOSSÌ (Italy).

WORLD TRADE UNION CONGRESS

Congress meets every four years.

Size of delegations: based on the total membership of national federations. The Sixth Congress was attended by 453 delegates.

Functions: reviews WFTU's work, endorses reports from the executives, elects General Council and Executive Committee.

First Congress	Paris	October 1945
Second Congress	Milan	June 1949
Third Congress	Vienna	October 1953
Fourth Congress	Leipzig	October 1957
Fifth Congress	Moscow	December 1961
Sixth Congress	Warsaw	October 1965

GENERAL COUNCIL

The General Council meets every two years.

Number of members: 165 (86 regular and 79 deputy) representing 48 countries and 11 Trade Unions Internationals, and elected by Congress from nominees of national federations. The size of national delegations is based on the total membership of their national federation.

Functions: receipt of reports from Executive Committee, approval of budget, planning of Congress agenda, election of General Secretary.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

President: RENATO BITOSSÌ.

Meets about once a year. Number of members: 76 (regular and deputy) from 37 countries, 11 Trade Unions Internationals and the members of the Secretariat. Functions: implementation of decisions by Congress and the General Council, and election of the members of the Executive Bureau.

EXECUTIVE BUREAU

President: RENATO BITOSSÌ (Italy).

General Secretary: LOUIS SAILLANT (France).

Vice-Presidents: ALEXANDER SHELYEPIN (U.S.S.R.), BENOÎT FRACHON (France), HERBERT WARNKE (German Democratic Republic), S. A. DANGE (India), M. PASTYRIK (Czechoslovakia), IGNACY LOGA-SOWINSKI (Poland), SHAFI AHMED EL SHEIKH (Sudan), ENRIQUE PASTORINO (Uruguay), LAZARO PEÑA (Cuba), MOHAMED MUNIR (Indonesia), BENEDICTO CERQUEIRA (Brazil).

The Bureau meets frequently and conducts most of the executive work of WFTU. Membership is limited to 14.

SECRETARIAT

General Secretary: LOUIS SAILLANT (France).

Deputy General Secretary: PIERRE GENSOUS.

The Secretariat, consisting of the General Secretary, the Deputy General Secretary and eight Secretaries, is appointed by the General Council. It is responsible for economic and social affairs, national trade union liaison, press and information, the Trade Unions Internationals, women's affairs, administration and finance, and colonial countries.

BUDGET

Income is derived from affiliation dues, which are based on the number of members in each trade union federation.

PUBLICATIONS

World Trade Union Movement (every two months; published in seven languages).

Trade Union Press (fortnightly; published in six languages).

News in Brief (weekly, published in four languages).

TRADE UNIONS INTERNATIONALS

Trade Unions International of Agricultural, Forestry and Plantation Workers: Opletalova 57, Prague 1, Czechoslovakia; f. 1949. Mems.: unions grouping workers in 43 countries. Organization: Conference, Executive Committee of 27 mems., Bureau.

Pres. A. KYRIACOU (Cyprus); Sec.-Gen. UMBERTO FORNARI (Italy). Publ. *Land and Labour* (6 issues per year, in French, Spanish and English).

Trade Unions International of Workers of the Building, Wood and Building Materials Industries: Box 10281, Helsinki, Finland; f. 1949. Mems.: 45 unions in 34 countries. Organisation: Conference, Administrative Committee.

Pres. LOTHAR LINDNER (German Democratic Republic); Sec.-Gen. VEIKKO PORKKALA (Finland). Publ. monthly bulletin in seven languages.

Trade Unions International of Chemical, Oil and Allied Workers: Budapest 76, Hungary; f. 1950. Mems.: 5,355,734 grouped in unions. Organization: International Trade Conference, Administrative Committee of 21 members representing 18 countries, Industrial Commissions for Oil, Chemicals, Rubber, Paper-board and Glass-Pottery.

Pres. G. VANHAUTE (France); Gen. Sec. P. FORGACS (Hungary). Publ. *Monthly Information Bulletin* (French, English, Spanish, Russian, German, Arabic).

Trade Unions International of Workers of the Food, Tobacco and Beverages Industries and the Hotel, Café and Restaurant Workers: 4 rue du 6 Septembre, Sofia, Bulgaria; f. 1949. Mems.: 13,362,000 unions in 30 countries.

Pres. C. TRUFFNI; Gen. Sec. E. MOYA. Publ. *News Bulletin*.

Trade Unions International of the Textile, Clothing, Leather and Fur Workers: Opletalova 57, Prague 1, Czechoslovakia; f. 1949. Mems.: unions in 29 countries. Organisation: International Conference, Administrative Committee of 15.

Pres. ANTONIO MOLINARI; Sec.-Gen. M. NETUSILOVA (Czechoslovakia). Publ. *Information Bulletin*.

Trade Unions International of Metal and Engineering Workers: Opletalova 57, Prague 1, Czechoslovakia; f. 1949. Mems.: 17 million workers grouped in unions.

Pres. J. BRETEAU (France); Sec.-Gen. A. ZAVAGNIN (Italy); Publs. *Metalworking Unions in Action*.

Miners' Trade Unions International: Opletalova 57, Prague 1, Czechoslovakia; f. 1949. Mems.: unions in 22 countries. Organisation: General Conference, Administrative Committee.

Pres. MICHAL SPECJAL; Sec.-Gen. L. LABRUNE.

Trade Unions International of Public and Allied Workers: Französische Str. 47, 108 Berlin 8, German Democratic Republic; f. 1949. Mems.: unions in 28 countries. Organisation: Conference, Administrative Committee.

Gen. Sec. D. KRAUSE (German Democratic Republic). Publs. *Public Services, Information Bulletin*.

World Federation of Teachers' Unions (*Fédération Internationale Syndicale de l'Enseignement—F.I.S.E.*): Opletalova 57, Prague 1, Czechoslovakia; f. 1946. Mems.: unions and professional associations in 28 countries; 10,000 mems.

Pres. PAUL DELANOUÉ (France); Secs. MARIUS DELSAL (France), YOURI CHPILEVOI (U.S.S.R.). Publs. *Teachers of the World* (quarterly; English, French, German, Spanish), *International Teachers' News* (8 times a year; English, French, Spanish, Russian, German, Arabic).

Trade Unions International of Workers in Commerce: Opletalova 57, Prague 1, Czechoslovakia; f. 1959. Mems.: 24 national federations. Organisation: International Conference, Administrative Committee, Secretariat.

Pres. MARIA RADOVA (Czechoslovakia); Sec.-Gen. VASILE OLTEAN (Romania).

Trade Unions International of Transport, Port and Fishery Workers: Opletalova 57, Prague 1, Czechoslovakia; f. 1953. Mems.: 14 million workers grouped in unions and transport organizations. Organization: Conference, Administrative Committee, Bureau.

Pres. J. BRUN (France); Gen.-Sec. SATISH CHATTERJEE (India). Publs. *Bulletin* (monthly), *Review* (quarterly).

WORLD FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS

SUMMARY OF THE CONSTITUTION

The World Federation of Trade Unions exists to improve the living and working conditions of the people of all lands and to unite them in pursuit of the objectives sought by all freedom-loving peoples as set forth in the Declarations of the London World Trade Union Conference in February 1945. (Followed by a proclamation of the prime purposes of WFTU and its working principles.)

ARTICLES 1-2. Composition: Bona fide union organisations. The Executive Committee shall make decisions about admission.

ARTICLE 3. Structure: World Trade Union Congress; General Council; Executive Committee; Executive Bureau.

ARTICLE 4. World Trade Union Congress: Congress, the sovereign authority of WFTU, shall be convened biennially.

ARTICLE 5. General Council: Elected by the World Congress.

ARTICLE 6. Executive Committee and Executive Bureau: The Executive Committee shall be directly elected by the Congress and shall consist of 26 members, whose proportions shall be assessed on a territorial basis.

ARTICLE 7. General Secretary: The principle administrative officer. He shall answer to the Executive Committee, but may only be removed by the General Council.

ARTICLES 8-9. Auditors, Budget and Funds: Funds are to be provided by affiliation fees given on a total membership basis and paid quarterly.

ARTICLES 10-11. Internal Administration and Headquarters.

ARTICLE 12. Discipline: Process of expulsion.

ARTICLE 13. Trade Departments.

Substantial amendments to the Constitution were adopted by the Fourth World Trade Union Congress in 1957. The main changes were: the Congress was to meet every four years instead of every two, the General Council to meet every two years instead of every year, the Secretariat was to consist of the General Secretary and Secretaries, and to be the permanent executive body of WFTU, and the Trade Unions Internationals were to replace the original Trade Departments.

N.B. The Commission considering amendments to the Constitution reported to the General Council in Sofia, December 1966. The preamble was slightly re-worded. Amendments were adopted on the autonomy of affiliated national centres, the Trade Union Internationals, which shall henceforth have their own constitutions, and on Regional Trade Union Activities.

WORLD FEDERATION OF UNITED NATIONS ASSOCIATIONS—WFUNA

65 rue de Lausanne, Geneva, Switzerland.

Founded in 1946 as a people's movement supporting the United Nations.

Members: United Nations Associations in 60 countries.

ORGANIZATION

PLENARY ASSEMBLY

The supreme organ of the Federation, responsible for policy. Meets in ordinary session every 18 months. Delegates appointed by member Associations and the International Student Movement for the United Nations.

President: ALES BEBLER (Yugoslavia).

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Consists of 13 representatives of the member Associations and one member from the International Student

Movement for the United Nations. Responsible for the execution of policy decisions, administration and finance.

Chairman: Dr. FRANCO A. CASADIO (Italy).

First Vice-Chairman: MICHEL VIRALLY (France).

Second Vice-Chairman: JOHN A. F. ENNALS (United Kingdom).

SECRETARIAT

Secretary-General: L. H. HORACE PERERA (Ceylon).

Responsible for the day-to-day administration and the general affairs of the Federation.

AIMS AND ACTIVITIES

The Federation aims to be a people's movement for the United Nations and to co-ordinate and further the activities of the United Nations Associations. It also seeks to promote tolerance, understanding, solidarity and international co-operation among all people regardless of race, religion, sex or language, to contribute to peaceful co-operation among nations, to strive for security, justice, disarmament and the recognition of human rights and to improve economic and social conditions. It conducts seminars, regional conferences and study courses about the United Nations. There have been seminars for school teachers on methods of teaching about the United Nations in Cuba, France, Lebanon, India, El Salvador, Liberia, Somalia, Philippines, Uruguay, Germany, Denmark, Italy,

Pakistan, Australia, Ghana, Malaysia and Tanzania. Seminars on adult education have been held in Thailand and Romania. There have been several study courses on the various specialized agencies of the United Nations. The Federation enjoys Consultative Status A with the United Nations Economic and Social Council and with UNESCO. It also has consultative relations with the World Health Organization, the International Labour Organization, UNICEF, the World Meteorological Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization and the International Atomic Energy Agency. These relations enable the Federation to present the suggestions and views of its members to the specialized agencies.

BUDGET

Annual dues paid by Member Associations in proportion to the contributions paid by their governments to the United Nations are the main source of revenue. The balance is provided by donations from Foundations and private individuals, and special projects are financed by UNESCO.

PUBLICATIONS

WFUNA Bulletin (yearly; published in English and French).

Secretary-General's Newsletter (twice monthly; published in English and French)

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

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OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHERIES

Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO): Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, Rome, Italy; f. 1945 as a specialized agency of the UN to help nations raise their standards of living by improving the efficiency of farming, forestry and fisheries (see Chapter).

COUNCILS AND COMMISSIONS

African Commission on Agricultural Statistics: f. 1961 to advise member States on the development and standardization of agricultural statistics.

African Forestry Commission: c/o FAO Regional Office, P.O.B. 1628, Accra, Ghana; f. 1959 to advise on the formulation of forest policy and to review and co-ordinate its implementation on a regional level; to exchange information and to make recommendations. Mems. thirty-four regional and four non-regional States.

Asia and Far East Commission on Agricultural Statistics: f. 1966 to review the state of food and agricultural statistics in the region and to advise member countries on the development and standardization of agricultural statistics.

Asia-Pacific Forestry Commission: c/o FAO Regional Office, Maliwan Mansion, Phra Atit Road, Bangkok, Thailand; f. 1949. Aims: to co-ordinate national forest policies; to exchange information and to make recommendations. Mems. fifteen regional and four non-regional countries.

Chair. A. L. POOLE (New Zealand); Sec. J. TURBANG.

Commission for Controlling the Desert Locust in the Eastern Region of its distribution area in South West Asia: f. 1964 to carry out all possible measures to control plagues of the desert locust in the region. Mems. Afghanistan, India, Iran, Pakistan.

Commission for Controlling the Desert Locust in the Near East: f. 1965 to carry out all possible measures to control plagues of the desert locust within the Middle East and to reduce crop damage.

Commission on Wheat and Barley Improvement and Production in the Near East: f. 1962 to strengthen national programmes on wheat and barley improvement through advice on breeding procedures, seed multiplication and distribution, training, supply of outstanding sources of germ plasma, etc. Mems. fourteen States.

European Commission for the Control of Foot-and-Mouth Disease: f. 1953 to promote national and international action for the control of the disease in Europe and its final eradication. Mems. sixteen European States.

European Commission on Agriculture: f. 1949 to encourage and facilitate joint action and co-operation in technological agricultural problems among member States and between international organizations concerned with agricultural technology in Europe; to make recommendations on all matters within its technical and geographical competence. Mems. twenty-five States.

European Forestry Commission: f. 1947 to advise on the formulation of forest policy and to review and co-ordinate its implementation on a regional level; to exchange information and to make recommendations. Mems.: twenty-five States.

European Inland Fisheries Advisory Commission: f. 1957 to promote improvements in inland fisheries and to advise member Governments and FAO on inland fishery matters. Mems.: nineteen States.

FAO Commission on Horticultural Production in the Near East and North Africa: f. 1966 to promote international collaboration in the study of technical problems and the establishment of a balanced programme of horticultural research at an inter-regional level.

FAO Regional Commission on Farm Management for Asia and the Far East: f. 1966 to stimulate and co-ordinate Farm Management Research and Extension Activities and to serve as a clearing-house for the exchange of information and experience among the member countries in the region.

FAO/WHO Codex Alimentarius Commission: f. 1961 to make proposals for the co-ordination of all international food standards work and to publish a code of international food standards. Mems.: approx. sixty-five States.

General Fisheries Council for the Mediterranean—GFCM (*Conseil général des pêches pour la Méditerranée—CGPM*): viale delle Terme di Caracalla, Rome, Italy; An inter-governmental organization f. 1952 as a result of a resolution passed by the FAO. Aims: to formulate oceanological and technical aspects of developing and utilizing aquatic resources, to encourage and co-ordinate research in the fishing and allied industries, to assemble and publish information, and to recommend the standardization of scientific equipment, techniques and nomenclature. Mems.: sixteen governments.

Chair. Dr. R. CUSMAI (Italy). Publs. *Proceedings and Technical Papers* (biennially), *Information Bulletin* (irregularly), *Studies and Reviews* (irregularly).

Indo-Pacific Fisheries Council: c/o FAO Regional Office, Maliwan Mansion, Phra Atit Road, Bangkok, Thailand; f. 1948 to develop fisheries, encourage and co-ordinate research, disseminate information, recommend projects to governments, propose standards in technique and nomenclature. Mems.: eighteen countries. Chair. SOONG MIN KONG (Malaysia); Sec.-Gen. J. A. TUBB (FAO). Publs. *Proceedings, Current Affairs Bulletin, Regional Studies*.

International Poplar Commission: viale delle Terme di Caracalla, Rome, Italy; f. 1947 to study the scientific, technical, social and economic aspects of poplar and willow cultivation; to promote the exchange of ideas and material between research workers, producers and users; to arrange joint research programmes, congresses, study tours; to make recommendations to the FAO Conference and to National Poplar Commissions. Mems.: twenty-four countries.

International Rice Commission: FAO Regional Office, Maliwan Mansion, Phra Atit Road, Bangkok, Thailand; f. 1948 to promote national and international action on production, conservation, distribution and consumption of rice, except matters relating to international trade. Mems.: thirty-seven countries.

Pres. Dr. K. RAMIAH (India); Exec. Sec. Dr. N. PARTHASARATHY. Publ. *Newsletter* (quarterly).

Joint FAO/WHO Regional Food and Nutrition Commission for Africa: f. 1962 to provide liaison in matters pertaining to food and nutrition, and to review food and nutrition problems in Africa.

Latin American Forestry Commission: Oficina Regional de la FAO, Providencia 871, Casilla postal 10095, Santiago, Chile; f. 1948 to advise on forestry policy. Mems.: twenty-three regional and four non-regional countries.

Pres. FERNANDO BARRIENTOS (Chile).

Near East Commission on Agricultural Planning: f. 1962 to review and exchange information and experience on agricultural plans and planning, and to make recommendations to members on means of improving their agricultural plans. Mems.: sixteen States.

Near East Commission on Agricultural Statistics: f. 1962 to review the state of food and agricultural statistics in the region and advise member countries on the development and standardization of agricultural statistics.

Near East Forestry Commission: c/o Regional Office of FAO, P.O.B. 2223, Cairo, U.A.R.; f. 1955. Aims: to review the political, economic and technical problems relating to forests and forest products in the region. Mems. in 18 countries.

Chair. S. JUMA'A; Sec. K. HAMAD.

Near East Plant Protection Commission: FAO Near East Regional Office, 110 Kasr El Eini, Cairo, U.A.R.; f. 1963 to advise members, through FAO Conference, on matters relating to the protection of plant resources in the region. Two sessions held so far: in Jubeiheh-Amman, Jordan, in June 1965, and in Tripoli, Libya, in May 1967. Mems.: thirteen countries.

North American Forestry Commission: FAO Sub-Regional Office, Hamburgo 63, 4 piso, Mexico 6 D.F., Mexico; f. 1961 to advise on the formulation and co-ordination of national forest policies; to exchange information and to make recommendations: sessions are held biennially; fifth session: Canada, 1969. Mems.: Canada, Mexico, U.S.A.

Chair. J. LOUIS E. COUILLARD (Canada).

Plant Protection Committee for the South East Asia and Pacific Region: FAO Regional Office, Maliwan Mansion, Phra Atit Road, Bangkok, Thailand; f. 1956 to act as an advisory body on the Plant Protection Agreement for the South East Asia and Pacific Region. Mems.: fourteen countries.

Chair. M. B. JAMIL; Technical Sec. D. B. REDDY. Publs. *Quarterly Report*, *Reports of Biennial Meetings*.

Regional Commission on Agricultural Extension for Asia and the Far East: f. 1966 to study and report on questions relating to the development of agricultural extension within the region with particular emphasis on rice production.

Regional Commission on Animal Production and Health in Africa: f. 1964 to provide a means of initiating and promoting agricultural development with special reference to the field of animal production and health. Mems.: FAO member nations in the Africa region.

Regional Commission on Land and Water Use in the Near East: f. 1967 to review the current situation with regard to land and water use in the region; to identify the main problems concerning the development of land and water resources which require research and study and to consider other related matters.

Regional Fisheries Advisory Commission for the Southwest Atlantic: FAO Regional Office, Rua Jardim Botânico 1008, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. Mems.: Argentina, Brazil, Uruguay.

Regional Fisheries Commission for Western Africa: FAO Regional Office, P.O.B. 1628, Accra, Ghana; f. 1961. Mems.: twelve regional and three non-regional countries.

OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

Afro-Asian Rural Reconstruction Organization (AARO): 22 Ring Road, Lajpat Nagar IV, New Delhi 14, India; f. 1962 to co-ordinate efforts for promoting welfare and eradicating poverty among rural peoples of Africa and Asia. Mems.: governments of African and Asian countries.

Pres. Dr. MOHAMMED HASHSHAD (U.A.R.).

Bee Research Association, Hill House, Chalfont St. Peter, Gerrards Cross, Bucks., England, f. 1949 to further and co-ordinate beekeeping and pollination research in all countries. Mems.: 1,300.

Dir. Dr. EVA CRANE. Publs. *Bee World* (quarterly), *Apicultural Abstracts* (quarterly), *Journal of Apicultural Research* (three times a year).

Comisión Permanente para la Explotación y Conservación de las Riquezas Marítimas del Pacífico Sur (*Permanent Commission for the Conservation and Exploitation of the Maritime Resources of the South Pacific*), Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, P.O. Box 1130, Quito, Ecuador; f. 1952 to collect information on the maritime resources of the South Pacific, establish fishing quotas, protect stocks, prepare reports; three regional bureaux. Mems.: Governments of Chile, Ecuador and Peru.

Sec.-Gen. Dr. GALO LEORO FRANCO.

Comité Interamericano Permanente Antiacridiano (*Inter-American Permanent Anti-Locust Committee*), Paseo Colon 922-1° Piso, Oficina 106, Buenos Aires, Argentina; f. 1946 to study the fight against locusts; annual grants made towards research.

Pres. Ing. Agr. ARTURO JAIME RODRÍGUEZ JURADO (Argentina); Sec. Ing. Agr. MARIO CARLOS ZERBINO (Argentina). Publ. *Memoria Anual*.

Consejo de Congresos Panamericanos de Medicina Veterinaria (*Council of Pan American Veterinary Congresses*), P.O. Box 23690, Mexico City 10, D.F., Mexico; f. 1945 to create a permanent liaison between national veterinary conferences. Mems.: associations in 21 countries.

Pres. Dr. PABLO ZIEROLD; Sec.-Gen. Dr. JOSÉ SANTIVÁÑEZ.

Dairy Society International (DSI) (*Société internationale laitière*), 1145 19th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036, U.S.A.; f. 1946 to foster the extension of dairy and dairy industrial enterprise internationally through an interchange and dissemination of scientific, technological, economic, dietary and other relevant information and through a bringing together of persons and entities devoted thereto; organiser and sponsor of the first World Congress for Milk Utilisation. Mems.: in 50 countries.

Pres. JAMES E. CLICK (U.S.A.); Man. Dir. G. W. WEIGOLD (U.S.A.); Sec. G. T. JEFFERS (U.S.A.). Publs. *D.S.I. Report to Members*, *D.S.I. Bulletin* (both approx. quarterly), *Market Frontier News*, *Dairy Situation Review*, and books on dairying in English and Spanish.

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHERIES)

Desert Locust Control Organization for Eastern Africa:

P.O.B. 30023, Nairobi; H.Q.: P.O.B. 231, Asmara, Ethiopia; bases at Dire Dawa, Ethiopia; Mogadishu, Somalia; Hargeisa, Somalia; International Organization established by Convention by the Governments of Ethiopia, Kenya, France, Somalia, Tanzania and Uganda. The activities of the Organization include the promotion of effective control of the desert locust in the region, the maintenance of reserves of anti-locust equipment and supplies including transport and insecticides at strategic points, and the direction of the use of these strategic reserves to supplement the National resources of the Contracting Governments; to offer its services in the co-ordination and reinforcement of national action against the desert locust; to man at least one Air Unit and direct its operations; to maintain Research Stations with appropriate laboratory facilities and to initiate and conduct training programmes. The research aspects include research into the problems of Desert Locust environment and behaviour, including meteorology, migration, physiology and population studies, as well as long-range reconnaissance surveys and control techniques and attendant control/spray equipment.

European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organisation

(*Organisation européenne et méditerranéenne pour la protection des plantes*), 1 rue Le Nôtre, Paris 16e, France; f. 1951, present name adopted in 1955; aims to promote international co-operation in preventing the introduction and spread of pests and diseases of plants and plant products, and in the control of pests and diseases of stored foods and feeding stuffs moving in international trade. Mems.: governments of 31 countries and territories.

Chair. I. GRANHALL (Sweden); Dir.-Gen. G. MATHYS; Scientific Dir. L. W. D. CAUDRI.

European Association for Animal Production (*Fédération européenne de zootechnie*), Corso Trieste 67, Rome, Italy; f. 1949 to help improve the conditions of animal production and meet consumer demand. Member associations in 26 countries.

Pres. Ir. TH. C. J. M. RIJSSENBEK (Netherlands); Sec.-Gen. Dr. HANS PEDERSEN (Denmark).

European Association for Research on Plant Breeding (EUCARPIA), c/o INRA, 149 rue de Grenelle, Paris 7e, France; f. 1956 to promote scientific and technical co-operation in the plant breeding field; 543 individual mems. 51 associate.

Pres. E. AKERBERG (Sweden); Vice-Pres. G. HAUSSMANN (Italy), G. D. H. BELL (U.K.). Publs. *Bulletin*, *Proceedings of Congress*.

European Cattle Trade Union (*Union européenne des commerces du bétail*), Bourse de Commerce, Strasbourg, France; f. 1952 to study problems of the European cattle trade and inform members of all legislation affecting it, and to act as an international arbitration commission; conducts research on agricultural markets, quality of cattle, and veterinary regulations. Mems.: national organizations in Austria, Denmark, Finland, France, German Federal Republic, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland.

Pres. A. GOETSCHER (Switzerland); Sec.-Gen. Y. GUIDO (France).

European Committee on Milk-Butterfat Recording (*Comité européen de contrôle laitier-beurrer*), Corso Trieste 67, Rome, Italy; f. 1951 to extend and improve the work of milk-butterfat recording, standardise methods. Members in Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, German Federal Republic, Great Britain,

Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia.

Pres. Ir. S. R. SIJBRANDIJ (Netherlands); Sec.-Gen. Dr. HANS PEDERSEN (Denmark).

European Confederation for Plant Protection Research (*Confédération européenne d'études phytosanitaires—CEP*), 57 bvd. Lannes, Paris 16e, France; formerly European Committee of Crop Protection; f. 1952, present title adopted 1957. Aims to encourage and co-ordinate studies on crop protection, disseminate information to members and set up commissions on specialised subjects. Mems.: societies in 20 countries.

Hon. Pres. Prof. TROUVELOT (France); Pres. Prof. VIEL (France); Gen. Sec. H. RENAUD (France).

European Confederation of Agriculture, Brugg, Aargau, Switzerland; f. 1889 as International Confederation, re-formed in 1948 as European Confederation; represents the interests of European agriculture in the international field; 458 ordinary and 47 advisory members from 19 countries.

Pres. M. PIETTE (Belgium); Gen. Sec. Dr. M. COLLAUD. Publs. *Bulletin d'Information CEA*, *Rapport sur le marché international du lait et des produits laitiers* (quarterly); publs. on current technical, economic, social and cultural problems affecting European agriculture, *Annual Report on the General Assembly*; *10 années Confédération Européenne de L'Agriculture*.

European Documentation Centre for Farm Buildings: Lund, Sweden, and Bari, Italy; f. 1959; aims to review and analyse research material on farm buildings; mems. 29 countries.

Principal Officers A. ÖRBORN (Sweden), A. RAMADORO (Italy); Sec. B. I. SVENSSON (Lund). Publs. *Agricultural Buildings*.

European Hop Growers' Convention (*Comité européen de la culture du houblon*), Strasbourg, France; f. 1950 to act as a centre for the collection of data on hop production, and to conduct scientific, technical and economic commissions. Mems.: national associations in Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Great Britain, Poland, Spain, Yugoslavia.

Pres. ALOIS CETINA (Yugoslavia); Dir. ALFRED SCHNEIDER (France). Publ. *Hopfen-Rundschau* (fortnightly).

European Union for Wholesale Potato Trade (*Union européenne du commerce de gros des pommes de terre*), 204 bourse de Commerce, Paris 1er, France; f. 1952 to improve the development of the potato trade and to represent the interests of the trade at European and international level. Mems.: national organisations in Belgium, Denmark, France, German Federal Republic, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Spain, Switzerland.

Pres. M. DELASSUS (France); Vice-Pres. M. LUTTMER (Netherlands), M. GANDUXER-RELATS (Spain); Sec.-Gen. and Treas. PIERRE MARCEL ADEMA (France).

Federation of Coffee Growers of America (*Federación Cafetalera de América*), Edificio Julia L. v. de Duke, 2-o Piso, Apartado 739, San Salvador, El Salvador; f. 1945 to provide technical assistance, conduct research programmes and publish technical information on coffee-growing. Mems.: 14 American states.

Man. AGUSTÍN FERREIRO; Asst. Man. CARLOS LAVAGNINO.

Inter-African Bureau for Animal Health: Mugege, P.O. Kikuyu, Kenya; f. 1951.

Dir. W. G. BEATON, C.B.E.; Publ. *Bulletin of Epizootic Diseases of Africa*.

International Rice Research Institute, Manila Hotel, Manila, Philippines; f. 1960; conducts basic research on the rice plant and its cultural management with the objective of increasing the quantity and quality of rice available for human consumption; disseminates results of research and plant materials; operates a training programme for rice scientists, maintains an information centre on rice research, holds periodic conferences and symposia.

Dir. ROBERT F. CHANDLER, Jr. Publs. *Annual Report*, *Technical Bulletins*, *Technical Papers*, *The IRRI Reporter*.

International Seed Testing Association (*Association Internationale d'essais de semences*), Binnenhaven 1, Wageningen, Netherlands; f. 1924. Aims: to promote uniformity in testing and judgment of seeds, through research and by organizing triennial congresses (last Congress, Munich, 1965), and periodical training courses. Membs.: 49 countries.

Pres. Dr. H. ESBO (Sweden); Hon. Sec.-Treas. Dr. A. F. SCHOOREL (Netherlands). Publs. *Proceedings of the International Seed Testing Association* (quarterly), *ISTA News Bulletin* (quarterly).

International Sericultural Commission (*Commission séricicole Internationale*), Station de Recherches Séricicoles, 28 quai Boissier de Sauvages, Alès, France; f. 1948 to encourage the development of sericulture. Library of 8,000 vols.; collection of mulberry trees. Membs.: governments of France, India, Japan, Madagascar, Rumania, Spain, Thailand, Yugoslavia.

Sec.-Gen. ANDRE SCHENK (France). Publ. *Revue du Ver à Soie—Journal of Silk Worm* (quarterly).

International Society for Horticultural Science, v.d. Boschstraat 4, The Hague, Netherlands; f. 1959 to co-operate in the research field. Membs.: 35 member-countries, 142 organizations, 1,450 individual members.

Pres. Dr. P. SPIEGEL-ROY (Israel); Sec.-Gen. and Treas. Dr. G. DE. BAKKER (Netherlands); Publ. *Chronica Horticulturae* (three times a year).

International Society for Plant Geography and Ecology (*Association internationale de Phytosociologie, Internationale Vereinigung für Vegetationskunde*), 3261 Todenmann über Rinteln, German Federal Republic; f. 1938. Membs.: 490 from 37 countries.

Chair. Prof. h.c. Dr. J. LEBRUN (Belgium); Sec. Prof. Dr. Drs. h.c. REINHOLD TUENEN (German Federal Republic). Publ. *Vegetatio*.

International Society of Soil Science (*Association internationale de la science du sol*), c/o Royal Tropical Institute, 63 Mauritskade, Amsterdam, Netherlands; f. 1924 to study and promote soil science. Membs.: 4,768 individuals and associations in 97 countries engaged in the study of soil science.

Pres. Dr. E. S. HALLSWORTH (Australia); Sec.-Gen. Prof. Dr. F. A. VAN BAREN. Publ. *Bulletin* (twice a year).

International Standing Committee of the International Congress on Physiology and Pathology of Animal Reproduction and of Artificial Insemination (*Comité permanent international de physiologie et pathologie de la reproduction animale et la fécondation artificielle*), Royal Veterinary College, Boltons Park, Hawkeshed Road, Potters Bar, Middlesex, England; f. 1964; an international standing committee was appointed after the first congress in Milan in 1948.

Pres. Prof. TH. STEGENGA (Netherlands); Sec. Gen. Prof. J. A. LAING (United Kingdom); Publs. *Proceedings of the Congress*, which is held every four years.

International Union of Forestry Research Organisations (*Union internationale des instituts de recherches forestières*), Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. 20250; f. 1891; re-organized 1929 and 1948. Object: International co-operation in the various branches of forest research and forest science. Membership: 178 member organizations in 59 countries, including forestry experimental stations, research institutes, and universities, etc.

Pres. Dr. GEORGE M. JEMISON (U.S.A.). Publ. *Annual Report*, Congress Proceedings, scientific papers.

International Veterinary Federation of Zootechnics (*Fédération internationale vétérinaire de zootechnie*), c/o Sociedad Veterinaria de Zootecnia, Isabel la Católica 12, Madrid, Spain. Membership: about 5,000 veterinary specialists from 30 countries.

Pres. of Exec. Cttee. Prof. A. DE VUYST (Belgium); Sec.-Gen. Prof. Dr. CARLOS LUIS DE CUENCA (Spain). Publ. *Zootechnia* (quarterly).

North East Atlantic Fisheries Commission, East Block, Whitehall Place, London, S.W.1; established under the North East Atlantic Fisheries Convention which came into force in 1963, to ensure the conservation of fish stocks and rational exploitation of the fisheries of the North East Atlantic and adjacent waters. Membs.: 14 countries.

Pres. D. OLAFSSON (Iceland); Sec. F. H. GOODWIN (U.K.).

Pan-American Congress of Veterinary Medicine, P.O. Box 1697, Coral Gables, Fla., U.S.A.; congress held in Mexico City November 1960.

Sec.-Gen. Dr. JOSÉ SANTIVÁÑEZ.

World Association of Veterinary Food-Hygienists, Sterrenbos 1, Utrecht, Netherlands; f. 1955 to promote hygienic food control and discuss research. Membs.: 35 member states.

Pres. Prof. A. JEPSEN (Denmark); Sec. Treas. Drs. M. VAN SCHOTHORST (Netherlands).

World Jersey Cattle Bureau, Agriculture House, Knightsbridge, London, England; f. 1952; to promote the welfare and safeguard the interests of the Jersey breed of cattle throughout the world; to maintain the purity of the breed; to endeavour to improve the breed. The Bureau maintains records of the performance of the breed throughout the world, endeavours to promote a uniform system of procedure in relation to Milk Recording, Butterfat Testing, etc., disseminates information on the breed, organizes a Conference every four years. Next Conference: Columbus, Ohio, U.S.A., 1968.

Pres. The Rt. Hon. The EARL OF JERSEY; Chair. M. O. K. DAY; Sec. Miss J. KIMBER. Publs. Conference reports, Annual Report of activities.

World Ploughing Organisation, 12A Oxford Street, Workington, Cumberland, England; f. 1952 to promote World Ploughing Contest in a different country each year to improve techniques and promote better understanding of soil cultivation practices through research and practical demonstrations. Membs.: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, FAO, German Democratic Republic, German Federal Republic, Great Britain, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, New Zealand, Northern Ireland, Norway, Pakistan, Rhodesia, Sweden, United States and Yugoslavia.

Gen. Sec. ALFRED HALL. Publs. *W.P.O. Handbook* (annual); *W.P.O. Bulletin of News and Information* (irregular).

OTHER REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHERIES, ARTS)

World's Poultry Science Association (*Association universelle d'aviculture scientifique*), Agriculture House, Knightsbridge, London, S.W.1; f. 1912, present title adopted 1930. Aims: to facilitate the exchange of knowledge among all persons interested in the industry, to encourage research, teaching and experimentation, to collect and publish information relating to production and marketing problems; to promote World Poultry Congresses and co-operate with governments. Mems.: individuals in 53 countries. Branches in Australia,

Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, German Federal Republic, German Democratic Republic, Israel, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, U.S.S.R.

Pres. Prof. ERAST PENIONZHKEVICH; Sec. Major IAN MACDOUGALL (Great Britain); Treas. Dr. GEORGE JAAP (U.S.A.). Publ. *The World's Poultry Science Journal* (quarterly).

ARTS

Afro-Asian Writers' Permanent Bureau: 89 Abdel Aziz Al Saoud St., Manial, Cairo, U.A.R.; f. 1958 by Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organization; conferences of Asian and African writers have been held at Tashkent (1958), Cairo (1962), Beirut (1967). Mems.: representatives of 13 countries.

Sec.-Gen. YOUSSEF EL-SEBAI (U.A.R.).

Centre International de Documentation Concernant les Expressions Plastiques (CIDEP), Fondation Singer-Polignac; f. 1963; collection of books, drawings, films and slides relating to the psychopathology of expression in the plastic arts.

Dir. Dr. C. WIART, Clinique de la Faculté, 1 rue Cabanis, Paris 14e, France.

Comunità Europea degli Scrittori (*European Community of Writers*), via dei Sansovino 6, Rome, Italy; f. 1960 to promote closer collaboration between European authors in professional moral and practical problems. Mems. 1,181 individuals from 26 European countries.

Pres. GIUSEPPE UNGARETTI (Italy); Sec.-Gen. GIANCARLO VIGORELLI (Italy). Publ. *Quarterly Bulletin*.

European Association of Conservatoires, Music Academies and Music High Schools (*Association européenne des Conservatoires, Académies de Musique et Musikhochschulen*); Florhofgasse 6, 8001 Zürich, Switzerland; f. 1953 to establish and foster contacts and exchanges between members; Mems.: 69.

Sec.-Gen. RUDOLF WITTELSBACH.

European Cultural Centre (*Centre européen de la culture*), Villa Moynier, 122 rue de Lausanne, Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1950 to contribute to the unity of Europe by encouraging cultural pursuits, providing a meeting place, and other activities; holds conferences on European subjects, European documentation and archives.

Dir. DENIS DE ROUGEMONT; Hon. Pres. CARL BURCKHARDT, CARLO SCHMID. Publ. *Bulletin* (bi-monthly).

European Society of Culture, piazza San Marco 52, Venice, Italy; f. 1950 to unite artists, poets, scientists, philosophers and others through mutual interests and friendship in order to safeguard and improve the conditions required for creative activity. Mems.: 1,500. Library of 10,000 volumes.

Pres. GIUSEPPE UNGARETTI; Vice-Pres. STANISLAV CESCHI, ANTONY BABEL, FRANÇOIS MAURIAC, LEWIS MUMFORD, ARNOLD TOYNBEE; Sec.-Gen. UMBERTO CAMPAGNOLO. Publ. *Compendre* (three a year).

Federation of International Music Competitions (*Fédération des Concours internationaux de musique*), Palais Eynard, CH-1204, Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1955 to co-ordinate the arrangements for affiliated competitions, to exchange experience, etc.; a General Assembly is held every April, next Assembly: Geneva, 1968. Mems.: 31.

Pres. HENRI GAGNEBIN; Sec.-Gen. Dr. F. LIEBSTOECKL. Publ. Brochure (every December).

Fondation Européenne de la Culture (*European Cultural Foundation*), Emmastraat 30, Amsterdam, Netherlands; f. 1954 as a non-governmental organization, supported entirely by private sources, to finance and foster cultural and educational activities and scientific studies of common interest in the countries of Europe; the Foundation has launched a five-year study programme on major European problems of the future (*Plan-2000*). Mems.: individuals and private bodies in 18 European countries.

Pres. H.R.H. Prince BERNARD of the Netherlands; Vice-Pres. Prince PETER of Greece, LOUIS ARMAND (France); Gen.-Sec. G. SLUIZER. Publ. *Education and Culture* (three times a year, in French and English).

Inter-American Institute of Municipal and Institutional History (*Instituto Interamericano de Historia Municipal e Institucional*), Leonor Perez 251, Havana, Cuba; f. 1943 to develop knowledge and stimulate study of the history of municipalities and local entities of America. Mems.: organisations and individuals in 25 countries.

Gen. Sec. JOSE L. FRANCO (Cuba). Publ. *Cuadernos* (quarterly).

Inter-American Music Council (*Consejo Interamericano de Música—CIDEM*), Music Division, Pan American Union, Washington, D.C. 20006; f. 1956 to promote the exchange of works, performances and general information relating to all fields of music, to study problems relative to music education, to encourage activity in the field of musicology, to promote folklore research and music creation, to establish distribution centres for music material of the composers of the Americas, etc. Mems.: national music societies of 22 American countries.

Sec.-Gen. GUILLERMO ESPINOSA. Publs. *News Bulletin* (approx. every three months), Congress Papers.

International Amateur Theatre Association, 22 Nieuwe Uitleg, The Hague, Holland; f. 1952; members in 34 states; composed of national federation and other groups.

Pres. PIET CLEVERINGA (Netherlands); Hon. Sec. WALTER LUCAS (U.K.); Sec.-Gen. PETER SCHREIBER (Germany).

International Association for Cultural Freedom (*Association Internationale pour la Liberté de la Culture*), 104 blvd. Haussmann, Paris 8e, France; f. 1950; an international community of intellectuals concerned with the free exercise of man's creative powers and the safeguarding of those traditions and institutions which foster their fruitfulness. Financed entirely by a long-term grant from the Ford Foundation. National Committees in Australia and India; autonomous institutes and

groups in Latin America, Europe and Asia; seminar programme.

Pres. SHEPARD STONE; Dir. PIERRE EMMANUEL. Affiliated publs. *Aportes* (quarterly in France, in Spanish), *Cadernos Brasileiros* (bi-monthly in Brazil), *China Quarterly* (quarterly in England), *China Report* (bi-monthly in India), *Horison* (monthly in Indonesia, in Indonesian), *Informes de China* (bi-monthly in Argentina), *Jiyu* (monthly in Japan), *Minerva* (quarterly in England), *Der Monat* (monthly in West Germany), *Preuves* (monthly in France), *Quadrant* (bi-monthly in Australia), *Quest* (bi-monthly in India), *Social Science Review* (quarterly in Thailand, in Thai), *South Africa Bulletin* (monthly in France, in English), *Solidarity* (bi-monthly in the Philippines), *Survey* (bi-monthly in England), *Tempo Presente* (monthly in Italy), *Transition* (bi-monthly in Uganda).

International Association of Art (Painting-Sculpture-Graphic Art) (*Association internationale des arts plastiques (Peinture, Sculpture, Arts Graphiques)*), UNESCO Annex, 6 rue Franklin, Paris 16e, France; f. 1954; over 50 national committees.

Sec.-Gen. DUNBAR MARSHALL-MALAGOLA (United Kingdom).

International Association of Art Critics, Palais du Louvre, Pavillon de Marsan, 107 rue de Rivoli, Paris 1, France; f. 1949 to increase co-operation in plastic arts, promote international cultural exchanges and protect the interests of members. Mems.: 783 individuals, 44 national sections.

Pres. JACQUES LASSAIGNE (France); Sec.-Gen. TONY SPITERIS (Greece).

International Association of Bibliophiles (*Association Internationale de Bibliophilie*): Bibliothèque nationale, 58 rue de Richelieu, Paris 2e; f. 1963 to create contacts between book-collectors of different countries and to stimulate on an international level the development of book-collecting; to organize or encourage congresses, meetings, exhibitions, the award of scholarships, the publication of a bulletin, yearbooks, and works of reference or bibliography. Mems.: 266.

Pres. JULIEN CAIN (France); Sec.-Gen. JACQUES GUIGNARD (France). Publs. *Actes et Communications du 2ème Congrès international de Bibliophilie* (1961), *Transactions* (papers delivered at the Association's fourth congress held in London in 1965), *Bibliophile* (two or three times a year).

International Association of Museums of Arms and Military History—IAMAH (*Association internationale des musées d'armes et d'histoire militaire*). The Tøjhusmuseum, Frederiksholms Kanal 29, Copenhagen K, Denmark; f. 1957; organization of museums and other scientific institutions with public collections of arms and armour and military equipment, uniforms, etc.; triennial conferences. Mems.: 206.

Pres. HERIBERT SEITZ, PH.D. (Sweden); Sec.-Gen. ARNE HOFF, PH.D. (Denmark). Publ. *Repertory of Museums of Arms and Military History*.

International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property, 256 Via Cavour, 00184 Rome; f. 1957; assembles documentation on the preservation and restoration of cultural property; stimulates research and proffers advice in this domain; organizes missions of experts and undertakes training of specialists; 50 member countries.

Dir. Dr. H. J. PLENDERLEITH; Dep. Dir. Prof. PAUL PHILIPPOT; Scientific Assistant Dr. GIORGIO TORRACA; Exec. Sec. Dr. ITALO C. ANGLE.

International Centre of Films for Children and Young People (*Centre International du Film pour l'enfance et la jeunesse*): 241 rue Royale, Brussels 3, Belgium; f. 1957; a clearing house of information about: entertainment films (cinema and television) for children and young people, influence of films on the young, and regulations in force for the protection and education of young people; promotes production and distribution of films and their appreciation. To this end encourages the suitable setting up of National Centres; 22 full mems. (National Centres), 15 assoc. mems. (International Organizations).

Pres. ELSA BRITA MARCUSSEN (Norway); Sec.-Gen. JOSEPH TOUSSAINT (Belgium). Publs. *News from I.C.F.C.Y.P.*, *Nouvelles du C.I.F.E.J.* (quarterly).

International Committee of Film Education and Culture (*Comité international du cinéma d'enseignement et de la culture*), 18 rue Marboeuf, Paris 8e, France; f. 1930 to promote the creation and release of educational, cultural and documentary films and other films of educational value in order to contribute to closer understanding between peoples; awards medals and prizes for films of exceptional merit. Mems.: national committees in Belgium, Brazil, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Hungary, India, Italy, Monaco, Philippines, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Uruguay, Yugoslavia. Pres. GEORGES AURIC; Sec.-Gen. NICOLAS PILLAT (France). Publ. *Le cinéma d'enseignement et culturel*.

International Comparative Literature Association (*Association internationale de littérature comparée*), Institut de littératures modernes comparées, 17 rue de la Sorbonne, Paris 5e, France; f. 1954 to work for the development of the comparative study of literature in modern languages. Member societies and individuals in 16 countries. Mems. in Europe, 180.

Pres. W. A. P. SMIT (Netherlands), RENÉ WELLEN (U.S.A.); Secs.-Gen. ALAIN RENOIR, Univ. of California, Berkeley, Calif. 94720, U.S.A.; J. KAMERBECK, Jr., Zwolseweg 58, Deventer, Netherlands.

International Confederation of Societies of Authors and Composers—World Congress of Authors and Composers (*Confédération Internationale des Sociétés d'Auteurs et Compositeurs—Congrès Mondial des Auteurs et Compositeurs*) (CISAC), 11 rue Keppler, Paris 16, France; f. 1926 to protect the rights of authors and composers; to create a documentation centre. Mems.: 80 member societies from 40 countries.

Pres. JOAQUIN CALVO SATELO (Spain); Sec.-Gen. LÉON MALAPLATE (France). Publ. *Interauteurs* (quarterly).

International Council of Museums (ICOM), Maison de l'UNESCO, 6 rue Franklin, Paris 16e, France; f. 1946. Objects: to provide an appropriate organization to further international co-operation among museums, and to be the co-ordinating and representative international body furthering museum interests. In each of the 66 countries belonging to ICOM a National Committee on international co-operation among museums, limited to a maximum of fifteen members, has been organized, each as widely representative as possible of museum interests. The Chairmen of these national committees form the Advisory Board of ICOM. There are 24 international committees and sub-committees on specialized subjects.

Pres. A. VAN SCHENDEL, Dir.-Gen., Rijksmuseum, Amsterdam; Chair. Advisory Board, J. JELINEK (Czechoslovakia); Vice-Pres. A. I. ZAMOSCHKINE (U.S.S.R.), J. CHATELAIN (France), Ekpo Eyo (Nigeria); Treas. M. DAUMAS (France); Permanent Adviser G. H. RIVIÈRE (France); Dir. H. DE VARINE-BOHAN (France).

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(ARTS)

Publ. *ICOM News Nouvelles de l'ICOM* (every two months).

International Federation for Theatre Research (*Fédération internationale pour la recherche théâtrale*), 22 Buckingham Gate, London, S.W.1, England; f. 1955 by 21 countries at the International Conference on Theatre History, London. Last meeting, 1967, Committee meeting and Symposium. Budapest.

Chair. Prof. F. ČERNÝ (Czechoslovakia); Joint Secs.-Gen. Mlle. ROSE-MARIE MOUDOUES (France), IFAN KYRLE FLETCHER (U.K.). Publ. *Theatre Research/Recherches Théâtrales*.

International Federation for Weeks of Art (*Fédération internationale des semaines d'art*), 194 avenue de Tervueren, Brussels 15, Belgium; f. 1936 to conduct study tours relating to the arts in different countries; arranges international art weeks. Nearly 6,000 mems. in 51 countries.

Pres. Prof. PAUL MONTFORT (Belgium).

International Federation of Actors: Syndicat Français des Acteurs, 22 rue de Chaillot, Paris 16e; f. 1952; composed of national actors' unions; co-ordinates the work of member unions and represents them in the international field. Mems.: Actors' Unions in 31 countries.

Pres. VLASTIMIL FISAR (Czechoslovakia); Vice-Pres. GERALD CROASDELL (U.K.), ROLF REMBE (Sweden), JAIME FERNANDEZ; Sec.-Gen. PIERRE CHESNAIS (France).

International Federation of Film Archives (*Fédération Internationale des Archives du Film*), 38 av. des Ternes, Paris 17e, France; f. 1938 to encourage the creation of archives in all countries for the collection and conservation of the film heritage of each land; to facilitate co-operation and exchanges between these film archives; to promote public interest in the art of the cinema; to aid research in this field and to compile new documentation; maintains a film circulation pool for members; conducts research; publishes manuals, etc.; holds annual congresses. Mems.: 40 countries.

Pres. Prof. JERZY TOEPLITZ (Poland); Sec.-Gen. JACQUES LEDOUX (Palais des Beaux Arts, 23 rue Ravenstein, Brussels 1, Belgium).

International Federation of Films on Art (*Fédération internationale du film sur l'art—FIFA*): Pavillon de Marsan, Palais du Louvre, 107 rue de Rivoli, Paris 1e, France; f. 1947 to group persons and institutions interested in art and in the cinema; encourages the production and distribution of films on the arts (painting, sculpture, architecture). Mems.: 30 countries.

Pres. RENÉ HUYGHE (France); Sec.-Gen. Mme S. GILLE-DELAFFON. Publ. many catalogues of films on art, with the collaboration of UNESCO, *Bulletin* (annual).

International Federation of Film Producers' Associations (*Fédération Internationale des Associations de Producteurs de Films*): 7 rue de Chateaubriand, Paris, France; f. 1933 to represent film production in its entirety on an international level, to defend its general interests and promote its development, to study all legal, economic, technical and social problems of interest to the activity of film production. Mems.: National Assens. in 22 countries.

Pres. ROBERT CLARK (U.K.); Sec.-Gen. ALPHONSE BRISSON (France).

International Institute for Conservation of Historic and Artistic Works, c/o The National Gallery, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2; f. 1950. Aims: to provide a

permanent organization for co-ordinating and improving the knowledge, methods and working standards needed to protect and preserve precious materials of all kinds. Gives information on research into all processes connected with conservation, both scientific and technical, and on the development of those processes. Mems.: 1,200 individual, 185 institutional members.

Pres. H. J. PLENDERLEITH; Vice-Pres. R. J. GETTENS, A. VAN SCHENDEL, R. D. BUCK, B. MARCONI, N. REID; Sec.-Gen. N. S. BROMMELLE; Treas. A. E. WERNER; Editor G. THOMSON. Publ. *Studies in Conservation* (quarterly), *Abstracts of the Technical Literature on Archaeology and the Fine Arts* (twice a year), *IIC News* (twice a year).

International Institute of Iberoamerican Literature, 1617 C.L., University of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15213, U.S.A.; f. 1938 to advance the study of the Iberoamerican literature, and intensify cultural relations among the peoples of the Americas. Mems.: scholars and artists in 35 countries.

Pres. KURT LEVY; Sec.-Treas. SAUL SIBIRSKY. Publ. *Revista Iberoamericana, Memorias, Clásicos de América*.

International League of Antiquarian Booksellers, The, 95 Wimpole St., London, W.1, England; f. 1948 to co-ordinate efforts to develop trade in antiquarian books and to create good relations between antiquarian booksellers. Mems.: associations in 15 countries.

Pres. DUDLEY MASSEY. Publ. *International Directory of Antiquarian Booksellers, Export and Import, Compendium of Usages and Customs of the Antiquarian Book Trade, Dictionary of the Antiquarian Book Trade* (in eight languages).

International Liaison Centre for Cinema and Television Schools (*Centre International de Liaison des Ecoles de Cinéma et de Télévision*), 92 Champs Elysées, Paris 8e; f. 1955 to co-ordinate teaching standards and to develop plans for creation of cultural, artistic, teaching and technical relations between members; 28 member countries.

Pres. FERNANDEZ CUENCA (Spain); Del. Gen. RÉMY TESSONNEAU (France).

International Literary and Artistic Association (*Association littéraire et artistique internationale*), 117 blvd. Saint Germain, Paris, France; f. 1878 at Congress of Paris, presided over by Victor Hugo. Objects: The protection of the rights and interests of writers and artists of all lands; extension of copyright conventions, etc. The Association has national groups in Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, the German Federal Republic, Greece, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Sweden and Switzerland and members in Great Britain, Luxembourg, Japan, Argentina, New Zealand, U.S.A., Brazil, Haiti, Austria, Poland, Monaco, South Africa.

Pres. MARCEL BOUTET; Perm. Sec. HENRI DESBOIS, 38 rue du Four, Paris 6e, France.

International Music Council—IMC (*Conseil international de la musique*), UNESCO, 6 rue Franklin, Paris 16e, France; f. 1949 under the auspices of UNESCO to foster the exchange of musicians, music (written and recorded), and information; to support contemporary composers and young professional musicians; to foster appreciation of music by the public. Mems.: 9 international non-governmental organisations, national committees in Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Iceland, Iran, Israel, Italy, Japan, Korea, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines,

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(Arts)

Poland, Rumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, U.K., Uruguay, U.S.A., U.S.S.R., Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

Pres. VLADIMIR FEDOROV (France); Sec.-Gen. ANDRÉ JURRES (Netherlands); Exec. Sec. JACK BORNOFF (U.K.).

MEMBERS OF IMC

International Association of Music Libraries (*Association internationale des bibliothèques musicales*), 16 Ständepplatz, Kassel, Germany; f. 1953 to facilitate co-operation between music libraries, compile music bibliographies, and to promote the professional training of music librarians. Mems.: 1,000 national associations and individuals in 37 countries.

Pres. ANDRÉ JURRES (Netherlands); Sec.-Gen. DR. HARALD HECKMANN (Germany). Publ. *Fontes artis musicae* (every four months).

International Confederation of Popular Music Societies (*Confédération internationale des sociétés populaires de musique*), 23 rue des Ardennes, Luxembourg; f. 1949 to promote the formation and development of popular music societies and to encourage the development of musical appreciation. Mem. federations in 14 countries.

Pres. ALBERT EHRLMANN (France); Sec.-Gen. YVON CHRISTNACH (Luxembourg).

International Federation of "Jeunesses Musicales" Societies (*Fédération internationale des jeunesses musicales*), Palais des Beaux-Arts, 5 rue Baron Horta, Brussels, Belgium; f. 1945 to promote the development of musical appreciation among young people, to encourage the creation of new societies and to ensure co-operation between national societies. Member organizations in 27 countries.

Sec.-Gen. PAUL WILLEMS (Belgium); Exec. Sec. HADELIN DONNET (Belgium). Publ. *Bulletin de presse international* (irregular).

International Federation of Musicians (*Fédération internationale des musiciens—FIM*), Kreuzstrasse 60, 8008 Zürich, Switzerland; f. 1948 to promote and protect the interests of musicians in affiliated unions and to institute protective measures to safeguard musicians against the abuse of their performances; promotes the international exchange of musicians; concluded agreements with European Broadcasting Union, International Federation of the Phonographic Industry and the American Federation of Musicians. Mems.: 29 unions totalling 105,000 members in 23 countries.

Pres. HARDIE RATCLIFFE (U.K.); Gen. Sec. RUDOLF LEUZINGER (Switzerland).

International Folk Music Council (*Conseil international de la musique populaire*), 8 Vernon House, 23 Sicilian Ave., London, W.C.1; f. 1947 to further the preservation, study and practice of the folk music (including dance) of all countries; annual conferences.

Exec. Sec. FELICIA STALLMAN (U.K.); Treas. W. S. GWYNN WILLIAMS (U.K.). Publ. *Journal*.

International Institute for Comparative Music Studies and Documentation (*Internationales Institut für Vergleichende Musikstudien und Dokumentation*), 1 Berlin 33, Winklerstrasse 20; f. 1963; a joint undertaking of the Ford Foundation and the City of Berlin to study practical means of integrating the musical achievements of Asian and African cultures into world culture and of helping the preservation of authentic traditional music; the Institute works in close co-operation with the International Music Council and Unesco. There is a branch of the Institute at the Musée Royal de l'Afrique

Centrale in Tervuren, Belgium. Mems. from 20 countries.

Dirs. ALAIN DANIELOU (France), RAYMOND BURNIER (Switzerland). Pubs. *Unesco Anthology of the Orient*, *Unesco Anthology of African Music* (record series), books, etc., *The World of Music* (quarterly, in assen. with the International Music Council and UNESCO).

International Music Centre (*Internationales Musikzentrum—IMZ*); 1030 Vienna, Lothringerstr. 20, Austria; f. 1961 for the promotion and dissemination of music through the technical media (film, television, radio, gramophone); co-operates with other international organizations such as EBU, OIRT; organizes congresses and seminars devoted to the presentation of music through the audio-visual media; organizes courses and competitions to strengthen the relationship between performing artists and the audio-visual media; exhibitions of scores, manuscripts, records and books. Mems.: about 80 individuals, 14 National Broadcasting Organizations, three Associates.

Pres. HANS SITTNER (Austria); Vice-Pres. JACK BORNOFF (U.K.), GERHARD FREUND (Austria), KARL O. KOCH (Federal Republic of Germany); Exec. Sec. DR. G. RINDAUER. Pubs. *IMZ Report*, *Music in TV 1964*, *UNESCO Catalogue*, *Ballet-Film-TV 1956-65*, *IMZ Bulletin* (quarterly in English, French and German).

International Musicological Society (*Société internationale de musicologie*), P.O.B. 588, CH 4001 Basle, Switzerland; f. 1927 to promote musicological research and co-ordinate the work of musicologists throughout the world. 1,260 members in forty countries.

Pres. KURT VON FISCHER (Switzerland); Vice-Pres. D. CVETKO (Yugoslavia), E. REESER (Netherlands); Sec.-Gen. ERNST MOHR (Switzerland). Publ. *Acta Musicologica*, *Documenta Musicologica*, *Catalogus Musicus*, *International Repertory of Musical Sources (RISM)*, *International Repertory of Music Literature (RILM)*.

International Society for Contemporary Music (*Société internationale pour la musique contemporaine*), 7 Place de la République, Strasbourg, France; f. 1922 to promote the development of contemporary music and to organise an annual World Music Festival. Member organisations in 25 countries.

Pres. HEINRICH STROBEL (Germany); Sec.-Gen. PIERRE STOLL (France); Treas. R. W. MANN.

The International Society for Music Education is also a member of the Council.

International Theatre Institute—ITI (*Institut international du théâtre—ITI*), UNESCO Annexe, 6 rue Franklin, Paris 16e, France; f. 1948 to facilitate cultural exchanges and international understanding in the domain of the theatre; study fellowships, conferences, publications, etc. Mems.: 48 member nations, each with an ITI national centre; regional centre established 1959 in Santiago, Chile, known as the Latin-American Theatre Institute.

Pres. PALLE BRUNIUS (Sweden); Sec.-Gen. JEAN DARCANTE (France). Publ. *World Theatre (Le Théâtre dans le Monde)* (six times a year).

International Union for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works (*Union internationale pour la protection des œuvres littéraires et artistiques*), 32 Chemin des Colombettes, 1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland; f. 1886 to ensure protection of literary and artistic works.

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(ARTS, EDUCATION)

Library of 12,000 vols. Mems.: governments of 55 countries.

Dir. Prof. G. H. C. BODENHAUSEN (Netherlands); Dep. Dirs. A. BOGSCH (U.S.A.), CH.-L. MAGNIN (France). Publ. *Le Droit d'Auteur* (monthly), *Copyright* (monthly).

International Union of Amateur Cinema (*Union internationale du cinéma d'amateurs*), 1 Rubenslei, Antwerp, Belgium; f. 1937 to encourage development of art, techniques and critical judgment among amateurs, to facilitate contacts between national associations and to promote the exchange of films. Mems.: national federations in 28 countries.

Sec.-Gen. Dr. J. DE WANDELEER (Belgium). Publ. *Le Monde du Cinéaste Amateur*.

International Union of Architects (*Union internationale des architectes*), 4 Impasse d'Antin, Paris 8e, France; f. 1948. Members in 75 countries.

Pres. EUGÈNE BEAUDOUIN (France); Gen. Sec. PIERRE VAGO. Publs. *Revue U.I.A.* (six a year), *Bulletin d'Information* (monthly).

P.E.N. (*A World Association of Writers*), 62-63 Glebe Place, London, S.W.3; f. 1921 by Mrs. Dawson-Scott under the presidency of John Galsworthy to promote co-operation between writers of every nation, creed and colour in the interests of literature, freedom of expression and international goodwill. Over eighty autonomous centres throughout the world, with total membership about 8,000.

International Pres. ARTHUR MILLER; Gen. Sec. DAVID CARVER. Publs. *P.E.N. News* (London Centre), *New Poems* (biennial), *Bulletin of Selected Books* (in English and French, with the assistance of UNESCO), various regional bulletins, etc.

Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland, 56 Queen Anne Street, London, W.1, England; f. 1823 for the study of history and cultures of the East. Mems.: 800, 11 branch societies in Asia.

Pres. Sir HAROLD BAILEY, F.B.A., D.PHIL., M.A.; Dir. E. H. S. SIMMONDS, M.A. Sec. Miss D. CRAWFORD. Publ. *Journal* (twice a year).

Société Africaine de Culture, 42 rue Descartes, Paris 5e, France; f. 1956 to create unity and friendship among scholars in Africa for the encouragement of their own cultures and the development of a universal culture. Mems.: from 18 countries.

Pres. JEAN PRICE-MARS; Sec.-Gen. ALIOUNE DIOP. Publ. *Présence Africaine* (quarterly).

United Towns Organization (*Fédération mondiale des villes jumelées*), 13 rue Racine, Paris 6e, France; f. 1953 by Le Monde Bilingue (f. 1951); since 1960 has specialized in twinning towns in developed areas with those in undeveloped areas. Aims: The setting up of cultural twinning links between towns throughout the world, with no form of political, racial or religious discrimination, thus leading to a series of exchanges of a social, cultural, economic and touristic nature; the spread of bilingualism where either French or English is the second language. The Organization has Consultative Status A with the UN and UNESCO. Mems.: 700 towns throughout the world.

Hon. Pres. LÉOPOLD SÉDAR SENGHOR; Pres. GIORGIO LA PIRA; Delegate-Gen. J.-M. BRESSAND. Publ. *Cités Unies* (bi-monthly, French and English).

World Association for Christian Broadcasting, Edinburgh House, 2 Eaton Gate, London, S.W.1; f. 1963 to encourage relations of mutual helpfulness among those working in radio and television; to foster co-ordination of work and planning in Christian broadcasting; to stimulate Christian thinking in the use of mass media; to promote the exchange of information and materials; to promote and co-ordinate study and research related to Christian broadcasting; to assist in broadcast training; and to undertake such other related activities as may be determined from time to time. Mems.: approx. 100 Corporate Members, approx. 100 individuals.

Chair. Rt. Rev. Dr. F. BIRKELI (Norway); Exec. Dir. Rev. E. H. ROBERTSON. Publs. *The Christian Broadcaster* (quarterly), *Medium* (quarterly, in German).

EDUCATION

Asia Foundation, The, 550 Kearny Street, San Francisco 8, California, U.S.A.; to strengthen Asian educational, cultural and civic activities with American assistance; provides grants to educational, cultural, social and other projects. Representatives in 14 countries and assistance elsewhere in Asia.

Chair. RUSSELL G. SMITH; Pres. HAYDN WILLIAMS; Sec. TURNER H. McBAINE. Publs. *The Asian Student* (weekly), *Program Bulletin* (quarterly), *Occasional Papers*.

Asian Institute of Educational Planning and Administration, Ring Rd., Indraprastha Estate, New Delhi 1, India; f. 1962 under the sponsorship of UNESCO in collaboration with the Indian Government. Aims: to provide in-service training courses for the officers of the Ministries and Departments of Education of the participating Member States and to undertake and promote research in the techniques of educational planning and administration for their benefit. Maintains a Library and Educational Documentation Centre. Mems.: 19 Asian states.

Dir. Dr. K. G. SAMYDAIN; Exec. Dir. R. K. KAPUR.

Asian Federation of Library Associations, c/o Japan Library Association, Ueno Park, Tokyo, Japan; f. 1957 to promote library movement and co-operation in Asia. Mems.: national associations in 12 countries. Sec.-Gen. TAKASHA ARIYAMA (Japan).

Association des Universités Entièrement ou Partiellement de Langue Française (AUPELF), Université de Montréal, B.P. 6128, Montreal 3e, Canada; f. 1961; aims: documentation, co-ordination, co-operation, exchange; 56 mems.

Pres. MOHAMMED EL FASI; Vice-Pres. MARCEL BOUCHARD, CLAUDE RENARD; Sec.-Gen. JEAN-MARC LÉGER. Publs. *La Revue d'Aupelf* (3 a year), *Les Cahiers d'Aupelf* (six months), *Le Bulletin de Nouvelles Brèves* (8 a year).

Association for Childhood Education International, 3615 Wisconsin Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C., 20016, U.S.A.; f. 1892. Aims: to work for the education of children (2-12 years old) by promoting desirable conditions in schools, raising the standard of teaching, co-operating with all groups concerned with children.

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(EDUCATION)

informing the public of the needs of children. Mems.: 100,000.

Pres. Mrs. J. M. BAKER (1967-69); Exec. Sec. Miss A. L. MEYER. Publ. *Childhood Education* (9 issues a year), bulletins and leaflets on current educational subjects (six or more a year).

Association Internationale pour l'Enseignement des Langues Vivantes par les Methodes Modernes—MEMO (*International Association for the Teaching of Living Languages by Modern Methods*), 9 ave. des Vosges, 67 Strasbourg, France; f. 1965 to promote various methods of teaching foreign languages, adapted to the modern world, mainly the audio-visual methods; organizes courses, conferences, international colloquia. Mems.: about 100.

Pres. GEORGES STRAKA; Treas. GUILLAUME LABADENS; Sec.-Gen. JEAN B. NEVEUX.

Association of European Study Institutes (*Association des instituts d'études européennes*), Centre Européen de la Culture, 122 rue de Lausanne, Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1951 to co-ordinate activities of member institutes in teaching and research, exchange information, provide a centre for documentation. Nineteen member institutes in Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Italy and Spain.

Pres. Prof. YVES SÉGUILLON (France); Sec.-Gen. DUSAN SIDJANSKI. Publ. *Bulletin intérieur* (bi-monthly).

Association of European University Graduates (*Association des universitaires d'Europe*), 8 rue de l'Arcade, Paris 8e, France; f. 1952, present title adopted in 1955. Aims to bring together university graduates, develop European culture and defend university freedom and the interests of its members. Members in Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Yugoslavia.

Pres. VINCENZO ARANGIO-RUIZ (Italy); Sec.-Gen. MICHEL MOUSHKELY (France).

Association of South-East Asian Institutions of Higher Learning, f. 1956; to promote the economic, cultural and social welfare of the people of Southeast Asia by means of educational co-operation and research programmes. Mems.: 52 university institutions.

Pres. Dr. CARLOS P. ROMULO, Pres. University of the Philippines, Quezon City, Philippines; Exec. Sec. Prof. Dr. PRACHOON CHOMCHAI, ASAIHL, Secretariat, Ratasatra Bldg., Chulalongkorn University, Henry Dunant St., Bangkok, Thailand.

Catholic International Education Office (*Office International de l'Enseignement Catholique*): 9 rue Guimard, Brussels 4, Belgium; f. 1952. Objects: study of the problems of Catholic education throughout the world; co-ordination of the activities of members; representation of Catholic education at international bodies. Mems.: 88 countries, 11 corresponding members.

Pres. Mgr. MICHEL DESCAMPS (France); Sec.-Gen. Prof. J. LINDEMANS (Belgium). Publs. *Bulletin* (quarterly), Proceedings of congresses and conferences, special studies.

Catholic International Federation for Physical and Sports Education (*Fédération Internationale Catholique d'Education Physique et Sportive*): 5 Pl. Saint-Thomas d'Aquin, Paris 7e, France; f. 1911 to group Catholic associations of physical education and sport of different countries and to develop the principles and precepts of Christian morality by fostering meetings, study and international co-operation. Mems.: 10 affiliated national federations representing about two and a half million members.

Pres. A. M. A. VAN GOOL (Netherlands); Sec.-Gen. ROBERT PRINGARBE (France).

Community Service, 30 rue la Boétie, Paris 8e; f. 1957 to foster co-operation among European Jewish communities in culture, religion and adult education by means of pamphlets, bibliographies, slides, recorded programmes, travelling exhibits and the journal *Community*; carries out sociological studies on Jewish communities in Europe. *Parent Associations*, Alliance Israelite Universelle, 45 rue la Bruyère, Paris 9e; Anglo-Jewish Association, Woburn House, Upper Woburn Place, London, W.C.1.; American Jewish Committee, 155 East 56th Street., New York.

Dir. GEORGES LEVITTE; Deputy Dir. LEON ABRANOWICZ. Publ. *Community* (bi-monthly in French and English).

Comparative Education Society in Europe (*Société d'éducation comparée pour l'Europe*), University of London Institute of Education, Malet Street, London, W.1; f. 1961 to promote teaching and research in comparative and international education; the Society organizes conferences and promotes literature. Mems.: 136 in 19 countries.

Pres. Prof. PH. J. IDENBURG (Netherlands); Vice-Pres. Prof. S. B. ROBINSON (Berlin); Prof. B. SUCHODOLSKI (Poland); Sec.-Treas. B. HOLMES (U.K.). Publ. *Proceedings*.

Confederación de Educadores Americanos (*Confederation of Latin American Educators*), c/o Federación Educadores de Chile, Moneda 1330, Santiago de Chile, Chile; f. 1957 to advance education and legislation affecting teaching; protect the rights of children, teachers and institutions; to fight against ideological threats to the freedom of education; to exchange students and teachers; to co-operate between national and international bodies. Mems.: associations in all Latin American countries.

Sec.-Gen. FELIX ADAM (Venezuela).

Confederación de las Universidades de Centroamérica (*Confederation of Central American Universities*): Universidad de Costa Rica, Ciudad Universitaria, San José, Costa Rica; f. 1949 to create a solid structure among Central American universities; tries to guarantee academic, administrative and economic autonomy for universities; has initiated a plan for the regional integration of higher education and the exchange of professors, students and publications; arranges conferences and seminars; carries out research into educational and social problems and the regional organisation of research institutes; co-ordinates work on technical and economic aid programmes. Mems.: comprise delegates from each university.

Pres. Prof. BERNARDO LOMBARDO (Panama); Sec.-Gen. Ing. EDGARDO SEVILLA IDIÁQUEZ (Honduras). Publs. *Noticias del CSUCA* (quarterly), *Repertorio Centroamericano* (quarterly).

Confederación Interamericana de Educación Católica—CIEC (*Interamerican Confederation for Catholic Education*), Carrera 13A, 23-80 Apartado Nacional, 401-Aéreo 7478, Bogotá, Colombia; f. 1945 to defend and extend the principles and rules of Catholic education; to further the improvement of teachers and schools.

Pres. J. EUSTASIO PIESCHACÓN, S.J.; Sec.-Gen. Sister VIRGINIA HURTADO, Bethlehemite. Publs. *Revista Interamericana de Educación*, *Boletín Informativo de la CIEC*.

Conference of Internationally-Minded Schools, f. 1951 to promote educational aspects of their work; arranges meetings and conferences for teachers, courses for young people. Mems.: schools and individuals in eighteen countries.

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(EDUCATION)

Pres. Miss E. M. MAXWELL (United Kingdom); Sec. GEORGE SMITH, Bedales School, near Petersfield, Hampshire, England.

Council of European National Youth Committees—CENYC (*Conseil des comités nationaux européens de jeunesse*), 20 blvd. Clovis, Brussels 4, Belgium; f. 1963 to further the consciousness of European youth and to represent the European National Co-ordinating Committees of youth work vis-à-vis European institutions. Activities include research on youth problems in Europe; projects, seminars, study groups, study tours; and the Council provides a forum for the exchange of information, experiences and ideas between members. Members: national committees in 13 countries.

Pres. J. W. OOMS (Netherlands); Vice-Pres. HORST SEEFELD (Germany), HAKAN MANKEFORS (Sweden), ALAN ROBERTSHAW (United Kingdom); Sec.-Gen. WILLY LAMBERT (Belgium); Treas. TUE ROHRSTED (Denmark). Publ. *CENYC Newsletter* (quarterly).

Council on Higher Education in the American Republics (GHEAR), f. 1958; programme of conferences, seminars, research studies in various fields; Mems.: presidents of U.S. and Latin American universities; financed by Ford Foundation and the Inter-American Development Bank through the Institute of International Education.

Co-Chair. MARCEL ROCHE (Venezuela), GRAYSON KIRK (U.S.A.); Sec.-Gen. KENNETH HOLLAND, c/o Institute of International Education, 809 United Nations Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10017, U.S.A.

European Association of Teachers (*Association européenne des enseignants*), 16 rue de Bouxwiller, Strasbourg, France; f. 1956 to develop understanding of European civilization and of European problems and to instruct students in this understanding. Members in Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, German Federal Republic, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Switzerland, United Kingdom.

Pres. A. ALERS (Belgium); Sec.-Gen. Prof. A. BIEDERMANN (France). Publs. 8 national reviews.

European Bureau for Youth and Childhood (*Bureau Européen de la Jeunesse et de l'Enfance*), 68 Avenue de La Faisanderie, Brussels 15, Belgium; f. 1949 as a non-political body to study all economic, social, cultural and legal aspects of youth and childhood and promote action on their behalf; mems.: Belgium, France, German Federal Republic, Italy, Luxembourg, Monaco, United Kingdom.

Pres. J. DE LAUNAY (France); Sec.-Gen. R. STRIVAY (Belgium).

European Bureau of Adult Education (*Bureau Européen de l'Education Populaire*), Guardini Nes 8, Bergen (N.H.), Netherlands; f. 1953 as a clearing-house and centre of co-operation for all groups concerned with adult education in Europe. Mems.: 100 in 16 countries.

Pres. E. M. HUTCHINSON, O.B.E. (U.K.); Sec. G. H. L. SCHOUTEN (Netherlands). Publ. *Notes and Studies*.

European Council for Education by Correspondence (*Conseil Européen de l'Enseignement par Correspondance—CEC*), 66 rue Beckers, Brussels 4, Belgium; f. 1962 to make known the applications, achievements, and possibilities of education by correspondence; to co-operate with educational and official bodies; to develop improved teaching methods and materials; to promote higher ethical standards in correspondence education throughout Europe; to exchange knowledge, experience, and publications among member schools. Mems.: 34 European Correspondence Schools in 13 countries.

Pres. I. J. SLOOS (Netherlands); Sec.-Gen. E. R. ANDREW (U.K.). Publ. *Yearbook*.

Free Europe Scholarship and Study Programme, 18 rue Volney, Paris 2e, France.

Dir. EUGENE L. METZ.

Graduate Institute of International Studies (*Institut universitaire de hautes études internationales*), 132 rue de Lausanne, Geneva; f. 1927 to establish at Geneva a centre for advanced studies in international problems of the present day, juridical, political, economic and social. Library of 30,000 vols.

Exec. Council: The Minister of the Interior of the Swiss Confederation; The Pres. of the Dept. of Public Education of the Canton of Geneva; the Rector of Geneva University; WILLY BRETSCHER, Chief Editor of the *Neue Zürcher Zeitung*; DAVID MORSE, Dir.-Gen. of ILO, Geneva; ROBERT TRIFFIN, Prof. Yale University; and PHILIPPE DE WECK, Dep. Man. Dir. of the Union Bank of Switzerland, Zürich; Dir. JACQUES FREYMOND.

Ibero-American Bureau of Education—IABE (*Oficina de Educación Iberoamericana—OEI*): Avenida de los Reyes Católicos, Ciudad Universitaria, Madrid-3, Spain; f. 1949, became an inter-governmental organization in 1954; provides information and documentation on development of education in the Ibero-American countries; informs and guides individuals and organizations interested in such problems; encourages cultural and educational exchanges; organizes training courses. Mems.: Spain and twelve Ibero-American countries.

Sec.-Gen. RODOLFO BARÓN CASTRO (El Salvador); Technical Assistant Sec. ENRIQUE WARLETA FERNÁNDEZ (Spain). Publs. *Plana* (monthly), *Impacto, Ciencia y Sociedad* (quarterly; translation of UNESCO's *Impact of Science on Society*).

Institut d'Outre-Mer, Palais de la Bourse, place Gabriel, Bordeaux, France; f. 1905; a centre of information concerning the French Overseas countries; holds conferences on the economic and social problems of the countries.

Pres. The Mayor of Bordeaux; Sec.-Gen. Prof. L. PAPY. Publ. *Cahiers d'Outre-Mer*.

Institut Fondamental d'Afrique Noire (I.F.A.N.), B.P. 206, Dakar, Senegal; scientific and humanistic studies of Black Africa.

Dir. Prof. VINCENT MONTEIL. Publs. *Bulletin de l'I.F.A.N.*, *Notes Africaines*, *Mémoires*, *Catalogues*, *Initiations Africaines*, *Instructions Sommaires*.

Institut International d'Administration Publique, 2 ave. de l'Observatoire, Paris 6e; f. 1967; trains high-ranking Civil Servants for all the countries which want to co-operate with the Institute; administrative, legal, social, economic, financial and diplomatic sections; research department, library of 80,000 vols.; Centre of Documentation.

Dir. J. BAILLOU.

Institut International de Recherches et de Pédagogie Européennes, Ecole Pratique des Hautes Etudes, 47 rue des Ecoles (Sorbonne), Paris 5e, France; f. 1953.

Dir. ANDRE VARAGNAC; Gen. Sec. Mme. HÉBERT-BARRAT.

Inter-American Bibliographical and Library Association, University of Florida Library, Gainesville, Florida, U.S.A.; f. 1930 to furnish investigators, research workers, etc. with information on bibliographical sources, libraries, archives, etc.

Pres. A. CURTIS WILGUS (U.S.A.); Sec.-Treas. MAGDALEN M. PANDO (U.S.A.).

International Association for Educational and Vocational Information (*Association internationale d'information scolaire universitaire et professionnel*), 29 rue d'Ulm,

Paris 5, France; f. 1956 to co-operate between national organisations to supply information to university and college students and primary and secondary pupils and their parents, to compare methods and act as an international documentation centre. Mems.: national organisations in 23 countries.

Pres. ALFRED ROSIER (France); Vice-Pres. Dr. DAHNEN (Germany), M. RATUSZNIAK (Poland), V. GENNS (Belgium), H. J. MARTIN (Spain); Sec.-Gen. JACQUES THILL (France); Treas. RENE BOCCA (Monaco). Publs. *Informations universitaires et professionnelles internationales* (quarterly).

International Association for the Advancement of Educational Research (*Association internationale des sciences de l'éducation*), Schlossstr 29, Frankfurt a.M., Federal Republic of Germany; f. 1953, present title adopted 1957. Aims: to encourage research in educational sciences by organizing congresses, issuing publications, the exchange of information, etc. Member societies and individual members in 33 countries.

Pres. R. D'AETH (U.K.); Sec.-Gen. W. SCHULTZE (Federal Republic of Germany).

International Association of University Professors and Lecturers, Rozier 6, Ghent, Belgium; f. 1944; statutes ratified 1947. Object: The development of academic fraternity amongst university teachers and research workers; the protection of independence and freedom of teaching and research; the furtherance of the interests of all university teachers; and the consideration of academic problems. Mems.: 160,000 in 35 countries.

Sec. Prof. A. HACQUAERT. Publ. *Communication*.

International Board on Books for Young People (*L'Union Internationale pour les Livres de Jeunesse*), Führmannsgasse 18A, Vienna 1080, Austria; f. 1951 to support and unify those forces in all countries connected with children's book work; to encourage the distribution of good children's books; to promote the scientific investigation into problems of juvenile books; to organize educational aid for developing countries; to present the Hans Christian Andersen Medal every two years to a living author whose work is an outstanding contribution to juvenile literature. Mems.: National Sections in 32 countries and individuals.

Pres. Dr. RICHARD BAMBERGER (Austria); Perm. Sec. Mrs. JELLA LEPMAN. Publ. *Bookbird* (quarterly in German and English).

International Council for Educational Films (*Conseil International du Film d'Enseignement*); 29 rue d'Ulm, Paris 5e; f. 1950 to promote worldwide personal contacts between people professionally responsible for educational film activity, the exchange of experience in the field of production, distribution and use of films for educational purposes, and a better integration of the educational film with other audio-visual media; to encourage the teaching of film and television knowledge, international co-production, exchange and distribution of educational films; organizes international conferences and an annual Educational Film Week; maintains a Film Reference Library. Mems.: 29 countries.

Gen. Sec. R. LEFRANC (France). Publ. *Review* (quarterly).

International Council on Health, Physical Education, and Recreation; 1201 Sixteenth St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; f. 1958 by the World Confederation of Organizations of the Teaching Profession, f. as separate organization in 1959 to encourage the development of programmes in health, physical education, and recreation throughout the world.

International Falcon Movement (*Mouvement International des Faucons*/Internationale Falkenbewegung); Raubensteingasse 5, 1011 Vienna, Austria; f. 1924 as the

Socialist Educational International, present name adopted 1947. Objects: co-operation between the organizations of the Falcons as well as for common representation of these organizations on an international level; furtherance of international understanding, social responsibility, and education towards the comprehensive cultural appreciation and the practice of social and democratic life. Mems.: one million. Pres. INGVAR CARLSSON (Sweden); Sec. KURT BIAK (Austria). Publs. *Falcons' Outlook* (bi-monthly).

International Federation for Art Education (*Fédération internationale pour l'éducation artistique*), Im Rosswedli 70, 8055 Zürich, Switzerland; f. 1900 to promote art education in general education syllabi, to facilitate the exchange of experiences and to collect documentation. Mems.: national societies, government departments, schools, institutions and individuals in 22 countries.

Pres. E. MÜLLER (Switzerland); Secs. ROBERT BRIGATI (Switzerland), R. CUVAY (Austria). Publ. *Bulletin*.

International Federation of Catholic Universities (*Fédération Internationale des Universités Catholiques—FIUC*), Secretariat: 77 bis rue de Grenelle, Paris 7e, France; f. 1949 to ensure a strong bond of mutual assistance among all Catholic universities in the search for truth; to help to solve problems of growth and development, and to co-operate with other international organizations. Mems.: 54 in 21 countries.

Pres. Rev. TH. HESBURGH (Pres., Notre-Dame Univ., Notre-Dame, Indiana, U.S.A.); Sec.-Gen. G. LECLERCQ (Rector, Catholic Univ., Lille). Publs. *Annuaire Catholiceum Universitatum Foederatis, Catalogi Catholicorum Institutum de Studiis Superioribus, Supplementa Annuarii et Catalogi, Documenta, Educational Planning, Monographies*.

International Federation of "Ecole Moderne" Movements (*Fédération internationale des mouvements d'école moderne*), bvd. Vallombrosa, Cannes, France; f. 1957 to bring into contact associations devoted to the improvement of school organisation and to work for the adoption of techniques advocated by C. Freinet; conducts courses for teachers, promotes interschool exchange of correspondence and magazines. Mems.: associations of teachers in 24 countries.

Pres. ELISE FREINET (France); Sec. LUCIENNE BALESE (Belgium); Treas. MAURICE PERRENOUD (Switzerland). Publs. *L'Educateur* (2 per month), *Art Enfantin* (bi-monthly), *Bibliothèque de Travail Sonore*, *Bibliothèque de l'Ecole Moderne*, *Bibliothèque de Travail* (bi-monthly), *Bibliothèque de Travail Junior* (monthly).

International Federation of Organisations for School Correspondence and Exchange (*Fédération internationale des organisations de correspondance et d'échanges scolaires—FIOCES*), 29 rue d'Ulm, Paris 5, France; f. 1929. Aims: to contribute to the knowledge of foreign languages and civilisations and to bring together young people of all nations by furthering international scholastic exchanges including: international scholastic correspondence, individual and group visits to foreign countries, individual accommodation with families, placements in international holiday camps, etc. Mems.: comprises 72 national bureaux of scholastic correspondence and exchange in 32 countries.

Pres. Prof. O. VIDAEUS (Sweden); Sec.-Gen. J. DAMANTY (France); Exec. Sec. I. LAJTI. Publ. *Bulletin* (twice a year).

International Federation of Physical Education (*Fédération Internationale d'Education Physique—FIEP*); f. 1923; studies physical education on scientific, pedagogic and aesthetic bases in order to stimulate health,

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(EDUCATION)

harmonious development or preservation, healthy recreation, and the best adaptation of the individual to the general needs of social life; organizes international congresses and courses. Mems.: from 60 countries.

Pres. Dr. Ph. Ed. LÉAL D'OLIVEIRA (Portugal); Sec.-Gen. Dr. Ph. Ed. P. SEURIN, Centre Régional d'Education Physique et Sport, Château Monadey, 33 Talence, France. Publs. *FIEP Bulletin* (quarterly), *Books and Magazines* (bibliographical chronicle).

International Federation of Secondary School Teachers (*Fédération Internationale des Professeurs de l'Enseignement Secondaire Officiel—FIPEO*), 5 avenue André Morizet, Boulogne-sur-Seine, 92 France; f. 1912 to contribute to the progress of secondary education. Mems.: 36 associations with 314,000 members in 23 countries.

Pres. A. W. S. HUTCHINGS (United Kingdom); Sec.-Gen. E. HOMBOURGER (France). Publ. *Bulletin* (twice a year).

International Federation of Teachers' Associations (*Fédération Internationale des Associations d'Instituteurs—FIAT*), av. Vinet 22, Lausanne, Switzerland; f. 1926 to raise the level of popular education and improve teaching methods; to protect interests of teachers; to promote international understanding. Mems.: 29 national associations.

Pres. P. A. ANDERSEN; Sec.-Gen. R. MICHEL (Switzerland). Publs. *Feuilles d'Informations internationales* (three a year), *Bulletins internationaux* (twice a year).

International Federation of University Women (*Fédération internationale des femmes diplômées des universités*), 17a King's Road, Sloane Square, London, S.W.3; f. 1919 by the British Federation of University Women and the American Association of University Women. Object: To promote friendship and understanding among university women, irrespective of race, religion or political opinions, to encourage international co-operation, to represent university women in international organizations, to further their interests, and to promote their participation in public life by (1) providing international fellowships for research; (2) encouraging the establishment of international club-houses; (3) maintaining consultative status with the appropriate intergovernmental organisations; (4) investigating educational problems; (5) studying problems affecting the economic and professional status of women. Affiliates 52 national associations with 217,000 mems.

Pres. Mrs. A. K. HOTTEL, B.S.(ed.), M.A., PH.D., LL.D., L.H.D. (U.S.A.); Exec. Sec. Miss J. B. ROBINSON, M.A.(U.K.). Publs. *The Newsletter* (once a year), *The Bulletin* (annual report).

International Federation of Workers' Educational Associations, Temple House, 9 Upper Berkeley St., London, W.1; f. 1947 to promote co-operation between national bodies concerned with workers' education, through clearing-house services, exchange of information, publications, conferences, summer schools, etc.

Sec.-Gen. HARRY NUTT, O.B.E., M.A.

International Institute for Children's Juvenile and Popular Literature (*Internationales Institut für Kinder-, Jugend- und Volksliteratur*), 1080 Vienna, Fuhrmannsgasse 18a, Austria; f. 1965 to promote and co-ordinate international research in the field of juvenile literature. Activities include collection and evaluation of results of research from many countries in a specialized technical library; development of an international bibliography on juvenile literature; arrangement of conferences, exhibitions, seminars; compilation and

publication of recommendation lists; establishment and development of a Documentation and Advisory Centre for all fields of juvenile bookwork. Mems.: 300 from 21 countries.

Pres. DDr. JOSEF STUMMVOLL; Dir. Prof. Dr. RICHARD BAMBERGER. Publs. *Jugend und Buch* (quarterly, in German), *Bookbird* (quarterly in English), *Booklists*, *Series on Juvenile Literature* (irregular).

International League for Child and Adult Education (*Ligue Internationale de l'Enseignement, de l'Education et de la Culture Populaire*), 3 rue Récamiér, Paris 7, France; f. 1947 to support state schools and institutions respecting the democratic ideal and to help teachers, students and youth leaders learn more of educational matters. Mems.: over 4 million from 25 countries.

Pres. S. DE COSTER (Belgium); Gen. Sec. A. JENGER (France).

International Montessori Association (*Association Montessori Internationale—A.M.I.*), Koninginneweg 161, Amsterdam, Netherlands; f. 1929. Aims: to propagate the ideals and educational methods of Dr. Maria Montessori, co-operate with organisations which strive to affirm Human Rights, betterment of systems of education and furtherance of peace. Has branches in 14 countries. Activities: organising training courses for teachers, and international congresses connected with education, creation of new training centres and new national Montessori Associations; organising yearly international study conferences; distribution of films and filmstrips illustrating aspects of the Montessori Method.

Pres. Dr. J. E. SMART (England); Vice-Pres. Mrs. R. JOOSTEN-CHOTZEN (Netherlands), The Hon. M. JERVOLINO (Italy), Prof. J. A. LAUWERIJS (U.K.), Mrs. S. SARABHAI (India); Dir.-Gen. M. M. MONTESSORI (Spain), Co-Dir. Mrs. A. S. MONTESSORI-PIERSON (Netherlands); Treas. J. J. HENNY (Netherlands); Psychological Adviser Drs. MARIO M. MONTESSORI, Jr.; Organising Sec. N. v.d. HEIDE VERSCHUUR (Netherlands). Publs. *Communications* (quarterly), *Montessori Education and Modern Psychology*, *The Human Tendencies and Montessori Education*, *Congress Report of the XIIIth International Montessori Congress*, etc.

International People's College (*Haute école populaire internationale*), Elsinore, Denmark; f. 1921 to create better international relations by means of education. Spring, winter and vacation courses are held for students of various nationalities; the College is supported by the Danish State, the staff is international; number of students is 60-120.

Principal VAGN H. FENGER, M.Sc.

International Reading Association, Six Tyre Ave., Newark, Delaware 19711, U.S.A.; f. 1956 to encourage the study of reading problems and promote research in developmental, corrective and remedial reading. Mems.: 54,473 in 54 countries.

Pres. Dr. H. ALAN ROBINSON. Publs. *The Reading Teacher* (8 times a year), *Journal of Reading* (8 times a year), *Reading Research Quarterly*, *World Congress Proceedings* (biennially), *Proceedings of Annual Convention*, *Perspectives in Reading*, *Reading Aids*, *Annotated Bibliographies*.

International Schools Association (ISA), 37 route de la Capite, 1223 Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1951 to co-ordinate work in International Schools and promote their development; member schools maintain the highest standards and accept pupils of all nationalities, irrespective of sex, race and creed; ISA assists in founding schools and in finding teachers; convenes

meetings on the special problems of International Schools. Mems.: 25 International Schools, 14 in Europe, 5 in Africa, 5 in Asia, 2 in North America and 1 in South America.

Pres. RUSSELL COOK (U.S.A.); Hon. Sec. GERALD ATKINSON. Publ. *Bulletin* (five times a year).

International Schools Examination Syndicate (ISES): 12 Chemin de la Chevillarde, 1208 Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1964 to develop an international school-leaving examination which national authorities and universities will be invited to recognize. Syllabuses have been worked out for languages and classics, history, geography, mathematics and science subjects. Experimental classes and examinations are being developed, and examinations in history have been successfully held in the last three years.

Chair. of Council JOHN GOORMAGHTIGH (U.S.A.); Acting Dir. A. D. C. PETERSON, O.B.E., M.A. (U.K.); Admin. Sec. JAMES L. MOWAT, PH.D.

International Society for Business Education (*Société internationale pour l'enseignement commercial*), Le Mont sur Lausanne, Switzerland; f. 1901 to organise international courses and congresses on business education. Mems.: national organisations and individuals in 21 countries.

Dr. EINAR FORSSELL (Sweden); Prof. FELIX SCHMID (Switzerland). Publ. *International Review for Business Education*.

International Society for Education through Art (*Société Internationale pour l'Education Artistique*), c/o Douglasstrasse 32, 1 Berlin 33, German Federal Republic; f. 1900 to unite art teachers throughout the world, to exchange information and to co-ordinate research into art education; exhibition of children's art, Prague 1964; last meeting Prague 1966.

Hon. Pres. Sir HERBERT READ (U.K.); Pres. Dr. J. A. SOIKA (German Federal Republic). Publ. *Education Through Art*.

International University Contact for Management Education (IUC), Kruisplein 7, Rotterdam-3, Netherlands; f. 1952 to foster the improvement of all forms of management education at university level. Mems.: 500 individual members, 100 institutions, representing 34 countries.

Pres. Prof. T. PAULSSON FRENCKNER (Sweden); Gen.-Sec. P. L. SMITH (U.K.). Publ. *Management International Review* (bi-monthly).

Inter-University Council for Higher Education Overseas, 33 Bedford Place, London, W.C.1, England; f. 1946. Aims: (i) to encourage co-operation, in so far as such co-operation is mutually desired, between the universities in the United Kingdom and University Institutions in: East, West and Central Africa, Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland, the Sudan, the West Indies, Hong Kong, Malaysia, Singapore and Malta, and such other countries as may be determined; (ii) generally to assist in the development of higher education in these countries. Mems.: one representative from each university, co-opted members and the Educational Adviser to the Ministry of Overseas Development.

Chair. Lord FULTON, LL.D., M.A.; Sec. I. C. M. MAXWELL, M.A.

Latin American Educational Film Institute (*Instituto Latinoamericano de Cinematografía Educativa*), Apdo. Postal 18-862, Mexico 18, D.F., Mexico; f. 1956; co-operates with Unesco to produce audio-visual aids, especially filmstrips, and to train Latin American teachers in the production of filmstrips; ten scholarships are provided by Unesco; 300 titles have been

prepared for primary, secondary and normal education levels. Mems.: Governments of 20 Latin American states.

Dir. Prof. MIGUEL LEAL A.; Deputy Dir. GILBERTO BOSQUES.

Nationless Worldwide Association (*Association anationale mondiale*), 67 avenue Gambetta, Paris 20, France; f. 1921. Aims to develop the use of Esperanto and foster among its members a sense of human solidarity; preparing an illustrated dictionary in Esperanto. Mems.: over 3,380 individuals in 39 countries.

Pres. L. BANNIER (France); Sec. N. BARTHELMESS (Germany). Publ. *Sennaciulo* (monthly).

Near East Foundation, 54 East 64th Street, New York 21, N.Y., U.S.A.; f. 1930. Aims: to conduct agricultural and educational programmes and demonstrations in order to improve standards of living in underdeveloped areas of the world, primarily the Near East.

Chair. CLEVELAND E. DODGE; Vice-Chair. HALSEY B. KNAPP; Pres. E. DEALTON PARTRIDGE; Exec. Dir. Dr. DELMER J. DOOLEY.

Organization of the Catholic Universities of Latin America (*Organización de Universidades Católicas de América Latina—ODUCAL*); f. 1953; aims to assist the cultural development of Latin America and to promote the activities of Catholic higher education in the region; Mems.: 18 Catholic universities in Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, Mexico, Peru, Puerto Rico, and Venezuela.

Pres. Mgr. ALFREDO SILVA SANTIAGO, Archbishop of Petra, Rector of the Pontifical Catholic University of Chile; Sec.-Gen. FERNANDO SANHUEZA HERBAGE, Avenida Bernardo O'Higgins 340, Casilla 114-D, Santiago de Chile, Chile.

Regional Centre for Educational Planning and Administration in the Arab Countries (*Centre Régional de Planification et Administration de l'Education pour les Pays Arabes*). B.P. 5244, Bir Hassan, Beirut, Lebanon; f. 1961; offers advanced training in educational planning and administration in the Arab countries.

Dir. ABDEL AZIZ EL-KOUSSY; Assistant Dir. JOSEPH ANTOUN. Publ. *Revue de la Planification de l'Education dans les Pays Arabes* (quarterly), *Panoramas de l'Education dans les Pays Arabes*.

Standing Conference of Rectors and Vice-Chancellors of the European Universities (*Conférence permanente des recteurs et vice-chanceliers des universités européennes*), The University, 1211 Geneva 4, Switzerland; f. 1964 to achieve and develop the co-operation between the Rectors and Vice-Chancellors, between the Universities over which they preside, and between their teachers, research workers and students. Mems.: 200 in 19 countries.

Pres. Prof. JACQUES COURVOISIER; Sec. Dr. ROLF DEPELER. Publ. *Bulletin CRE Information* (3 issues a year).

Unesco Institute for Education (*Unesco-Institut für Pädagogik*), 70 Feldbrunnenstr., 2 Hamburg 13, Germany; f. 1952 to hold meetings of educators from different countries for the exchange of experiences and ideas on educational questions and to disseminate their findings; to promote comparative education; to co-ordinate international educational research; to provide information on educational topics requested by individuals and institutions; library of 10,000 vols.

Dir. Dr. GUSTAF OGREN. Publ. *International Review of Education* (quarterly).

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Unión de Universidades de America Latina (*Union of Latin American Universities*), Apdo. Postal 25232, Ciudad Universitaria, México 20, D.F., Mexico; f. 1949 to further the improvement of university association, to organize the interchange of professors, students, research fellows and graduates and generally encouraging good relations between the Latin American universities. Mems.: 82 associations from 21 countries.

Pres. Dr. IGNACIO GONZÁLEZ GINOUVES (Chile); Sec.-Gen. Dr. EFRÉN C. DEL POZO (Mexico). Publ. *Universidades*.

United Schools International (*Fédération Internationale des Ecoles Unies*): USO House, Arya Samaj Road, New Delhi-5, India; f. 1961 to promote teaching in the schools of the world about the various aspects of the UN and the UN specialized agencies, to create support for the UN in furthering international peace and co-operation among nations and to encourage the free exchange of views, information and correspondence between school children. Mems.: in 20 countries.

Pres. K. BALASUBRAMANIAM (Malaysia); Sec.-Gen. JIYA LAL JAIN (India). Publ. *World Informo* (monthly).

Universal Esperanto Association Research and Documentation Centre (*Centro de Esploro kaj Dokumentado*), 77 Grasmere Avenue, Wembley, Middlesex, England; f. 1952; maintains a bibliography of Esperanto literature, compiles statistics on the use of Esperanto and organises the Universal Esperanto Exhibition. Mems.: 87 individuals elected from 23 countries.

Hon. Dir. Prof. IVO LAPENNA. Publs. Reports and Documents (Series A-K), 16-24 issues annually.

Universala Esperanto-Asocio (*Universal Esperanto Association*), Nieuwe Binnenweg 176, Rotterdam 2, Netherlands; f. 1908. Objects: to assist the spread of the international language, Esperanto, and to facilitate the practical use of the language. Some eighty countries are represented. Total membership 32,507.

Pres. Dr. IVO LAPENNA (U.K.); Vice-Pres. E. L. M. WENSING (Netherlands), E. CARLEN (Sweden); Gen. Sec. G. BECKER (German Federal Republic). Publs. *Esperanto* (monthly), *La Praktiko* (monthly), *Kontakto* (quarterly), *Jarlibro* (yearbook).

West African Examinations Council, Headquarters Office, P.O.B. 917, Accra, Ghana; other offices in Lagos, Nigeria; Freetown, Sierra Leone; London, England; conducts School, Higher School Certificate and G.C.E. examinations in Ghana, The Gambia and Sierra Leone, at the request of the various Ministries of Education and also examinations for entry into the Public Services. Conducts examinations for teacher training colleges and other examinations at post-primary level at the request of the various Ministries of Education; holds examinations on behalf of the Universities of London, U.K. examining authorities and Educational Testing Service, Princeton, U.S.A.

Registrar: Mr. J. A. CRONJE; Chair. Dr. DAVIDSON S. H. NICOL, C.M.G.

World Confederation of Organisations of the Teaching Profession, 1330 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005; f. 1952. Purposes: To foster a conception of education directed toward the promotion of international understanding and goodwill; to improve teaching methods, educational organisation and the training of teachers to equip them better to serve the interests of youth; to defend the rights and the material and moral interests of the teaching profession; to promote closer relationships between teachers in different countries. Mems.: 151 national teachers' associations in 95 countries.

Pres. Sir RONALD GOULD (U.K.); Sec.-Gen. W. G. CARR (U.S.A.). Publs. *WCOTP Annual Reports* (in English, French, Spanish), *Education Panorama* (quarterly, in English, French, Spanish, Arabic, Japanese), *Echo* (ten times a year, in English, French, Spanish, Japanese, Arabic, Portuguese, Greek, Chinese, German, Korean, Tamil, Thai, Malay and Vietnamese).

World Education Fellowship, 55 Upper Stone Street, Tunbridge Wells, Kent, England; f. 1921 to promote the exchange and practice of ideas together with research into progressive educational theories and methods. Sections and groups in 22 countries.

Pres. Dr. K. G. SAIYIDAIN; Sec. Miss Y. MOYSE. Publs. *The New Era in Home and School* (10 issues per annum).

World Organization for Early Childhood Education (*Organization Mondiale pour l'Education Préscolaire—O.M.E.P.*): c/o Mrs. A. Gruda Skard, Thv. Meyers Gate 46, 111-Oslo, Norway; f. 1948 to promote the study and education of young children; to foster happy childhood and home life and so contribute to a better understanding between nations and to world peace; to help all to acquire more knowledge and skill in their work with children; to prepare opportunities and possibilities for professions and organizations to co-operate in serving these objects. Mems.: 25 National Committees and two Preparatory Committees.

Pres. Mrs. A. GRUDA SKARD (Norway); Deputy Pres. Mrs. S. HERBINIERE LEBERT (France). Publs. *News of OMEP* (twice a year), *Reports on World Assemblies* (every two years), *Education of Parents, Understanding of Others, Space for Play, Les Journées Internationales de l'OMEP, L'Enfant et la Rue*.

World Union of Catholic Teachers (*Union Mondiale des Enseignants Catholiques—UMEC*): Via della Conciliazione 3, Rome, Italy; f. 1951; Objects: (1) on the national level, the Union encourages the grouping of Catholic teachers for the greater effectiveness of the Catholic school, distributes documentation on Catholic doctrine with regard to education, and facilitates personal contacts through congresses, seminars, etc., (2) on the international level, the Union is a member of the Conference of International Catholic Organizations, and has consultative status with UNESCO, ECOSOC, IBE, ILO and with a number of non-governmental organizations. Mems.: 45 organizations in 35 countries.

Pres. Prof. JAN PONCIN; Sec.-Gen. OSVALDO BRIVIO. Publs. *Nouvelles de l'UMEC, Nouvelles Brèves*.

World University Roundtable, P.O. Box 4800-K, University Station, Tucson, Arizona, U.S.A.; f. 1947 to create and operate a World University with regional colleges in all areas of the world; to promote the cause of world peace and higher education. Mems.: 1,480 in 60 nations.

Pres. and Co-ordinator-Gen. HOWARD JOHN ZITKO, D.D.; Sec.-Gen. JUANITA SMITH. Publs. *International Newsletter, Curriculum Announcements*, special articles on education.

World University Service, 13 rue Calvin, 1204 Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1950, embodying former functions and activities of International Student Service and World Student Relief. Objects: W.U.S. provides mutual assistance from pooled resources of the world university community to meet the urgent needs and problems facing universities and university students in various parts of the world. International material assistance is given particularly through aid to national and local self-help enterprises, and is at present working in Asia, Africa and Latin America, and on services for refugee students. In its work, university students and staff

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come together without prejudice of race, nationality, political or religious convictions. Through personal encounter and sharing knowledge gained in attempts to resolve basic university problems, W.U.S. endeavours to develop an international understanding which would arouse a spirit of international solidarity and

concern for mutual assistance and service. Mems.: 39 National Committees.

Chair. Dr. I. H. QURESHI; Gen. Sec. HANS DALL. Pubs. *WUS in Action* (4 times a year), *WUS News Service*, *Annual Report*, *Programme of Action*, Reports on conferences and research.

GOVERNMENT, POLITICS AND ECONOMICS

Action Committee for the United States of Europe (*Comité d'action pour les Etats-Unis d'Europe*), 83 avenue Foch, Paris 16e, France; f. 1955 to promote the attainment of a United States of Europe. Mems.: leaders of socialist, Christian democrat and liberal parties and non-Communist trade unions in Belgium, France, German Federal Republic, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands.

Pres. JEAN MONNET; Vice-Pres. MAX KOHNSTAMM; Sec. Gen. JACQUES VAN HELMONT.

Africa Bureau, The, 38 Great Smith St., London, S.W.1; f. 1952. Aims: to inform about Africa; to help Africans in opposing unfair discrimination and to foster co-operation between races; to promote policies for furthering economic, social and political development in Africa; to promote projects of education, development and racial co-operation; to administer funds for the foregoing.

Chair. PETER CALVOCORESSI; Hon. Dir. Rev. MICHAEL Scott; Sec. Miss MERCY EDGEDALE. Publ. *Africa Digest* (every two months).

African Centre for Administrative Training and Research for Development (*Centre Africain de Formation et de Recherches Administratives pour le Développement—CAFRAD*), 31 rue de Grenade, B.P. 310, Tangier, Morocco; f. 1964 by agreement between Morocco and UNESCO; research into administrative problems in Africa, documentation of results, provision of a consultative service for governments and organizations; holds frequent seminars. Mems.: Morocco, Cameroon, Ivory Coast, Libya, Mauritania, Senegal, Sudan, Tunisia, United Arab Republic, Zambia; aided by UNESCO and the UN Economic Commission for Africa; library of 5,000 vols.

Pres. ABDELAZIZ FILALI; Dir. ABDEL RAHMAN ABDALLA; Scientific Dir. JACQUES ROUSSEAU; Pubs. *Cahiers Africains d'Administration Publique/African Administrative Studies* (twice a year), *CAFRAD News* (quarterly).

Afro-Asian Organisation for Economic Co-operation, P.O.B. 507, Chamber of Commerce Building, Midan Al-Falaki, Cairo, U.A.R.; f. 1958 to speed up industrialization and implement exchanges in commercial, financial and technical fields. Mems.: Central Chambers of Commerce in 45 countries.

Pres. M. LAGHZAOU; Sec.-Gen. Dr. MOHAMED ALY RIFAAT. Publ. *Afro-Asian Economic Review*.

Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organization (AAPSO), 89 Abdel Aziz Al Saoud Street, Manial, Cairo; f. 1957 as the Organization for Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity; acts as a permanent liaison body between the peoples of Africa and Asia and aims to ensure their economic, social and cultural development. Mems.: national committees and affiliated organizations in 42 countries. Sec.-Gen. YOUSSEF EL SEBAI (U.A.R.).

Asian People's Anti-Communist League, B.P. 1035, 19 Ky Dong, Saigon, Republic of Viet-Nam; f. 1954 to unite all

Asian peoples to form an anti-Communist front. Mems.: organisations in 20 countries.

Chair. RAMON D. BAGATSING (Philippines); Sec.-Gen. TRAN TAM. Publ. *Free Front* (monthly—French and English).

Asian Socialist Conference, 4 Winjaba Road, Rangoon, Burma; f. 1953 to strengthen relations between Asian Socialist parties. Mems.: socialist parties in 11 countries. Pubs. *Socialist Asia* (quarterly), *Monthly Newsletter*, *Economic Bulletin*.

Associated Country Women of the World, 17 Old Court Place, 40 Kensington High Street, London, W.8; f. 1933. Objects: To aid the economic and social development of countrywomen and home-makers of all nations; to promote study of and interest in home-making, housing, health, education, and aspects of food and agriculture. Mems.: Constituent, Associate and Corresponding Societies and Life and Contributing members, totalling approx. 6 million.

Pres. Mrs. AROTI DUTT (India); Gen. Sec. Mrs. J. BELL. Publ. *The Countrywoman* (a bi-monthly magazine).

Association d'Instituts Européens de Conjoncture Economique (*Association of European Institutes of Economic Research*): 53 Bonn, Adenauerallee 170, German Federal Republic; f. 1957; provides a means of contact between member institutes; organizes two meetings yearly, in the spring and autumn, at which discussions are held on the economic situation and on a special theoretical subject. Mems.: 22 Institutes in 11 European countries.

Exec. Cttee. J. DUMONTIER (France), Prof. L. H. DUPRIEZ (Belgium), Prof. Dr. F. FRIEDENSBURG (German Federal Republic), G. MICONI (Italy).

Association of Secretaries General of Parliaments: studies the law, practice and working methods of different Parliaments and proposes measures for improving those methods and for securing co-operation between the services of different Parliaments; operates as an autonomous section of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, and assists the Union on subjects within the scope of the Association. Mems.: about 100.

Pres. MOSHE ROSETTI, Secretary General, The Knesset, Jerusalem, Israel; Vice-Pres. Dr. CHARLES ZINN (U.S.A.), F. HUMBLET (Belgium). Publ. *Constitutional and Parliamentary Information* (quarterly).

The Atlantic Institute (*L'Institut Atlantique*): 24 Quai du 4-Septembre, Boulogne-sur-Seine, France; f. 1961; organizes meetings of leading figures in business, government, finance and industry, to debate issues of current or future importance to the North Atlantic area; prepares and distributes policy reports deduced from these meetings; sponsors and distributes studies by noted authorities in various fields.

Dir.-Gen. WALTER DOWLING; Chair. of Board JOHN J. McCLOY. Pubs. *Atlantic Studies* (annual), *Crisis Management*, *Beyond Alliance*, *Aid to Education in the*

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(GOVERNMENT, POLITICS AND ECONOMICS)

Developing Countries Partnership for Progress, Atlantic Co-operation and Economic Growth, Trans-Atlantic Investments, The Role of Science and Technology in Atlantic Economic Relationships, The Atlantic Nations: converging or diverging? Prospects for 1975, Capital Markets in Atlantic Economic Relationships, The Atlantic Community and Eastern Europe: Perspective and Policy.

Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, United Nations Plaza at 46th Street, New York, N.Y. 10017, U.S.A.; f. 1910 to work toward international peace and understanding through research and education; co-operates with UN and its agencies. No mems.

Chair. WHITNEY NORTH SEYMOUR; Pres. JOSEPH E. JOHNSON; Vice-Pres. CHARLES G. BOLTE; Vice-Pres. for Admin. LEE B. HARRIS. Publs. *Summary of Organisation and Work, 1911-41*, Annual Reports, *International Conciliation* (5 times a year), *National Studies on International Organisation series*, *Occasional Papers series*, *Case Studies of International Conflicts* (Series), etc.

Centre for Latin American Monetary Studies (*Centro de Estudios Monetarios Latinoamericanos*): Durango 54, Mexico 7, D.F.; f. 1952; organizes Technical Training Programmes on monetary policy, development finance, etc., applied research programmes on monetary and central banking policies and procedures, regional meetings of banking officials. Mems.: 20 associated members (Central Banks of Latin America, Jamaica, Philippines and Surinam), 18 co-operating members (development agencies, regional financial agencies and non-Latin American Central Banks).

Dir. JAVIER MARQUEZ; Deputy Dir. FERNANDO RIVERA. Publs. *Monthly Bulletin*, *Técnicas Financieras* (every two months), *Financial Legislation* (irregular).

Christian Democrat Organization of America (*Organización Demócrata Cristiana de América*), Compania 1291, Oficina 1106 (Casilla 1448), Santiago de Chile; f. 1947 to serve as a link between Christian Democrat parties in Latin America. Mems.: parties in 7 countries.

Pres. EDUARDO FREI (Chile); Sec.-Gen. TOMAS REYES (Chile).

Christian Democratic Union of Central Europe, 29 West 57 Street, New York, N.Y. 10019 (European Office: Piazza del Gesù 46, Rome); f. 1950 to work for freedom and democracy in Central Eastern Europe and prepare programme of the political, social, economic organisation of the Central European region based on federative principles and its integration in a United Europe. Mems.: exiled Christian Democratic parties or groups from Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Yugoslavia.

Chair. Prof. Dr. ADOLF PROCHAZKA (Czechoslovakia); Sec.-Gen. KONRAD SIENIEWICZ (Poland).

Conference of African Women, B.P. 310, Bamako, Mali; f. 1962 to accelerate the emancipation of African women and encourage them to participate in the social, political and economic life of their country. Mems.: organizations in 23 countries.

Sec.-Gen. Mrs. Cissé JEANNE MARTIN (Guinea).

Conference of Catholic International Organizations (*Conférence des Organisations Internationales Catholiques*): 1 route du Jura, 1700 Fribourg, Switzerland; f. 1927 to encourage collaboration and agreement between the different Catholic International Organizations in their common interests, and to contribute to international understanding. To this end, the Conference organizes international assemblies and meetings to study specific problems. Bureaux of liaison and information have been established with other international bodies, such as the

UN and UNESCO. Permanent commissions deal with social problems, the family, health, education, etc. Mems.: 42 Catholic International Organizations.

Pres. Mlle MARIA DEL PILAR BELLOSILLO (Spain); MIECZYSLAW DE HABICHT; Sec.-Gen. JEAN-JACQUES MASQUELIN (Belgium). Publs. *Le Mois à l'UNESCO*, *Bulletin du Centre de documentation des Organisations Internationales Catholiques d'Enseignement*, *Eglise-Témoin*, *OIC-Commission Famille*, *Bulletin d'information du Centre de liaison de Buenos Aires*.

Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations in Consultative Status with ECOSOC, c/o International Union of Official Travel Organizations (IUOTO), Centre International, Case postale 7, 1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland; f. 1950 to improve consultation with UN and UN related agencies. Mems.: 140 organizations.

Pres. Mrs. JOHN W. SHEPPARD (535 Lake Avenue, Greenwich, Conn., U.S.A.); Vice-Pres. V. M. KABES (2 quai du Cheval Blanc, Geneva, Switzerland).

Conference of Regions in North-West Europe (*Conférence des régions de l'Europe du nord-ouest*), 11 Dyver, Bruges, Belgium; f. 1955 to co-ordinate regional studies with a view to planned development in the area between the North Sea, the Ruhr, Rhine Valley and Boulogne; also compiles cartographical documents. Mems.: individuals and representatives of institutes or regional planning offices in Belgium, France, Germany, Luxembourg, Netherlands.

Pres. J. VINK (Netherlands); Sec.-Gen. I. B. F. KORMOSS (Belgium).

Congress of the European People (*Congrès du peuple européen*), 8 rue de l'Arcade, Paris 8e, France; f. 1956 to secure the election by universal suffrage of a European constituent assembly which will draw up a federal constitution for ratification by European countries. Mems.: committees in Austria, Belgium, France, German Federal Republic, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Switzerland.

Pres. Prof. MICHEL MOUSKHELY (France); Sec.-Gen. Dr. LUCIANO BOLIS (Italy); Gen.-Del. ALTIERO SPINELLI. Publ. *Peuple européen* (monthly) in French, Italian, German and Dutch.

Crown Agents for Overseas Governments and Administrations: 4 Millbank, London, S.W.1; f. 1833 as official business and financial agents to many governments and public authorities; functions include purchase and shipment of plant and equipment, issue and management of loans, investment of funds and recruitment of personnel; Senior Crown Agent Sir STEPHEN LUKE, K.C.M.G.

Eastern Regional Organization for Public Administration—EROPA, Rizal Hall, Padre Faura Street, Manila, Philippines; f. 1960 to promote regional co-operation in improving knowledge, systems and practices of governmental administration to help accelerate economic and social development; organizes regional conferences, seminars, special studies, surveys and training programmes. There are three regional centres: Research, Documentation and Diffusion Centre (Saigon), Training Centre (New Delhi), Local Government Centre (Tokyo). Mems.: 9 countries, 53 organizations.

Chair. LEE SOUCK JAE (Republic of Korea); Vice-Chair. MANOUCHEHR GOODARZI (Iran), ABELARDO SUBIDO (Philippines); Sec.-Gen. CARLOS P. RAMOS (Philippines). Publs. *EROPA Review* (bi-annual, published by Research, Documentation and Diffusion Centre), *EROPA Bulletin* (quarterly), non-periodical publications.

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(GOVERNMENT, POLITICS AND ECONOMICS)

Econometric Society, Box 1264, Yale Station, New Haven, Conn.; f. 1930 to promote studies that aim at a unification of the theoretical-quantitative and the empirical-quantitative approach to economic problems; 2,500 mems.

Sec. RICHARD RUGGLES (U.S.A.); Treas. Mrs. NANCY RUGGLES. Publ. *Econometrica* (quarterly).

European Centre for Federalist Action (*Centre d'action européenne fédéraliste*), Dr. Karlheinz Koppe, Niddastr. 39, 6 Frankfurt/Main, German Federal Republic; f. 1956 to promote a federal union of European peoples within the framework of a United States of Europe. Mem.: national movements in Belgium, Denmark, German Federal Republic, Great Britain, Italy, Netherlands.

Pres. Dr. HENRI BRUGMANS (Netherlands); Exec. Pres. ANDRÉ VOISIN (France); Sec.-Gen. KARLHEINZ KOPPE (Federal German Republic).

European Committee for Economic and Social Progress (*Comité européen pour le progrès économique et social*), Via Clerici 5, Milan, Italy; f. 1952 to secure, through the creation of a European common market, a high standard of living for all people in free Europe; research on current problems of political economy. Mem.: national groups of industrialists in France, Germany and Italy.

Pres. Prof. VITTORIO VALLETTA (Italy); Sec.-Gen. Dr. PAOLO SUCCI (Italy).

European Conference of Insurance Supervisory Services, Ministero dell'Industria e del Commercio Ispettorato delle Assicurazioni Private, Via Veneto, 56 Rome, Italy; f. 1949. Aims: exchange of information on the work and methods of Insurance Supervisory Services in member countries; meets every three years, last meeting London 1966, next meeting Bonn 1969. Mem.: 15 European countries. Publ. Proceedings of Conferences (every three years, in English and French).

European Federalist Movement (*Mouvement fédéraliste européen*, formerly *Union européenne des fédéralistes*), 6 rue de Trévis, Paris 9e, France; f. 1946 to promote the creation of a European federation as an essential element of a world confederation. Mem.: in Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Switzerland and exiles from East European countries and Greece.

Pres. Central Committee: ETIENNE HIRSCH (France); Vice-Pres. Central Committee: RAYMOND RIFFLET (Belgium); Pres. Executive Bureau: MARIO ALBERTINI (Italy); Sec.-Gen. ORIO GIARINI (Italy/Switzerland). Publ. *Fédéralisme européen* in French, German and Italian.

European Federation of Financial Analysts Societies (*Fédération Européenne des Associations d'Analystes Financiers*), 28 rue Saint-Marc, Paris 2e, France; f. 1962 to co-ordinate the activities of all European Associations of Financial Analysts. Mem.: about 1,600 in 7 Associations.

Pres. C. A. KLAASSE (Netherlands); Pres. of Admin. Council J. A. VERWAYEN (Netherlands); Sec.-Gen. Mme G. BEAUX (France). Publ. Reports of Conferences.

European Insurance Committee (*Comité Européen des Assurances*): 3 rue de la Chaussée d'Antin, Paris 9e, France; f. 1953; mems.: national insurance associations of 18 western European countries.

Pres. M. MASTERS, O.B.E. (United Kingdom); Vice-Pres. M. BASYN (Belgium), M. CONRADI (Norway), M. FREY (Federal German Republic), M. SCHMITZ (Switzerland), Sec.-Gen. M. FARE (France).

European League for Economic Co-operation (*Ligue européenne de coopération économique*), 1 Avenue del a Toison d'Or, Brussels 6, Belgium; f. 1946 to encourage European economic integration. Mem.: national committees in Austria, Belgium, France, German Federal Republic, Great Britain, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland.

Pres. Baron BOËL (Belgium); Sec.-Gen. YVONNE DE WERGIFOSSE (Belgium).

European Movement (*Mouvement européen*), 57B ave. d'Auderghem, Brussels 4, Belgium; f. 1947 by a liaison committee of representatives from European organizations. Aims to study the political, economic and technical problems of a European Union and suggest how they can be solved; to inform and lead public opinion in the promotion of integration. Consists of a Council of representatives of member organizations, an Executive Bureau and an Action Committee, both composed of representatives of founder organizations and national councils. Conferences have led to the creation of the Council of Europe, the European Payments Union, College of Europe, European Cultural Centre, International Secretariat for Youth of the European Movement. Mem.: European movements and national councils in Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, German Federal Republic, Great Britain, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey.

Pres. MAURICE FAURE (France); Sec.-Gen. ROBERT VAN SCHENDEL (Belgium). Publ. *Informations Européennes* (bi-monthly).

European Organization for Quality Control (EOQC) (*Organisation européenne pour le contrôle de la qualité*), 700 Weena, Rotterdam, Netherlands; f. 1956 to encourage the use and application of quality control with the intent to improve quality, reduce costs and increase productivity; organises annual congresses for the exchange of information, documentation, etc. Member organisations in all European countries.

Pres. O. JONSON (Sweden); Sec. and Treas. Drs. J. D. N. DE FREMERY (Netherlands). Publ. *Quality* (quarterly), *Newsletter* (monthly).

European Scientific Association for Medium and Long Term Economic Forecasts (*Association Scientifique Européenne pour la Prévision Economique à Moyen et à Long Terme*), Kerkweg 157, Lekkerkerk, Netherlands; f. 1961 to organize and promote original scientific studies, either on methods of medium and long term economic forecasting and programming, or on the preparation of specific forecasts. Mem.: approx. 35.

Pres. J. SANDEE.

European Union of Young Christian Democrats, 41 Twee-Kerkenstraat, Brussels, Belgium; f. 1954.

Pres. EGON KLEPSCH (Germany); Sec.-Gen. VALEER PITTMVILS (Belgium).

Federal Union of European Nationalities (*Union fédéraliste des communautés ethniques européennes*), Rolighed, DK2960 Rungsted Kyst, Denmark; f. 1949 as Federalist Union of European National Minorities and Ethnic Communities; present name adopted 1956. Aims at a federal structure of Europe which will preserve national characteristics. Mem.: organizations of ethnic communities and national minorities in Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, German Federal Republic, Great Britain, Italy, Netherlands, Switzerland.

Pres. SÉVERIN CAVERI (Italy); Sec.-Gen. POVL SKADEGARD (Denmark). Publ. *Europa Ethnica* (bi-monthly) in English, French, German.

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(GOVERNMENT, POLITICS AND ECONOMICS)

Hansard Society for Parliamentary Government, 162 Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W.1, England; f. 1944, present title adopted 1956. Aims: to promote parliamentary government in all parts of the world; maintains a library and information service, conducts research work, and educational work in school, publishes books on parliamentary institutions. Operates an American and an African section. Mems. in 61 countries.

Chair. Sir EDWARD FELLOWES, K.C.B., C.M.G., M.C. (Great Britain); Dir. EDWARD MACALESTER (U.S.A.). Publ. *Parliamentary Affairs* (quarterly).

Inter-American Association for Democracy and Freedom, 20 West 40th Street, New York City 18, N.Y., U.S.A.; f. 1950 to protect the civil and political liberties of Latin American countries. Mems.: organizations in 20 countries.

Pres. ROMULO GALLEGOS; Sec.-Gen. Miss FRANCES R. GRANT. Publs. *Hemispherica*, Reports of Hemispheric Conferences.

Inter-American Conference on Social Security (*Comité Interamericano de Seguridad Social*), Unidad Independencia, San Jeronimo, Lidice, Apto. 20532, Mexico 20, D.F.; f. 1942 to facilitate and develop co-operation between social security administrations and institutions in the American states. Mems.: Governments and social security institutions in 20 countries.

Pres. Lic. BENITO COQUET (Mexico); Vice-Pres. Dr. EMILIO CUBAS (Paraguay); Sec.-Gen. and Treas. Dr. AMADEO ALMADA (Uruguay). Publ. *Revista de Seguridad Social*.

Inter-American Municipal Organization (*Organización Interamericana de Cooperación Intermunicipal*), 536 International Trade Mart, New Orleans, Louisiana, U.S.A.; f. 1938 to promote study and development of all topics concerning town-planning and systems of urban administration. Mems.: national organizations in 16 countries.

Pres. JOSE A. CAJAR ESCALA (Panama); Sec.-Gen. MARIO BERMUDEZ. Publs. *Inter-American Municipal Review* (quarterly; Spanish and English), *Newsletter from IMO*.

Inter-American Planning Society, Building of the Puerto Rico Planning Board, 1505 Ponce de León Avenida, Stop 22, Santurce, Puerto Rico (Box 1729, San Juan); f. 1956 to promote development of comprehensive town planning as a continuous and co-ordinated process. Mems.: national chapters, institutions and individuals totalling 1,300 in 24 countries.

Pres. Dr. JORGE E. HARDOY (Argentina); Vice-Pres. Eng. RAFAEL IGNACIO (Puerto Rico); Exec. Sec. LUIS E. CAMACHO (Colombia). Publs. *Newsletter* (bi-monthly), *Inter-American Planning Journal*, *Congress Proceedings*, pamphlets (all in English and Spanish).

International Academy of Political Science and Constitutional History (*Académie internationale de science politique et d'histoire constitutionnelle*), Sorbonne, Paris 5e, France; f. 1936, present title adopted 1949. Object: to conduct scientific studies on constitutional and parliamentary history; full and associate members (total 85) from 34 countries.

Pres. L. JULIOT DE LA MORANDIÈRE (France); Sec.-Gen. G. LANGROD (France), 88 Boulevard Péreire, Paris 17e. Publ. *Revue d'Histoire Politique et Constitutionnelle* (1937-40), *Revue Internationale d'Histoire Politique et Constitutionnelle* (1951-59), *Politique* (4 times yearly).

International Alliance of Women, 13 Prince of Wales Terrace, London, W.8, England; f. 1904 to obtain the franchise for all women; to obtain equality for women in

all fields and to encourage women to take up their responsibilities; to join in international activities. Mems.: national organizations in 42 countries.

Pres. Begum ANWAR G. AHMED. Publ. *The International Women's News* (monthly).

International Association for the Promotion and Protection of Private Foreign Investments (*Association Internationale pour la Promotion et la Protection des Investissements Privés en Territoires Etrangers*); 92 rue du Rhône, 1204 Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1958 to study, to promote and support, by all appropriate ways, all measures designed to increase the flow of private foreign investments in particular by means of the establishment of a satisfactory climate of security for such investments. Mems.: industrial, banking and other organizations in Europe, North America, Australia and Japan; correspondents in over 25 countries.

Chair. of Directing Cttee. Dr. E. REINHARDT; Exec. Sec. MICHAEL BRANDON. Publs. special reports (irregular).

International Association for Research in Income and Wealth: Box 2020, Yale Station, New Haven, Conn. 06520, U.S.A.; f. 1947 to further research in the general field of national income and wealth and related topics by the organization of periodic conferences and by other means. Mems.: approx. 150.

Chair. Dr. R. C. GEARY (Ireland); Exec. Sec. Mrs. NANCY D. RUGGLES (U.S.A.). Publ. *Review of Income and Wealth* (quarterly).

International Bureau of Fiscal Documentation, "Muiderpoort", Sarphatistraat 124, Amsterdam C., Netherlands; an independent organisation, f. 1938 to supply information on fiscal law and its application; specialised library on international taxation.

Pres. Prof. Dr. H. J. HELLEMA; Managing Dir. J. VAN HOORN, Jr. Publ. *Bulletin for International Fiscal Documentation* (monthly) in English, French and German; *European Taxation* (monthly), *Supplementary Service to European Taxation* (monthly), *Tax News Service* (fortnightly), *Taxation of Patent Royalties, Dividends and Interest in Europe* (loose-leaf service), *Corporate Taxation in the Common Market* (loose-leaf service), *Taxation of Private Investment Income* (loose-leaf service), *Handbook on the United States-German Tax Convention* (bi-lingual loose-leaf service), *Developments in Taxation Since World War I* (series of 9 studies in English or German).

International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes, 1818 H St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20433, U.S.A.; f. 1966 under the *Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States* which came into force in October 1966. Fifty-five states have signed the Convention. Sponsored by the World Bank, the Centre aims to facilitate the settlement of investment disputes between states and foreign investors and thereby to promote an atmosphere of mutual confidence and to stimulate the flow of private international capital. Administrative Council consists of one representative of each of the 28 states which have ratified the Convention.

Chair. GEORGE D. WOODS; Sec.-Gen. ARON BROCHES.

International Commission for the History of Representative and Parliamentary Institutions (*Commission internationale pour l'histoire des assemblées d'états*), History Department, Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y. 14850, U.S.A.; f. 1936 to encourage research on the origin and history of representative and parliamentary institutions. Mems.: individuals in 29 countries.

Pres. E. LOUSSE (Belgium); Sec. H. KOENIGSBERGER (U.S.A.). Publ. *Reports*.

International Confederation for Disarmament and Peace (*Confédération Internationale pour le Désarmement et la Paix*): The Grange, 3 Hendon Ave., London, N.3. England; f. 1964 to co-ordinate the work of non-aligned national peace and disarmament organizations. Mems.: 54 organizations in 18 countries.

Pres. KENNETH LEE (United Kingdom); Treas. Mrs. PEGGY DUFF (United Kingdom); Gen. Sec. F. C. HUNNIUS (Canada). Pubs. *Peace Press* (24 issues a year), *Vietnam International* (irregular).

International Council of Social Democratic Women (*Conseil international des femmes social-démocrates*): 88A St. John's Wood High St., London, N.W.8; f. 1955 in succession to International Socialist Women's Secretariat; aims to strengthen relations between the women's organizations of the political parties affiliated to the Socialist International, to exchange experience and views, to promote the understanding of the aims of democratic socialism, to study questions concerning the status of women and family life and to promote knowledge among women of the work of the United Nations and its agencies. Mems.: two million in 32 countries.

Chair. ANNA RUDLING. Pubs. *Bulletin* (monthly in English and German), *Labour Women of the World*.

International Economic Association (*Association internationale des sciences économiques*), 92 rue d'Assas, Paris 6e, France; f. 1949 to promote international collaboration for the advancement of economic knowledge and develop personal contacts between economists and to encourage provision of means for the dissemination of economic knowledge. Member associations in 43 countries.

Pres. Prof. P. A. SAMUELSON (U.S.A.); Vice-Pres. Prof. E. LUNDBERG (Sweden); Sec.-Gen. Prof. L. FAUVEL (France); Treas. Prof. D. DELIVANIS (Greece).

International Federation of Resistance Movements (*Fédération Internationale des Résistants*): Castellezgasse 35, Vienna 11, Austria; f. 1951; works in defence of liberty and human dignity and against all discrimination, whether racial, political, philosophical or religious, and against the resurgence of fascism in all forms. Mems. 48 national organizations in 20 European countries and in Israel.

Pres. ARIALDO BANFI (Italy); Sec.-Gen. JEAN TOUJAS (France). Pubs. *Service d'Information* (in French and German, twice a month), *Résistance Unie* (in French and German, monthly).

International Federation of Stock Exchanges (*Fédération Internationale des Bourses de Valeurs*): 129, rue Montmartre, Paris 2e, France; f. 1961 to promote among its members a co-operation that is not detrimental to the traditional relations which some of them may maintain with Stock Exchanges of third countries; represents its members at international organizations. Members: 11 European Stock Exchanges, two American Stock Exchanges (New York and American Stock Exchanges) and one South African Stock Exchange.

Pres. PAUL DETROY; Sec.-Gen. LOUIS DELANNEY.

International Fiscal Association, c/o Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V., 43 Rokin, Amsterdam-C., Netherlands; f. 1938 to study international and comparative public finance and fiscal law, especially taxation. Members in 50 countries and national branches in 22 of these.

Pres. Dr. MITCHELL B. CARROLL; Sec.-Gen. Dr. K. H. DRONKERS. Pubs. *Cahiers de Droit Fiscal International*, *Annual of the International Fiscal Association*, *IFA News*.

International Friendship League, Peace Haven, Creswick Rd., London, W.3; f. 1931. Object: To foster international friendship and understanding by arranging overseas visits, correspondence, and local activities of an international, social, cultural, and educational character. Open to people of all countries. Voluntary organization, non-political, non-sectarian and non-commercial.

Pres. Lord BOYD ORR. Publ. *Friendship News*.

International Information Centre for Local Credit (*Centre International d'Information pour le crédit communal*): 10 Lange Vijverberg, The Hague, The Netherlands; f. 1958. Object: to promote local authority credit by gathering, exchanging and distributing information and advice on member institutions and on local authority credit and related subjects; studies important subjects in the field of local authority credit. Mems.: 20 financial institutions in 15 countries.

Pres. M. VAN AUDENHOVE (Belgium); Sec.-Gen. A. VOGEL (The Netherlands). Pubs. *Information Bulletin* (in English, French and German, monthly), special reports.

International Institute for Peace (*Institut international de la paix*), Möllwaldplatz 5, 1040 Vienna, Austria; f. 1957 to promote the cause of peace in all its aspects; conducts lecture tours, research and seminars. Mems.: individuals and corporate bodies invited by the executive board.

Pres. Rev. JAMES G. ENDICOTT (Canada); Man. Sec. YVES CHOLIERE (France). Pubs. *Active Co-Existence*, *Science and Peace* (in English, French, Spanish and German).

International Institute of Public Finance (*Institut International de Finances Publiques*), f. 1937; a private scientific organization aiming to establish contacts between persons of every nationality, whose main or supplementary activity consists in the study of public finance; holds one meeting a year devoted to a certain scientific subject.

Acting Pres. Prof. ALAN T. PEACOCK (United Kingdom); Sec.-Gen. Prof. PAUL SENF, University of the Saar, Saarbrücken, Federal Republic of Germany.

International Institute of Banking Studies (*Institut International d'Etudes Bancaires*), 103 Avenue des Champs-Élysées, Paris, France; f. 1951 to develop banking studies and promote international banking relations; organises international congresses. Mems.: about 50 mems. in 15 countries.

Chair. Dr. VON TUCHER; Sec.-Gen. J. BERTHOUD.

International League for the Rights of Man, 156 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10010, U.S.A.; f. 1942. Aims: to implement political freedom, racial equality and civil rights contained in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights adopted by the United Nations. Maintains consultative relations with UN, ILO, UNESCO and the Council of Europe. Mems.: national organizations in 30 countries, 250 correspondents.

Chair. JAN PAPANEK (Czechoslovakia); Hon. Chair. ROGER N. BALDWIN (U.S.A.), HENRI LAUGIER (France); Exec. Sec. FRIEDA ZIMMERMAN (U.S.A.). Pubs. *Bulletin* (bi-monthly in French, English, German), *Annual Report* (1965-66): *What Rights When?* (1966-67): *After Twenty-Five Years*.

International Movement for Atlantic Union, 39' blvd. du Cdt. Charcot, Neuilly s/Seine, France; f. 1958; aims to replace the actual Atlantic alliance by a Federal Atlantic Union.

Pres. MAURICE SCHUMANN (France); Vice-Pres. CLARENCE STREIT, Sir GEOFFREY DE FREITAS (United Kingdom). Pubs. *IMAU Bulletin*, *Freedom and Union* (monthly).

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(GOVERNMENT, POLITICS AND ECONOMICS)

International Peace Bureau (*Bureau International de la Paix*), rue de Zürich 41, Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1892; the Bureau was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1910; promotes international co-operation and the non-violent solution of international conflicts. Mems.: international organizations, national peace councils or other federations co-ordinating peace movements in their respective countries, national and local organizations, totalling 18 organizations.

Pres. ERNEST WOLF; Chair. JOHN KAY; Treasurer SEAN MCBRIDE. Publ. reports of conferences and seminars.

International Peasant Union, 29 West 57th Street, New York, N.Y. 10019, U.S.A.; f. 1921 to defend democratic institutions and the political, economic, social and cultural interests of farmers and of labour generally. Mems.: political parties in 11 countries.

Pres. FERENC NAGY; Sec.-Gen. Dr. GEORGE M. DIMITROV. Publ. *Bulletin* (quarterly, in English).

International Political Science Association (*Association Internationale de Science Politique*), 27 rue Saint-Guillaume, Paris 7e, France; f. 1949; aims to promote the development of political science. Mems.: 31 national associations, 180 institutions, 550 individual members.

Pres. CARL J. FRIEDRICH (U.S.A.); Vice-Pres. N. ABADAN (Turkey), S. E. FINER (U.K.), V. TCHIKVADZE (U.S.S.R.); Sec.-Gen. ANDRÉ PHILIPPART (Belgium). Publ. *Newsletter* (quarterly), *International Political Science Abstracts* (quarterly), *International Political Science Bibliography* (annual).

International Savings Banks Institute (*Institut international des Caisses d'Epargne*), Singel 542, Amsterdam; f. 1925 to act as an intelligence and liaison centre for savings banks and thrift movements in all countries. Mems.: savings banks and savings banks associations in 36 countries.

Pres. E. A. G. CARÖE, C.B.E. (Liverpool); Man. Dir. M. H. VERRYIN STUART (Amsterdam). Publ. *World Thrift* (every two months), *Contact* (every three months).

International Union for Land-Value Taxation and Free Trade, 177 Vauxhall Bridge Rd., London, S.W.1, England; f. 1923. Objects: based on the writings of Henry George, the Union advocates the raising of public revenues by taxes and rates upon the value of land apart from improvements in order to secure the economic rent for the community and the abolition of taxes, tariffs, or imposts that interfere with the free production and exchange of wealth. International Conferences are held every three or four years, the last being in New York in 1964. Mems.: approx. 1,000.

Pres. JOSEPH S. THOMPSON (U.S.A.); Chair. RALPH D. YOUNG. Publ. *Land and Liberty* (monthly).

International Union of Building Societies and Savings Associations: f. 1914 to foster world-wide interest in thrift and home-ownership and co-operation among members; to encourage comparative study of methods and practice; to encourage initiation and promotion of legislation and other methods designed to safeguard and expand the movement.

Sec.-Gen. Miss JOSEPHINE EWALT, Pennsylvania Building, 425-13th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20004, U.S.A. Publ. *Union Newsletter* (quarterly), *Directory* (every two years), *Congress Proceedings* (every three years).

International Union of Christian Democrats (*Nouvelles équipes internationales*), 33 rue Godot de Mauroy, Paris 9e, France; f. 1947 to facilitate contacts between Christian democratic parties and individuals supporting their

principles in all countries, to study national and international problems in the light of those principles and to seek international harmony within the framework of democracy and social and political peace. Mems.: national groups in Austria, Belgium, France, German Federal Republic, Great Britain, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, San Marino, Switzerland.

Pres. A. E. DE SCHRIJVER (Belgium); Sec.-Gen. ALFRED COSTE-FLORET (France).

International Union of Landed Property Owners (*Union internationale de la propriété foncière bâtie—UIPFB*), 274 blvd. Saint-Germain, Paris 7e, France; f. 1923 and reconstituted 1948; aims to defend the principle of property rights as being derived from work and economy. Mems.: 25 national federations and associations in 22 countries.

Pres. General P. HANOTEAU (France); Sec.-Gen. MAX MONTCHAL (Switzerland). Publ. *Revue immobilière internationale* (six a year).

International Union of Local Authorities (*Union internationale des villes et pouvoirs locaux*), 5 Paleisstraat, The Hague, Netherlands; f. 1913. Objects: (a) to promote local autonomy; (b) improve local administration; (c) encourage popular participation in public affairs. Functions include organization of conferences, seminars, and biennial international congress; servicing of specialized committees (public health, education, wholesale markets, European affairs, technical); research projects; courses for local government officials; technical assistance to developing countries; development of intermunicipal relations to provide a link between local authorities of all countries; maintenance of a permanent office for the collection and distribution of information on municipal affairs. Members in over 60 countries.

Pres. Sir FRANCIS HILL, Alderman of Lincoln, U.K.; Sec.-Gen. J. G. VAN PUTTEN; Dir. J. H. C. MOLENAAR. Publ. *IULA Newsletter* (monthly), *Bibliographia* (bi-monthly), *Studies in Comparative Local Government* (bi-annual), preparatory reports and proceedings of conferences, reports of study groups.

International Union of Resistance and Deportee Movements (*Union Internationale de la Résistance et de la Déportation—UIRD*), 28 place Flagey, Brussels, Belgium; f. 1961 to unite associations of resistance workers, deportees and victims of nazism and to promote their rights and claims; to oppose any resurgence of fascism and of antisemitism. Mems.: over 80 assns. in 13 countries totalling over 500,000 members.

Pres. (a.i.) Général-Major ALBERT GUERISSE (Belgium); First Vice-Pres. DANIEL MAYER (France). Publ. *La Voix Internationale de la Résistance* (monthly).

Comité International des Camps: f. 1963.

Pres. ROLAND TEYSSANDIER (France).

Union des Résistants pour une Europe-Unie: f. 1955.

Pres. LEON BOUTBIEN (France).

Comité International d'Experts pour la lutte contre le néo-nazisme.

Pres. MARIE-MADELEINE FOURCADE (France).

International Union of Young Christian Democrats, Piazza del Gesu 46, Rome, Italy; f. 1962.

Pres. ANTONIO ARANIBAR (Bolivia); Sec.-Gen. STANISLAV GEBHARDT (Poland).

Jewish Agency for Israel, P.O. Box 92, Jerusalem, Israel; f. 1897 as an instrument through which world Jewry could build up a national home. Is now the executive arm of World Zionist Organisation. Mems.: Zionist federations in 61 countries.

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(GOVERNMENT, POLITICS AND ECONOMICS)

Pres. Dr. NAHUM GOLDMANN; Dir. Dr. M. AVIDOR; Sec.-Gen. MOSHE RIVLIN. Pubs. *Israel Digest* (fortnightly), *Folk and Zion* (monthly; Yiddish).

Joint Africa Board, 25 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1, England; f. 1923 to promote the agricultural, commercial and industrial development of the East and Central African Territories; to educate public opinion; to promote good relations.

Chair. PATRICK WALL; Sec. S. STANLEY-SMITH; Pubs. *Annual Report, Report of Annual Meeting*, memoranda.

Latin-American Banking Federation (*Federación Latinoamericana de Bancos—FELABAN*), Apartado Aéreo No. 13997, Bogotá, Colombia; f. 1965 to co-ordinate efforts towards a wide and accelerated economic development in Latin American countries. Mems.: 14 Latin American countries.

Pres. of Board of Governors JOSÉ ANTONIO CÉSAR; Gen.-Sec. JORGE RESTREPO HOYOS. Pubs. Reports.

Liaison Committee of Women's International Organisations (*Comité de liaison des grandes organisations féminines internationales*), 61 The Avenue, Watford, Hertfordshire, England; f. 1925 to act as a medium of inter-communication and co-operation between member organisations, to develop the role and influence of women in public affairs, and especially in the international field. Mems.: 10 women's international organisations.

Hon. Sec. VERA WILLIAMS (Great Britain); Hon. Treas. Miss R. E. MORRIS (Great Britain).

Liberal International (*World Liberal Union—Union libérale mondiale*), 45 Whitehall, London, S.W.1; f. April 1947. Objects: To bring together people of Liberal ideas and principles (not necessarily directly engaged in politics) all over the world and to secure international co-operation amongst the political parties which accept the Liberal Manifesto and are affiliated to the International.

Pres. of Honour Señor Don SALVADOR DE MADARIAGA; Pres. E. H. TOXOPEUS (Netherlands); Sec.-Gen. VERNON DAWSON (U.K.). Pubs. General political literature.

Movement for the Federation of the Americas (*Movimiento pro Federación Americana*), Calle 18, 15-31, Bogotá, Colombia, and Albarellos 2864 (19), Buenos Aires, Argentina; f. 1948 to work for the establishment of an American Federation. Mems.: 15,000 in national movements or individuals in 24 countries.

Pres. Gral. RAMON F. ITURBE; Sec.-Gen. Dr. SANTIAGO GUTIERREZ (Colombia). Publ. *Nuevo Mundo*.

New Zealand—Australia Free Trade Agreement—NAFTA, Wellington, New Zealand; f. 1965, came into operation 1966; to provide for phasing out of all duties on scheduled goods by 1974.

North Atlantic Assembly (*Assemblée de l'Atlantique Nord*), 3 Place du Petit Sablon, Brussels, Belgium; f. 1955 as the Nato Parliamentarians' Conference; name changed 1967; aims to strengthen political understanding and co-operation among their countries and, in their respective legislative assemblies, give active proof of their interests in the problems and developments of the Alliance; organizes annual conferences.

Pres. (1967-68) MATTHIAS A. MATHIESEN (Iceland); Sec.-Gen. PH. DESHORMES. Pubs. reports, recommendations, addresses from the annual conferences.

Open Door International (*for the Economic Emancipation of the Woman Worker*), 16 rue Américaine, Brussels 5, Belgium; f. 1929; to obtain equal rights and opportunities for women in the whole field of work; mems. in 10 countries.

Pres. ESTHER HODGE (Great Britain); Hon. Sec. ADÈLE HAUWEL (Belgium). Pubs. Reports, Circular Letters.

Organization of Solidarity of the Peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America (*Organización de Solidaridad de los Pueblos de Africa, Asia y America Latina—OSPAAAL*), Apdo. 4224, Havana, Cuba; f. January 1966 at the first Conference of Solidarity of the Peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America; Objects: to unite, co-ordinate and encourage "national liberation movements in the three continents" and to oppose foreign intervention in the affairs of sovereign states, and to fight against racialism and all forms of racial discrimination. Next Conference: Cairo, U.A.R., 1968. Mems.: revolutionary organizations in 80 countries.

Sec.-Gen. OSMANY CIENFUEGOS GORRIARÁN (Cuba). Publ. *Tricontinental Bulletin* (monthly).

Pan American Development Foundation, Inc., 19th and Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006; f. 1963 to provide a direct focus on the Alliance for progress for citizens, community organizations, businesses and small foundations who wish to participate directly in programmes aiding the economic and social development of Latin America, by identifying projects suitable for private sector support; to take steps to encourage private philanthropy in Latin America itself. Pres. WILLIAM SANDERS; Exec. Sec. L. RONALD SCHEMAN. Publ. *Partners for Progress Newsletter* (quarterly).

Pan-European Congress (*Congrès Paneuropéen*), 244 ave. Louise, Brussels, Belgium; f. 1926; aims to mobilize European public opinion for the realization of the Pan-European Movement and the Pan-European Union programmes. The 10th Congress was held in Vienna in Oct. 1966.

Pres. Count R. COUDENHOVE-KALERGI; Vice-Pres. LEO AMERY, M.P., VALÉRY GISCARD D'ESTAING, Dr. JOACHIM VON MERKATZ, LEOPOLDO RIBINACCI; Gen. Sec. Dr. VITTORIO PONS.

Pan-European Movement (*Mouvement Paneuropéen*), 16 Leonhardsgraben, Basle, Switzerland; f. 1922; aims to spread the idea of a United Europe as an instrument of world peace.

Pres. Count R. COUDENHOVE-KALERGI; Vice-Pres. H.R.H. Archduke OTTO OF HABSBURG, Baron GUY DE ROTHSCHILD, GIOVANNI AGNELLI, A. W. JANN, JEAN ORNSTEIN; Gen. Sec. Dr. VITTORIO PONS. Publ. *Pancuropa* (quarterly).

Pan-European Union (*Union Paneuropéenne*), 25 ave. Don Bosco, Brussels, Belgium; f. 1923; aims to establish the United States of Europe based on European patriotism and to fight against the Yalta System established by the U.S.S.R. and U.S.A.

Pres. Count R. COUDENHOVE-KALERGI; Vice-Pres. H.R.H. Archduke OTTO OF HABSBURG, LOUIS TERRENOIRE, M. DE BJORN KRAFT, PIERRE GRÉGOIRE, JOHN BIGGS-DAVISON, M.P., Prof. WILLY HARTNER, Prof. G. BASSANI, Marquis DE VALDEIGLESIAS; Gen. Sec. Dr. VITTORIO PONS.

Parliamentary Council of the European Movement (*Conseil parlementaire du mouvement européen*), 57B ave. d'Anderghem, Brussels, Belgium; f. 1952 by the fusion of the International Parliamentary Group of the European Movement and the European Parliamentary Union. Aim: to help members of European parliaments in their efforts to secure greater political and economic unity in Europe. Mems.: parliamentary groups in Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey.

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(GOVERNMENT, POLITICS AND ECONOMICS)

Pres. GEORGES BOHY (Belgium); Sec. Gen. ROBERT VAN SCHENDEL (Belgium).

Research Group for European Migration Problems (*Groupe de recherches pour les migrations européennes*), 17 Pauwenlaan, The Hague, Netherlands; f. 1952 to encourage research on European migration problems, facilitate co-ordination not covered by other organisations. Members in 21 countries.

Sec. Dr. G. BEIJER. Publs. *International Migration* (quarterly), *Supplement*, series of publications.

Royal Central Asian Society, 42 Devonshire Street, London, W.1, England; f. 1901 to provide information on current affairs in Asian countries and to promote friendship between citizens. Mems.: about 1,650 in Asian, Far Eastern and Middle Eastern countries.

Pres. The Earl of SELKIRK; Sec. Miss E. KIRBY. Publ. *RCAS Journal* (three times a year).

Socialist International, The, 88A St. John's Wood High Street, London, N.W.8; reconstituted in 1951 as successor of the Labour and Socialist International. Membership: 52 parties with over 15 million members and 77 million voters. A declaration of Aims and Tasks of Democratic Socialism was adopted by the Foundation Congress in Frankfurt, July 1951, and a declaration *The World Today* at the Council Conference in Oslo, 1962.

Chair. Dr. BRUNO PITTMAN (Austria); Vice-Chair. WILLY BRANDT (Federal Republic of Germany), TAGE ERLANDER (Sweden), GUY MOLLET (France), HAROLD WILSON (United Kingdom); Gen. Sec. ALBERT CARTHY. Publ. *Socialist International Information* (fortnightly).

Tripartite Commission for the Restitution of Monetary Gold (*Commission Tripartite pour la Restitution de l'Or Monétaire*); 9 rue de la Science, Brussels 4, Belgium; f. 1947 to put into operation the decisions relative to the restitution of monetary gold, incorporated in the Paris Accord on Reparations of 1946. Mems.: Governments of France, United Kingdom, U.S.A.

Pres. ROGER LABRY (France); Sec.-Gen. Col. J. A. WATSON, O.B.E. (United Kingdom).

Universal League (*Ligue universelle*), 172 Riouwstraat, The Hague, Netherlands; f. 1942 to foster the idea of world government and educate people in the ways of world citizenship. Mems: 13,400 in 84 countries.

Pres. JULIA ISBRUCKER (Netherlands); Vice-Pres. H. J. HENDRIKSEN (Netherlands); Sec. ANDREO CSEH (Netherlands); Treas. H. VALKENBURG (Netherlands). Publ. *La Praktiko* (monthly).

War Resisters' International, Lansbury House, 88 Park Ave., Enfield, Middx., England; f. 1921; works in close collaboration with all peace organizations in the hope of encouraging individuals and groups to renounce war once and for all, to find non-violent solutions of conflicts and to withdraw from the political power struggle by working for a social order based on non-violence. Mems.: approx. 200,000.

Chair. MICHAEL RANDLE; Sec. DEVI PRASAD. Publ. *War Resistance* (in English, French, German and Esperanto; quarterly) and occasional pamphlets.

West Africa Committee, The, 23 Lawrence Lane, London, E.C.2, England; f. 1956 to aid the economic development of Nigeria, Ghana, Sierra Leone and the Gambia. Mems.: 153.

Adviser Sir EVELYN HONE, G.C.M.G., C.V.O., O.B.E.; Sec. W. L. ROLLESTON, C.M.G., O.B.E.

Women's International Democratic Federation (*Fédération démocratique internationale des femmes*), 13 Unter den

Linden, Berlin, W.8, Germany; f. 1945. The Federation endeavours to unite women regardless of nationality, race, religion and political opinion, so that they may work together to win and defend their rights as citizens, mothers and workers, to protect children and to ensure peace and progress, democracy and national independence.

The structure of the WIDF consists of the Women's International Congress (meets every four years), the Council (meets annually), the Bureau, the Secretariat and the Finance Control Commission. The Federation now represents organisations and individuals in 70 countries. Last Congress: Moscow, 1963.

Pres. Mme. EUGÉNIE COTTON (France); Hon. Vice-Pres. DR. ANDREA ANDREEN (Sweden), DOLORES IBARRURI (Spain); Sec.-Gen. ROSA JASOVICH PANTALEON (Argentina). Publs. *Women of the Whole World* (monthly in 6 languages), *Information Bulletin* (4 languages).

Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (*WILPF*) (*Ligue internationale des femmes pour la paix et la liberté*, *Internationale Frauenliga für Frieden und Freiheit*), 1 rue de Varembe, 1211, Geneva 20, Switzerland; f. 1915 by Jane Addams (Nobel Peace Prize 1931). Object: To bring together women of different political and philosophical tendencies united in their determination to study, make known and help abolish the political, social, economic and psychological causes of war and to work for a constructive peace.

Int. Chair. Dr. DOROTHY HUTCHINSON (U.S.A.); Vice-Chair. Dr. NELLY WEISS (U.K.), Mrs. AJA SELANDER (Sweden); Governing Body: Exec. Cttee. of thirteen. Publ. *Pax et Libertas* (quarterly).

World Association of World Federalists (formerly World Movement for World Federal Government), Burge-meester Patijnlaan 49, The Hague, Netherlands; f. Montreux 1947. Subsequent congresses have been held in many cities. There are 40 member organisations in 30 countries. Object: To work for the creation of a world federal system of government with limited powers adequate to ensure peace, and to co-ordinate the efforts of world federalist organisations throughout the world through arousing public interest in the revision of the UN charter and UN aid to underdeveloped areas.

Pres. NORMAN COUSINS; Sec.-Gen. F. STRAUSS; Exec. Dir. J. W. BEUMER; Public Relations Officer P. M. HOLLAND.

World Council for the Peoples World Convention (*Conseil mondial pour l'assemblée constituante des peuples*), 55 rue Lacépède, Paris 5e, France; f. 1951 for the creation of democratic and federal world institutions, and eventual election of a World Constituent Assembly by universal suffrage, and to help create conditions in which such an assembly could flourish. Mems.: elected from 7 countries.

Cttee. MAURICE COSYN (Belgium), JACQUES SAVARY (France), ROGER WELLHOF (France).

World Council of Peace, 35 rue de la Régence, Brussels 1, Belgium; f. November 1950 at the Second World Peace Congress held in Warsaw. Principles: The peaceful co-existence of the various social systems in the world; the settlement of differences between nations by negotiation and agreement; the right of every nation to settle its own internal problems. The present council consists of some 450 members from 73 countries. A bureau and presidium are elected by the council. The presidium consists of 25 presidents.

Pres.-Delegate Mrs. ISABEL BLUME; Gen. Sec. ROMES CHANDRA (India).

INDUSTRIAL AND PROFESSIONAL RELATIONS

See also the chapters on I.C.F.T.U., I.F.C.T.U. and W.F.T.U.

African Trade Union Confederation (ATUC), 231 Herbert Macaulay St., Yaba (P.M.B. 1038), Ebute Metta, Nigeria; f. 1962. Mems.: 41 in 30 countries.

Pres. LAWRENCE L. BORHA; Sec. DAVID SOUMAH (Senegal).

Afro-Asian Institute for Co-operative and Labour Studies in Israel, P.O.B. 16201, Tel-Aviv; f. 1960 by Histadrut (General Federation of Labour in Israel). Aims: to train co-operators, union workers, government executives and teachers of labour and co-operative colleges from Asia, Africa and the Caribbean, in social and economic development problems, co-operation and labour economics, as related to conditions and needs of developing countries. English-speaking international courses: end Dec.-April; French-speaking international courses: end Aug.-Dec.; special courses on request at the Institute or abroad.

Chair. Dr. ELIAHU ELATH; Principal AKIVA EGER.

All African Trade Union Federation (AATUF), Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.

Pres. MAHJUB BEN SEDDIK (Morocco); Vice-Pres. HAMAD AHMED (Algeria), MIKASSISSA DENDOME (Congo-Brazzaville), MAMADY KABA (Guinea), W. GOODLUCK (Nigeria), MICHAEL KAMALIZA (Tanzania), AHMED FAHIM (U.A.R.); Sec.-Gen. MAMADOU FAMADY SISSOKO (Mali); Treas.-Gen. LAZARE COULIBALY (Mali).

Caribbean Congress of Labour, 53-55 Frederick St., Port-of-Spain, Trinidad; f. 1960 to fight for the recognition of trade union organisations; to work for the economic social, cultural, educational and other aspirations of workers; to build and strengthen the ties between the Free Trade Unions of the Caribbean and the rest of the world; to support the work of ORIT and ICFTU; to encourage the formation of national groupings and centres; affiliates in 18 territories.

Pres. Senator FRANK WALCOTT; Sec.-Treas. B. B. BLACKMAN.

Centre d'Action du Bureau International de Travail pour la Proche et le Moyen Orient (*Administrative Centre of the International Labour Office in the Near and Middle East*), Luleciler caddesi 26, Tophane, Istanbul, Turkey.

Centro de Acción de la Oficina Internacional del Trabajo (*Administrative Office of the International Labour Office*), Edificio America, B.10° Pisa, avenida Juarez 42, Mexico City 1, D.F., Mexico; Central American and Caribbean Field Office.

Dir. GERALDO M. EBOLI.

Centro de Acción para América del Sur de la Oficina Internacional del Trabajo (*Administrative Office of the International Labour Office for South America*), avenida Arequipa 173, Apartado Postal 3638, Lima, Peru; South American Field Office.

Confederación Sindical de los Trabajadores de América Latina (CSITAL), c/o Palacio de los Trabajadores, Peñalver y San Carlos, Habana, Cuba; f. 1962; to supersede the Communist Confederación de Trabajadores de América Latina (CTAL); first organisational meeting held in Santiago, Chile, in August/September 1962.

Pres. RAÚL CASTRO.

Confédération Africaine des Syndicats Libres—Force Ouvrière, Dakar, Senegal, and Bourse du Travail, Brazzaville, Congo; f. 1958; affiliated to ICFTU, territorial branches in countries belonging to or associated with the French Community.

Sec.-Gen. A. BAYLE.

Confederation of Latin-American Workers (*Confederación de Trabajadores de América Latina*), Avenida Morelos 65 Desp. 2, Mexico, D.F. Mems.: organisations in 5 countries.

Pres. VICENTE LOMPARDO TOLEDANO. Pubs. *El Movimiento Sindical Mundial* (monthly), *El Noticiero de la CTAL* (monthly).

European Civil Service Federation (*Fédération de la Fonction Publique Européenne—F.F.P.E.*), 23-27 ave. de la Joyeuse Entrée, Brussels, Belgium; f. 1962 to foster and promote the concept and the development of the European Civil Service, to uphold the interests of its members vis-à-vis the institutions' authorities, and to maintain close contacts with the official bodies representing the staff of the various international organisations.

Pres. THEODOR HOLTZ. Publ. *Bulletin* (every four months).

Federación Interamericana de Mineros (*Inter-American Mineworkers Federation*), Calle Colombia 43, México City, D.F., Mexico; f. 1957; central federation of regional mineworkers organisations.

Pres. FILIBERTO RUBALCABA.

Federation of International Civil Servants' Associations (*Fédération des Associations de Fonctionnaires Internationaux*), 154 rue de Lausanne, Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1952 to co-ordinate policies and activities of member associations; to promote the development of an international civil service. Mems.: 22 associations consisting of staff of UN organisations and 4 consultative mems.

Pres. W. LONGERICH; Gen. Sec. D. JON GROSSMAN. Publ. *Annual Report*.

Institut Interafricain du Travail (*Inter-African Labour Institute*), B.P. 2019, Brazzaville, République du Congo; f. 1953; a centre of information and for research and surveys on labour problems in Africa; Mems.: 27 countries.

Dir. P. A. L. CHUKWUMAH (Nigeria). Pubs. *The Bulletin of the Inter-African Labour Institute, ILI Information Sheet* (every two months, French and English).

International Confederation of Arab Trade Unions (ICATU), Ramses Building, P.O.B. 1041, Cairo, U.A.R.; f. 1956.

Pres. ABDULLAH EL-ASNAG; Sec.-Gen. Dr. FAWZY EL SAYED (U.A.R.). Publ. *Arab Worker* (Arabic and English), *African Worker* (English).

International Confederation of Executive Staffs (*Confédération internationale des cadres*), 30 rue de Gramont, Paris 2e, France; f. 1950 to improve the material and moral status of executive staffs; conducts research on standards of living, international equalisation of pension systems. Mems.: national organisations in France, Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, Monaco, Netherlands and international professional federations for chemistry

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(INDUSTRIAL AND PROFESSIONAL RELATIONS)

and allied industries (FICCIA), mines (FICM) and metallurgical industries (ICIM).

Pres. GIUSEPPE TOGNI (Italy); Sec.-Gen. R. GONDOUN (France). Publ. *Cadres*.

International Confederation of Professional and Intellectual Workers (*Confédération internationale des travailleurs intellectuels*), 1 rue de Courcelles, Paris 8e, France; f. 1923 to defend the rights of all intellectual workers, promote their well-being and encourage their international co-operation. Mems.: over 2,200,000 in 8 countries, and 5 international organisations.

Pres. ADOLFO COSTA DU RELS (Bolivia); Sec.-Gen. Mtre. BRESSAC (France).

International Confederation of Senior Officials (*Confédération Internationale des Corps de Fonctionnaires*), 36 Boulevard Bischoffsheim, Brussels 1, Belgium; f. 1955 to study and uphold common professional interests, to represent interests of member associations in other international organisations; conducts commissions on conditions of work, salaries, pensions, social security, taxation, etc. Mems.: national organisations in Austria, Belgium, France, German Federal Republic, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, United Kingdom.

Pres. ROLAND PUVEREL (France); Sec.-Gen. MARCEL CORS (Belgium); Treas. B. PLOMP (Netherlands).

International Federation of Business and Professional Women, Chansitor House, 37-38 Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2, England; f. 1930 to promote interests of business and professional women and secure combined action by them. Mems.: national federations totalling more than 300,000 mems. in 34 countries.

Pres. Lady LITTLEWOOD (U.K.). Publ. *Widening Horizons* (6 a year).

International Federation of European Contractors of Building and Public Works (*Fédération internationale des Entrepreneurs Européens de bâtiment et de travaux publics*), 9 rue La Perouse, Paris 16e, France; f. 1905 to facilitate contacts between employers' groups in the trade, to collect and disseminate information, to organise international meetings. Mems.: 21 national employers' organisations in 14 countries.

Pres. HENRI FAURE (France); Treas. H. COURBOT (France); Sec.-Gen. M. PARION (France). Publs. *Review* (quarterly), *Bulletin* (monthly).

International Institute for Human Labour Problems (*Institut international pour les problèmes humains du travail*), 9 rue Delvaux, Namur, Belgium; f. 1958 to solve human labour problems; 130 members in 12 countries.

Int. Pres. M. E. MARCEL GUITON (France); Dir.-Gen. M. EMILE DAVE (Belgium). Publs. *Travail-Humanisme* (quarterly); *Sectra* (quarterly).

International Labour Film Institute, 37-41 rue Montagne aux Herbes Potagères, Brussels 1, Belgium; f. 1953; acquires and distributes social and trade union films, film strips and any other audio-visual material which may be helpful in improving the working conditions and standards of living of the labour classes and of the developing countries; organizes since 1954 triennial International Labour Film Festivals. Mems.: 19 affiliated organizations.

Pres. LOUIS MAJOR; Sec. HERBERT A. TULATZ.

International Management Association, Inc., 135 W. 50th St., New York, N.Y. 10020, U.S.A.; f. 1956; affiliated

to the American Management Association (f. 1923), it provides liaison and disseminates information on management centres in various countries; Management Centre/Europe, 4 ave. des Arts, Brussels, has been operating since 1961.

Pres. C. W. McDOWELL.

Latin American Federation of Christian Trade Unionists (*Confederación Latinoamericana Sindical Cristiana*), Apto. 6681, Caracas, Venezuela; f. 1954. Mems.: national unions in 34 countries.

Sec.-Gen. EMILIO MÁSPERO (Argentina).

Organización Regional Interamericana de Trabajadores—ORIT (*Inter-American Regional Organisation of Workers*), Plaza de la República 30, 3rd Floor, Mexico City 1, D.F., Mexico; f. 1951 for the defence of the interests and rights of the workers and of systems of political democracy. Mems.: about 28,500,000 in 39 countries and territories.

Pres. ALFONSO SÁNCHEZ MADARIAGA; Gen. Sec. ARTURO JAUREGUI H. Publs. *Mundo del Trabajo Libre* (bi-monthly), *Noticiario Obrero Interamericano* (monthly), *Comunicado de Prensa y Radio* (monthly).

Union Générale des Travailleurs d'Afrique Noire (UGTAN), Dakar, Senegal; f. 1956. Mems.: national organisations in West African territories associated with the French Community.

Union Pan-Africaine des Travailleurs Croyants (*Pan-African Union of Believing Workers*), B.P. 8814, Kinshasa, Democratic Republic of the Congo; f. 1959 by amalgamation of Confédération Africaine des Travailleurs Croyants and Christian organizations in the Congo.

Sec.-Gen. VICTOR BELEKE (Democratic Republic of the Congo).

World Federation of Scientific Workers (*Fédération mondiale des travailleurs scientifiques*), 40 Goodge St., London, W.1; f. 1946 to improve the position of science and scientists, to assist in promoting international scientific co-operation and to promote the use of science for beneficial ends; studies and publicises problems of general nuclear, biological and chemical disarmament, surveys of the position and activities of scientists. Member organizations in 27 countries, totalling over 300,000 members.

Pres. Prof. C. F. POWELL, F.R.S. (United Kingdom); Sec.-Gen. Prof. P. BIGNARD (France). Publ. *Scientific World* (alternate months) in English, French, German, Russian, Spanish, Arabic and Czech.

World Movement of Christian Workers—WMCW (*Mouvement mondial des travailleurs chrétiens—MMTC*), 201 rue Belliard, Brussels 4, Belgium; f. 1961. Mems. 35 affiliated movements in 28 countries.

Pres. TIBOR SULIK (Brazil); Sec.-Gen. ROBERT DE GENDT (Belgium).

World Union of Liberal Trade Union Organisations (*Union mondiale des organisations syndicales sur base économique et sociale libérale*), 41 Badenerstrasse, Zürich 4, Switzerland; f. 1948 to improve the status of workers on the basis of a free and democratic state. Mems.: trade unions in Austria, Belgium, Congo, German Federal Republic, Italy, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom.

Pres. ALPHONSE COLLE (Belgium); Sec. GUSTAV ELGI (Switzerland).

LAW

Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee, D.11, Defence Colony, New Delhi 3, India; f. 1956. Aims: To place the Committee's views on legal issues before the International Law Commission and to consider legal problems referred to it by member countries. Reconstituted 1958 to enable participation by countries in the African continent.

Pres. SANYA DHARMAKATI (Thailand); Sec. B. SEN (India).

Hague Academy of International Law (*Académie de droit international de la Haye*), Peace Palace, The Hague; f. 1923 as a centre of higher studies in international law (public and private) and cognate sciences, in order to facilitate a thorough and impartial examination of questions bearing on international juridical relations.

Admin. Council: The Directors of the Carnegie Foundation, The Hague; Curatorium: Pres. F. CASTBERG; Sec.-Gen. R. J. DUPUY; mems. TH. AGNIDES, R. AGO, H. C. BATIFFOL, Sir GERALD FITZMAURICE, PHILIP C. JESSUP, E. JIMÉNEZ DE ARÉCHAGA, E. N. VAN KLEFFENS, P. RUEGGER, A. VERDROSS, CH. DE VISSCHER, K. YASSEEN.

Hague Conference on Private International Law (*Conférence de La Haye de droit international privé*), 66a Zeestraat, The Hague, Netherlands; f. 1893 to work for the unification of the rules of private international law; Permanent Bureau f. 1955. Mems.: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany (F.R.), Great Britain, Greece, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, U.A.R., U.S.A., Yugoslavia.

Pres. I. DE WINTER (Netherlands); Sec.-Gen. M. H. VAN HOOGBRATEN. Publs. *Actes* and *Documents* relating to each Session; various printed and mimeographed documents.

Institute of International Law (*Institut de droit international*), 88 rue de Grenelle, Paris 7e, France; f. 1873. Objects: To promote the development of international law by endeavouring to formulate general principles in accordance with civilized ethical standards, and by giving assistance to genuine attempts at the gradual and progressive codification of international law. Mems. limited to 60 members and 60 associates from all over the world.

Pres. Prof. ALFRED VERDROSS (Austria); Sec.-Gen. Prof. HANS WEHBERG (Germany). Publs. *Annuaire de l'Institut de Droit international*, 48 vols., *Tableau général des Résolutions* (1873-1956).

Inter-American Bar Association, Suite 315, 1730 K St., N.W., Washington 20006, D.C.; f. 1940 to establish and maintain relations between associations and organizations of lawyers in the Americas. Mems.: associations and 2,200 individuals in 20 countries.

Pres. NEHEMIAS GUEIROS (Brazil); Sec.-Gen. JOHN O. DAHLGREN (U.S.A.).

Intergovernmental Copyright Committee, Copyright Division, UNESCO, place de Fontenoy, Paris 7e, France; established to study the problems concerning the application and operation of the Universal Copyright Convention (1952) and to make preparations for periodic revisions of this Convention. Mems.: 12 States. Acting Pres. HANS MORE.

International African Law Association, School of Oriental and African Studies, 38 King St., London, W.C.2.; f. 1959 to unite those professionally concerned with law

and legal problems in contemporary Africa; assist African governments, especially in the fields of harmonization and unification of laws.

Pres. Mr. Justice N. A. OLLENNU; Secs.-Gen. Prof. A. N. ALLOTT, Prof. M. ALLIOT. Publ. *Journal of African Law*.

International Association for Penal Law (*Association internationale de droit pénal*), Faculty of Law of the Sorbonne, 12 place du Panthéon, Paris 5e; f. 1924. Objects: To promote co-operation between those who, in different countries, are engaged in the study or practice of criminal law, to study crime, its causes and its cure, and to further the theoretical and practical development of international penal law; 1,000 mems.

Pres. Prof. GRAVEN (Rector, Geneva University); Gen. Sec. PIERRE BOUZAT, Hon. Dean of the Faculty of Law, 43 ave. Aristide Briand, Rennes, France. Publ. *Revue Internationale de Droit Pénal* (twice a year).

International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property (*Association internationale pour la protection de la propriété industrielle*), Mühlebachstrasse/Kirchweg 5, Zürich, Switzerland; f. 1897 to encourage legislation regarding the international protection of industrial property and the development and extension of international conventions, and to make comparative studies of existing legislation with a view to its improvement and unification. Mems.: National groups, industrial organisations and individuals in 69 countries.

Pres. GIOVANNI AGNELLI (Italy); Sec.-Gen. RUDOLF BLUM (Switzerland).

International Association of Democratic Lawyers (*Association internationale des juristes démocrates*), 49 ave. Jupiter, Brussels 19, Belgium; f. 1946 to facilitate contacts and exchange between lawyers, to encourage study of legal science and international law and support the democratic principles favourable to maintenance of peace and co-operation between nations; conducts research on banning atomic weapons, on labour law, private international law, agrarian law etc. Members in 51 countries.

Hon. Pres. D. N. PRITT, Q.C. (United Kingdom); Sec.-Gen. JOE NORDMANN (France); Treas. JEAN DEGUENT (Belgium); Publs. *Bulletin d'information* (quarterly), *Review of Contemporary Law*, in French and English (every six months).

International Association of Law Libraries, Institute of Advanced Legal Studies, 25 Russell Sq., London, W.C.1; f. 1959 to encourage and facilitate the work of librarians and others concerned with the documentation of legal works; 236 mems. (personal and institutional). Pres. K. HOWARD DRAKE; Sec. L. E. VAN HOLK. Publ. *Bulletin* (approximately three times a year).

International Association of Legal Science (*Association internationale des sciences juridiques*), High Cliff, Eden Park, Lancs., England; f. 1950 to promote the mutual knowledge and understanding of nations and the increase of learning by encouraging throughout the world the study of foreign legal systems and the use of the comparative method in legal science. Governed by a President and an executive bureau of ten members known as the International Committee of Comparative Law. National committees in 39 countries. Sponsored by UNESCO.

Pres. Conseiller M. ANCEL (France); Vice-Pres. Prof. J. N. HAZARD (U.S.A.) and Prof. V. TCHIKVADZE; Sec.-Gen. Prof. F. H. LAWSON (U.K.); Dir. of Studies Prof. D. TALLON (France).

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(Law)

International Association of Youth Magistrates, Tribunal des Enfants, Palais de Justice, Brussels, Belgium; f. 1930 to consider questions concerning child welfare legislation and to encourage research in the field of juvenile courts and delinquency. Activities: international congress, study groups and regional meetings. Last Congress: Paris, 1966.

Pres. Mrs. F. C. SPURGIN (U.K.); Sec.-Gen. LUCIAAN SLACHMUYLDER (Belgium).

International Bar Association, 501 Fifth Ave., New York 10017, N.Y., U.S.A.; f. 1947. Aims: to advance the science of jurisprudence; to promote uniformity in appropriate fields of law; to promote administration of justice under law; to promote in their legal aspects the principles and aims of UN; to establish and maintain friendly relations among the legal profession. Mems.: 56 member organisations in 42 countries.

Pres. PATRICK NOONAN (Ireland); Chair. Sir DENYS T. HICKS, O.B.E., T.D., D.L. (U.K.); Sec.-Gen. GERALD J. McMAHON (U.S.A.). Publs. Conference Reports, bound books published biennially, *International Bar News* (twice-yearly).

International Centre for Co-ordination of Legal Assistance (*Centre International de Coordination de l'Assistance Juridique*), 7 ave. de la Paix, 1202 Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1958 to promote the principle of legal aid with special reference to the refugee; to establish new legal aid services. Mems.: organisations who are members of the International Council of Voluntary Agencies (of which the Centre is an organ).

Chair. of the Bureau: Dr. HENRI COURSIER (ICRC); Hon. Gen. Sec. Dr. M. POTULICKI. Publs. pamphlets in French and Spanish on legal assistance to refugees, stateless persons, and migrants.

International Commission of Jurists (*Commission internationale de juristes*), 2 Quai du Cheval-Blanc, Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1952 to strengthen the Rule of Law in its practical manifestations and to defend it by mobilizing world legal opinion. National Sections in 45 countries.

Pres. T. S. FERNANDO (Ceylon); Sec.-Gen. SEAN McBRIDE (Ireland); Exec. Sec. V. M. KABES (U.S.A.). Publs. *Journal*, *Bulletin*, special reports.

International Commission on Civil Status (*Commission internationale de l'état civil*), 63 Giessen, Bergstr. 5, Federal Republic of Germany; f. 1950. Aims: the establishment and presentation of legislative documentation relating to the rights of individuals and research on means of simplifying the judicial and technical administration concerning civil status. Mems.: Governments of Austria, Belgium, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Switzerland, Turkey.

Pres. O. OĞUZÖZLÜ (Turkey); Sec.-Gen. S. SIMITIS (Federal Republic of Germany).

International Criminal Police Organization—INTERPOL (*Organisation internationale de police criminelle*), 26 rue Armengaud, 92 Saint Cloud, France; f. 1923, reconstituted 1946. Aims to promote and ensure the widest possible mutual assistance between police forces within the limits of laws existing in different countries, to establish and develop all institutions likely to contribute to the prevention and suppression of ordinary law crimes; co-ordinates activities of police authorities of member states in international affairs, centralizes records and information regarding international criminals; operates a radio network of 34 stations. Mems.: official bodies in 100 countries.

Pres. F. FRANSSEN (Belgium); Sec.-Gen. J. NEPOTE

(France). Publs. *International Criminal Police Review* (10 a year), *Quarterly List of Selected Articles, Counterfeits and Forgeries*.

International Federation of Women Lawyers, P.O.B. 1554, Manila, Philippines; f. 1944 to advance the science of jurisprudence and obtain equal rights for women. Mems.: approx. 2,500 women lawyers.

Sec.-Gen. Attorney AMOR MELENCIO HERRERA (Philippines). Publs. *The International Woman Lawyer* (twice a year; English, French and Spanish), *Conventio Review* (annually).

International Grotius Foundation for the Propagation of the Law of Nations, Grotianum, Erding via Munich, Germany; f. 1945 for the study and popularization of international law. Mems.: in 40 countries.

Hon. Sec.-Gen. Dr. Dr. HANS K. E. L. KELLER.

International Institute for the Unification of Private Law—UNIDROIT (*Institut international pour l'unification du droit privé*), Via Panisperna 28, Rome, Italy; f. 1926 to undertake studies of comparative law, to prepare for the establishment of uniform legislation, to prepare drafts of international agreements on private law and to organize conferences and publish works on such subjects. Drafts of various uniform laws and drafts of international Conventions have been presented to diplomatic conferences, the United Nations, the Council of Europe and other bodies; meetings of organizations concerned with the unification of law; documentation centre; Library of 155,000 vols. Mems.: governments of 41 countries.

Pres. ERNESTO EULA (Italy); Sec.-Gen. MARIO MATEUCCI (Italy); Deputy Sec.-Gen. WILLEM VIS (Netherlands). Publs. *Yearbook*, *Unification of Law*, *Uniform Law Cases* (quarterly).

International Institute of Administrative Sciences (*Institut international des sciences administratives*), 25 rue de la Charité, Brussels 4, Belgium; f. 1930 to examine administrative experience in different countries, work out rational administrative methods, conduct research and compile plans for improving administrative law and practice; maintains a library and documentation service; runs a special project for schools and institutes of public administration (improvement of development administration). Mems.: governments of 42 countries, national organizations and individuals. Congress every three years. Consultative status with UN and UNESCO. Pres. HERBERT EMMERICH (U.S.A.); Dir.-Gen. PAUL A. SCHILLINGS (Belgium); Treas. FERNAND VRANCKEN (Belgium). Publs. *International Review of Administrative Sciences* (quarterly in English, French and Spanish), Congress proceedings, various reports.

International Institute of Law of French-speaking Countries (*Institut International de Droit des Pays d'Expression Française—IDEP*), B.P. 26-07 Paris, France; f. 1964 to group persons concerned with the study or practice of law in totally French-speaking countries by means of exchanges of information and documentation.

Sec. PIERRE DECHEIX; Treas. JEAN MIALET. Publ. *Bulletin* (three times a year).

International Institute of Space Law (IISL) (*Institut International de Droit Spatial*), 250 rue Saint-Jacques, Paris 5e, France; f. 1960 at the XI Congress of the International Astronautical Federation; organizes annual Space Law colloquium; studies juridical and sociological aspects of astronautics and makes awards. Working Groups on legal problems of space. Mems.: individuals from many countries elected for life.

Pres. Dr. EUGENE PEPIN (France); Sec. Dr. ERNST FASAN (Austria). Publs. *Annual Worldwide Bibliography of Space Law*, *Proceedings of Annual Colloquium on Space Law*.

International Juridical Institute (*Institut juridique international*), Permanent Office for the Supply of International Legal Information, 6 Oranjestraat, The Hague; f. 1918. Object: To supply information in connection with any matter of international interest, not being of a secret nature, respecting international, municipal and foreign law and the application thereof.

Governing Board: Chair. C. R. C. WIJCKERHELD BISMOM, LL.D.; Sec. Jhr. Th. K. M. J. VAN SASSE VAN YSSELT, LL.D.; Dir. C. D. VAN BOESCHOTEN, LL.D.

International Law Association, 3 Paper Buildings, The Temple, London, E.C.4; f. 1873. Object: The study and advancement of International Law, public and private; the promotion of international understanding and goodwill. 36 regional branches, over 3,750 members.

Pres. Judge Y. J. HAKULINEN (Finland); Chair. Exec. Council Lord WILBERFORCE, C.M.G., O.B.E. (U.K.); Sec.-Gen. JOHN B. S. EDWARDS. Pubs. Reports of conferences (52).

International Legal Aid Association, 113 Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2; f. 1960 to expand existing facilities for legal aid and to form new systems for legal assistance; 500 mems.

Pres. JOHN S. TENNANT (U.S.A.); Sec. Sir THOMAS LUND, C.B.E. (U.K.).

International Maritime Committee (*Comité maritime international*), 33 rue Jordaens, Antwerp, Belgium; f. 1897 to contribute to the unification of maritime law by means of conferences, publications, etc. and to encourage the creation of national associations for the same end; work includes drafting of conventions on collisions at sea, salvage and assistance at sea, limitation of ship-owners' liability, maritime mortgages, etc. Membs.: national associations in 26 countries.

Pres. ALBERT J. LILAR (Belgium); Sec.-Gen. C. VAN DEN BOCH (Belgium), W. MÜLLER (Switzerland), E. GUTT (Belgium). Pubs. Reports of the International Conference on Maritime Law.

International Office of Mechanical Reproduction (*Bureau International de l'Édition Mécanique*) (BIEM), 12 rue Ballu, Paris, France; f. 1929 to protect copyright for authors, composers and publishers. Membs.: societies in 19 countries.

Pres. RENÉ DOMMANGE (France). Publ. *Bulletin*.

International Penal and Penitentiary Foundation (*Fondation internationale pénale et pénitentiaire*), c/o Mr. J. DUPRÉEL, Ministère de la Justice, Brussels 1; f. 1951 to encourage studies in the field of prevention of crime and treatment of delinquents by publications, seminars, etc. Members in 21 countries (membership limited to three persons from each country).

Pres. THORSTEN SELLIN (U.S.A.); Sec.-Gen. JEAN DUPRÉEL (Belgium); Treas. FRANÇOIS CLERC (Switzerland).

International Society for Labour Law and Social Legislation (*Société Internationale de Droit du Travail et de la Sécurité Sociale*), 4 place du Molard, Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1958 to encourage collaboration between jurists in the field of labour law and social security law. Membs.: 1,000 members from 44 countries.

Pres. FOLKE SCHMIDT (Sweden); Gen. Secs. ALEXANDRE BERENSTEIN (Switzerland), RUY SODRE (Brazil); Treas. EDWIN R. TEPLE (U.S.A.).

International Union of Latin Notaries (*Union Internacional del Notariado Latino*), Callao 1542, Buenos Aires, Argentina; f. 1950 to study and standardize notarial legislation and promote the progress and stability and advancement of the Latin notarial system. Membs.: organizations and individuals in 35 countries.

Pres. Lic. FRANCISCO VÁZQUEZ PÉREZ (Mexico). Publ. *Revista Internacional del Notariado* (half-yearly).

Law Association for Asia and the Western Pacific, 174 Phillip St., Sydney, N.S.W. 2000, Australia; f. August 1966 to promote the administration of justice, the protection of human rights and the maintenance of the rule of law within the region, to advance the standard of legal education, to promote uniformity within the region in appropriate fields of law. Membs.: 18 assens. in 14 countries.

Pres. The Hon. Mr. Justice J. R. KERR, C.M.G.; Sec.-Gen. (acting) J. H. WOOTTEN, Q.C.; Exec. Officer Captain W. F. COOK, M.V.O., R.A.N. (retired). Publ. *Lawasia* (news bulletin; three times a year).

Permanent Court of Arbitration (*Cour permanente d'arbitrage*), Peace Palace, The Hague, Netherlands; f. 1899 to enable immediate recourse to be made to arbitration for international difficulties which cannot be settled by diplomacy, to facilitate the solution of difficulties by international inquiry and conciliation commissions. Works side by side with the International Court of Justice. The governments of 65 countries are members. Sec.-Gen. Prof. J. P. A. FRANÇOIS (Netherlands).

Union of International Associations (*Union des associations internationales*), 1 rue aux Laines, Brussels 1, Belgium, and 184 Fleet St., London, E.C.4, England; f. 1907, present title adopted 1910. Aims: to serve as a documentation centre on international organizations, to undertake and promote research on legal, administrative and technical problems common to international organizations, to publicize their work and to encourage mutual contacts. Membs.: in 36 countries.

Pres. F. A. CASADIO (Italy); Sec.-Gen. G. P. SPEECKAERT (Belgium). Pubs. *International Associations* (monthly), *International Congress Calendar* (annually), *Directory of Periodicals published by International Organizations*, *Yearbook of International Organizations*, *International Congresses 1681-1919*, *Bibliographies of International Congress Proceedings* (monthly and annually), *Select Bibliography on International Organization*, *International Initiatives*.

World Association of Judges—W.A.J., 75 rue de Lyon, 1203 Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1966, under the sponsorship of the World Peace through Law Center, to advance the administration of judicial justice through co-operation and communication among ranking judicial officers of all nations.

Chair. Chief Justice EARL WARREN (U.S.A.); Vice-Chair. Chief Justice ADETOKUNBO ADEMOLA (Africa), Chief Justice J. M. PADILLA (The Americas), Chief Justice MASHATOSHI YOKOTA (Asia and Australasia); Sec. Chief Justice H. O. B. WOODING (Trinidad and Tobago); Treas. Chief Justice ANDRÉ PANCHAUD (Switzerland); Exec. Dir. HARRY LEROY JONES.

World Peace through Law Center—WPTCL, 75 rue de Lyon, 1203 Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1963 to stimulate voluntary co-operation between members of the legal profession throughout the world to establish legal rules and institutions for world peace, and to co-ordinate the development of international law as the foundation for the establishment and maintenance of world law and order; acts as an information centre for the international legal profession; sponsors regional and world conferences on World Peace through Law and an international conference for judicial co-operation; 3,500 lawyers, jurists and legal scholars in 127 countries. World Conferences: Athens, 1963; Washington, 1965; Geneva, 1967. Pres. CHARLES S. RHYNE (U.S.A.); Vice-Pres. MAURICE CARLTON (Africa), Lic. FERNANDO FOURNIER (America), AVV. VITTORIO MALCANGI (Europe), Dr. NOBUO NARITOMI (Asia and Australasia); Dir.-Gen. HORACE E. HENDERSON. Publ. *Bulletin* (English, French and Spanish; monthly).

MEDICINE AND PUBLIC HEALTH

Council for International Organisations of Medical Sciences (CIOMS) (*Conseil des organisations internationales des sciences médicales*), Secretariat: Maison de l'UNESCO, 6 rue Franklin, Paris 16e, France (*see* Chapter).

MEMBERS OF CIOMS

International Academy of Legal and Social Medicine (*Académie internationale de médecine légale et de médecine sociale*), c/o Prof. Michon, 19 ave. Daumesnil, Saint-Mande (94), France; f. 1938. The Academy holds an international Congress and General Assembly every three years.

Chair. Prof. M. MULLER (France); Vice-Chair. Prof. SIMPSON (U.K.), Prof. DE CARVALHO (Brazil), Prof. AVDEEV (U.S.S.R.); Gen. Sec. Prof. RENÉ MICHON (France). Publ. *Acta Medicinæ legalis et socialis* (quarterly); Editor Prof. P. MOUREAU (Belgium).

International Academy of Pathology (*Académie internationale de pathologie*), Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Washington D.C. 20305, U.S.A.

Sec.-Treas. Dr. F. K. MOSTOFI (U.S.A.).

International Association for the Prevention of Blindness (*Association internationale de prophylaxie de la cécité*), 47 rue de Bellechasse, Paris 7e; f. 1927. Object: To study through international investigation the causes which may result in blindness or impaired vision, to encourage and promote measures calculated to eliminate such causes, and to disseminate knowledge on all matters pertaining to the use and care of the eyes.

Pres. Prof. A. FRANCESCHETTI (Switzerland); Gen. Sec. Dr. J. P. BAILLIART (France). Publ. *Journal of Social Ophthalmology* (twice a year).

International Association of Allergology (*Association internationale d'allergologie*), 1390 Sherbrooke St. West, Montreal, Canada; f. 1945. Object: To further work in the educational, research and practical medical aspects of allergy diseases. Next Congress: Florence, Oct. 1970. Membership: 32 national societies.

Pres. Prof. U. SERAFINI (Italy); Sec.-Gen. Dr. A. W. FRANKLIN (United Kingdom).

International Association of Gerontology (*Association internationale de gérontologie*), Hütteldorferstrasse 188, A-1140 Vienna, Austria; f. 1950 to promote contacts between people interested in the study of gerontology and to organize meetings and congresses. Mems.: 31 national societies and groups in 30 countries.

Pres. Dr. W. DOBERAUER (Austria); Sec.-Gen. Dr. J. GLANINGER (Austria); Treas. Dr. K. H. SPITZY (Austria).

International Association of Microbiological Societies (IAMS) (*Association internationale des sociétés de microbiologie*), Division of Applied Biology, National Research Council, 100 Sussex Drive, Ottawa 7, Canada; f. 1930; mems. 41 national microbiological socs.

Pres. Dr. A. LWOFF (France); Vice-Pres. Dr. C.-G. HEDÉN (Sweden); Sec.-Gen. Dr. N. E. GIBBONS.

International Cardiovascular Society (*Société Internationale Cardiovasculaire*), 171 Harrison Ave., Boston, Mass., U.S.A.; f. 1950 to stimulate research and to exchange ideas on an international basis.

Sec.-Gen. Dr. R. A. DETERLING JR. (U.S.A.).

International Committee of Dermatology (*Comité international de dermatologie*), Hadassah University Hospital, P.O.B. 499, Jerusalem, Israel; f. 1957 to promote

contacts between dermatologists, to represent their interests at the international level and generally to advance their work. Member societies in 50 countries.

Chair. Prof. JOSÉ GAY-PIETO (Spain); Sec.-Gen. and Treas. Prof. FELIX SAGHER (Israel).

International Congresses on Tropical Medicine and Malaria (*Congrès Internationaux de Médecine Tropicale et de Paludisme*), Secretariat: c/o Dr. A. Gabaldon, Ministerio de Sanidad y Asistencia Social, Caracas, Venezuela; to work towards the solution of the problems concerning malaria and tropical diseases.

Pres. Prof. J. RODRIGUES DA SILVA; Sec.-Gen. Dr. F. NERY GUIMARAES (Brazil).

International Dental Federation (*Fédération Dentaire Internationale*); f. 1900. Mems.: 68 national dental asscns. in 58 countries.

Pres. Dr. W. STEWART ROSS (U.K.); Sec.-Gen. Dr. G. H. LEATHERMAN, 64 Wimpole Street, London, W.1. Publ. *International Dental Journal and News Letter* (quarterly).

International Diabetes Federation (*Fédération internationale du diabète*), Kernkampplantsoen 6, Utrecht, Netherlands; f. 1949 to help in the collection and dissemination of information regarding diabetes and to improve the welfare of people suffering from that disease. Mems.: 36 member associations.

Pres. Prof. RACHMIEL LEVINE (U.S.A.); Sec. Dr. JAC. J. WITTE (Netherlands); Treas. P. J. SCHARRINGA (Netherlands). Publ. *News Bulletin*.

International Epidemiological Association (*Association Internationale d'Epidémiologie*), c/o Prof. R. M. ACHESON, Department of Epidemiology and Public Health, Yale University Medical School, 333 Cedar Street, New Haven, Connecticut 06510, U.S.A.; f. 1954; publ. *Bulletin* (bi-annual).

International Federation for Medical Electronics and Biological Engineering (*Fédération internationale d'électronique médicale et de techniques biologiques*), 153 Philip Drive, Princeton, N.J., U.S.A.

Sec.-Gen. Dr. L. E. FLORY (U.S.A.)

International Federation of Anatomists (*Fédération internationale des anatomistes*), 31 rue Lionnois, 54 Nancy, France; f. 1955.

Sec.-Gen. Prof. A. BEAU.

International Federation of Ophthalmological Societies (*Fédération Internationale des Sociétés d'Ophthalmologie*), f. 1953.

Sec. Prof. Dr. JULES FRANÇOIS, 15 Place de Smet de Naeyer, Ghent, Belgium.

International Federation of Oto-Rhino-Laryngological Societies (*Fédération internationale d'otolaryngologie*), Kojimachi Mansion, 3-5 chome, Kojimachi, Chiyodaku, Tokyo, Japan. Int. Congresses every four years; Next Congress: Mexico, 1969.

Exec. Dir. Dr. J. ONO (Japan).

International Federation of Physical Medicine (*Fédération Internationale de Médecine Physique*), Royal College of Surgeons, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.C.2; f. 1952.

Sec. C. B. WYNN-PARRY.

International Federation of Societies for Electroencephalography and Clinical Neurophysiology (*Fédération Internationale des Sociétés d'Electro-encéphalographie et de Neurophysiologie Clinique*), f. 1949. Object: To attain the highest level of knowledge in the field of electro-

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(MEDICINE AND PUBLIC HEALTH)

encephalography and clinical neuro-physiology in all the countries of the world; 32 mem. organizations (nat. societies).

Pres. Dr. ANTOINE REMOND (France); Sec. Dr. R. G. NAQUET, 23 rue de la Loge, 13 Marseilles 2e, France. Publ. *The EEC Journal* (monthly).

International League Against Rheumatism (*Ligue Internationale contre le Rhumatisme*); f. 1928. Objects: To promote international co-operation for the study and control of rheumatic diseases; to encourage the foundation of national leagues against rheumatism; to organize regular international congresses and to act as a connecting link between national leagues and international organisations.

Pres. ROBECCI (Italy); Sec.-Treas. Prof. FLORIAN DELBARRE, 15 rue Gay-Lussac, Paris 5e, France. Publs. *Annals of the Rheumatic Diseases* (in England), *Revue de Rhumatisme* (in France), *Rheumatismo* (in Italy), *Arthritis and Rheumatism* (U.S.A.), etc.

International Leprosy Association (*Société internationale de la lèpre*), 16 Bridgefield Road, Sutton, Surrey, England; f. 1931 to promote international co-operation in work on leprosy.

Sec.-Treas. Dr. S. G. BROWNE (U.K.). Publ. *International Journal of Leprosy* (quarterly).

International Medico-Athletic Federation (*Fédération internationale de Médecine Sportive*), c/o Prof. GIUSEPPE LA CAVA, Sec.-Gen., via Flaminia Nuova 270, 00191 Rome, Italy; f. 1928; publ. *Journal of Sports Medicine and Fitness* (quarterly).

International Neurological Congresses (*Congrès Neurologiques internationaux*), c/o Neurological Institute, 710 W. 168th St., New York, N.Y. 10023, U.S.A.; Congresses meet every four years; the last Congress took place in Vienna in June 1965. Sec.-Gen. Dr. M. YAHR (U.S.A.).

International Paediatric Association (*Association Internationale de Pédiatrie*), Institute of Child Health, Royal Alexandra Hospital for Children, Camperdown, N.S.W. 2050, Australia; f. 1912. Pres. CH. A. JANEWAY, M.D. (U.S.A.); Sec.-Gen. Prof. T. STAPLETON (Australia).

International Rhinologic Society (*Société internationale de Rhinologie*), 1515 Pacific, Everett, Washington, U.S.A. Sec.-Gen. Dr. G. H. DRUMHELLER.

International Society for Rehabilitation of the Disabled (*Société Internationale pour la Réadaptation des Handicapés*), 219 East 44th Street, New York, N.Y. 10017, U.S.A.; f. 1922; mem. orgs. in 61 countries. Publ. *International Rehabilitation Review* (quarterly in English, French and Spanish).

Pres. Dr. GUDMUND HARLEM; Sec.-Gen. NORMAN ACTON.

International Society of Audiology (*Société Internationale d'Audiologie*), 73 Challes, France; f. 1952; 400 individual mems. Gen. Sec. P. TRENQUE, M.D.

International Society of Blood Transfusion (*Société Internationale de Transfusion Sanguine*), 6 rue Alexandre Cabanel, Paris 15e, France; f. 1938. Mems.: about 750 in 52 countries.

Pres. T. J. GREENWALT (U.S.A.); Sec.-Gen. J. P. SOULIER (France). Publ. *Vox Sanguinis*.

International Society of Cardiology (*Société internationale de cardiologie*), via Savoia 80, Rome; f. 1946. Aims to stimulate the development of cardiology in its theoretical and practical aspects and to encourage contacts and

the exchange of material between its affiliated societies; organizes world congresses every four years.

Pres. Sir KEMPSON J. MADDUX (Australia); Sec.-Gen. VITTORIO PUDDU (Italy).

International Society of Clinical Pathology (*Société internationale de biologie clinique*), f. 1947. Objects: To initiate permanent co-operation between the national associations of Clinical Pathology of the member countries or groups of countries; to co-ordinate their scientific and technical means of action; and to promote the development of Clinical Pathology in every aspect of its field of interest, especially by convening conferences, congresses and meetings, and by the interchange of publications and personnel. Membership: 23 national associations.

Pres. Dr. W. H. McMENEMEY (U.K.); Sec. Dr. B. L. DELLA VIDA (Via L. Magalotti 15, Rome, Italy).

International Society of Criminology (*Société internationale de criminologie*), 2 Place Mazas, 75 Paris 12e, France; f. 1934. Object: To promote the development of the sciences in their application to the criminal phenomenon; 1,000 mems.

Pres. H. TREVOR GIBBENS (U.K.); Vice-Pres. PAUL CORNIL (Belgium), ISRAËL DRAPKIN (Israel), NOËL MAILLOUX (Canada), LEONIDIO RIBEIRO (Argentina); Gen. Sec. GEORGES FULLY (France). Publ. *Annales internationales de Criminologie* (twice a year).

International Society of Geographical Pathology (ISGP) (*Société internationale de pathologie géographique*), Kantonsspital, Schmelzbergstr. 10, Zürich, Switzerland; f. 1931 to study the relations which may exist between diseases and the geographical environments in which they occur. Mems.: national and regional committees in 42 countries.

Pres. Prof. Dr. UNGAR (Israel); Sec.-Gen. Prof. J. R. RÜTTNER (Switzerland). Publ. Transactions of the Conferences (published every third year).

International Society of Haematology (*Société internationale d'hématologie*), 110 Francis St., Boston, Mass. 02215, U.S.A., and c/o Prof. H. Braunsteiner, Meidzinische Universitätsklinik, Innsbruck, Austria; f. 1946. Objects: To promote and foster the exchange and diffusion of information and ideas relating to blood and blood-forming tissues throughout the world; to provide a forum for discussion of haematologic problems on an international scale and to encourage scientific investigation of these problems; to promote the advancement of haematology and its recognition as a branch of the biological sciences; to attempt to standardize on an international scale haematologic methods and nomenclature; to promote a better understanding of the scientific basic principles of haematology among practitioners of haematology and physicians in general, and to foster better understanding of and greater interest in clinical haematologic problems among scientific investigators in the field of haematology; 1,063 mems.

Sec.-Gen. (Western Hemisphere) JAMES TULLIS (U.S.A.); Sec.-Gen. Prof. H. BRAUNSTEINER (Austria). Publs. *News Letter* (quarterly), *Congress Proceedings* (biennially).

International Society of Internal Medicine (*Société internationale de médecine interne*), Bürgerspital, Basle, Switzerland; f. 1948. Object: To encourage research and education in internal medicine; 4,000 mems. in 46 countries.

Pres. Sir JOHN RICHARDSON ALVECHURCH (U.K.); Sec. Prof. Dr. HERBERT LUDWIG (Switzerland).

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(MEDICINE AND PUBLIC HEALTH)

International Society of Neuropathology (*Société internationale de neuropathologie*), Maida Vale Hospital, London, N.W.9, England.

Sec.-Gen. Prof. W. H. McMENEY (U.K.).

International Society of Orthopaedic Surgery and Traumatology (*Société internationale de chirurgie orthopédique et de traumatologie*), 43 rue des Champs Elysées, Brussels 5, Belgium; f. 1929. Objects: To contribute to the progress of science by the study of questions pertaining to orthopaedic surgery and traumatology. Congresses are convened every three years. 51 member countries, 1,590 members.

Pres. STEN FRIBERG (Sweden); Sec.-Gen. R. DE MARNEFFE (Belgium). Publ. *Publication des Congrès*.

International Society of Radiology (*Société Internationale de Radiologie*), c/o Radio-Diagnostic Dept., Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh, Scotland; f. 1953. Objects: To co-ordinate the progress of medical radiology; to provide financial support for the three permanent International Commissions: (a) on Radiological Protection, (b) on Radiological Units, (c) on Cancer Records; to undertake work referred to it by member societies. These Commissions meet during each Congress, held at four-yearly intervals.

Hon. Sec.-Treas. Dr. ERIC SAMUEL (U.K.).

International Society of Surgery (*Société internationale de chirurgie*), 43 rue des Champs-Elysées, Brussels 5, Belgium; f. 1902.

Sec.-Gen. Prof. J. VAN GEERTRUYDEN (Belgium).

International Society of the History of Medicine (*Société internationale d'histoire de la médecine*), f. 1921. Object: To study all questions relating to the history of medical and related sciences.

Sec.-Gen. Dr. L. DULIEU (22 rue Durand, 34 Montpellier, France). Publs. *Bulletin* and *Mémoires*.

International Society of the Psychopathology of Expression (*Société Internationale de Psychopathologie de l'Expression*), c/o Prof. R. VOLMAT, 1 rue Cabanis, Paris 14e, France; f. 1959. Publ. *Confinia Psychiatrica* (quarterly).

International Union against Cancer (*Union internationale contre le cancer*), 3 rue du Conseil Général, 1211 Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1933 to promote on an international level the campaign against cancer in its research, therapeutic and preventive aspects; administers the Eleanor Roosevelt International Cancer Fellowships of the American Cancer Society, which are designed to enable experienced investigators from any country in the world to work in collaboration with, or under the direction of, outstanding scientists in another country. Mems.: voluntary national organizations, private or public cancer research organizations and institutes and governmental agencies in 71 countries.

Pres. Dr. N. N. BLOKHIN (U.S.S.R.); Sec.-Gen. Dr. R. M. TAYLOR (Canada). Publs. *UICC Bulletin* (quarterly), *International Journal of Cancer* (bi-monthly), *UICC Monographs*.

International Union against the Venereal Diseases and the Treponematoses (*Union internationale contre le péril vénérien et les tréponématoses*), Institut A. Fournier, 25 Boulevard Saint-Jacques, Paris 14e; f. 1923. Mems. in 48 countries; has consultative status with WHO.

Pres. Prof. G. A. CANAPERIA (Italy); Sec.-Gen. Dr. NICOL CLAUDE, Lydia Dept., St. Thomas' Hospital, London, S.E.1, England.

International Union against Tuberculosis (*Union internationale contre la tuberculose*), 20 rue Greuze, Paris 16e, France; f. 1920. Object: To co-ordinate the efforts

of anti-tuberculosis associations, establish contact with other health organizations and to promote scientific conferences regarding tuberculosis. Mems. in 85 countries.

Exec. Dir. JOHS. HOLM, DR.MED.; Sec.-Gen. Prof. ETIENNE BERNARD. Publs. *Bulletin*, *Proceedings of International Conferences*.

International Union for Health Education (*Union internationale pour l'éducation sanitaire*), Secretariat: c/o 20 rue Greuze, Paris 16e, France; f. 1951 to stimulate and facilitate health education activities by providing an international clearing house for the exchange of practical information on developments in health education; promoting research into effective methods and techniques in health education and encouraging professional training in health education for health workers, teachers, social workers and others, by means of standing committees, international conferences and regional seminars. Mems.: in 48 countries.

Pres. Prof. J. BOSCHMARIN (Spain); Sec.-Gen. Dr. LOUIS PAUL AUJOUAT (France). Publ. *International Journal of Health Education* (quarterly).

International Union of Angiology (*Union internationale d'angéiologie*), 4 rue Pasquier, Paris 8e, France.

Sec.-Gen. Dr. L. GERSON.

International Union of Biochemistry (see under Other International Organizations: Science—International Council of Scientific Unions (ICSU) and separate ICSU chapter).

International Union of Nutritional Sciences (IUNS) (*Union Internationale des Sciences de la Nutrition*), f. 1946; to study the science of nutrition and its applications. Mems. from 60 countries.

Pres. C. G. KING (U.S.A.); Sec.-Gen. Prof. R. AMMON, Physiol.-Chem. Inst., University of Saarland, Homburg/Saar, W. Germany.

International Union of Physiological Sciences (*Union Internationale des Sciences Physiologiques*), c/o The Secretary, J. W. DUYFF, University of Leiden, Dept. of Physiology, Wassenaarseweg 62, Leiden, The Netherlands; f. 1953.

Pres. Sir LINDOR BROWN (U.K.); Vice-Pres. G. KATO (Japan); U. S. VON EULER (Sweden); Treas. F. W. MACINTOSH (Canada).

International Union of Railways Medical Services (*Union Internationale des Services Médicaux des Chemins de Fer*), c/o Sec.-Gen., Dr. J. ORTÉGA, 13 rue de Château-Landon, Paris 10e, France; f. 1949.

International Union of Therapeutics (*Union Internationale Thérapeutique*), C.H.U. St. Antoine, 27 rue Chaligny, Paris 12e, France; f. 1934; 560 mems. from 22 countries. Gen.-Sec. Prof. S. LOEPER.

Medical Women's International Association (*Association Internationale des Femmes Médecins*); f. 1919 to facilitate contacts between medical women and to encourage their co-operation in matters connected with international health problems. Mems.: national associations in 34 countries and individuals.

Pres. Dr. LORE ANTOINE; Hon. Sec. Dr. MARTHA KYRLE, 6-8 Stadiongasse, A 1010 Vienna, Austria.

Permanent International Committee of Congresses of Comparative Pathology (*Comité International Permanent des Congrès de Pathologie Comparée*), c/o The Secretary, Dr. L. GROLLET, 4 rue Théodule-Ribot, Paris 17e, France; f. 1912; to study social maladies of man, animals, and plants. Mems.: national committees.

Pres. LEON BINET (France). Publ. *Revue de Pathologie Comparée*.

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(MEDICINE AND PUBLIC HEALTH)

World Federation for Mental Health (*Fédération mondiale pour la Santé Mentale*), 1 rue Gevray, 1201 Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1948. Objects: To promote among all people and nations the highest possible standard of mental health in the broadest biological, medical, educational, and social aspects; to work with ECOSOC, UNESCO, the World Health Organization, and other agencies of the United Nations, in so far as they promote mental health; to help other voluntary associations in the improvement of mental health services; and to further the establishment of better human relations; 165 mem. associations in 51 countries and 4 dependencies.

Dir. Dr. PIERRE A. VISSEUR; Adviser HENRY P. DAVID, Ph.D. Pubs. *Bulletin* (quarterly), *Annual Report*.

World Federation of Neurology (*Fédération Mondiale de Neurologie*), Royal Victoria Infirmary, Newcastle-upon-Tyne 1, England; f. 1957; 10,000 mems.

Pres. MACDONALD CRITCHLEY, M.D.; Sec.-Treas. HENRY MILLER, M.D. Pubs. *Journal of the Neurological Sciences*, *Acta Neuropathologica*, *Journal für Hirnforschung*, *Journal de Génétique Humaine*.

World Federation of Societies of Anaesthesiologists—WFSA (*Fédération mondiale des sociétés d'anesthésiologistes*), c/o Spitalgasse 23, 1090 Vienna, Austria; f. 1955; Aims: to make available the highest standards of anaesthesia to all peoples of the world. Last Congress: São Paulo, 1964. Mems.: Societies in 54 countries.

Pres. Dr. GEOFFREY ORGANE (U.K.); Sec. Prof. O. MAYRHOFER (Austria).

World Medical Association (*Association Médicale Mondiale*), 10 Columbus Circle, New York 10019, N.Y., U.S.A.; f. September 1947. Objects: To promote closer ties among the national medical organizations and among the doctors of the world by personal contact and all other means available; to maintain the honour and interests of the medical profession; to study and report on the professional problems which confront the medical profession in the different countries; to organise an exchange of information on matters of interest to the medical profession; to establish relations with, and to present the views of, the medical profession to the World Health Organization, UNESCO, and other appropriate bodies; to assist all peoples of the world to attain the highest possible levels of health. The unit of membership is the national medical association: that is, the professional organization which is most fully representative of the profession in any country or territory. At present, sixty national medical associations are members.

Sec.-Gen. Dr. ALBERTO Z. ROMUALDEZ; Treas. Dr. ERNST FROMM (Germany). Pubs. *World Medical Journal*, *World Medical Periodicals*.

World Organization of Gastroenterology (*Organisation mondiale de gastro-entérologie-OMGE*), 4 Upper Harley St., London, N.W.1; f. 1935 to conduct research and contribute to the progress generally of the study of gastroenterology. Member societies and groups in 52 countries.

Pres. Dr. H. G. MOGENA, Almagro 38, Madrid, Spain; Sec.-Gen. Dr. GEOFFREY WATKINSON (U.K.); Treas. Dr. H. MARVIN POLLARD (U.S.A.). Publ. *Bulletin*.

World Psychiatric Association (*Association Mondiale de Psychiatrie*), The Maudsley Hospital, London, S.E.5, England; f. 1961 to establish links between Psychiatric Associations throughout the world.

Pres. Prof. LOBEZ IBOR; Gen. Sec. Dr. D. LEIGH.

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS OF CIOMS

American College of Chest Physicians, 112 East Chestnut St., Chicago, Ill. 60611, U.S.A.; f. 1935.

Pres. WILLIAM E. ADAMS; Exec. Dir. MURRAY KORNFIELD (U.S.A.). Publ. *Diseases of the Chest*.

Asia Pacific Academy of Ophthalmology, 1013 Bishop Street, Honolulu, Hawaii.

Sec.-Gen. Dr. W. J. HOLMES.

European Society of Cardiology (*Société Européenne de Cardiologie*), c/o Dr. F. VAN DOOREN, 80 rue Mercelis, Brussels, Belgium; f. 1949.

International Committee on Military Medicine and Pharmacy (*Comité international de médecine et de pharmacie militaires*), 79 rue Saint-Laurant, Liège, Belgium.

Sec.-Gen. Gén. Méd. J. VINCKEN (Belgium).

International Documentation Centre for Plastic Expressions (*Centre International de Documentation Concernant les Expressions Plastiques*), 1 rue Cabanis, Paris 14e, France; f. 1963.

Dir. Dr. C. WIART. Publ. Catalogue of acquisitions of the library (twice a year).

International Society for Clinical Electrorétinography (*Société Internationale d'Electrorétinographie Clinique*), c/o Dr. H. E. HENKES, 180 Schiedamsevest, Rotterdam 1, Netherlands; f. 1958; publ. *Bibliographic Service and Newsletter*.

International Society for Normal and Abnormal Ethnopsychology (*Société Internationale d'Ethnopsychologie Normale et Pathologique*), c/o Dr. C. PIDOUX, 96 rue Pierre-Demours, Paris 17e, France; f. 1955.

International Society of Hydatidosis (*Société Internationale d'Hydatidologie*), c/o Prof. A. FERRO, Sec.-Gen., Lavalle 636, Azul, Argentina; f. 1941. Publ. *Archivos Internacionales de la Hidatidosis*.

World Veterinary Association (*Association Mondiale Vétérinaire*), A. van Ostadelaan 137, Utrecht, Netherlands; f. 1959 as a continuation of the International Veterinary Congresses; first Congress 1863. Mems.: Member organizations in 50 countries and 9 organizations of veterinary specialists as associate members. Pres. Prof. Dr. W. I. B. BEVERIDGE (U.K.); Vice-Pres. Dr. A. D. TRETAKOV (U.S.S.R.), Dr. E. FRITSCHI (Switzerland), Prof. Dr. J. F. FIGUEROA WYCKOFF (U.S.A.); Sec.-Treas. Prof. Dr. JAC. JANSEN. Pubs. *Catalogue of Veterinary Films and Films of Veterinary Interest* (2nd ed. 1966), *News Items/News Letters*.

ORGANIZATIONS NOT FEDERATED TO CIOMS

Aerospace Medical Association, National Airport, Washington, D.C. 20001, U.S.A.; f. 1930 as Aero Medical Association; to advance the science and art of aviation and space medicine; to establish and maintain co-operation between medical and allied sciences concerned with aerospace medicine; to promote, protect, and maintain safety in aviation and astronautics. Mems.: individual, constituent and corporate in 30 countries. Pres. JAMES N. WAGGONER, M.D. (U.S.A.); Exec. Vice-Pres. MERRILL H. GOODWIN, M.D. (U.S.A.). Publ. *Aerospace Medicine* (monthly).

Asian-Pacific Dental Federation, c/o Manila Doctors Hospital, P.O. Box 373, Manila, Philippines; f. 1955 to establish closer relationship among dental associations in Asian and Pacific countries and to encourage research, with particular emphasis on dental health in rural areas. Mems.: 10 national associations. Last Congress: Seoul, Korea, 1967.

Pres. Prof. JOHN A. JANSEN; Sec.-Gen. Dr. B. B. ERAÑA.

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(MEDICINE AND PUBLIC HEALTH)

Asociación Interamericana de Ingeniería Sanitaria (*Inter-American Association of Sanitary Engineering*), Alfonso Herrera 11, 103, Mexico 4, D.F., Mexico; f. 1946 to establish uniform health standards. Mems.: about 1,800. Pres. GUSTAVO RIVAS MIJARES; Sec.-Treas. MANUEL ANAYA Y S. Publ. *Ingeniería Sanitaria* (quarterly).

Association of National European and Mediterranean Societies of Gastro-enterology (*Association des sociétés nationales européennes et méditerranéennes de gastro-enterologie*), Korte Lazanastraat 5, Antwerp, Belgium; f. 1947 to facilitate the exchange of ideas between gastro-enterologists and disseminate knowledge. Members in 22 countries, national societies and sections of national medical societies.

Pres. Prof. Z. KOJECKY (Czechoslovakia); Sec. Dr. A. FROELICH (Belgium).

Balkan Medical Union (*Union Médicale Balkanique*): 10 rue Progresul, Bucharest, Romania; f. 1932; studies medical problems, particularly ailments specific to the Balkan region, to promote a regional programme of public health; serves as a clearing house for information and knowledge between doctors in the region; organizes research programmes and congresses, the next being held in Istanbul, Turkey. Mems.: doctors and other specialists from Albania, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Greece, Romania, Turkey and Yugoslavia.

Pres. Prof. M. POPESCU BUZEU. Publs. *Archives de l'Union Médicale Balkanique* (6 times a year).

Central Africa Disease Control Conference (CCGEAC) (*Organization de Coordination et de Coopération des Services des Grandes Endémies de L'Afrique Centrale*): Yaoundé, Cameroon.

Pres. JEAN-CLAUDE HAPPI; Sec.-Gen. Dr. LABUSQUIÈRE. Last meeting Fort Lamy, May/June 1966.

European Association against Poliomyelitis (*Association européenne contre la poliomyélite*), 30 blvd. Général Jacques, Brussels 5, Belgium; f. 1951 to study all questions concerned with poliomyelitis and promote collaboration between all societies connected with the disease. Mems.: national organisations in Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, German Democratic Republic, German Federal Republic, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Rumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, Yugoslavia.

Pres. Prof. SVEN GARD (Sweden); Sec.-Gen. P. RECHT (Belgium).

European Association of Social Medicine (*Union Européenne de Médecine Sociale*), 1 rue de Courcelles, Paris 8e, France; f. 1955 to provide co-operation between national associations of preventive medicine and public health. Mems.: associations in 10 countries.

Pres. Dr. GERALD RAMAGE (U.K.); Sec.-Gen. Dr. COURBAIRE DE MARCILLAT (France).

European League against Rheumatism (*Ligue européenne contre le rhumatisme*), 5 ave. Tivoli, 1700 Fribourg, Switzerland; f. 1947 to co-ordinate research and treatment of rheumatic complaints conducted by national societies. Members in 27 countries.

Pres. G. D. KERSLEY (United Kingdom); Sec.-Gen. A. JUNG (Switzerland); Treas. D. GROSS (Switzerland).

European League for Mental Hygiene (*Ligue européenne d'hygiène mentale*), 11 rue Tronchet, Paris 8e, France; f. 1951 to act as a link between national associations, organise congresses on mental health, etc. Mems.: Nat. leagues in Austria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Netherlands,

Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom.

Pres. Dr. G. VAN LOOY (Belgium); Sec. Dr. A. LAMARCHE (France).

European Organisation for Research on Fluorine and Dental Caries Prevention (*Organisme européenne de coordination des recherches sur le fluor et la prophylaxie de la carie dentaire*), 18 Passage du Terraillet, Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1953 to promote and undertake research on dental health, encourage international contacts, and make the public aware of the importance of care of the teeth. Mems.: research workers in Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Rumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, U.S.S.R., Yugoslavia.

Pres. Prof. G. TOVERUD (Norway); Sec.-Gen. Dr. H. R. HELD (Switzerland).

European Orthodontic Society (*Société européenne d'orthodontie*), Royal Dental Hospital, Leicester Square, London, W.C.2; f. 1907 to establish contacts between members of the dental profession engaged in orthodontological studies. 862 members in 43 countries.

Pres. Prof. R. X. O'MEYER (France); Sec. Prof. D. P. WALTHER (Great Britain); Hon. Treas. H. E. WILSON (Great Britain).

European Society of Cardiology (*Société européenne de cardiologie*), 187 ave. W. Churchill, Brussels, Belgium; f. 1950 to promote scientific co-operation and contacts between European cardiologists, encourage the development of cardiology. Members in Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom, Yugoslavia.

Pres. L. CONDORELLI (Italy); Sec. H. DENOLIN (Belgium).

European Society of Haematology (*Société européenne d'hématologie*), c/o Dr. M. C. Verloop, Academisch Ziekenhuis, Netherlands; f. 1947 to bring together European haematologists, organize meetings, and provide information on research. Members in 21 countries.

Sec.-Gen. M. C. VERLOOP (Netherlands); Treas. C. GASSER (Switzerland). Publ. *Acta Haematologica* (irregular).

European Union for Child Psychiatry (*Union européenne de pédiopsychiatries*), 6 Chemin des Pêcheurs, Bienne, Switzerland; f. 1954 to develop contacts between specialists in child psychiatry, exchange information on research and control training of specialists. Members in Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, U.S.S.R., Yugoslavia.

Gen.-Sec. Prof. A. FRIEDEMANN, M.D. (Switzerland); Chair. Prof. AHNSJO (Sweden).

European Union of Specialist Physicians (*Union Européenne des Médecins Spécialistes*), 20 avenue de la Couronne, Brussels 5, Belgium; f. 1958 to watch the interests of specialist physicians. Mems. 2 representatives each from Belgium, France, German Federal Republic, Italy, Luxembourg and Netherlands.

Pres. Dr. J. COURTOIS (France); Sec.-Gen. Dr. O. GODIN (Belgium).

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(MEDICINE AND PUBLIC HEALTH)

Federation of the European Dental Industry (FIDE) (*Fédération de l'Industrie Dentaire en Europe*), Bernstrasse 367, Dietikon-bei-Zürich; to promote the interests of the dental industry. Mems.: national associations in France, the German Federal Republic, Italy, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

Pres. and Chair. ALBERT EDELMANN (Switzerland); Vice-Pres. MARCEL MICHALKE (France).

Institute of Nutrition of Central America and Panama (*Instituto de Nutrición de América y Panamá*), Carretera Roosevelt, Zona 11, Guatemala City, Guatemala; f. 1949 to promote and encourage the development of nutritional science and its application in member countries. Administered by Pan American Health Organization—PAHO—and World Health Organization—WHO. Mems.: 6 countries. Publs. Annual Report, monthly report, quarterly bulletin.

Dir. M. BÉHAR, M.D., M.P.H.

Interamerican Society of Psychology—SIP (*Sociedad interamericana de psicología*), c/o Dr. LUIZ NATALICIO, 7709 Broadway, San Antonio, Texas 78209, U.S.A.; f. 1951. Aims: to provide means of communication between behavioural scientists in North and South America, to help in promoting cross-cultural research, exchange scholars and information, hold congresses. The Twelfth Inter-American Congress of Psychology will be held in Montevideo, Uruguay, in April 1969. Mems.: 1,000.

Pres. ROGELIO DIAZ-GUERRERO, PH.D., M.D. (Mexico); Sec.-Gen. LUIZ NATALICIO, PH.D. (U.S.A.). Publs. *Boletín de Noticias*, Proceedings of Congresses.

International Academy for the History of Pharmacy (*Académie internationale d'histoire de la pharmacie*), Nieuwe Binnenweg 420, Rotterdam, Netherlands; f. 1952. Aims: to bring together exponents of the study of pharmaceutical history. Mems.: 52 members in 32 countries.

Pres. Dr. G. E. DANN (Germany); Sec.-Gen. Dr. P. H. BRANS (Netherlands). Publ. *Acta Pharmaciae Historiae* (irregularly).

International Academy of Aviation and Space Medicine, 35 rue Cardinal Mercier, Brussels 1; f. 1959 to facilitate international co-operation in research and teaching in the fields of aviation and space medicine; 100 members in 29 countries.

Pres. Dr. J. H. TILLISCH (U.S.A.); Sec.-Gen. Dr. ANDRÉ ALLARD (Belgium).

International Academy of Cytology, Department of Pathology, 410 W. 10th Avenue, Columbus, Ohio 43210, U.S.A.; f. 1957 to foster and facilitate international exchange of knowledge and information on specialized problems of clinical cytology and to stimulate research in clinical cytology; to standardize terminology. Mems.: 140.

Pres. CLARICE DO AMARAL FERREIRA, M.D.; Sec.-Treas. EMMERICH VON HAAM, M.D. Publ. *Acta Cytologica*.

International Academy of Pathology, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, 7th Street and Independence Avenue S.W., Washington, D.C. 20305, U.S.A.; f. 1906 to advance pathology by improvement of methods of teaching pathology in medical museums and to promote research. Mems.: individuals in 30 countries.

Pres. Dr. J. L. ORBISON (U.S.A.); Vice-Pres. Dr. DAVID E. SMITH; Sec.-Treas. F. K. MOSTOFI (U.S.A.).

International Anatomical Congress, c/o Prof. Dr. D. A. Shdanow, Karl Marx-Prospect 18, Moscow/K-600, U.S.S.R.; f. 1905; runs congresses for anatomists from all over the world to discuss research, teaching methods and terminology.

Pres. Prof. GEORGE W. CORNER; Sec. Dr. D. A. SHDANOW.

International Association for Child Psychiatry and Allied Professions (*Association internationale de psychiatrie infantile et des professions affiliées*), 3 ave. du Président Wilson, Paris 16e, France; f. 1948 to promote scientific research in the field of child psychiatry by collaboration with allied professions. Mems.: national associations and individuals in 31 countries.

Pres. S. LEBOUICQ, M.D.; Sec.-Gen. D. J. DUCHÉ, M.D.; Treas. GERALD CAPLAN (U.S.A.). Publ. *Acta pado-psychiatrica* (bi-monthly).

International Association for Dental Research, 211 East Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Ill. 60611, U.S.A.; f. 1920. Aims: to encourage research in dentistry and related fields, and to further the communication of the results of such research by publication and by annual meetings. Mems.: 2,425 (728 in 40 countries outside North America).

Pres. Dr. RALPH W. PHILLIPS; Sec.-Treas. Dr. ARTHUR R. FRECHETTE. Publ. *The Journal of Dental Research*.

International Association for the Co-ordination of Psychiatry and Psychological Methods (*Groupeement international pour la coordination de la psychiatrie et des méthodes psychologiques*), Instituto Nacional de Psicología Aplicada y Psicotecnica, Ciudad Universitaria, Madrid, Spain; f. 1950 to promote collaboration between psychologists and psychiatrists in practice and research and to help standardise techniques of research and study. Members in 13 countries.

Pres. RENÉ NYSSSEN (Belgium); Sec.-Gen. Dr. JOSÉ GERMAIN (Spain).

International Association of Agricultural Medicine (*Association Internationale de Médecine Agricole*), Institut National de Médecine Agricole, Faculté de Médecine, Tours 37, France; f. 1961 to study the problems of medicine in agriculture in all countries and to prevent the pestilences caused by the conditions of work in agriculture. Mems.: 200.

Pres. Prof. MACUCH (Czechoslovakia); Sec.-Gen. Prof. VACHER (France).

International Association of Applied Psychology (*Association internationale de psychologie appliquée*), Sveavägen 65, Stockholm Va, Sweden; f. 1920, present title adopted in 1955. Aims: to establish contacts between those carrying out scientific work on applied psychology, to promote research and the adoption of measures contributing to this work. Mems.: 1,000 in 40 countries. Past Pres. Dr. C. B. FRISBY (U.K.); Pres. Prof. M. S. VITELES (U.S.A.); Vice-Pres. Prof. L. HEARNshaw (U.K.); Sec.-Gen. Prof. G. WESTERLUND (Sweden); Treas. Prof. R. PIRET (Belgium). Publ. *Bulletin* (every six months).

International Association of Asthmology (*Association Internationale d'Asthmologie—INTERASMA*), 6 rue de la Concorde, Toulouse, France; f. 1954 to advance medical knowledge of bronchial asthma and allied disorders; mems. in 21 countries.

Pres. PIERO SANGIORI (Italy); Sec.-Gen. P. ZERBIB (France).

International Basimetric Society, 1199 Park Avenue, New York 28, N.Y., U.S.A.; f. 1958. Aims: development, co-ordination and advancement of the Law of Initial Value, an important basic biological law. Mems.: 40. Pres. Dr. J. WILDER; Sec.-Treas. M. JUNGMANN. Publ. *Basimetry* (irregular).

International Brain Research Organization (IBRO), 7 Place Fontenoy, Paris 7e, France; f. 1960; affiliated with UNESCO as an international scientific research and

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educational body for all fields concerning the brain. Mems.: about 625.

Exec. Sec. Dr. KLAUS UNNA; Treas. Dr. WALTER ROSENBLITH. Publ. *IBRO Bulletin* (quarterly).

International Bronchoesophagological Society, 3401 North Broad Street, Philadelphia 40, Pa., U.S.A.; f. 1951 to promote by all means the progress of Bronchoesophagology and to provide a forum for discussion among broncho-esophagologists of various specialities. Mems.: 450 in 55 countries.

Pres. Dr. KAORU YAMAMOTO (Japan); Exec. Sec. and Treas. Dr. CHARLES M. NORRIS.

International Catholic Confederation of Hospitals (*Confédération Internationale Catholique des Institutions Hospitalières*), van Slichtenhorststraat 91, Nijmegen, Netherlands; f. 1951. Mems.: 16 national organizations; corresponding members 9 national organizations. Organizes regular international and regional congresses. Pres. Prof. Dr. A. PRIMIS (Belgium); Sec.-Gen. A. A. M. SANDERS. Publ. *Information Bulletin* (two a year).

International Cell Research Organisation (*Organisation Internationale de Recherche sur la Cellule*), c/o UNESCO, Place de Fontenoy, Paris 7e, France; f. 1962; to create, encourage and promote co-operation between scientists of different disciplines throughout the world for the advancement of fundamental knowledge of the cell, normal and abnormal; organizes international training courses and exchange of scientists, etc.; 140 mems.

Chair. Prof. J. BRACHET (Belgium); Vice-Chair. Prof. G. M. FRANK (U.S.S.R.); Treas. Dr. J. SENEZ (France); Exec. Sec. Dr. A. KEPES (France).

International Chiropractors Association, 741 Brady Street, Davenport, Iowa, U.S.A.; f. 1926 to promote advancement of the art and science of Chiropractic. Mems.: 7 national associations and individuals totalling 4,628 in 29 countries.

Pres. Dr. L. W. RUTHERFORD; Sec.-Treas. Dr. FINLEY H. ELLIOTT. Publs. *International Review of Chiropractic* (monthly).

International College of Surgeons, The (*Le Collège International de Chirurgiens*), 1516 N. Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Ill. 60610, U.S.A.; f. Geneva 1935, inc. Washington 1940. Organized as a world-wide institution for the advancement of the art and science of surgery, and to create a common bond among the surgeons of all nations and promote the highest standards of surgery without regard to nationality, creed, or colour; about 12,000 mems.

Pres. Dr. EDWARD L. COMPERE (U.S.A.); Sec.-Gen. Dr. ADOLPH MALLER (U.S.A.); 140 mems of Board of Governors. Publs. *International Surgery* (monthly). *International Surgery Bulletin* (monthly).

International Commission for Optics, Institute of Optics, University of Rochester, Rochester 20, N.Y. 14627, U.S.A.; f. 1948 to contribute to the progress of theoretical and instrumental optics. Mems.: national committees from 17 countries.

Pres. Prof. G. TORALDO; Sec. Treas. Prof. W. L. HYDE.

International Commission on Radiological Protection (ICRP); f. 1928 to provide technical guidance and promote international co-operation in the field of radiation hazards; committees on Radiation Effects, Internal and External Exposure, Application of Recommendations. Mems.: about 50.

Chair. Dr. E. ERIC POCHIN (U.K.); Vice-Chair. Dr. C. G. STEWART (Canada); Scientific Sec. F. D. SOWBY, M.D. (Canada), Clifton Avenue, Sutton, Surrey, England.

International Committee for Standardization in Human Biology (ICSHB), 59 rue Vergniaud, Paris 13, France; f. 1958 to standardise methods, techniques and apparatus used in human biology; to plan standardized biological surveys. Mems.: 250 from 40 countries.

Pres. Prof. SCHREIDER (France); Sec.-Gen. Dr. HEUSE (Belgium). Publ. *International Journal of Human Biology* (bi-monthly).

International Congress of Radiology (*Congrès International de Radiologie*); f. 1925. Objects: To develop and advance medical radiology by giving radiologists in different countries an opportunity of personally submitting their experiences, exchanging and discussing their ideas, and forming personal bonds with their colleagues; there are three permanent International Commissions: (a) on Radiological Protection, (b) on Radiological Units, (c) on Staging of Cancer; these Commissions meet periodically and during each Congress, held at three-yearly intervals. Next Congress to be held in Japan in 1969.

International Council for Group Psychotherapy, P.O. Box 311, Beacon, N.Y., U.S.A.; f. 1954 to facilitate relations between individuals and organizations interested in group psychotherapy. Mems.: 138 individuals in 46 countries.

Pres. J. L. MORENO, M.D.; Sec. A. FRIEDEMANN, M.D. Publ. *Group Psychotherapy* (quarterly).

International Council of Botanic Medicine, 61 St. Catherine St. West, Montreal 18, P.Q., Canada; f. 1938 to educate its Fellows and Members in the science of botanic medicine, to co-operate with medical herbalist societies and professional schools to promote the ethical practice of botanic medicine. Mems.: 960 individuals in 24 countries.

Pres. Dr. JACOB E. THUNA (Canada); Sec.-Treas. Dr. ARTHUR SCHRAMM (U.S.A.). Publs. *Journal of Naturopathic Medicine* (monthly), *Health from Herbs* (monthly), *The Herbal Practitioner* (quarterly).

International Council of Nurses—ICN (*Conseil international des infirmières—CII*), 37 rue de Vermont, 1202 Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1899. Aims: to provide a medium through which national nursing associations may share their common interests, working together to develop the contribution of nursing to the promotion of the health of people and the care of the sick. Quadrennial congresses are held in different countries. The 1969 congress will be held in Montreal, Canada.

Pres. Miss ALICE GIRARD (Canada); Exec. Dir. Miss SHEILA M. QUINN. Publ. *The International Nursing Review* (quarterly) in English, with summaries in French, German and Spanish.

International Council of Psychologists, 2439 Sunset Lane, Belair Park, Greeley, Colo. 80631, U.S.A.; f. 1946; to promote psychology as a science and as a profession throughout the world.

Pres. CECILY GRUMBINE, PH.D. (U.S.A.); Vice-Pres. BERNARD RIESS (U.S.A.); Sec. LAWRENCE ROGERS (U.S.A.); Treas. ALICE VAN KREVELEN (U.S.A.). Publs. *ICWP Tenth Anniversary Handbook* (1951), *Newsletter* (quarterly), *International Understanding* (1963, 1965).

International Federation for Medical Psychotherapy (*Internationale Gesellschaft für Ärztliche Psychotherapie*), Theaterstrasse 12, 8001 Zürich, Switzerland; to further research and teaching of psychotherapy, to organise international congresses. Mems.: 1,600 psychotherapists from 28 countries, 18 societies.

Pres. Prof. Dr. med. M. BOSS (Switzerland); Sec.-Gen. Dr. med. H. K. FIERZ (Switzerland). Publ. *Psychotherapy and Psychosomatics*.

International Federation for Public Health (*Fédération Internationale pour la Santé Publique*): 1 place Riponne, 1005 Lausanne, Switzerland; f. 1959; collects and diffuses documentation and information on health, hygiene, therapeutics, alimentation, air, water, etc.; promotes research, exchanges, comparison of experiments; organizes international congresses. Mems.: about 12 non-governmental organizations.

Principal Officers LOUIS POLLEN, Dr. ANDRÉ PASSEBECQ.

International Federation of Gynaecology and Obstetrics (*Fédération internationale de gynécologie et d'obstétrique—FIGO*), Maternité, rue Alcide Jentzer, Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1954; assists and contributes to research in gynaecology and obstetrics; aims to facilitate the exchange of information and perfect methods of teaching; organizes international congresses. Membership: National societies in 68 countries.

Pres. of Bureau Prof. A. A. ALVAREZ-BRAVO (Mexico); Sec.-Gen. Prof. H. DE WATTEVILLE (Switzerland). Publ. *Journal*.

International Federation of Surgical Colleges (*Fédération Internationale des Collèges de Chirurgie*), c/o Royal College of Surgeons of England, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.C.2, England; f. 1958 to improve the standard of surgery, maintain close relations between surgical colleges throughout the world and encourage education, training and research. Mems.: 40 national colleges or societies.

Pres. Prof. J. ENGLEBERT DUNPHY (U.S.A.); Vice-Pres. Sir JOHN BRUCE (U.K.); Prof. J. F. NUBOER (Netherlands); Sec.-Treas. R. S. JOHNSON-GILBERT (U.K.). Publs. *News Bulletin*, *Interchange Bulletin*, *Surgical Education and Training*.

International Federation of Thermalism and Climatism (*Fédération internationale du thermalisme et du climatisme*), Stadtbachstr. 12, Baden, Switzerland; f. 1947. 21 member countries.

Chair. A. SCHIRMER; Gen. Sec. Dr. C. KASPAR.

International Fertility Association, Parque Meliton Porras 161, Miraflores, Lima, Peru; f. 1951 to study problems of fertility and sterility in their broad implications, to stimulate social awareness and scientific investigation thereof. Mems.: 1,700 individuals in 60 countries.

Pres. Prof. P. HUBERT DE WATTEVILLE (Switzerland); Sec.-Gen. JORGE ASCENZO CABELLO (Peru). Publ. *International Journal of Fertility*.

International Guild of Dispensing Opticians, 22 Nottingham Place, London, W.1, England; f. 1951 to promote the science, maintain and advance standards and effect co-operation in optical dispensing. Mems.: individuals and organizations in 11 countries.

Pres. A. J. MOORE (U.K.); Vice-Pres. W. B. FLUHARTY (U.S.A.); Sec. M. G. AIRD (U.K.); Treas. JOHN PAXTON (U.K.).

International Homoeopathic League (*Ligue Homéopathique Internationale*), c/o Dr. J. P. Chiron, 2 Sq. Moncey, Paris 9e, France; f. 1925 to develop homoeopathy. Mems.: 225 individuals, 10 groups (2,200 members) representing 19 countries.

Pres. Dr. F. LAMASSON (France); Sec.-Gen. Dr. J. P. CHIRON (France).

International Hospital Federation (*Fédération internationale des hôpitaux*), The Hospital Centre, 24 Nutford Place, London, W.1; f. 1947. Objects: To maintain an information bureau on matters connected with hospital work and practice; to set up international study committees and to publish reports of their work; to organise international hospital congresses, study tours and study

courses in hospital work; to publish an international hospital journal in English and French; 4 categories of members; national hospital organisations; professional organisations, regional groups of hospitals, individual hospitals; individual members; industrial members.

Pres. Dr. J. C. J. BURKENS (Netherlands); Treas. Dr. Jur. F. KOHLER (Switzerland); Dir.-Gen. D. G. HARRINGTON HAWES. Publ. *World Hospitals* (quarterly; English and French).

International Institute of Embryology (*Institut international d'embryologie*), Hubrecht Laboratory, c/o Universiteitscentrum "De Uithof", Utrecht, Netherlands; f. 1911. Objects: To promote the study of morphogenesis and to promote international co-operation among the investigators in this field; since 1947 the Institute has been the Embryological Section of the International Union of Biological Sciences; the Hubrecht Laboratory is an International Research Laboratory for descriptive and experimental embryology, and has a Central Embryological Library and Collection of slides and material. Mems. 312.

Pres. Prof. E. WOLFF (France); Sec.-Treas. Prof. A. MONROY (Italy); Dir. Prof. P. D. NIEUWKOOP. Publ. *General Embryological Information Service* (biennial).

International League Against Epilepsy (*Ligue internationale contre l'épilepsie*), c/o 87 Boulevard Périer, Marseilles, France; f. 1909 to collect and disseminate information concerning epilepsy and foster co-operation with other international institutions in similar fields. Mems.: national organizations and individuals in 25 countries.

Pres. A. M. LORENTZ DE HAAS (Netherlands); Sec.-Gen. H. GASTAUT (France). Publ. *Epilepsia* (quarterly).

International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) (*Organe international de contrôle des stupéfiants—OICS*), Palais des Nations, Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1961 to supervise the implementation of the provisions of the Narcotics Treaties by Governments. Will replace the present Permanent Central Narcotics Board (*Comité central permanent des stupéfiants*) and Drug Supervisory Body (*Organe de contrôle des stupéfiants*) as of March 2nd, 1968. The INCB is composed of eleven experts.

Sec. JOSEPH DITTERT (Switzerland). Publ. Report on the Board's work to the Economic and Social Council of the UN and addenda containing statistical data on the licit production, manufacture, utilization and stocks of narcotic drugs, and advance estimates of opium production and of narcotic drug requirements (annual).

International Office of Epizootic Diseases (*Office international des épizooties*), 12 rue de Prony, Paris 17e; f. 1924. Objects: To co-ordinate international research on infectious diseases in animals, to collect and bring to the knowledge of member governments facts and documents on the subject, and to study international agreements and suggest means of putting them into effect; the Committee consists of one permanent delegate from each member country.

Dir. Dr. R. VITTOZ. Publs. *Bulletin*; *Statistiques*.

International Organisation Against Trachoma (*Organisation internationale contre le trachome*), 94 rue Sylvabelle, Marseilles 6, France; f. 1929 by the International Congress of Ophthalmology for the research and study of trachomatous conjunctivitis (trachoma).

Pres. Prof. G. B. BIETTI (Rome); Sec.-Gen. Prof. JEAN SÉDAN (France). Publ. *International Review of Trachoma* (quarterly).

International Organization for Medical Physics, c/o Dr. J. R. Mallard, Department of Biophysics, St. Thomas's Hospital Medical School, London, S.E.1., England;

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f. 1963 to promote international co-operation in medical physics, to advance research and to advise on the formation of National Committees for Medical Physics in countries where no such organization exists. Mems.: National Committees of Medical Physics in 12 countries. Acting Pres. Dr. S. BENNER (Sweden); Acting Vice-Pres. Prof. L. F. LAMERTON (U.K.); Acting Sec.-Gen. J. R. MALLARD (U.K.).

International Pharmaceutical Federation (*Fédération internationale pharmaceutique*), Alexanderstraat 11, The Hague, Netherlands; f. 1912 to promote the development of pharmacy both as a profession and as an applied science. The national pharmaceutical organizations of 47 countries are Ordinary Members, and approx. 1,800 individual pharmacists are Associate Members. Meetings of the Bureau and Council annually since 1956; General Assembly, Brussels 1958, Copenhagen 1960, Vienna 1962, Amsterdam 1964, Madrid 1966.

Pres. Dr. J. H. M. WINTERS (Netherlands); Sec.-Gen. J. F. KOH (Netherlands). Publ. *Journal Mondial de Pharmacie*.

International Scientific Committee for Trypanosomiasis Research (*Comité scientifique international de recherches sur la trypanosomiasis*), Joint Secretariat, OAU/STRC, P.M. Box 2359, Lagos, Nigeria; f. 1949. Objects: To review the work on tsetse and trypanosomiasis problems carried out by the organisations and workers concerned in laboratories and in the field; to stimulate further research and discussion and to promote co-ordination between research workers and organizations in the different countries in Africa, and to provide a regular opportunity for the discussion of particular problems and for the exposition of new experiments and discoveries.

Publ. Proceedings of ISCTR Conferences.

International Society for Clinical and Experimental Hypnosis (ISCEH), 2 Devonshire Place, London, W.1, England; f. 1958 as an affiliate of the World Federation for Mental Health; to stimulate and improve professional research, discussion and publications pertinent to the scientific study of hypnosis; to encourage co-operate relations among scientific disciplines with regard to the study and application of hypnosis; to bring together persons using hypnosis and to set up standards for professional training and adequacy.

Pres. Prof. JEAN LASSNER, M.D.; Exec. Sec. Dr. IVAN HORVAT; Treas. Dr. A. S. PATERSON. Publ. *International Journal of Clinical and Experimental Hypnosis*.

International Society for Research on Nutrition and Vital Substances (*Société internationale pour la recherche sur l'alimentation et les substances vitales*), 61 Bemeroderstrasse, Hannover-Kirchrode, Germany; f. 1954 to conduct research on nutrition and vital substances, to combat the use of chemical products and food additives which have been insufficiently tested, and generally to promote better standards of nutrition and living. Member societies and individuals in 75 countries.

Pres. Prof. Dr. H. A. SCHWEIGART (Germany). Publ. *Vitalstoff-Zivilisationskrankheiten* (every 2 months).

International Society of Medical Hydrology (*Société internationale d'hydrologie médicale*), Istituto di Terapia Medica e Idrologia, Policlinico Umberto I, Rome, Italy; f. 1922; 236 mems.

Pres. Prof. VICTOR OTT (Germany); Pres. of the Permanent Committee Prof. MARIANO MESSINI (Italy). Publ. *Archives of Medical Hydrology* (quarterly).

International Society of Tropical Dermatology, 19 East 80th St., New York, N.Y. 10021, U.S.A.; f. 1960. Mems.: in 82 countries. Second World Congress to be held in Kyoto, Japan, in August 1969.

Pres. Prof. JOSÉ GAY-PRIETO; Sec.-Gen. Prof. FREDERICK REISS (U.S.A.). Publ. *Dermatologia Internationalis*.

International Society of Urology (*Société internationale d'urologie*), 63 Avenue Niel, Paris 17e, France; f. 1919; national committees and individual members in 43 countries.

Sec.-Gen. Prof. RENÉ KÜSS.

International Union of Psychological Science, c/o Prof. EUGENE H. JACOBSON, Department of Psychology, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan 48823, U.S.A.; f. 1951 to contribute to the development of intellectual exchange and scientific relations between psychologists of different countries. Mems.: national societies in 34 countries.

Pres. PAUL FRAISSE (France); Vice-Pres. ALEXIS LEONTIEV (U.S.S.R.), ROGER W. RUSSELL (U.S.A.); Sec.-Gen. EUGENE H. JACOBSON (U.S.A.).

Latin American Union of Societies of Phthisiology, Casilla de Correo 2605, Montevideo, Uruguay; f. 1933 to promote relations between scientific bodies in Latin America concerned with phthisiology; organize Pan-American tuberculosis congresses. Mems.: national societies in 13 countries.

Pres. Prof. MIGUEL JIMENEZ (Mexico); Sec.-Gen. Prof. FERNANDO D. GÓMEZ (Uruguay). Publ. *Boletín Soc. Tisiología* (quarterly).

Middle East Neurosurgical Society, Dr. FUAD S. HADDAD, Neurosurgical Department, Orient Hospital, Beirut, Lebanon.

Odontological Federation of Central America and Panama, Apdo. Postal 4115, Panama; f. 1957 to link national odontological societies and institutions in Central America and Panama. Mems.: 6 national societies and 2 colleges in 6 countries.

Pres. ROBERTO CHARTIES; Secs. EDUARDO TAMAYO (Costa Rica), RAYMOND PAULY. Publ. *Congresses*.

Organization for Co-operation and Co-ordination in the Fight against Endemic Diseases (*Organisation de Co-operation et de Co-ordination de la Lutte contre les Grandes Endémies—OCCGE*), B.P. 153, Bobo-Dioulasso, Upper Volta. Mems.: governments of Dahomey, France, Ivory Coast, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Togo, Upper Volta.

Organization for Co-ordination and Co-operation in the Fight against Major Endemic Diseases in Central Africa (*Organisation de Co-ordination et de Co-operation des Services des Grandes Endémies de L'Afrique Centrale—OCCGEAC*), Yaoundé, Cameroon; f. 1965. Mems.: Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo Republic, Gabon. Aims: to standardize methods of fighting endemic diseases, to co-ordinate national action, and to negotiate programmes of assistance on a regional scale.

Pres. JEAN-CLAUDE HAPPI; Sec.-Gen. Dr. LABUSQUIERE.

Pan-American Association of Ophthalmology: Secretariats: 921 Exchange Building, Memphis 3, Tennessee, U.S.A.; Agustinas 1141, Santiago, Chile; f. 1940 to promote friendship and dissemination of scientific information among the profession throughout the Western Hemisphere. Mems.: national ophthalmological societies in 22 countries.

Exec. Dir. Dr. BENJAMIN F. BOYD (Panama); Pres. Dr. JOHN McLEAN (U.S.A.).

Pan American Cancer Cytology Society: 6200 N.W. Miami Court, Miami, Florida 33150, U.S.A.; f. 1957 to develop promote and extend the use of cytologic diagnosis, training and research; organizes periodic congresses and other meetings.

Pres. Dr. JAMES T. BURROWES; Treas. CARL T. JAVERT, M.D. Publ. *Cancer Cytology* (bi-yearly).

Pan-American Medical Association, 745 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022, U.S.A.; f. 1925. Objects: To promote closer relations among physicians, to grant post-graduate scholarships, to establish post-graduate medical teaching centres, and to take all possible steps to advance medical knowledge and co-operation in the western hemisphere. Organizes Pan-American medical congresses.

Dir.-Gen. JOSEPH J. ELLER, M.D.

Pan-American Medical Women's Alliance Inc., Dr. Julia Avendaño, Carrera 22, 47-36 apto. 201 Bogotá, Colombia; f. 1947 to bring medical women in the Americas into association for medical public welfare work, to improve treatment methods and general conditions. Mems.: active, retired, honorary individual mems. and group mems. in 15 countries.

Pres. Dr. JULIA OCAMPO AVENDAÑO (Colombia); Vice-Pres. Dr. CARMEN MEJIA (Puerto Rico). Publs. *Newsletter*, *Proceedings of Congresses*.

Pan-Pacific Surgical Association, Room 236, Alexander Young Building, Honolulu, Hawaii; f. 1929 to bring together surgeons to exchange scientific knowledge relating to surgery and medicine. Mems.: 2,000 regular, associate and senior mems. from 32 countries.

Sec.-Gen. Dr. F. J. PINKERTON (Hawaii); Chair. of the Board Dr. ROBERT A. ROSE (Hawaii).

Permanent Commission and International Association on Occupational Health (*Commission permanente et Association internationale pour la médecine du travail*), via S. Barnaba 8, Milan, Italy; f. 1906 to study pathological conditions arising in industrial work; to arrange congresses on industrial medicine, and the safety of workers; to inform public authorities and learned societies. Mems.: 520 from 48 countries.

Pres. Prof. SVEN FORSSMAN (Sweden); Sec.-Gen. Treas. Prof. E. C. VIGLIANI (Italy).

Permanent Inter-African Bureau for Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis, c/o Institut de Médecine Tropicale Princesse Astrid, P.O. Box 557, Léopoldville, Congo; f. 1949 to collect and publish documentary material and facilitate interchange of research workers and experts. Mems.: OAU countries (see chapter).

Co-Dirs. J. DEMARCHI (Dir. Institut Pasteur, Brazzaville), Dr. J. STIJNS (Dir. Institut de Médecine Tropicale Princesse Astrid, Léopoldville). Publs. *Bibliographical Bulletin* (irregular), *Bulletin of Endemic Diseases in Africa* (every three months).

Permanent Section of Microbiological Standardization, Institut d'Hygiène, Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1955; Aims: the organization constitutes a Permanent Section of the International Association of Microbiological Societies (IAMS). Its object is to connect producers and controllers of immunobiological products (sera, vaccines, etc.) for the study and the development of methods of standardization. Through the IAMS it can support international organizations (WHO, IOE, etc.) in their efforts to solve problems of standardization. Mems.: 200.

Pres. Dr. A. LAFONTAINE; Sec.-Gen. Dr. E. C. HULSE (U.K.); Treas. Prof. R. H. REGAMEY (Switzerland).

Publs. *Proceedings of International Meetings and Symposia*.

Sociedad Interamericana de Cardiología (*Interamerican Society of Cardiology*), Ave. Cuauhtémoc 300, México City, D.F., Mexico; f. 1944 to stimulate the development of cardiology. Mems.: 3,215 in 17 countries.

Pres. PAUL DAVID; Sec.-Treas. JORGE ESPINO VELA.

Society of Haematology and Blood-Transfusion of African and Near Eastern Countries, Tunis, Tunisia; f. 1965 for the promotion and co-ordination of scientific research in the field of haematology.

Pres. Dr. SY BABA (Ivory Coast); Vice-Pres. Dr. BENABADJY (Algeria); Sec.-Gen. Dr. ALI BOUJNAH (Tunisia).

World Confederation for Physical Therapy, Burdett House, 15 Buckingham Street, London, W.C.2, England; f. 1951 to encourage improved standards of physical therapy in training and practice; to promote exchange of information between nations; to assist the development of informed public opinion regarding physical therapy; to co-operate with appropriate agencies of UN and national and international organizations; mem. countries: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Denmark, Finland, Great Britain, Guatemala, Iceland, India, Israel, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Poland, Portugal, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, Uruguay, U.S.A., and the German Federal Republic.

Sec.-Gen. Miss M. J. NEILSON, M.B.E. Publs. *Bulletin* (three times a year), *Congress Proceedings*; fifth international congress, Melbourne, 1967.

World Federation of Neurosurgical Societies, 601 N. Broadway, Baltimore, Md. 21205, U.S.A.; f. 1955 to assist the development of neurosurgery and to help the formation of associations; to assist the exchange of information and to encourage research. Mems.: 24 societies representing 50 countries.

Pres. A. EARL WALKER, M.D.; Vice-Pres. ALEXANDER ARUTIJUNOV, M.D., ALFONSO ASENJO, M.D.

World Federation of Occupational Therapists, 3901 Pine Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19104, U.S.A.; f. 1952. Aims: to further the rehabilitation of the physically and mentally disabled by promoting the development of occupational therapy in all countries; to facilitate the exchange of information and publications; to promote research in occupational therapy. There are national professional associations of occupational therapists in 20 countries, with a total membership of approximately 10,000.

Pres. Mrs. M. THELMA CARDWELL; Hon. Sec.-Treas. CLARE S. SPACKMAN. Publs. (not periodicals) *Proceedings of international congresses held in 1954, 1958, 1962, 1966; The Functions of Occupational Therapy, Establishment of a Program for the Education of Occupational Therapists, Organisation of an Occupational Therapy Department, The Organisation of a Professional Association for Occupational Therapists, A Code of Ethics for Occupational Therapists*.

World Organisation of Societies of Pharmaceutical History (*Union mondiale des sociétés d'histoire pharmaceutique*), 420 Nieuwe Binnenweg, Rotterdam, Netherlands; f. 1952 to promote research and dissemination of knowledge on the history of pharmacy. Member societies totalling over 4,000 members in 23 countries.

Pres. Prof. Dr. A. E. VITOLO (Italy); Hon. Sec. Dr. P. H. BRANS (Netherlands); Treas. Prof. Dr. G. FOLCH YU (Spain).

PRESS, RADIO, TELEVISION

African Committee for the Co-ordination of Information Media—CACMI (*Comité Africain pour la Co-ordination des Moyens d'Information*): Accra, Ghana.

Sec. KOFI BATSA (Ghana); f. 1965 to harmonize the activities of the three major journalists' unions in Africa.

Pan-African Union of Journalists—PAJU, Accra, Ghana; f. 1963 to promote the welfare and training of African journalists.

Sec.-Gen. KOFI BATSA (Ghana).

Union of African News Agencies (UANA), Yaoundé, Cameroon; f. 1963; meets annually; has proposed the creation of a Pan-African News Agency within aegis of OAU.

Union of National Radio and Television Organisations of Africa (*Union des Organisations Nationales de Radio et Télévision de l'Afrique*), Radiodiffusion Télévision Tunisienne, 139 ave. de Paris, Tunis, Tunisia; f. 1960; co-ordinates radio and television services, including monitoring and frequency allocation, among African countries. Mems.: 18.

Sec.-Gen. FERID SOUDANI (Tunisia).

African Postal and Telecommunications Union, P.O. Box 593, Pretoria, Republic of South Africa; f. 1935. Aims: To improve postal and telecommunication services between member administrations. Mems.: 11 countries.

Dir. Postmaster-General (Republic of South Africa).

African Postal Union—AfPU (*Union postale Africaine*), 5 26th July St., Cairo, U.A.R.; f. 1961 to improve postal services between member states, to secure collaboration between them and to create other useful services. Mems.: governments of Algeria, Ghana, Guinea, Mali, Morocco, U.A.R.

Dir. ABDUL AZIZ SHAKER (U.A.R.). Publ. *African Postal Union Review* (quarterly).

African Radio and Television Union, Tunis, Tunisia; f. 1960 to establish relations between national radio and television services. Mems.: the All African People's Conference countries.

Pres. ABDOULAYE TOURÉ (Guinea).

Alliance Européenne des Agences de Presse (*European Alliance of Press Agencies*), Agence Belga, 6 rue de la Science, Brussels 4, Belgium; f. 1957; 17 member nations; to assist co-operation among members and to study and protect their common interests.

Pres. JEAN MARIN; Sec. DANIEL RYELANDT.

Arab Postal Union, 28 Adly Street, Cairo, U.A.R.; f. 1954; ancillary body of the Arab League; 18 member nations.

Dir. Dr. ANOUAR BAKIR. Publs. *Arab Postal Union Convention*, *News of the Arab Postal Union*, *Arab Postal Union Review*.

Arab Telecommunications Union, 83 Ramses St., Cairo, U.A.R.; f. 1958; affiliated organization of the Arab League; to co-ordinate and develop telecommunications between member countries; to exchange technical aid and encourage research. Mems.: Arab League countries.

Sec.-Gen. Dr. MAHMOUD MOHAMED RIAD.

Asian Broadcasting Union, Headquarters: NHK Bldg., 2-2 Uchisaiwai-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, Japan; f. 1964 to assist in the development of radio and television in the Asian/Pacific area, particularly in its use for educational purposes; Fourth General Assembly,

October 1967, Singapore. Mems.: 46 mems. in 33 countries.

Pres. YOSHINORI MAEDA (Japan); Sec.-Gen. Sir CHARLES MOSES (Australia).

Asian-Oceanic Postal Union, Room 403, Post Office Building, Manila, Philippines; f. 1962; to extend, facilitate and improve the postal relations between the member countries and to promote co-operation in the field of postal services. Mems.: Republic of China (Taiwan), Republic of Korea, Philippines, Thailand.

Dir. ENRICO PALOMAR; First Sec. BELARMINO P. NAVARRO. Publ. *AOPU Annual Report*.

Asociación Interamericana de Radiodifusión (A.I.R.) (*Inter-American Association of Broadcasters—I.A.A.B.*), av. Uruguay 1031, Esc. 2, Montevideo, Uruguay; f. 1946; association representing all American radio and TV stations; to preserve free and stable private radio broadcasting; to promote co-operation between the corporations and public authorities; to defend freedom of expression of thought. Mems.: all countries of North and South America.

Pres. RAÚL FONTAINA; Dir.-Gen. MANUEL CABALLERO FERREIRA. Publ. *Asociación Interamericana de Radiodifusión* (monthly).

Association Internationale des Journalistes de la Langue Française (*International Association of Journalists in the French Language*), 191 rue Saint-Charles, Paris 15e, France.

Pres. JEAN-MARC LEGER (Canada); Sec. REGIS BRAYER (France).

Comité International de la Télévision (C.I.T.) (*under the patronage of the Comité International du Cinéma d'Enseignement et de la Culture—C.I.D.A.L.C.*), 18 rue Marbeuf, Paris 8e; f. 1947 to promote international technical collaboration; to study the exchange of programmes; to study the standardization of terms.

Conférence Européenne des Administrations des Postes et des Télécommunications (CEPT) (*European Conference of Postal and Telecommunications Administrations*), c/o Swiss PTT-Enterprises, 25 Bollwerk, CH-3000 Bern, Switzerland; f. 1959. Mems.: Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, German Federal Republic, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, San Marino, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom, Vatican.

Fédération Internationale des Journalistes et Ecrivains du Tourisme—FIJET (*International Federation of Journalists and Writers on Tourism*), 35 rue du Louvre, Paris 1er, France; f. 1954. Mems.: national associations in 24 countries.

Pres. KAZIMIERZ SELNICKI (Poland); Sec.-Gen. JACQUES BILLIET.

Federation of European Industrial Editors' Associations (*Fédération des Associations Européennes de Rédacteurs de Journaux d'Entreprises*), c/o H.M. BOSLAND, Unilever N.V., P.O.B. 760, Rotterdam, Netherlands; f. 1955; 13 national associations; to raise the standard of industrial journals.

Inter-American Federation of Working Newspapermen's Organisations (IAFWNO), Apartado 6715, Panama City, Panama; f. 1960 to promote the establishment of trade unions in the Western hemisphere; to defend

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(PRESS, RADIO, TELEVISION)

professional and economic interest of organised newspapermen, with regard to working conditions and professional ethics; to strengthen co-operation among newspapermen's organizations. Mems.: 29 organizations in 24 countries.

Chairmen CHARLES A. PERLIK, Jr., JAIME HUMEREZ S.; Sec. LEONADIO DE MORAIS.

Inter-American Press Association (*Sociedad Interamericana de Prensa—Sociedad Interamericana de Imprensa*) 667, Madison Avenue, New York City, New York 10021, U.S.A.; f. 1942 to guard the freedom of the press in the Americas; to promote and maintain the dignity, rights and responsibilities of the profession of journalism; to foster a wider knowledge and greater interchange among the peoples of the Americas. Mems.: 836.

Pres. LEE HILLS; Sec. LUIS FELDMAN JOSIN. Publ. *Press of the Americas* (monthly—English and Spanish).

International Broadcasters Society (*Société Internationale de la Radio et Télévision*), Zwaluwlaan 78, P.O.B. 128, Bussum (NH), Netherlands; f. 1964; Objects: to provide a working fellowship between all persons and organizations everywhere concerned with the use of radio and television and with the role of these media in society; to give information and render services *inter alia* with regard to the exchange of information and materials; to promote and co-ordinate study, research and training. 2,200 mems. in 103 countries.

Pres. (Vacant); Treas. and Exec. Dir. T. D. R. THOMASON (Canada); Sec.-Gen. BERTHE A. BEYDALS (Netherlands). Pubs. *Broadcasters' Bulletin* (monthly), reference works, reports on broadcasting in selected countries.

International Catholic Press Union (*Union catholique internationale de la Presse*), 43 rue Saint-Augustin, Paris 2e, France; f. 1936 to link all Catholics who influence public opinion through the press, to inspire a high standard of professional conscience and to represent the interest of the Catholic press at international organizations. Mems.: Federation of Catholic Press Agencies, International Federation of Catholic Journalists, International Federation of Catholic Dailies and Periodicals.

Pres. RAIMONDO MANZINI; Sec.-Gen. EMILE GABEL. Publ. *Journalistes Catholiques*.

International Committee on Radioelectricity (*Comité international de la radioélectricité*), 39 rue du Général Foy, Paris 8e; f. 1922. Is a centre for the study of the legal and economic aspects of all problems raised by the development of radio (radio-telegraphy and telephony, broadcasting, television). Twenty-four national committees are affiliated.

Pres. ROBERT HOMBURG (France). Pubs. *Comptes-rendus des Congrès internationaux du CIR* (7 vols.).

International Federation of Journalists (*Fédération internationale des journalistes*), 57A Blvd. Botanique, Brussels 1, Belgium; f. 1952 to safeguard the freedom of the Press and of journalists and to uphold the standards of the profession, to promote contacts between national organizations; organises seminars on professional training in the developing countries; issues an international Press card for professional journalists. Mems.: 50,000 journalists belonging to national unions in 27 countries.

Pres. H. J. BRADLEY (Great Britain); Sec.-Gen. T. BOGAERTS (Belgium). Pubs. *IFJ Information* (quarterly), *The Journalists' World* (quarterly; in English and French).

International Federation of Newspaper Publishers (*Fédération internationale des éditeurs de journaux et publications*), 6 bis rue Gabriel Laumain, Paris 10e, France; f. 1948 to safeguard the ethical and economic interests of

newspapers, to consider conditions favourable to the development of Press activities and to represent the interests of the industry at an international level. Mems.: national organizations in 23 countries.

Pres. CLAUDE BELLANGER (France); Sec.-Gen. JACQUES BOURGUIN (Switzerland); Treas.-Gen. Baron DE THYSEBAERT (Belgium); Dir. MICHEL DE SAINT PIERRE (France). Pubs. *News Bulletin* (quarterly in French and English), *Newspaper Techniques* (quarterly in German, French and English), *FIEJ—Notes* (monthly in French and English).

International Federation of the Cinematographic Press (**FIPRESCI**), 6 via Somaini, Lugano, Switzerland; f. 1930 to develop the cinematographic press; organizes study groups. Mems.: national organizations or corresponding members in 47 countries.

Pres. BOLESŁAW MICHAŁEK (Poland); Sec.-Gen. VINICIO BERETTA (Switzerland).

International Federation of the Periodical Press (*Fédération internationale de la presse périodique*), 45 rue de Lisbonne, Paris 8e, France; f. 1925 to protect the material and moral interests of the periodical press, facilitate contacts between members and develop the free exchange of ideas and information. Mems.: national groups representing 25,000 publications in 27 countries.

Pres. GIORGIO MONDADORI (Italy); Admin. Dir. E. MEYER (France).

International Film and Television Council (**I.F.T.C.**) (*Conseil international du cinéma et de la télévision*). H.Q. 17 via Santa Susanna, Rome, Italy; f. 1959. Aims: to arrange meetings and co-operation generally. Mems.: full: 34 international film and television organizations; associate: 13 national bodies of international scope.

Pres. JOHN MADDISON; Delegate-Gen. Prof. MARIO VERDONE. Pubs. *World Screen* (English and French editions), *Calendar of International Film and Television Events* (English and French editions).

International Maritime Radio Committee (*Comité international radio-maritime—CIRM*), Administrative Secretariat, 66 Chaussée de Ruisbroek, Brussels, Belgium; Gen. Secretariat and Technical Committee, 146-50 Minories, London, E.C.3; f. 1928. An international consultative committee for the purpose of studying and developing means of improving marine wireless communications and radio aids to marine navigation. Its members are organisations and companies operating wireless stations on vessels of the Merchant Marine and fishing boats of practically all the maritime nations of the world; 40 mems.

Pres. W. E. STEIDLE (Germany); Vice-Pres. W. D. P. STENFERT (Netherlands), G. G. THOMMEN (U.S.A.); Gen. Sec. and Chair. of Technical Cttee. Col. J. D. PARKER (U.K.); Admin. Sec. Miss J. CASTANHETA (Belgium).

International Organisation of Journalists (*Organisation internationale des journalistes*), Pařížská 9, Prague 1, Czechoslovakia; f. 1941 to defend the freedom of the Press and of journalists and to promote their material welfare. Activities include the maintenance of international sanatoria for journalists. Mems.: national organizations and individuals in 73 countries.

Chair. JEAN MAURICE HERMANN (France); Sec.-Gen. JIRI KUBKA (Czechoslovakia). Publ. *The Democratic Journalist* (monthly in French, English, Russian, and Spanish).

International Press Telecommunications Committee (*Comité International des Télécommunications de Presse*), Bouverie House, 154 Fleet St., London, E.C.4, England;

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS —(PRESS, RELIGION AND ETHICS)

f. 1965 to promote the telecommunications interests of the Press at international conferences, where such matters are reviewed; to disseminate information about current and future telecommunications developments to members. The Committee meets twice a year, as do its four technical sub-committees. Mems.: 11 Press Associations.

Chair. STANFORD SMITH; Dir. OLIVER G. ROBINSON. Publ. *Newsletter* (quarterly).

Organisation of Asian News Agencies, 357 Dr. Dadabhai Naoraji Road, Bombay, India; f. 1961; founder members 9 national news agencies; to promote co-operation in such fields as news services, features and photographs, pooling of correspondents, telecommunications services and the reduction of passport and frontier formalities for journalists. Mems.: agencies in Ceylon, Republic of China (Taiwan), India, Indonesia, Japan, Republic of Korea, Pakistan and Philippines.

Pres. K. S. RAMACHANDRAN (Press Trust of India).

Postal Union of The Americas and Spain (*Union Postal de las Americas y España*), Calle Buenos Aires 495, Montevideo, Uruguay; f. 1911 to extend, facilitate, study and perfect the postal relationships of member countries. Mems.: 23 countries.

Dir. RENA L. DOCAMPO (Uruguay); Dep. Dir. and Gen. Sec. Dr. FELIX SIENRA CASTELLANOS (Uruguay).

Union Latinoamericana de Prensa Católica (*Latin American Catholic Press Union*), Casilla 1052 Sub Central, Montevideo, Uruguay; f. 1959 to co-ordinate, promote and improve the Catholic press in Latin America. Mems.: national groups and local associations in Latin America.

Pres. Prof. ALEJANDRO AVILÉS (Mexico); Gen. Sec. Dr. CÉSAR LUIS AGUIAR (Uruguay). Publ. *Informacion* (monthly).

RELIGION AND ETHICS

Agudas Israel World Organisation (*Organisation mondiale agudas Israël*), 257 Seven Sisters Road, London, N.4; f. 1912 to help solve the problems facing Jewish people especially by promoting the co-ordination of effort between Jews in Eastern and Western Europe. Mems.: over 200,000 in 20 countries.

Pres. JACOB ROSENHEIM (Israel); Chair. I. M. LEWIN; European Executive M. R. SPRINGER (United Kingdom). Publ. *Jewish Tribune* (fortnightly).

All Africa Conference of Churches, P.O.B. 20301, Nairobi, Kenya; f. 1958; an organ of co-operation and continuing fellowship among non-Catholic Churches and Christian Councils of Africa. Mems.: include most major non-Catholic autonomous Churches in Africa.

Chair. HENRY MAKULU, M.B.E.; Gen. Sec. S. H. AMISSAH. Publs. *AACC Bulletin*, *Youth News Letter*.

Baha'i International Community, Office of UN Representative, 866 United Nations Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10017, U.S.A.; f. 1844 in Persia, by the Bab, to promulgate the unity of the human race. Mems. in 28,413 centres in 309 countries and territories. Governing body: The Universal House of Justice, Haifa, Israel.

Rep. to UN Dr. VICTOR DE ARAUJO (U.S.A.); Alternate Mrs. MILDRED R. MOTTAHEDEH (U.S.A.). Publs. *The Baha'i World* (quadrennial), *Baha'i News* (monthly).

Baptist World Alliance, 1628 16th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20009, U.S.A.; f. 1905 to promote unity, co-operation and service among Baptists; membership 27,901,409.

Pres. Dr. WILLIAM R. TOLBERT, Jnr. (Liberia); Gen. Sec. Dr. JOSEF NORDENHAUG (U.S.A.); Associate Sec., London Office, Dr. C. RONALD GOULDING; Associate Secs., Washington Office, Dr. ROBERT S. DENNY, Dr. FRANK H. WOYKE.

Church of Christ, Scientist, The, First Church of Christ, Scientist, 107 Falmouth St., Boston, Massachusetts 02115, U.S.A.; f. 1879 to organize "a Church designed to commemorate the words and works of our Master, which should reinstate primitive Christianity and its lost element of healing". Mems.: 3,300 branch churches and societies in 58 countries and territories.

Board of Dirs. Miss L. IVIMY GWALTER, CLAYTON B. CRAIG, THOMAS E. HURLEY, INMAN H. DOUGLASS, ARTHUR P. WUTH; Pres. Mrs. BEATRICE T. PITTMAN; Clerk GORDON V. COMER; Treas. ROY GARRETT WATSON.

Publs. *The Christian Science Monitor* (daily), *Christian Science Sentinel* (weekly), *The Christian Science Journal* (monthly), *The Herald of Christian Science* (French and German editions monthly, in ten other languages quarterly), *Christian Science Quarterly* (Bible lessons).

Commission of the Churches on International Affairs, 297 Park Avenue South, New York 10, N.Y., U.S.A.; f. 1946 to advise the World Council of Churches and the International Missionary Council in their approach to international affairs, and to represent it at the United Nations and other inter-governmental bodies.

Chair. Sir KENNETH GRUBB (U.K.); Vice-Chair. Prof. WERNER KAEGI (Switzerland); Dir. Dr. O. FREDERICK NOLDE (U.S.A.).

Conference of European Churches (*Conférence des Eglises Européennes*), 150 Route de Ferney, 1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland; f. 1957 to provide a meeting-place for European Churches from East and West and for members and non-members of the World Council of Churches; conferences have been held in Nyborg, Denmark, in 1959, 1960 and 1962, on M.S. Bornholm in Kattegat 1964 (constitution adopted), in Pörschach am Wörthersee, Austria, 1967. Mems.: about 100 Protestant, Anglican and Orthodox Churches in 23 European countries.

Pres. Archbishop ALEXY, Dr. EGBERT EMMEN, Metropolitan JUSTIN, Bishop ERNÖ OTTLYK, Dr. TEOFILO SANTI, Präses ERNST WILM, Bishop ROGER P. WILSON; Gen. Sec. Dr. GLEN GARFIELD WILLIAMS; Adv. Sec. Bishop HANS HEINRICH HARMS.

Consejo Episcopal Latinoamericano (*Latin American Episcopal Council*), Apartado Aéreo 5278, Bogotá, Colombia; f. 1955 to study the problems of the Church in Latin America; to co-ordinate Church activities. Mems.: the Episcopal Conferences of Central and South America and the Caribbean.

Pres. Most Rev. AVELAR BRANDÃO VILELA (Brazil); First Vice-Pres. Most Rev. PABLO MUÑOZ V. (Ecuador); Second Vice-Pres. Most Rev. MARCOS G. McGRATH (Panama). Publ. *CELAM*.

Consultative Council of Jewish Organisations, 61 Broadway, New York 46, N.Y.; f. 1946 to co-operate and consult with the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations on all problems relating to the welfare of Jews. Mems.: Jewish organisations with over 46,000 mems.

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(RELIGION AND ETHICS)

Hon. Chair. RENÉ CASSIN (France); Vice-Chair. MARCEL FRANCO (U.S.A.); Sec.-Gen. MOSES MOSKOWITZ (U.S.A.).

Co-ordinating Board of Jewish Organizations—CBJO, 1640 Rhode Island Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036, U.S.A.; f. 1947; consultants with the United Nations ECOSOC on problems concerning human rights, prevention of discrimination, refugees, etc. Regional offices in London and Johannesburg.

East Asia Christian Conference, 140 Pyidaungsu Yeiktha Road, Rangoon, Burma; f. 1957; holds full Assemblies of the Church of East Asia every four years to help the Churches to know each other and to co-operate in special concerns of interest to all. Mems.: the member Churches in Asia of the World Council of Churches, numbering 15 Christian Councils and 50 Churches.

Chair. Bishop E. C. SOBREPENA of the Philippines; Gen. Sec. Dr. D. T. NILES (Ceylon). Publ. *News Bulletin*.

Evangelical Alliance, The, 30 Bedford Place, London, W.C.1; f. 1846. Objects: To promote Christian unity and co-operation, religious freedom and evangelization. Affiliated to the European Evangelical Alliance and the World Evangelical Fellowship.

Gen. Sec. Rev. A. MORGAN DERHAM. Publs. *Broadsheet* (quarterly), *Crusade* (monthly).

Friends (Quakers) World Committee for Consultation (*Comité consultatif mondial de la Société des Amis*), Woodbrooke, Selly Oak, Birmingham 29, Great Britain; f. 1937 to encourage and strengthen the spiritual life within the Religious Society of Friends, promote exchange visits, studies and conferences. Mems.: elected representatives and individuals from 27 countries.

Chair. DOUGLAS V. STEERE (U.S.A.); Sec. BLANCHE W. SHAFFER. Publs. *Friends World News* (3 times a year), *Calendar of Yearly Meetings* (annually), *Handbook of the Religious Society of Friends* (fifth edition 1967).

General Anthroposophical Society, The Goetheanum, Dornach, Switzerland; English Section, 38 Museum Street, London, W.C.1; f. 1912, re-created 1923 with the late Rudolf Steiner, PH.D., as President. The Society exists for the study of Spiritual Science and its application to art, education, medicine, agriculture, and other spheres of life. There are branches in practically all countries.

Pres. Dr. H. POPPELBAUM; Exec. Dirs. R. GROSSE, Prof. F. HIEBEL, Dr. G. KIRCHNER, H. WITZENMANN. Lending Library: Rudolf Steiner Library, 38 Museum Street, London, W.C.1.

General Conference of Seventh-Day Adventists, 6840 Eastern Ave., N.W., Washington 12, D.C.; f. 1863 to teach all nations the gospel of Jesus Christ and the commandments of God, and belief in the imminent return of Christ the second time as expressed in Revelations 14, 6-12. Mems.: 1,661,657 in 14,980 churches in 190 countries (1966).

Pres. R. H. PIERSON; Sec. W. R. BEACH. Publ. *Advent Review and Sabbath Herald* (weekly).

International Association for Liberal Christianity and Religious Freedom (*Association internationale pour le christianisme libéral et la liberté religieuse*), 40 Laan Copes van Cattenburch, The Hague, Netherlands; f. 1900, present title adopted 1930. Aims to bring into closer union the liberal element in all churches, to maintain contact with free Christian groups in all lands who are attempting to unite religion and liberty. Library of 8,000 volumes. Mems.: groups and churches in Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Ger-

man Federal Republic, Hungary, India, Japan, Netherlands, N. Ireland, Philippines, Romania, Sweden, Switzerland, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom, U.S.A.

Pres. Dr. P. DALBERT; Treas. C. A. VAN GORCUM; Exec. Sec. Dr. A. W. CRAMER. Publ. *Information Service* (quarterly) in English.

International Bible Reading Association, Robert Denholm House, Nutfield, Redhill, Surrey; f. 1882. Objects: To encourage the daily, systematic reading and study of the Bible. The work of the Association is in progress all over the world. Total membership nearly half a million. Chair. Rev. ANDREW WRIGHT; Gen. Sec. A. W. ANDREWS, B.A. Publs. Bible readings and notes.

International Congregational Council, 112 Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, London, E.C.4; f. 1891 to promote co-operation between its constituent Churches. The Council is to merge with the World Alliance of Reformed Churches.

Moderator Dr. ASHBY L. BLADEN (U.S.A.); Minister and Sec. Rev. RALPH F. G. CALDER (U.K.). Publ. *Congregational News Service* (monthly).

International Council of Christian Churches (I.C.C.C.), Singel 386, Amsterdam C; f. 1948 for fellowship of Bible-believing churches, proclamation of the Gospel, maintenance of testimony to the truths of historic Christianity and especially to the doctrines of the Protestant Reformation. Mems.: 111 churches in all parts of the world.

Pres. CARL MCINTIRE, D.D. (U.S.A.); Ass. Gen. Sec. A. WARNAAR, Jr. (Netherlands); Sec. for Europe Rev. J. C. MARIS (Netherlands). Publ. *Reformation Review* (quarterly).

International Council of Jewish Women, 13435 North Park Blvd., Cleveland Heights, Ohio 44118, U.S.A.; f. 1912 to promote friendly relations and understanding among Jewish women of all countries. Mems.: 24 organizations totalling 700,000 members in 20 countries.

Pres. Mrs. RONALD BROWN (U.S.A.); Sec. Mrs. ALEXANDER MINTZ (U.S.A.). Publ. *Newsletter* (3 a year; English, Spanish, Persian).

International Fellowship of Reconciliation, Jaurèsgasse 13, A-1030 Vienna, Austria. The British Fellowship of Reconciliation was founded December 1914 at a conference held at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, as a society of Christians of all denominations desirous of working out the way of love and reconciliation in a world of international and social strife. In 1919 the Fellowship met several similar continental groups, and a group from America, at Bilthoven, Holland, and founded the movement Towards a Christian International, which afterwards became the International Fellowship of Reconciliation. There are now National Fellowships in 27 countries.

Pres. Very Rev. GEORGE F. MACLEOD, D.D.; Associate Secs. JEAN and HILDEGARD GOSS-MAYR (Austria), HEINZ KLOPPENBURG (Germany); JEAN LASSERE (France), IRMGARD SCHUCHARDT. Publs. national magazines and *International Newsletter*.

International Hebrew Christian Alliance, The, Memorial House, 19 Draycott Place, London, S.W.3; f. 1925. Objects: To unite Hebrew Christians throughout the world, to maintain and extend the Christian faith among those of Hebrew birth and to help them and their families in need.

The Alliance is at work in Great Britain, America, Argentina, South Africa, Iran, Israel and many European countries.

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(RELIGION AND ETHICS)

Pres. Rev. E. P. E. LIPSON; Vice-Pres. Rev. JAKOB JOCZ, Rev. H. P. SCHNEIDER; Exec. Sec. and Treas. Rev. HARCOURT SAMUEL. Publ. *The Hebrew Christian* (quarterly).

International Humanist and Ethical Union (*Union internationale humaniste et laïque*), 152 Oude Gracht, Utrecht, Netherlands; f. 1952 to bring into association all those interested in promoting ethical and scientific humanism. Mems.: national organizations and individuals in 43 countries.

Pres. Prof. Dr. J. P. VAN PRAAG (Netherlands); Sec. TOLBERT H. MCCARROLL (U.S.A.); Treas. SIDNEY H. SCHEUER (U.S.A.). Publ. *International Humanism* (quarterly).

International Service of the Society of Friends (Quakers), Friends Service Council, Friends House, Euston Road, London, N.W.1; f. 1927; and American Friends Service Committee, 160 North 15th Street, Philadelphia, Pa., f. 1918. Carries on work in Europe, America, India, Pakistan, Kenya, Rhodesia, Madagascar, Algeria and the Lebanon.

Chair. Friends Service Council WILLIAM G. SEWELL; Vice-Chair. ERIC D. CLEAVER, G. LESLIE CROSS, EUSTACE S. GILLET, C. DOUGLAS LAMB, MURIEL PUTZ, ROGER C. WILSON; Sec. WILLIAM E. BARTON. Publs. *Quaker Monthly*, *F.S.C. News* (twice yearly), *Here and There* (quarterly).

International Society of Christian Endeavour, 1221 East Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio 43216, U.S.A.; f. 1881 to promote an earnest Christian life among its members.

Pres. ELWOOD DUNN; Exec. Sec. Rev. CHRISTIAN A. TIRRE; Treas. PHYLLIS I. RIKE. Publ. *The Christian Endeavour World* (ten times a year).

International Spiritualist Federation (*Fédération spirite internationale*), 14 Fielding St., Faversham, Kent, U.K.; f. 1923 to unify all federations and individual members for the exchange of ideas relating to spiritualist philosophy and psychical research. Mems.: national associations and individuals in 36 countries.

Pres. Rev. MELVIN O. SMITH (U.K.); Gen. Sec. Major TOM PATTERSON (U.K.); Treas. HARRY DAWSON (U.K.). Publ. *Yours Fraternally* (quarterly).

Lutheran World Federation, 150 route de Ferney, Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1947. A free association of 74 Lutheran Churches of 37 countries. Current activities: Inter-church aid; relief work in various areas of the globe; service to refugees including resettlement; aid to missions; theological research, conferences and exchanges; scholarship aid in various fields of church life; a short-wave radio station in Addis Ababa; scholarly research into modern Roman Catholicism; international news and information services. The fifth Assembly is to be held in Porto Alegre, Brazil, in 1970.

Pres. Dr. FREDRIK A. SCHIOTZ (U.S.A.); Gen. Sec. Dr. ANDRÉ APPEL. Publs. *Lutheran World* (English and German, quarterly), news bulletins in English and German (weekly).

Pax Romana International Catholic Movement for Intellectual and Cultural Affairs—ICMICA and International Movement of Catholic Students—IMCS (*Mouvement international des intellectuels catholiques—MIIC et Mouvement international des étudiants catholiques—MIEC*), B.P. 453, 1701 Fribourg, Switzerland; f. 1921. Aims: to encourage in members an awareness of their responsibilities as men and Christians in the student and intellectual milieu; to promote contacts between students and graduates throughout the world and co-ordinate the contribution of Catholic intellectual circles to international life. Mems.: 106 student and 99 intellectual organizations in 78 countries.

ICMICA—Pres. J. RUIZ-GIMINEZ (Spain); Gen. Sec. L. DEMBINSKI (Poland); IMCS—Pres. P. T. KURIZKOSE (India); Gen. Sec. J. NIKOLAI (Germany). Publs. *Pax Romana Journal* (every two months), *Press Service* (monthly).

Rosicrucian Order, AMORC, Rosicrucian Park, San José, Calif., U.S.A.; est. in America 1694, a nonsectarian fraternity devoted to the investigation and study of the higher principles of life as found expressed in man and nature. Mems.: lodges and chapters in 45 countries.

Imperator RALPH M. LEWIS (U.S.A.); Vice-Pres. CECIL A. POOLE (U.S.A.); Supreme Sec. ARTHUR C. PIEPENBRINK (U.S.A.). Publ. *Rosicrucian Digest* (in English, Spanish, French, German and Portuguese).

Rotary International, 1600 Ridge Avenue, Evanston, Illinois; f. 1905. Aims: to foster the ideal of service as a basis of worthy enterprise and to promote high ethical standards in business and professions. Mems.: over 580,000 members of 12,173 Rotary Clubs.

Pres. C. P. H. TEENSTRA (Netherlands); Gen. Sec. GEORGE R. MEANS (U.S.A.). Publs. *The Rotarian* (monthly, English), *Revista Rotaria* (monthly, Spanish).

Salvation Army (*Armée du Salut*), International H.Q., 101 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4; f. 1865. Aim: to spread the Christian gospel; emphasis is placed on the need for personal discipleship, and to make its evangelism effective it adopts a quasi-military form of organization. Considerable social, medical and educational work is also performed in the 70 countries where the Army operates.

Gen. FREDERICK COUTTS; Chief of Staff Commissioner ERIK WICKBERG; Chancellor Commissioner FRANK FAIRBANK; Int. Sec. for British Dominions, South America, U.S.A., Commissioner EDWARD CAREY; Int. Sec. for Europe Commissioner WM. PALSTRA; Int. Sec. for Asia Commissioner JOHN SWINFEN; Int. Sec. for Africa Commissioner A. PALLANT. Publs. 129 periodicals are published in various languages with a total circulation of 1,942,419. United Kingdom publs. include *The War Cry*, *The Young Soldier* and *The Musical Salvationist*.

Theosophical Society, Adyar, Madras 20, India; f. 1875; aims at universal brotherhood, without distinction of race, creed, sex, caste or colour. Mems. in 53 countries (1966).

Pres. N. SRI RAM (India); Publs. *The Theosophist* (monthly), *Adyar News Letter* (quarterly).

Toc H (Incorporated) and Toc H Women's Association, 15 Trinity Square, London, E.C.3; f. 1915 to preserve and transmit traditions of fellowship and service and encourage members to seek God and carry out His will, to encourage social service for the benefit of all sections of society and foster a sense of responsibility for the well-being of others. Mems.: approx. 20,000 in 19 countries.

Chair. Dr. S. F. MITCHELL; Gen. Sec. C. A. CATTELL; Chair. (Women's Association) Mrs. M. BERRY; Gen. Sec. (Women's Association) Miss V. HARLEY. Publ. *Point 3* (monthly).

United Bible Societies (*Alliance biblique universelle*), 101 Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.4; f. 1946. A fellowship of 35 Bible Societies which are at work in 150 countries.

Pres. Most Rev. F. D. COGGAN (U.K.); Treas. Rt. Hon. Lord LUKE OF PAVENHAM (U.K.) and C. W. BAAS (U.S.A.); Gen. Sec. O. BÉGUIN. Publs. *United Bible Societies Bulletin*, *The Bible Translator* (both quarterly).

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(RELIGION AND ETHICS)

United Lodge of Theosophists, Theosophy Hall, 40 New Marine Lines, Bombay 1, India; f. 1929 to form the nucleus of a Universal Brotherhood of Humanity, without distinction of race, creed, sex, caste or colour. Mems.: lodges in 22 countries. Pubs. *Theosophy*, *The Theosophical Movement*, *The Aryan Path* (all monthly), *Bulletin* (quarterly).

Universal Israelite Alliance (*Alliance Israélite universelle*), 45 rue La Bruyère, Paris 9e, France; f. 1860 to work for the emancipation and moral progress of the Jews; maintains 124 schools in the Mediterranean area; library of 80,000 vols. Mems.: 12,000 in 40 countries; local committees in six countries.

Pres. RENÉ CASSIN (France); Sec.-Gen. EUGÈNE WEILL (France). Pubs. *Cahiers de l'Alliance Israélite Universelle* (monthly) in French, English, Hebrew and Spanish, *The Alliance Review*, *Mahbereth* in Hebrew and French.

Watch Tower Bible and Tract Society, 124 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, New York, N.Y. 11201; f. 1872; is the governing agency for that body of Christian persons known as Jehovah's Witnesses. Mems.: 96 branches with 1,160,604 mems.

Pres. NATHAN HOMER KNORR; Vice-Pres. FRED W. FRANZ; Sec. and Treas. GRANT SUITER. Pubs. *The Watchtower* (2 a month), *Awake!* (2 a month).

World Assembly for Moral Rearmament, Mountain House, Caux, Vaud, Switzerland; other international centres at Mackinac Island, Michigan, U.S.A., Odawara, Japan and Petropolis, Brazil; f. 1921; aims: a new social order for better human relations and the elimination of political, industrial and racial antagonisms. Legally incorporated bodies in Australia, Brazil, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, India, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, and U.S.A.

Pres. Dr. ERICH PEYER; Sec. DANIEL MOTTU. Pubs. *Tribune de Caux* (bi-weekly), *MRA Information Service* (bi-monthly or weekly in French, German, English, Danish, Norwegian and Japanese), *PACE-Magazine* (quarterly).

World Congress of Faiths, Younghusband House, 23 Norfolk Square, London, W.2; f. 1936. Objects: To promote a spirit of fellowship among mankind through religion, and to awaken and develop a world loyalty while allowing full play for the diversity of men, nations and faiths. Mems.: about 500.

Chair. Exec. Cttee. Rev. Lord SORESENSEN; Hon. Organizing Sec. Miss K. E. RICHARDS. Publ. *World Faiths* (quarterly).

World Council of Christian Education, 150 route de Ferney, 1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland; f. 1889 to advance all aspects of Christian education for children, youth and adults by assisting with scholarship grants, the development of teaching materials, education consultants, and by conferences. Mems.: 71 churches, councils, Sunday school associations, regional councils throughout the world.

Pres. Hon. CHARLES MÂLIK (Lebanon); Gen. Sec. RALPH N. MOULD (Switzerland); Deputy Sec. RAFAEL GARCIA-MELY (Switzerland); Sec. for Study and Development KATHARINA VAN DRIMMELEN (Switzerland); Youth Sec. MERCY YAMOAH. Publ. *World Christian Education* (quarterly).

World Federation of the Sodalties of Our Lady (*Fédération mondiale des congrégations Mariales*), Borgo S. Spirito 5, Rome, Italy; f. 1953 to promote greater collaboration between Sodalties by encouraging the establishment of national federations and the mutual assistance of Sodalties; aims to train Catholic lay-readers, promotes

social apostolates; offers help to refugees, organises visits to Africa and America. Mems.: groups in 101 countries representing 3,000,000 individuals.

Dir. (Vacant); Pres. Prof. Ing. ANTONIO SANTACRUZ (Mexico); Sec. MARY DI FONZO (U.S.A.). Publ. *Acies Ordinata* (bi-monthly in English, French, Spanish), *Proceedings of Second Quinquennial World Congress of Sodalties of Our Lady*.

World Federation of YMHAs and Jewish Community Centres, 15 East 26th St., New York, N.Y. 10010; f. 1947 to exchange ideas between national organizations and foster the Jewish Community Centre Movement where feasible. Mems.: national bodies totalling 600,000 mems. in 17 countries.

Pres. SOLOMON LITT; Admin. Sec. PHILIP GOODMAN (U.S.A.). Pubs. *Ys of the World* (quarterly), *Jerusalem Y Lights* (quarterly).

World Fellowship of Buddhists, The, 41 Phra Athit St., Bangkok, Thailand; f. 1950 to promote among members strict observance and practice of the teachings of the Buddha; to secure unity, solidarity and brotherhood among Buddhists; to promote the sublime doctrine of the Buddha; to organise and carry out activities in the field of social, educational, cultural and other humanitarian services; to work for securing peace, harmony among men and happiness for all beings and to collaborate with other organisations working to the same ends. Regional centres in 33 countries.

Pres. H.S.H. Princess POON PISMAI DISKUL; Hon. Gen. Sec. AIEM SANGKHAVASI; Hon. Treas. Miss AMPHAI YAENGESORN. Publ. *WFB News Bulletin* (bi-monthly).

World Jewish Congress (*Congrès Juif Mondial*), 55 New Cavendish Street, London, W.1; f. 1936. Is a voluntary association of representative Jewish bodies, communities and organisations throughout the world. Aims: to assure the survival and to foster the unity of the Jewish people. Mems.: Jewish communities in over 63 countries.

Pres. Dr. N. GOLDMANN; Gen. Sec. GERHART M. RIEGNER. Pubs. *World Jewry* (bi-monthly, London), *L'Information Juive* (monthly, Paris), *Jewish Journal of Sociology* (bi-annual, London), *Gesher* (Hebrew quarterly, Israel).

World Methodist Council, Lake Junaluska, North Carolina, 28745, U.S.A.; f. 1881. Aims: to unite the various denominations of Wesleyan tradition and to circulate information about Methodism. Mems.: about 39,500,000.

Pres. Bishop ODD HAGEN (Sweden); Secs. Dr. LEE F. TUTTLE (U.S.A.), Rev. MAX W. WOODWARD, 50 Dominic Drive, New Eltham, London, S.E.9, England. Publ. *World Parish* (10 times a year).

World Presbyterian Alliance, World Alliance of Reformed Churches, 150 route de Ferney, 1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland; f. 1875 to promote fellowship among the Presbyterian churches. Mems.: 106 member Churches.

Pres. Prof. Dr. W. NIESEL (German Federal Republic); Gen. Sec. Dr. MARCEL PRADERVAND. Pubs. *The Reformed and Presbyterian World* (quarterly), *Bulletin of the Department of Theology* (quarterly), *Reformed and Presbyterian Press Service* (monthly).

World Student Christian Federation (*Fédération universelle des associations chrétiennes d'étudiants*), 13 rue Calvin, Geneva; f. 1895. Object: To proclaim Jesus Christ as Lord and Saviour in the academic community, and to present students with the claims of the Christian faith over their whole life. Includes over 84 national Student Christian Movements.

Chair. PHILIP POTTER; Gen. Sec. VALDO GALLAND. Pubs. *Federation News* (quarterly), *The Student World*

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(RELIGION AND ETHICS, SCIENCE)

(quarterly), *Presence* (3 times a year), *Testimonium* (3 times a year).

World Union for Progressive Judaism (*Union mondiale pour un judaïsme libéral*), 838 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10021, U.S.A.; European Board, 51 Palace Court, London, W.2; f. 1926 to bring the religious teachings of the Jews into harmony with developments in thought, advances in knowledge and changes in the circumstances of life, to work for the further recognition of the religious and ethical demands of righteousness, brotherly love and universal peace; holds international youth, leadership camps annually. Mems.: organizations and individuals in 20 countries.

Pres. Rabbi Dr. JACOB K. SHANKMAN (U.S.A.); Chair. M. MARCEL GREILSAMMER (France). Pubs. *International Conference Reports*, *News and Views* (approx. two-monthly), *European Judaism* (bi-annual).

World Union of Catholic Women's Organisations (*Union mondiale des organisations féminines catholiques*), 98 rue de l'Université, Paris 7e, France; f. 1910. Objects: to promote and co-ordinate the contribution of Catholic women in international life, in the social, civic, cultural and religious field. Total membership, 36,000,000.

Pres.-Gen. Mlle BELLOSILLO; Vice-Pres. MELLE DU ROSTU; Sec.-Gen. Miss THOMPSON. Publ. *Bulletin d'Information* (quarterly).

SCIENCE

International Council of Scientific Unions—ICSU (*Conseil international des unions scientifiques*), Via Cornelio Celso 7, 00161 Rome, Italy.

UNIONS FEDERATED TO THE ICSU

International Astronomical Union (*Union astronomique internationale*), Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Jilská 1, Prague 1, Czechoslovakia; f. 1919. Object: To facilitate co-operation between the astronomers of various countries and to further the study of astronomy in all its branches; 42 countries are affiliated, there are 2,009 individual members. Its next General Assembly will be held in 1970 in Sussex, U.K.

Pres. Prof. Dr. O. HECKMANN (German Federal Republic); Sec.-Gen. Dr. L. PEREK (Czechoslovakia). Pubs. *Transactions of the International Astronomical Union and Symposia organised by the International Astronomical Union*.

International Geographical Union (IGU) (*Union géographique internationale*); f. 1923. Objects: To encourage the study of problems relating to geography, to promote and co-ordinate research requiring international co-operation, and to organize international congresses and commissions; 64 mem. countries.

Pres. Prof. S. P. CHATERJEE (India); Sec.-Treas. Prof. HANS BOESCH, Blümlisalpstr. 10, 8006 Zürich, Switzerland.

International Mathematical Union, Djursholm, Sweden; f. 1952 by a convention of delegates of national committees representing 22 countries which met in New York. Objects: To promote international co-operation in mathematics; to support and assist the International Congress of Mathematicians and other international scientific meetings or conferences; to encourage and support other international mathematical activities considered likely to contribute to the development of mathematical science—pure, applied, or educational; 41 mem. countries.

Exec. Cttee.: Pres. Prof. HENRI CARTIN (France); Vice-Pres. MIKHAIL LAVRENTIEV (U.S.S.R.), Prof. DEAN MONTGOMERY (U.S.A.); Sec.-Gen. Prof. OTTO FROSTMAN (Sweden).

International Scientific Radio Union (*Union radio scientifique internationale*), 7 Place Emile Danco, Brussels 18; f. 1920. Objects: to develop scientific studies connected with radioelectricity, and especially (a) to promote and organise research necessitating international co-operation, and to facilitate the discussion and publication of the results of this research, and (b) to facilitate the establishment of common radio measurements and standards. There are 37 national committees.

Pres. Prof. S. SILVER (U.S.A.); Acting Sec.-Gen. Dr. C. M. MINNIS (Belgium). Pubs. *Proceedings of General Assemblies of the URSI*, *Information Bulletin* (bi-monthly), *Progress in Radio Science*, *Special Reports*, *Proceedings of Meetings of Inter-Union Commissions*.

International Union for Pure and Applied Biophysics: Biophysical Laboratory, Harvard Medical School, Boston 15, Massachusetts, U.S.A.; f. 1961. Aims: to organise international co-operation in biophysics and promote communication between biophysics and allied subjects, to encourage national co-operation between biophysical societies, and to contribute to the advancement of biophysical knowledge. Mems.: national bodies in 26 countries.

Pres. A. KATCHALSKY (Israel); Vice-Pres. J. KENDREW (U.K.); Hon. Vice-Pres. A. ENGSTRÖM (Sweden); Sec.-Gen. Prof. A. K. SOLOMON (U.S.A.).

International Union of Biochemistry (*Union internationale de biochimie*), c/o Institut de Chimie Biologique, Faculté des Sciences, Place Victor-Hugo, Marseille, France; f. 1955. Objects: (a) to encourage the continuance of a series of International Congresses of Biochemistry, (b) to promote international co-ordination of research, discussion and publication, (c) to organise a permanent co-operation between the societies representing biochemistry in the adherent countries, and (d) to contribute to the advancement of biochemistry in all its international aspects. Twenty-eight member countries. The next meeting of the Union will be held in Rome in 1970.

Pres. Prof. A. H. THEORELL (Sweden); Vice-Pres. Prof. A. I. OPARIN (U.S.S.R.); Treas. Prof. E. H. STOTZ (U.S.A.); Sec.-Gen. Prof. P. DESNUELLE (France).

International Union of Biological Sciences (*Union internationale des sciences biologiques*); f. 1919. Object: The promotion of international co-operation in biology. Thirty-five countries are represented.

Pres. Prof. D. S. FARNER, Dept. of Zoology, University of Washington, Seattle, Wash. 98105, U.S.A.; Sec.-Gen. Prof. F. STALEU (Netherlands), Dept. of Botany, 106 Lange Nieuwstraat, Utrecht, Netherlands; Treas. Prof. Dr. KARL EGLE (Germany).

International Union of Crystallography (*Union internationale de cristallographie*); f. 1947. Objects: To promote international co-operation in crystallography; to contribute to the advancement of crystallography in its widest sense, including related topics concerning the non-crystalline states; to facilitate international standardization of methods, of units, of nomenclature and of symbols used in crystallography; and to form a

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(SCIENCE)

focus for the relations of crystallography to other sciences; 30 member countries.

Pres. Prof. N. V. BELOV (U.S.S.R.); Gen. Sec. Dr. G. BOOM, Laboratorium voor Fysische Metaalkunde, University of Groningen, Westersingel 34, Groningen, The Netherlands (until July 1968: Dept. of Metallurgy, University of Oxford, U.K.); Treas. Prof. D. W. J. CRUICKSHANK, Department of Chemistry, Manchester Institute of Science and Technology, P.O.B. 88, Sackville St., Manchester 1, England. Publ. *Acta Crystallographica: Section A* (bi-monthly), *Section B* (monthly), *Journal of Applied Crystallography* (bi-monthly), *Structure Reports* (about one volume per annum), *International Tables for X-ray Crystallography*, *Fifty Years of X-ray Diffraction*, *Symmetry Aspects of M. C. Escher's Periodic Drawings*, *Crystallographic Book List*, *Bibliographies* on several topics of crystallographic interest, *World List of Crystallographic Computer Programs*, *World Directory of Crystallographers*.

International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics (*Union géodésique et géophysique internationale*), Geophysics Laboratory, University of Toronto, Toronto, Canada; f. 1919. Objects: To promote the study of problems relating to the form and physics of the earth; to initiate, facilitate and co-ordinate research into, and investigation of, those problems of geodesy and geophysics which require international co-operation; to provide for discussion, comparison and publication. The Union is a federation of 7 associations representing Geodesy, Seismology and Physics of the Earth's Interior, Physical Sciences of the Ocean, Volcanology, Scientific Hydrology, Meteorology and Atmospheric Physics, Geomagnetism and Aeronomy, which meet at the General Assemblies of the Union. In addition, there are Joint Committees of the various associations either among themselves or with other unions. The Union organizes scientific meetings and also sponsors various permanent services, the object of which is to collect, analyse and publish geophysical data; 69 mem. countries.

Pres. J. COULOMB (France); Vice-Pres. H. KUNO (Japan); Gen. Sec. G. D. GARLAND (Canada). Publ. *IUGG Chronicle* (monthly), *Geodetic Bulletin* (quarterly), *International Bibliography of Geodesy* (irregular), *International Seismological Summary* (yearly), *Bulletin Volcanologique* (6 monthly), *Bulletin mensuel du Bureau Central Sismologique* (monthly), *Bulletin de l'Association Internationale d'Hydrologie Scientifique* (quarterly), *International Bibliography of Hydrology*, *Catalogue des Volcans Actifs* (both irregular), texts of communications, *IUGG Monographs* (irregular).

International Union of Geological Sciences (*Union Internationale des sciences géologiques*), Mechelse steenweg 206, Antwerp, Belgium; f. 1961 as an offspring of the International Geological Congress; mems. from 54 countries.

Pres. TOM. F. W. BARTH (Norway); Vice-Pres. F. GONZÁLEZ BONORINO (Argentina), I. I. GORSKY (U.S.S.R.), TH. NOLAN (U.S.A.), B. C. ROY (India), R. W. WILLETT (New Zealand), V. ZOUBEK (Czechoslovakia); Sec.-Gen. W. P. VAN LECKWIJCK (Belgium); Treas. R. TRUMPY (Switzerland). Publ. *Circular Letters*.

International Union of Physiological Sciences, c/o Prof. J. W. DUYFF, Dept. of Physiology, University of Leiden, Leiden, Netherlands; f. 1953 to encourage the series of International Congresses of Physiological Sciences; to promote further congresses; to take all

action which will contribute to the development of physiological sciences; mems. national or regional physiological societies of 38 countries. Next Congress: Washington, D.C., 1968.

Pres. Sir LINDOR BROWN (England); Vice-Pres. Prof. G. KATO (Japan), Prof. U. VON EULER (Sweden); Sec. Prof. J. W. DUYFF (Netherlands); Treas. Prof. F. C. MACINTOSH (Canada). Publ. *IUPS Newsletter*.

International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry (IUPAC) (*Union internationale de chimie pure et appliquée*), c/o F. Hoffmann-La Roche & Co., S.A., Grenzacherstrasse 124, 4002 Basle, Switzerland; f. 1919. Object: To organize permanent co-operation between chemical associations in the member countries, to study topics of international importance requiring regularization, standardization or codification, to co-operate with other international organizations in the field of chemistry and to contribute to the advancement of all aspects of chemistry. Forty-four member countries.

Pres. Prof. V. N. KOUDRATIEV (U.S.S.R.); Gen. Sec. Dr. R. MORF (Switzerland); Hon. Treas. Prof. J. C. BAILAR, JR. (U.S.A.). Publ. *Comptes Rendus* (biennial), *Information Bulletin, Pure and Applied Chemistry* (two vols. per year).

International Union of Pure and Applied Physics (Union internationale de physique pure et appliquée); f. 1922. Object: to promote and encourage international co-operation in physics. Thirty-five countries are affiliated.

Pres. D. I. BLOKHINTSEV (U.S.S.R.); Sec.-Gen. C. C. BUTLER, Physics Dept., Imperial College, London, S.W.7.

International Union of the History and Philosophy of Science (*Union internationale d'histoire et de philosophie des sciences*), 12 rue Colbert, Paris 2e, France; f. 1954. Object: To act as a clearing-house for research into the history and philosophy of science and to assist directly the activities of UNESCO in this field. Mem.: 32 countries, 3 scientific associations. Next Congress on the History of Science: Paris, 1968.

Council: Pres. Prof. V. RONCHI (Italy); Treas. Dr. D. A. WITTOP-KONING (Netherlands); Sec.-Gen. Prof. R. TATON (France). Publ. *Archives internationales d'histoire des sciences*, *Journal of Symbolic Logic*.

International Union of Theoretical and Applied Mechanics (*Union internationale de mécanique théorique et appliquée*), c/o Institut für Angewandte Mathematik, Universität Freiburg i. Br., Hebelstrasse 40, Freiburg i. Br., German Federal Republic. The Union was created by a decision of the International Committee for the Congresses of Applied Mechanics at its meeting in Paris during the Sixth Congress, in September 1946. It formally came into existence on April 1st, 1947. The object of the Union is to form a link between persons and organisations engaged in scientific work (theoretical or experimental) in mechanics or in related sciences; to organise international congresses of theoretical and applied mechanics, through a standing Congress Committee, and to organise other international meetings for subjects falling within this field; and to engage in other activities meant to promote the development of mechanics as a science; 27 mem. countries. The Union is directed by its General Assembly, which is composed of representatives of the organisations adhering to the Union and of elected members.

Pres. Prof. MAURICE ROY (France); Vice-Pres. Prof. G. TEMPLE (U.K.); Sec. Prof. Dr. H. GÖRTLER (German Federal Republic).

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(SCIENCE)

SCIENTIFIC ORGANIZATIONS NOT AFFILIATED TO ICSU

Association for the Taxonomic Study of Tropical African Flora (*Association pour l'Etude Taxonomique de la Flore d'Afrique Tropicale—AETFAT*), Botanische Staatssammlung München, Menzinger Str. 67, D8000 Munich 19, German Federal Republic; f. 1950 to facilitate co-operation and liaison between botanists engaged in the study of the flora of Tropical Africa. Mems.: 503 botanists in 60 countries; maintains a library in Brussels.

Sec.-Gen. Prof. Dr. H. MERXMULLER (German Federal Republic). Pubs. *AETFAT Index* (annual), *AETFAT Bulletin* (annual).

Association of African Geological Surveys (*Association des Services Géologiques Africains*), 12 rue de Bourgogne, Paris 7e, France; f. 1929. Aims: synthesis of the geological knowledge of Africa and neighbouring countries; encouragement of research in geological and allied sciences for the benefit of Africa; dissemination of scientific knowledge. Mems.: about 60 (Official Geological Surveys, public and private organizations). Pres. A. AZZOUZ (Tunisia); Sec.-Gen. J. LOMBARD. Pubs. maps and studies.

Biometric Society (*Société internationale de biométrie, Internationale Biometrische Gesellschaft*), Ecole Polytechnique Fédérale, Zürich, Switzerland; f. 1947; an international society for the advancement of quantitative biological science through the development of quantitative theories and the application, development and dissemination of effective mathematical and statistical techniques; the Society has eleven regional organisations, is affiliated with the International Statistical Institute and the World Health Organisation, and constitutes the Section of Biometry of the International Union of Biological Sciences; 2,450 members in 56 countries.

Sec. Prof. Dr. H. L. LE ROY. Publ. *Biometrics* (quarterly).

Charles Darwin Foundation for the Galápagos Isles (*Fundación Charles Darwin para las Islas Galápagos*), Palais des Académies, 1 rue Ducale, Brussels 1, Belgium; f. 1959 to organize and maintain the research station "Charles Darwin", which the Ecuador Government has authorized to be established in the Galápagos Archipelago on the occasion of the centenary of the announcement of the theory of evolution. Mems.: 21.

Pres. of Honour Sir JULIAN HUXLEY, F.R.S. (United Kingdom); Pres. Dr. JEAN DORST (France); Vice-Pres. Dr. LUIS JARAMILLO (Ecuador); Secs. Capt. THOMAS E. BARLOW (U.K.), Dr. JACQUES LARUELLE (Belgium), Dr. J. LAURENS BARNARD. Publ. *Noticias de Galápagos* (twice a year).

European Association of Exploration Geophysicists, 30 Carel van Bylandtlaan, The Hague, Netherlands; f. 1951 to facilitate contacts between exploration geophysicists, disseminate information to members, arrange regular meetings. 2,200 members in 60 countries throughout the world.

Pres. TH. KREY (Germany); Sec. and Treas. H. J. HOOGEVEEN (Netherlands). Publ. *Geophysical Prospecting* (quarterly) in English, French and German.

European Atomic Energy Society, Kernforschungszentrum, Karlsruhe, P.O.B. 947, 75 Karlsruhe, Germany; f. 1954 on the initiative of the Royal Society, London, to encourage co-operation in atomic energy research. Mems.: National Atomic Energy Commissions in Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, German Federal

Republic, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom.

Pres. Prof. CARLO SALVETTI (Italy); Exec. Vice-Pres. Prof. KARL WIRTZ (Germany).

European Atomic Forum (FORATOM), 26 rue de Clichy, Paris, France; f. 1960 to co-ordinate atomic research in European countries; holds periodical conferences (Last Congress: London, April, 1967); mems.: atomic "forums" in Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, German Federal Republic, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom.

Pres. J. M. DE ORIOLE, Sec.-Gen. FRANÇOIS TORRESI.

European Federation for the Protection of Waters (EFPW) (*Fédération européenne pour la protection des eaux—FEPE, Federation Europäischer Gewässerschutz—FEG*), Kürbergstrasse 19, 8049 Zürich, Switzerland; f. 1956; to protect European and International waters from pollution; mems. national section: in Austria, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland; corresponding sections in Bulgaria, Denmark, Ireland, United Kingdom, Yugoslavia.

Pres. Prof. Dr. O. JAAG (Switzerland); Sec. Dr. H. E. VOGEL (Switzerland). Publ. *Information Bulletin* (irregularly).

European Union for the Scientific Study of Glass (*Union scientifique continentale du verre*), 10 blvd. Defontaine, Charleroi, Belgium; f. 1950 to organize and co-ordinate research in glass and allied products and to promote scientific co-operation. Mems.: institutions and individuals in Benelux, the French Community, Italy, Spain, Switzerland.

Pres. BERNARD LONG (France); Sec. P. MIGEOTTE (Belgium).

Federation of European Biochemical Societies: f. 1964 to promote the science of biochemistry by arranging and encouraging meetings of European biochemists, by disseminating information about meetings, lectures, fellowships, etc., by engaging in publication on a regular or occasional basis. Mems.: 10,000 in 21 European Biochemical Societies in 20 countries.

Chair. Dr. A. PIHL (Norway); Sec.-Gen. Prof. W. J. WHELAN, Royal Free Hospital School of Medicine (University of London), 8 Hunter St., London, W.C.1, England; Treas. Prof. S. P. DATTA, Department of Biochemistry, University College, Gower St., London, W.C.1, England. Pubs. *European Journal of Biochemistry*, proceedings of meetings.

Foundation for International Scientific Co-ordination (*Fondation "pour la science", Centre international de synthèse*), 12 rue Colbert, Paris 2e, France; f. 1924.

Founder HENRI BERR; Pres. JULIEN CAIN; Gen. Sec. PAUL CHALUS (France). Pubs. *Revue de Synthèse, Revue d'Histoire des Sciences et de leurs applications, Semaines de Synthèse, L'Evolution de l'Humanité*.

The Glaciological Society, c/o Scott Polar Research Institute, Lensfield Road, Cambridge; f. 1936 to stimulate interest in and encourage research into the scientific and technical problems of snow and ice in all countries; 700 mems.

Pres. Dr. J. F. NYE (U.K.); Vice-Pres. Dr. W. H. WARD (U.K.), Dr. M. F. MEIER (U.S.A.), H. C. HOINKES (Austria); Sec. Mrs. H. RICHARDSON. Pubs. *Journal of Glaciology* (3 times a year), *Ice* (News Bulletin—3 times a year).

Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission, UNESCO, place de Fontenoy, Paris 7e, France; f. 1960 "to promote scientific investigation with a view to learning more about the nature and resources of the oceans through the concerted action of its members". Mems.: 58 Governments.

Chair. Rear-Adm. W. LANGERAAR (Netherlands); Vice-Chair. Dr. J. CARRANZA FRAZER (Mexico), Prof. C. MORELLI (Italy); Sec. Dr. K. N. FEDOROV (UNESCO). Publs. Summary Reports (every two years), irregular publications.

International Academy of Astronautics (IAA) (*Académie Internationale d'Astronautique*), 250 rue St. Jacques, Paris 5e, France; f. 1960 at the XI Congress of the International Astronautical Federation; holds scientific meetings and makes scientific studies and reports, awards and prizes, including the annual Daniel and Florence Guggenheim International Astronautics Award of \$1,000, and fellowships; maintains, among others, committees on a Lunar International Laboratory (LIL), History of Development of Rockets and Astronautics, Space Relativity, Orbital International Laboratory (OIL) and Scientific-Legal Liaison Committees. Mems.: 274 from 26 countries.

Pres. C. S. DRAPER (U.S.A.); Vice-Pres. H. A. BJURSTEDT (Sweden), E. A. BRUN (France), F. ZWICKY (Switzerland). Publs. *Astronautica Acta* (bi-monthly), *Astronautical Multilingual Dictionary*, *Proceedings of Symposia*.

International Association for Analogue Computation (*Association internationale pour le calcul analogique*), 50 avenue Franklin D. Roosevelt, Brussels; f. 1955 to further the study of calculus at an international level. Mems.: 47 associate mems., 300 full mems.

Pres. J. HOFFMANN (Belgium); Sec.-Gen. R. TOMOVIĆ (Yugoslavia). Publs. *International Analogy Computation Meetings, Proceedings* (1955, 1956, 1961, 1964), *Bulletin d'Information* (quarterly).

International Association for the Physical Sciences of the Ocean (IAPSO), Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution, Woods Hole, Mass., U.S.A.; f. 1919 to promote the study of scientific problems relating to the oceans and interactions occurring at its boundaries, chiefly in so far as such study may be carried out by the aid of mathematics, physics and chemistry; to initiate, facilitate and co-ordinate research; to provide for discussion, comparison and publication. Mems.: 59 member states.

Pres. Dr. GUNTER DIETRICH (Federal Republic of Germany); Sec. Dr. ARTHUR MAXWELL (U.S.A.). Publs. *Publications Scientifiques* (irregular), *Procès-Verbaux of General Assemblies* (every fourth year).

International Association for Plant Taxonomy (*Association internationale pour la taxonomie végétale*), Bureau for Plant Taxonomy and Nomenclature, Lange Nieuwstraat 106, Utrecht, Netherlands; f. 1950 to promote the development of plant taxonomy and encourage contacts between people and institutes interested in this work. Mems.: Institutes and individuals in 83 countries.

Pres. J. LANJOUW (Netherlands); Vice-Pres. Sir G. TAYLOR (U.K.); Sec.-Gen. F. A. STAFLEU (Netherlands). Publs. *Taxon* (6 a year), *Regnum vegetabile* (6 a year).

International Association of Geodesy (*Association internationale de géodésie*), 19 rue Auber, Paris 9e, France; f. 1922 to organise geodetic enterprises and carry out documentation in the field of geodesy. Mems.: national committees in 61 countries.

Pres. Prof. A. MARUSSI (Italy); Sec.-Gen. J. J. LEVALLOIS (France). Publ. *Bulletin géodésique, Travaux de l'Association, Bibliographie Géodésique Internationale*.

International Association of Geomagnetism and Aeronomy—IAGA (*Association de géomagnétisme et d'aéronomie—AIGA*), ESSA, Research Laboratories, Boulder, Colorado 80302, U.S.A.; f. 1919. Aims: the study of questions relating to geomagnetism and aeronomy and the encouragement of research. Mems.: the countries which adhere to the International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics are eligible as members.

Pres. TAKESI NAGATA (Japan); Vice-Pres. V. A. TROITSKAYA (U.S.S.R.), E. THELLIER (France); Sec.-Dir. L. R. ALLDREDGE (U.S.A.). Publs. *Transactions of the General Assemblies* (every four years), *Bulletins and Symposia*.

International Association of Limnology (*Association internationale de limnologie*), Freshwater Biological Association, Ferry House, Far Sawrey, Ambleside, Westmorland, England; f. 1922; about 1,500 mems.

Pres. G. E. HUTCHINSON (U.S.A.); Gen. Sec. and Treas. Dr. T. T. MACAN (U.K.). Publs. *Verhandlungen der internationalen Vereinigung für Limnologie, Mitteilungen*.

International Association of Meteorology and Atmospheric Physics (IAMAP), Meteorological Branch, Department of Transport, 315 Bloor Street West, Toronto 5, Ont., Canada; f. 1919 to promote research, particularly in fields requiring international co-operation; constitutes a centre for discussion of the results and direction of research; permanent commissions on atmospheric ozone, radiation, the chemistry and radioactivity of the atmosphere, dynamic meteorology, polar meteorology, cloud physics, air-sea interaction, atmospheric electricity and meteorology of the upper atmosphere; general assemblies held once every four years.

Pres. Prof. R. C. SUTCLIFFE (U.K.); Sec. Dr. W. L. GODSON. Publ. *Proceedings of General Assembly*.

International Association of Scientific Hydrology (*Association internationale d'hydrologie scientifique*), 61 Braemstraat, Gentbrugge, Belgium; f. 1924 to promote the study of hydrology, encourage and undertake research on problems necessitating international co-operation, and to ensure the dissemination of information concerning this research; special commissions on continental erosion, surface waters, subterranean waters, snow and glaciers. Mems.: academies of science and other national bodies appointed by their governments in 51 countries.

Pres. A. VOLKER (Netherlands); Sec.-Gen. Prof. L. J. TISON (Belgium). Publs. *Bulletin de l'AIHS* (quarterly), *Bibliographie Hydrologique* (annual), *Comptes-Rendus et Rapports des Assemblées et Symposia* (annual).

International Association of Sedimentologists (*Association Internationale de Sédimentologie*), c/o Dr. D. J. DOUGLAS, Geological Institute, Wageningen, Netherlands; f. 1952.

Pres. F. P. SHEPARD (U.S.A.); Sec.-Gen. A. VATAN. Publs. *Comptes rendus, Bibliographie internationale* (1959).

International Association of Seismology and Physics of the Earth's Interior (IASPEI) (*Association Internationale de Séismologie et de Physique de l'Intérieur de la Terre*), c/o 5 rue René Descartes, Strasbourg, France; f. 1901 to develop studies in the economic, social and scientific aspects of seismology.

Pres. Prof. K. WADATI (Japan); Sec.-Gen. Prof. J. P. ROTHÉ (France). Publs. *Travaux scientifiques, Bulletin mensuel, International Seismological Summary*.

International Association of Volcanology and Chemistry of the Earth's Interior (IAVCEI) (*Association Internationale de Volcanologie et de Chimie de l'Intérieur de la Terre*), c/o Istituto di Geologia Applicata, Facoltà di Ingegneria, Università, Via Eudossiana 18, Rome;

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(SCIENCE)

- f. 1919 to examine scientifically all aspects of vulcanology.
Pres. G. A. MACDONALD (U.S.A.); Sec. Prof. PIERRE EVRARD (Belgium). Publs. *Bulletin Volcanologique, Catalogue of the Active Volcanoes of the World*.
- International Association of Wood Anatomists** (*Association Internationale des Anatomistes du Bois*), c/o Institut für Allgemeine Botanik ETH, Universitätstrasse 2, Zürich 6, Switzerland; f. 1931 for the purpose of study, documentation and exchange of information on the anatomy of wood. Mems.: 147 in 31 countries.
Sec.-Treas. Prof. Dr. A. FREY-WYSSLING. Publ. *IAWA Bulletin*.
- International Astronautical Federation—IAF** (*Fédération astronautique internationale*), 250 rue St. Jacques, Paris 5e, France; f. 1950 to foster the development of astronautics for peaceful purposes at national and international levels. Mems.: 54 national astronautical societies in 34 countries. The XIX Congress is due to be held in New York in 1968. The IAF has created the International Academy of Astronautics (IAA) and the International Institute of Space Law (IISL).
Pres. L. G. NAPOLITANO (Italy); Vice-Pres. T. ANDJELIC (Yugoslavia), E. CARAFOLI (Romania), H. H. KOELLE (Federal Republic of Germany), L. I. SEDOV (U.S.S.R.); Gen. Counsel V. KOPAL (Czechoslovakia), C. S. DRAPER (U.S.A.) Pres. of IAA, and E. PÉPIN (France) Pres. of IISL; Exec. Sec. H. VAN GELDER. Publs. *Proceedings of Annual Congresses and Symposia*.
- International Bureau of Differential Anthropology** (*Bureau international d'anthropologie différentielle*), Institut d'Anatomie, Ecole de Médecine de l'Université, 20 rue de l'Ecole de Médecine, Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1950 to encourage scientific research on differential anthropology and gain a better knowledge of the possibilities of progress in this field; maintains a library and documentation centre. Members in 19 countries.
Gen. Sec. Prof. J. A. BAUMAN (Switzerland). Publ. *Anthropologie différentielle et sciences des types constitutionnels humains* (irregular).
- International Bureau of Weights and Measures** (*Bureau International des Poids et Mesures*), Pavillon de Breteuil, 92 Sèvres, France; f. 1875. Objects: International unification of physical measures; establishment of fundamental standards and of scales of the principal physical dimensions; preservation of the international prototypes; determination of national standards; precision measurements in Physics. Forty member states.
Pres. L. E. HOWLETT (Canada); Vice-Pres. J. M. OTERO (Spain); Sec. J. DE BOER (Netherlands); Dir. JEAN TERRIEN (France). Publs. *Procès-Verbaux* (annually), *Proceedings of the seven Comités Consultatifs* (every few years for each committee), *Comptes Rendus des et Mémoires* (discontinued after Vol. 22), *Conférences Générales* (every six years or less), *Travaux*.
- International Commission for Physics Education**, f. 1960 to encourage and develop international collaboration in the improvement and extension of the methods and scope of physics education at all levels; collaborates with UNESCO and organizes international conferences. Mems.: appointed triennially by the International Union of Pure and Applied Physics.
Pres. Prof. SANBORN C. BROWN (U.S.A.); Sec. NORMAN CLARKE, Institute of Mathematics and its Applications, Maitland House, Warrior Square, Southend-on-Sea, Essex, England.
- International Commission for the Scientific Exploration of the Mediterranean Sea** (*Commission Internationale pour l'Exploration Scientifique de la mer Méditerranée*),

Secrétariat Général, 16 blvd. de Suisse, Monaco; f. 1919 for scientific exploration of the Mediterranean Sea, the study of physical and chemical oceanography, fauna and flora, and marine biology; 13 member countries.

Pres. S.A.S. The Prince RAINIER III of MONACO; Sec.-Gen. Cdt. J. Y. COUSTEAU (France). Publs. *Rapports et Procès-Verbaux, Iconographie, Faune et Flore de la Méditerranée, Bulletin de Liaison des Laboratoires*.

International Commission on Radiation Units and Measurements—ICRU, 4201 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Suite 402, Washington, D.C. 20008, U.S.A.; f. 1925, at the First International Congress of Radiology (London), to develop internationally acceptable recommendations regarding: (1) quantities and units of radiation and radioactivity, (2) procedures suitable for the measurement and application of these quantities in clinical radiology and radiobiology, (3) physical data needed in the application of these procedures. Makes recommendations on radiation protection (*see below*, International Radiation Protection Association). Mems.: from about 18 countries.

Chair. L. S. TAYLOR; Vice. Chair. M. TUBIANA; Sec. H. O. WYCKOFF; Technical Sec. W. R. NEY. Publs. Reports.

International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature (*Commission internationale de la nomenclature zoologique*), c/o British Museum (Natural History), Cromwell Road, London, S.W.7; f. 1895; the Commission is a standing organ of the International Congresses, of which it is the official adviser on all matters relating to zoological nomenclature; the Commission has been granted judicial powers to determine all matters relating to the interpretation of the *International Code of Zoological Nomenclature* and also plenary powers to suspend the operation of the Code where the strict application of the Code would lead to confusion and instability of nomenclature; the Commission is responsible also for maintaining and developing the *Official Lists and Official Indexes of Names in Zoology*.

Pres. (acting) L. B. HOLTHUIS (Netherlands); Acting Sec. W. E. CHINA (U.K.). Publs. *International Code of Zoological Nomenclature, Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature, Opinions and Declarations rendered by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, Copenhagen Decisions on Zoological Nomenclature, 1953*.

International Committee for Electro-Chemical Thermodynamics and Kinetics (CITCE) (*Comité international de thermodynamique et de cinétique électrochimiques*), Institut Batelle de Genève, 7 route de Drize, 1227 Carouge, Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1949; 508 mems. in 36 countries.

Chair. Prof. J. A. A. KETELAAR (Netherlands); Gen. Sec. Dr. H. TANNENBERGER (Switzerland); Treas. Dr. N. KONOPK (Austria). Publ. *Electrochimica Acta* (monthly).

International Committee of Food Science and Technology, f. 1962; sponsors international symposia and congresses relating to research and education in the field of food science and technology. Mems.: 39.

Pres. Dr. D. J. TILGNER (Poland); Sec.-Gen. Dr. G. F. STEWART, Department of Food Science and Technology, University of California, Davis, Calif. 95616, U.S.A.

International Committee of Photobiology, c/o Chester Beatty Research Institute, Royal Cancer Hospital, Fulham Road, London, S.W.3, England; f. 1928; stimulation of scientific research concerning the physics, chemistry and climatology of non-ionising radiations

(ultra-violet, visible and infra-red) in relation to their biological effects and their applications in biology and medicine; 17 national committees represented.

Pres. C. SWANSON (U.S.A.); Sec. EDNA M. F. ROE (U.K.). Publ. *Congress Proceedings*.

International Council for Bird Preservation, c/o British Museum (Natural History), Cromwell Road, London, S.W.7, England; f. 1922; promotes international conventions for the preservation of birds and stimulates international reaction over the prevention of oil pollution at sea; works for the protection of migratory birds, rare birds and birds in Antarctica and Oceania and for the establishment of bird sanctuaries; attacks the use of pesticides toxic to birds; national sections in 58 countries.

Pres. Prof. S. DILLON RIPLEY (U.S.A.); Vice-Pres. Prof. J. DORST (France), W. H. PHELPS, JR. (Venezuela). Publs. *Bulletin*, *President's Letter*.

International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (*Conseil international pour l'exploration de la mer*), Charlottenlund Slot, Charlottenlund, Copenhagen, Denmark; f. 1902. Objects: Concerted biological and hydrographical investigations for the promotion of a planned exploitation of the resources of the sea. Library of 15,000 vols. Membership: Governments of 17 countries.

Gen. Sec. HANS TAMBS-LYCHE. Publs. *Journal du Conseil*, *Rapports et Procès-Verbaux*, *Bulletin Statistique*, *Statistical Newsletters*, *Oceanographic Data Lists*, *Annales Biologiques*, *Co-operative Research Reports*, *Fiches d'Identification du Zooplancton*.

International Federation of Operational Research Societies, Air Canada, Room 3711, Place Ville Marie, Montreal, Que., Canada; f. 1959. Aims: the development of operational research as a unified science and its advancement in all nations of the world. Mems.: about 12,000 and 20 national research societies.

Pres. ALEC M. LEE (Canada); Sec. Mrs. MARGARET KINNAIRD, Operational Research Society, 62 Cannon St., London, E.C.4, England. Publ. *International Abstracts in Operational Research*.

International Federation of Societies for Electron Microscopy (*Fédération Internationale des Sociétés de Microscopie Electronique*), c/o Lab. v. Technische Natuurkunde, Lorentzweg 1, Delft, Netherlands; f. 1955. Mems.: representative organizations of 17 countries.

Pres. Prof. G. DUPOUY (France); Sec. Prof. J. B. LE POOLE.

International Foundation of the High-Altitude Research Station, Jungfrauoch (*Fondation internationale de la station scientifique du Jungfrauoch*), 5 Bühlpplatz, Berne, Switzerland; f. 1931.

Pres. Prof. A. VON MURALT; Asst. Dr. P. v. TAVEL.

International Geological Congress (*Congrès géologique international*), 22nd Session, December 1964, New Delhi, India; Geological Survey of India, 27 Chowringhee Rd., Calcutta 13, India; f. 1878 to contribute to the advancement of investigations relating to the study of the Earth, considered from theoretical and practical points of view; the Congress is held every four years, the next session will be held in Prague, Czechoslovakia, in 1968; 2,500 members.

Pres. D. N. WADIA; Sec.-Gen. B. C. ROY.

International Hydrographic Bureau (*Bureau Hydrographique International*), Avenue Président J. F. Kennedy, Monte Carlo, Monaco; f. 1921. Objects: To establish a close and permanent association among the hydrographic offices of its members; to co-ordinate the

hydrographic work of these offices with a view to rendering navigation easier and safer on all the seas of the world; to endeavour to obtain as far as possible uniformity in charts and hydrographic documents; to encourage the adoption of the best methods of conducting hydrographic surveys and improvements in the theory and practice of the science of hydrography; and to encourage surveying in those parts of the world where accurate charts are lacking. Forty member states.

Directing Cttee.: Pres. Ingénieur Hydrographe Général G. CHATEL (France); Dir. Capt. V. A. MOITORET (U.S.A.), Capt. I. V. TEGNER (Denmark). Publs. *International Hydrographic Review* (twice yearly), *International Hydrographic Bulletin* (monthly), *IHB Yearbook*, *Reports of Proceedings of I.H. Conferences*, *Repertory of Technical Resolutions*, special publications on various technical subjects, all in English and French, *General Bathymetric Chart of the Oceans* (in 24 sheets).

International Institute of Refrigeration (*Institut International du Froid*), 177 blvd. Malesherbes, Paris 17e, France; f. 1920 to further the development of the science and practice of refrigeration on a world wide scale; to investigate, discuss and recommend any aspects leading to improvements in the field of refrigeration. Mems.: 49 countries and 700 associates.

Dir. R. THEVENOT (France). Publs. *Bulletin* (bi-monthly), *Proceedings of Meetings*, *International Codes and Recommendations*, etc.

International Institute of Seismology and Earthquake Engineering, Building Research Institute, Ministry of Construction, 4 Hyakunin-cho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo, Japan; f. 1962. Object: To carry out training and research works on seismology and earthquake engineering for the purpose of reducing earthquake damage in the world. The main activities are to train the seismologists and earthquake engineers from these ismic countries and to undertake survey, research, guidance and analysis of information on earthquakes and their related matters. Mems.: 18 countries.

Dir. Dr. S. OMOTE (acting).

International Institute of Theoretical Sciences (*Institut international des sciences théoriques*), 221 avenue de Tervueren, Brussels, Belgium; f. 1944.

Dir. S. I. DOCKX. Publ. *Archives* (irregular).

International Isostatic Institute (*Institut isostatique international*), Aurorankatu 7, Helsinki, Finland; f. 1936 at the Assembly of the International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics. Objects: To carry out a systematic and uniform topographic isostatic reduction of gravity measurement made throughout the world and to study the geoid and isostatic structure of the earth's crust. The institute is financed by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) (20 per cent) and the Government of Finland (80 per cent).

Dir. Prof. W. A. HEISKANEN (Finland). All publications are financed by the Finnish Academy of Sciences.

International Mineralogical Association, Dept. of Mineralogy and Petrology, University of Cambridge, England; f. 1958 to further international co-operation in the science of mineralogy, Mems.: national societies in Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, India, Italy, Japan, New Zealand, Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, U.S.S.R., U.S.A.

Pres. C. E. TILLEY (Great Britain); Sec. A. PREISINGER (Austria).

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(SCIENCE)

International Organisation of Legal Metrology (*Organisation internationale de métrologie légale*), 11 rue Turgot, Paris 9e, France; f. 1955 to serve as documentation and information centre on the verification, checking, construction and use of measuring instruments, to determine characteristics and standards to which measuring instruments must conform for their use to be recommended internationally, and to determine the general principles of legal metrology. Mems.: governments of 35 countries.

Pres. Dr. J. STULLA GÖTZ (Austria); Dir. M. COSTAMAGNA (France). Publ. *Bulletin* (quarterly).

International Ornithological Congress, c/o Burgemeester de Monchyplein 14, The Hague, Netherlands; f. 1884; congress of professional and amateur biologists studying birds. The next Congress will be in 1970; about 1,000 members expected from over 30 countries.

Pres. Prof. N. TINBERGEN, F.R.S.; Sec.-Gen. Prof. K. H. VOOS.

International Palaeontological Union (*Union internationale de paléontologie*), 74 rue de la Fédération, Paris 15e, France; f. 1933 following the meeting of the International Geological Congress, to which the Union is affiliated.

Pres. Prof. SAHNI (India); Sec. Dr. H. TEWARI (India).

International Polar Motion Service (*Service international mouvement polaire*), International Latitude Observatory of Mizusawa, Mizusawa, Iwate-ken, Japan; f. 1962 to replace the International Latitude Service (f. 1899); Object: To make observations in latitude and time stations all over the world for the study of all problems relating to the polar motion; central bureau of the service collects astronomical observations, determines polar motion and distributes the data and results.

Dir. Dr. S. YUMI. Publ. *Monthly Notes, Annual Reports*.

International Radiation Protection Association—IRPA, f. September, 1966, to unite in an international scientific society, individuals and societies throughout the world concerned with protection against ionising radiations and allied effects, and to be representative of doctors, health physicists, radiological protection officers and others engaged in radiological protection, radiation safety, nuclear safety, legal, medical and veterinary aspects and in radiation research and other allied activities. First Congress: Rome, 1966; Next Congress: U.K., 1970. Mems.: approx. 5,000 individual founding Members and Associates from 15 founding Associate Societies.

Pres. Dr. K. Z. MORGAN (U.S.A.); Vice Pres. Y. NISHIWAKI (Japan), Dr. W. G. MARLEY (U.K.); Exec. Officer Dr. P. BONET-MAURY, Institut du Radium, Laboratoire Curie, 11 rue Pierre Curie, Paris 5e, France. Publ. *Health Physics*.

International Science Foundation, 351 World Trade Center, San Francisco 11, California, U.S.A.; f. 1954 to establish and operate science centres in metropolitan areas; to aid visiting scientists and engineers in exchanging ideas and developing professional co-operation; to strengthen exchanges between scientists and engineers. Mems.: 176 corporate, institutional and participating members.

Pres. ROBERT L. CHAMPION; Sec. JOS S. THOMPSON. Publ. *Scientific Research in the San Francisco Bay Area, International Co-operation in Science*.

International Scientific Film Library (*Cinéma-thèque Scientifique Internationale*), 31 rue Vautier, Brussels 4, Belgium; f. 1961; created under the patronage of the International Scientific Film Association and the Belgian Ministry of National Education and Culture; to preserve the most outstanding scientific and tech-

nical films and also to promote the knowledge, study, widest possible dissemination and the rationalization of the production of scientific film. Mems.: 49.

Pres. J. W. VAROSSIEAU (Belgium); Dir.-Curator P. BORMANS. Publ. *Bulletin* (quarterly), Catalogue of Films Deposited.

International Society for Cell Biology (*Société internationale de biologie cellulaire*); f. 1947.

Pres. Prof. P. WEISS; Sec. Dr. R. ROBINEAUX, Service de Cytopathologie expérimentale, Hôpital St. Antoine, Paris 12e, France; Treas. Prof. M. CHEVREMONT.

International Society for Human and Animal Mycology (ISHAM) (*Société Internationale de Mycologie Humaine et Animale*), Institut de Médecine Tropicale, 155 rue Nationale, Antwerp, Belgium; f. 1954; to pursue the study of fungi living on man and animals. Mems.: 507 from 54 countries.

Pres. Dr. CONANT (U.S.A.); Sec.-Gen. Dr. R. VANBREUSEGHEM (Belgium).

International Society for Rock Mechanics (*Société Internationale de Mécanique des Roches*), Laboratório Nacional de Engenharia Civil, Av. do Brasil, Lisbon 5, Portugal; f. 1962 to encourage and co-ordinate international co-operation in the science of rock mechanics; to assist individuals and local organizations to form national bodies primarily interested in rock mechanics; to maintain liaison with other organizations that represent sciences of interest to the Society, including geology, geophysics, soil mechanics, mining engineering, petroleum engineering and civil engineering. The Society organizes international meetings and encourages the publication of the results of research in rock mechanics. Mems.: about 600.

Pres. MANUEL ROCHA; Sec.-Gen. Prof. MELLO MENDES. Publ. *News* (quarterly).

International Society of Biometeorology, Hofbrouckerlaan 54, Oegstgeets (Leiden), Netherlands; f. 1956. Aims: to unite all biometeorologists working in the fields of Agricultural, Botanical, Cosmic, Entomological, Forest, Human, Medical, Veterinarian, Zoological and other branches of Biometeorology. Mems.: 600 individuals, nationals of 53 countries.

Pres. Dr. D. H. K. LEE; Sec.-Treas. Dr. S. W. TROMP (Netherlands). Publ. *International Journal of Biometeorology*.

International Special Committee on Radio Interference (*Comité International Spécial des Perturbations Radio-électriques—CISPR*), Secretariat: British Standards Institution, 2 Park Street, London, W.1, England; f. 1934 to promote International Measurement and limitation of Radio and Television Interference. Collaboration with CCIR on interference to communication systems. Mems.: 40 National Committees and 8 member bodies.

International Speleological Congresses (*Congrès Internationaux de Spéléologie*), c/o Prof. FRANCO ANELLI, University of Bari, Palazzo Ateneo, Bari, Italy; f. 1958. Mems.: over 200 individuals.

Pres. (Vacant); Sec.-Gen. FRANCO ANELLI.

International Statistical Institute (*Institut international de statistique*), Oostduinlaan 2, The Hague, Netherlands; f. 1885; the International Statistical Institute is an autonomous society devoted to the development and improvement of statistical methods and their application throughout the world; 7 hon. mems.; 400 ordinary mems.; 130 ex-officio mems.; 26 affiliated organizations; administers among others statistical education centres in Calcutta and Beirut in co-operation with UNESCO.

Pres. W. G. COCHRAN (U.S.A.); Sec.-Gen. G. GOUDSWAARD (Netherlands); Dir. Permanent Office E. LUNENBERG. *Publs. Review of the International Statistical Institute* (3 issues per year), *Bulletin of the International Statistical Institute* (proceedings of biennial sessions), *International Statistics of Large Towns* (5 series), *Statistical Theory and Method Abstracts* (quarterly), *International Statistical Yearbook of Large Towns* (biennial).

International Time Bureau (*Bureau international de l'heure*), 61 ave. de l'Observatoire, Paris 14e, France; f. 1912 for the co-ordination of accurate time signals based on physical or astronomical time-scales. *Mems.*: Research Councils in 38 countries.

Dir. Prof. B. GUINOT. *Publ. Bulletin Horaire, Circulars.*

International Union for the Study of Social Insects (*Union Internationale pour l'Etude des Insectes Sociaux*), Laboratoire d'Evolution des Etres Organisés, 105 boulevard Raspail, Paris 6e, France; f. 1951. *Mems.*: over 400 individuals from 24 countries.

Pres. P. P. GRASSÉ; Sec. J. LECOMTE. *Publ. Insectes sociaux.*

International Union for Quarternary Research (*Union Internationale pour l'Etude du Quarternaire*): c/o H. Elhai, 191 rue St. Jacques, Paris 5e, France; eighth Congress is to be held in Paris in 1969.

Exec. Cttee.: Pres. GERALD M. RICHMOND (U.S.A.); Sec.-Treas. S. VAN DER HEIDE (Spaarne 17, Haarlem, Netherlands). 1969 Congress Pres. J. DRESCH, Sec.-Gen. H. ELHAI (191 rue Saint Jacques, Paris, France).

International Wildfowl Research Bureau (*Bureau International de Recherches sur la Sauvagine*), c/o Station Biologique de la Tour du Valat, par Le Sambuc, B.d. Rh., France; f. 1947 to promote research on and conservation of wildfowl; 21 mem. countries.

Hon. Dir. Dr. LUC HOFFMANN; Asst. Dir. HAYO H. HOEKSTRA. *Publs. Newsletter* (six-monthly) and special volumes.

Nordic Institute for Theoretical Atomic Physics (NORDITA), Blegdamsvej 17, Copenhagen Ø, Denmark; f. 1957 to promote scientific research and co-operation in theoretical atomic physics among the Nordic countries and to provide advanced training for younger physicists; *mems.*: Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Sweden.

Chair. of Board Prof. TORSTEN GUSTAFSON; Dir. Prof. C. MØLLER.

Oceanographic Institute (*Institut océanographique*), 195 rue Saint-Jacques, Paris 5e, France; f. 1906.

Dir. Prof. M. FONTAINE; Sec. R. RICHET. *Publs. Annales, Bulletin.*

Pacific Science Association, Bernice P. Bishop Museum, Honolulu, Hawaii 96819; f. 1920 to promote co-operation in the study of scientific problems relating to the Pacific region, more particularly those affecting the prosperity and well-being of Pacific peoples; sponsors Pacific Science Congresses. *Mems.*: institutional representatives from 53 areas.

Pres. Prof. SIN-ITIRO TOMONAGA; Sec. BRENDA BISHOP. *Publs. Information Bulletin* (every two months).

Pan-African Congress on Prehistory, Université Libre de Bruxelles, 50 avenue F. D. Roosevelt, Brussels, Belgium; f. 1947. Aims: the encouragement and co-ordination of research into the prehistoric peoples of the African continent; meets in a different place every four years; last meeting Morocco and Canary Islands 1963.

Pres. Dr. L. S. B. LEAKEY (Kenya); Gen. Sec. Dr. J. D. CLARK (Zambia); Organising Sec. Prof. G. MORTLEMANS.

Pan-American Institute of Geography and History, Ex-Arzobispado 29, Mexico 18, D.F., Mexico; f. 1929; membership the nations of the Organization of American States and Canada; for the stimulation and co-ordination of cartographic, geographic and related work in the Western hemisphere.

Pres. Eng. ALFREDO OBIOLS (Guatemala); Sec.-Gen. Eng. CARLOS A. FORRAY ROJAS (Chile). *Publs. Revista de Historia de América, Boletín Bibliográfico de Antropología Americana, Revista Geográfica, Revista Cartográfica, Folklore Americano, Bibliographical Bulletin of American Oceanography and Geophysics, Boletín Aéreo.*

Pan Indian Ocean Science Association (PIOSA), PIOA Secretariat, PCSIR, Block No. 66, Pak. Secretariat, Karachi 3, Pakistan; f. 1951 to study the scientific problems of the Indian Ocean, especially those which impinge on the lives of scientific institutions in 14 countries.

Pres. Dr. S. SIDDIQUI; Sec.-Gen. Dr. M. Q. KHUDA.

Permanent Committee of International Zoological Congresses (*Comité permanent des congrès internationaux de zoologie*), 105 boulevard Raspail, Paris 6e, France; f. 1889 to allow personal contacts between zoologists of all countries and discussion of zoological problems.

Pres. Prof. R. SPARCK (Denmark); Sec.-Gen. Prof. P.-P. GRASSÉ (France). *Publ. Proceedings of Congresses.*

Permanent Committee of the International Congress of Entomology (*Comité permanent du congrès international d'entomologie*), c/o British Museum (Natural History), Cromwell Road, London, S.W.7, England; f. 1910 to act as a link between periodic congresses and to arrange the venue for each congress; the committee is also the entomology section of the International Union of Biological Sciences.

Pres. Dr. S. TUXEN (Denmark); Sec. Dr. P. FREEMAN (U.K.). *Publ. Proceedings* (after each Congress).

Permanent International Bureau of Analytical Chemistry of Human and Animal Food (*Bureau international permanent de chimie analytique pour les matières destinées à l'alimentation de l'homme et des animaux*), 18 avenue de Villars, Paris 7e, France; f. 1912 to verify the scientific procedure for determining the nature and quantity of the main constituents of food for human and animal consumption, to compare the methods used and see that common steps are taken to prevent adulteration; conducts special commissions on antibiotics, anti-septics, etc. Eight member governments: Argentina, France, Greece, Hungary, Israel, Mexico, Portugal, Uruguay.

Dir.-Gen. EMILE DURIER (France). *Publs. Annales des falsifications et de l'expertise chimique, Comptes Rendus des Symposia sur les substances étrangères dans les aliments* (annual).

Permanent International Committee for Genetics Congresses (*Comité permanent des congrès internationaux de génétique*), The Genetics Section of the International Union of Biological Sciences (IUBS); 18 members.

Pres. Prof. Dr. S. J. GEERTS, Genetisch Laboratorium, Faculteit der Wiskunde en Natuurwetenschappen, Katholieke Universiteit, Nijmegen, Netherlands; Sec. Prof. K. YAMASHITA, Biological Laboratory, School of Liberal Arts and Sciences, Kyoto University, Kyoto, Japan.

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANISTIC STUDIES)

Rehovoth Conference on Science in the Advancement of New States, Weizmann Institute of Science, P.O.B. 150, Rehovoth, Israel; f. 1960 to stress the importance of science and technology in the development of new states by organizing conferences, issuing publications and acting as a clearing house between the developing states and scientific institutions in developed countries; co-operates with other existing governmental and non-governmental offices in the field. Mems.: 54.

Chair. ABBA EBAN (Minister for Foreign Affairs, Israel); Sec.-Gen. Dr. AMOS MANOR. Pubs. *Proceedings, Papers, Reports*, etc.

Tables of Selected Constants (*Tables de constantes sélectionnées*), 250 rue St. Jacques, Paris 5e; f. 1909. Object: To publish all the constants and numerical data

concerning the pure and applied physico-chemical sciences.

Comité de Direction: Pres. Prof. P. AIGRAIN (France).

World Academy of Art and Science—WAAS, 1 Ruppin St., Rehovoth, Israel; f. 1960 to provide a forum for discussion of important topics by distinguished scientists, and for the interchange of knowledge and information; acts as an advisory body to international organizations. Founded a disseminated World University. Mems.: 300 fellows.

Hon. Pres. Lord BOYD ORR (U.K.); Pres. HUGO N. BOYKO (Israel); American Division: Pres. BORIS PREGEL (U.S.A.). Pubs. *WAAS Series* (one volume about every two years), *WAAS Newsletter* (3-4 issues a year).

SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANISTIC STUDIES

International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies (ICPHS) (*Conseil international de la philosophie et des sciences humaines*); Headquarters: Palais des Académies, 1 rue Ducale, Brussels; Secretariat: Maison de l'UNESCO, 6 rue Franklin, Paris 16e, France; f. 1949 under the auspices of UNESCO to encourage respect for cultural autonomy by the comparative study of civilization, to contribute towards international understanding through a better knowledge of man, to develop international co-operation in philosophy, humanistic and kindred studies, to encourage the setting up of international organizations, to promote the dissemination of information in these fields, to sponsor works of learning, etc. The Council is composed of 13 international non-governmental organizations listed below. These organizations represent 110 countries. In December 1951 an agreement was signed between UNESCO and ICPHS recognizing the latter as the co-ordinating and representative body of organizations in the field of philosophy and humanistic studies.

Pres. SILVIO ZAVALA (Mexico); Vice-Pres. C. C. BERG (Netherlands), RENSSELAER W. LEE (U.S.A.), JAROSLAV PRUSEK (Czechoslovakia), A. A. SIASSI (Iran); Sec.-Gen. R. SYME (New Zealand); Treas. H. HAHN-LOSER (Switzerland); Deputy Sec.-Gen. J. D'ORMESSON. Pubs. *Bulletin of Information* (biennially), *Diogenes* (quarterly).

UNIONS FEDERATED TO THE ICPHS

International Academic Union (*Union académique internationale*), Palais des Académies, 1 rue Ducale, Brussels; f. 1919. Object: to promote international co-operation through collective research in philology, archaeology, moral history and political and social sciences. Mems.: academic institutions in Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Hungary, India, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Mexico, The Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, U.S.A., and Yugoslavia.

Pres. L. L. HAMMERICH (Denmark); Admin. Sec. CH. MANNERACK, Académie Royale de Belgique, Palais des Académies, 1 rue Ducale, Brussels. Pubs. *Dictionaries*

of International Law and Medieval Latin, *Monumenta Musicae Byzantinae*, *Concordance et indices de la tradition Musulmane*, *Historical Documents concerning Japan*, *Corpus Vasorum Antiquorum*, etc.

International Association for the History of Religions (*Association internationale pour l'histoire des religions*); f. 1950 by the 7th International Congress for the Study of the History of Religions. Object: to promote the study of the history of religions through the international collaboration of all scholars whose research has a bearing on the subject, to organise congresses and to stimulate the production of works. Sixteen member countries.

Pres. G. WIDENGREN, Uppsala; Sec.-Gen. C. J. BLEEKER, 290 Churchill-laan, Amsterdam Z, The Netherlands.

International Committee for Historical Sciences (*Comité international des sciences historiques*), Union Bank of Switzerland, Lausanne, Switzerland; f. 1926; int. congresses since 1903 to work for the advancement of historical sciences by means of international co-ordination. Mems.: in 40 countries. General assembly every two or three years.

Pres. Prof. PAUL HARSIN (Belgium); Sec.-Gen. MICHEL FRANÇOIS (France), 270 blvd. Raspail, Paris 14e; Treas. J.-C. BIAUDET ("La Folie", Chexbres, Vaud, Switzerland). Pubs. *Congress Reports*, *Bulletin d'Information* (1953-67), *Bibliographie Internationale des Sciences Historiques* (1929-39, 1946-64), *World List of Historical Periodicals and Bibliographies*, *Bibliographie des travaux parus en Mélanges*, Vol. I, 1885-1939, Vol. II supplement 1940-1950, *Bibliographie de la Réforme*, *Histoire des Assemblées d'Etat*, *Répertoire des sources de l'Histoire des Mouvements Sociaux*, *Guia de las Personas que cultivan la Historia de America*, *Répertoire der diplomatischen Vertreter aller Länder*, *Historica Nordica*.

International Committee for the History of Art (*Comité international d'histoire de l'art*), c/o Prof. von EHRH, Kunsthistorisches Institut der Universität, Bonn, Liebfrauenweg 1, Germany; f. 1930 by the 12th International Congress on the History of Art. Object: Collaboration in the scientific study of the history of

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANISTIC STUDIES)

art. Mems.: in 26 countries. International congress every three years.

Pres. Prof. Dr. HERBERT VON EINEM (Germany); Sec.-Gen. ANDRÉ CHASTEL, Sorbonne, Paris, France; Publs. *Répertoire d'Art et d'Archéologie* (annually), *Bulletin du CIHA*, *Corpus internationaux des peintures murales et des vitraux du Moyen Age*.

International Congress of Africanists (*Congrès International des Africanistes*), Institute of African Studies, University of Ibadan, Nigeria; f. 1960. Objects: To organize and co-ordinate researches in African Studies on an international basis, to promote co-operation with other organizations with similar objectives, and to encourage Africans to express themselves in all fields of human endeavour. The second Congress was held in 1967 at Dakar, Senegal.

Pres. K. ONWUKA DIKE (Nigeria); Exec. Sec. Prof. ALASSANE N'DAW, Faculty of Arts, University of Senegal, Dakar, Senegal. Publ. *Proceedings of the First International Congress of Africanists* (in English and French).

International Federation of Modern Languages and Literatures (*Fédération internationale des langues et littératures modernes*), St. Catharine's College, Cambridge, England; f. 1928 as the International Committee on Modern Literary History; changed to its present form in 1951. Objects: to establish permanent contact between historians of literature, to develop or perfect facilities for their work and to promote the study of the history of modern literature. Twelve member associations, with members in 75 countries. Congress every three years.

Pres. (1966-69) MARCEL BATAILLON (France); Sec.-Gen. S. C. ASTON (United Kingdom). Publs. *Acta of the Triennial Congresses*.

International Federation of Societies of Philosophy (*Fédération internationale des sociétés de philosophie*); f. 1948 under the auspices of UNESCO. Object: to encourage international co-operation in the field of philosophy, and to promote congresses, symposia and publications. Thirty-eight member countries.

Pres. FRANCISCO LARROYO (Mexico); Sec.-Gen. CHAIM PERELMAN, 32 rue de la Pêcherie, Brussels 18, Belgium, Publs. An international bibliography of philosophy. *Husserliana*, *Chroniques de Philosophie*, *Dictionary of Basic Terms of Philosophy and Political Thought*, etc.

International Federation of the Societies of Classical Studies (*Fédération internationale des associations d'études classiques*), c/o Mlle J. Ernst, 11 ave. René Coty, Paris 14e, France; f. 1948 under the auspices of UNESCO. Objects: To encourage research concerning the ancient civilizations of Greece and Rome; to group the main national associations so engaged; to ensure collaboration with relevant international organizations. Mems.: 52 Societies in 31 countries; affiliated bodies include the International Society for Classical Bibliography, International Society for Classical Archaeology, International Society for Byzantine Studies, International Society for Latin Epigraphy, International Association of Papyrologists, Unione internazionale degli Istituti di Archaeologia, Storia e Storia dell' Arte in Roma, International Society for Patristic Studies, Society for the History of Ancient Law.

Pres. Prof. D. NORBERG (Sweden); Sec. Mlle J. ERNST (Switzerland). Publs. *L'Année Philologique*, *Fasti Archaeologici*, other bibliographies, dictionaries, reference works, *Thesaurus Linguae Latinae*, *Lustrum*.

International Musicological Society (*Société internationale de musicologie*), P.O.B. 588, CH 4001 Basle, Switzerland; f. 1927. Object: To promote musicological research, to encourage study in this field and to co-ordinate the work of musicologists throughout the world. 1,200 members in forty countries.

Pres. KURT VON FISCHER (Switzerland); Vice-Pres. DRAGOTIN CVETKO (Yugoslavia), EDUARD REESER (Netherlands); Sec.-Gen. ERNST MOHR (Switzerland). Publs. *International Repertory of Music Sources*, *International Repertory of Music Literature*, *Acta Musicologica*, *Documenta Musicologica*, *Catalogus Musicus*, etc.

International Permanent Committee of Linguists (*Comité international permanent des linguistes*), 40 Sint Annastraat, Nijmegen, Netherlands; f. 1928. Object: To work for the advancement of linguistics throughout the world and to encourage international co-operation in this field. Forty member countries.

Pres. EINAR HANGEN (U.S.A.); Sec.-Gen. CHRISTINE MOHRMANN (Netherlands). Publs. *An International Bibliography of Linguistics*, *Dictionary of Linguistic Terminology*, *Proceedings of Congresses*, etc.

International Union of Anthropological and Ethnological Sciences (*Union internationale des sciences anthropologiques et ethnologiques*), City University of New York, 33 W. 42nd St., N.Y. 10036, U.S.A.; f. 1948 under the auspices of UNESCO. Object: To foster co-operation among anthropological and ethnological institutions. Sixty member countries (151 societies or institutes).

Pres. Prof. MASAO OKA (Japan); Secretariat-Gen. Prof. P. BOSCH-GIMPERA (Mexico); Prof. Dr. G. F. DEBETZ (U.S.S.R.); Prof. Dr. L. KRADER (U.S.A.). Publ. *Bulletin of the International Committee on Urgent Anthropological and Ethnological Research*, *African Abstracts*, etc.

International Union of Orientalists (*Union internationale des orientalistes*), 2 Geschwister-Scholl-Strasse, Postfach 524, 65 Mainz, German Federal Republic; f. 1951 by the 22nd International Congress of Orientalists under the auspices of UNESCO. Object: To promote contacts between orientalists throughout the world, and to organize congresses, research and publications. Twenty-six member countries.

Pres. KAJ BARR (Denmark); Sec.-Gen. H. FRANKE (German Federal Republic). Publs. Four oriental bibliographies, *Philologiae Turcae Fundamenta*, *Materialien zum Sumerschen Lexikon*, *Sanskrit Dictionary*, *Corpus Inscriptionum Iranicarum*, *Linguistic Atlas of Iran*, *Matériels des parlers iraniens*.

International Union of Prehistoric and Protohistoric Sciences (*Union internationale des sciences préhistoriques et protohistoriques*), Moesgaard, Højbjerg, Denmark; f. 1931. Object: To promote congresses and scientific work in the fields of Pre- and Proto-history. Eighty-five member countries.

Pres. GRGA NOVAK (Yugoslavia); Sec.-Gen. O. KLINDT-JENSEN (Denmark). Publs. *Inventaria archaeologica*, *Glossarium archaeologicum*, *Archaeologia urbium*, etc.

OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

Centre d'Etudes et d'Informations des Problèmes Humains dans les Zones Arides (PRO.HU.ZA), 11 rue de Solféрино, Paris 7e, France; government research station.

Pres. Dr. FRANCIS BORREY; Dir.-Gen. JOSEPH PETIT.

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANISTIC STUDIES)

Centre International de Dialectologie Générale (*près l'université catholique de Louvain*), 185 avenue des Alliés, Louvain, Belgium; f. 1951 for the study of spoken languages, based especially on the analysis of dialects and linguistic surveys. Members: dialectologists, phonetists and linguists of over 50 countries (more than 500 research workers).

Dir. (Vacant). *Publs. Orbis, bulletin international de documentation linguistique* (annual) 8 vols. (1952-59), *Travaux publiés par le Centre International de Dialectologie générale*, Vols. I-II, *Recueil Cardinal Eugène Tisserant, Ab Oriente et Occidente* (1955), Vol. III, *Cérémonie de la Remise du Recueil* (1957), Vol. IV, *Jules Gilliéron* (1959), Vol. V, *Atlas Linguistique roumain en cinq couleurs* (1959), Vol. VI, *Encyclopédie Linguistique* (1960), *Bibliographies et Conférences*, 24 vols. (1956-60).

Centre International de Documentation Economique et Sociale Africaine (*International Centre for African Social Economic Documentation—C.I.D.E.S.A.*), 42 rue du Commerce, Brussels 4, Belgium; f. 1961 to collect documentation on African social and economic affairs. Mems.: 92 organizations in 37 countries.

Pres. Dr. G. JANTZEN; Sec.-Gen. Dr. J. B. CUYVERS. *Publs. Bibliographical Index Cards, Bulletin of Information on Current Research on Human Sciences concerning Africa*.

Centro Latino-Americano de Pesquisas em Ciências Sociais (*Latin American Center for Research in Social Sciences*), Rua D. Mariana 73, Botafogo, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; f. 1957 to undertake social science work in Latin America; to co-operate with international organizations; to provide a documentation service.

Dir. MANUEL DIÉGUES, Jr.; Sec. JEAN CASIMIR. *Publs. Bibliografie* (bi-monthly), *America Latina* (quarterly).

Council on World Tensions: World Brotherhood (*Fraternité mondiale*), Centre International, Place des Nations, Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1950 to promote the study of inter-group and international tensions and contribute educationally towards a better understanding and co-operation between people of all races, beliefs and cultures; granted consultative status by UNESCO and by the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations. Member organizations in 28 countries.

Exec. Pres. Prof. SCHLICHTING NIJMEGEN (Netherlands).

Eastern Regional Organisation for Planning and Housing, 4A Ring Rd., Indraprastha Estate, New Delhi-1, India; f. 1958 to promote and co-ordinate the study and practice of housing and regional town and country planning. Mems.: 66 organizations and 105 individuals in 13 countries.

Pres. ISSEI INUMA; Sec.-Gen. C. S. CHANDRASEKHARA. *Publs. E.A.R.O.P.H. News and Notes* (monthly), *Town and Country Planning* (bibliography), conference reports.

European Association for the Study of Refugee Problems (*Association européenne pour l'étude du problème des réfugiés*), Vésenaz-Genève, Switzerland; f. 1950 to promote and co-ordinate scholarly research on refugee problems. Members in Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Federal German Republic, Greece, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey. Mems.: 320.

Pres. Dr. HENRI COURSIER, C.I.C.R. (Geneva); Exec. Sec. Pfarrer R. G. ODERBOLZ (Switzerland). *Publ. Integration* (quarterly) in English, French and German.

European Centre for Population Studies (*Centre européen d'études de population*), 23 avenue Franklin D. Roosevelt, Paris 8e, France; f. 1953 to conduct research and provide information on European population problems.

Mems.: representatives from Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Federal German Republic, Great Britain, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Yugoslavia.

Pres. Dr. PHILIP J. IDENBURG (Netherlands); Sec.-Gen. and Treas. ROGER PELTIER (France).

European Co-ordination Centre for Research and Documentation in Social Sciences (*Centre Européen de Co-ordination de Recherche et de Documentation en Sciences Sociales*); Franz Josefs Kai 3, 1010 Vienna 1, Austria; f. 1963 to promote and facilitate the undertaking of comparative research projects in the field of social sciences; co-ordinates the execution of these projects by various institutes belonging to different European countries; distributes documentation pertaining to the research projects and publishes the results. Mems.: 12 Directors, 10 in the Secretariat; 102 institutes from 23 European countries participate in the research projects sponsored by the Centre.

Pres. ADAM SCHAFF; Vice-Pres. E. A. G. ROBINSON.

European Society for Rural Sociology (*Société européenne de sociologie rurale*), Nussallee 21, Bonn, Germany; f. 1957 to further research in, and co-ordination of, rural sociology and provide a centre for documentation of information. Mems.: 400 individuals, institutions and associations in 21 European countries and 16 countries outside Europe.

Chair. Prof. Dr. E. W. HOFSTEE (Netherlands); Sec. Prof. Dr. H. KÖTTER (German Fed. Rep.). *Publ. Sociologia Ruralis* (quarterly).

Experiment in International Living, Putney, Vermont 05346, U.S.A.; a non-profit educational exchange institution; f. 1932 to create mutual understanding and respect among people of different nations, thereby furthering international understanding. Mems.: 100,000 in 100 countries of six continents.

Founder DONALD B. WATT; Pres. and Sec.-Gen. F. GORDON BOYCE (U.S.A.). *Publ. Odyssey* (three times a year).

School for International Training, Brattleboro, Vermont 05301, U.S.A.; f. 1962 and conducted by The Experiment in International Living; provides programmes of English language instruction for students, teachers and professional men and women from abroad; foreign language study for Americans going abroad; courses in preparation for international careers.

Dir. OTIS WICKENHAEUSER.

International African Institute, St. Dunstan's Chambers, 10-11 Fetter Lane, Fleet Street, London, E.C.4; f. 1926 to promote the study of African peoples, their languages, cultures and social life in their traditional and modern settings, through publication, the sponsoring of research and provision of a documentation and information service. Mems.: 2,000.

Chair. A. H. SMITH; Admin. Dir. Prof. DARYLL FORD. *Publs. Africa, African Abstracts* (quarterly).

International Association for the Development of Libraries in Africa, B.P. 166, Saint-Louis, Senegal. Sec. EMMANUEL N. DADZIE.

International Association for Mass Communication Research (*Association internationale des études et recherches sur l'information*), f. 1957 to disseminate information on teaching and research in mass media, to establish a documentation and research service, to promote contacts between national organizations, and to encourage the improvement of training for journalism. Member organizations and individuals in 30 countries.

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANISTIC STUDIES)

Pres. JACQUES BOURQUIN, Petit-Chêne 18B, Lausanne, Switzerland; Sec.-Gen. VLADIMIR KLIMES, Rimska 44, Prague, Czechoslovakia.

International Association for Social Progress (IASP) (*Association internationale pour le progrès social*), 47 rue Louvrex, Liège, Belgium; f. 1924; conducts research on social questions and stimulates public opinion in favour of social reforms. Mems.: national associations in 6 countries.

Pres. A. L. BERENSTEIN (Switzerland); Sec.-Gen. M. HEUSEUX (Belgium). Publ. *Bulletin d'information* (periodical).

International Association of Agricultural Librarians and Documentalists (*Association Internationale des Bibliothécaires et Documentalistes Agricoles*), c/o Library, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries & Food, Whitehall Place, London, S.W.1, England; f. 1955. Objects: To promote, internationally and nationally, agricultural library science and documentation, as well as the professional interests of agricultural librarians and documentalists. The Association has 500 members, representing 65 countries, and is affiliated to the International Federation of Library Associations and to the Fédération Internationale de Documentation.

Pres. F. E. MOHRHARDT (U.S.A.); Vice-Pres. T. P. LOOSJES (Netherlands); Sec.-Treas. F. C. HIRST (U.K.). Pubs. *Quarterly Bulletin*, *World Directory of Agricultural Libraries and Documentation Centres*, *Current Agricultural Serials* (2 vols.), *Primer of Agricultural Librarianship*.

International Association of Documentalists and Information Officers—IAD, 22 rue de Grenelle, Paris 7e, France; f. 1962 to serve the professional interests of documentalists and to work on the problems of documentation at an international level. Mems.: approx. 700.

Gen. Sec. Dr. JACQUES SAMAIN. Pubs. *Bulletin* (quarterly), *Monthly News* (mems. only), *Documentation accelerated training*.

International Association of Technological University Libraries (*Association internationale des bibliothèques d'universités polytechniques*), c/o Lehigh University Library, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania 18015, U.S.A.; f. 1955 to promote co-operation between member libraries and conduct research on library problems. Mems.: 104 university libraries in 30 countries.

Pres. JAMES D. MACK (U.S.A.); Sec. FREDERICK L. TAFT (U.S.A.). Publ. *IATUL Proceedings*.

International Audio-Visual Technical Centre (*Centre Technique Audio-Visuel International*), Frankrijklei 128A, Antwerp 1; f. 1960 to promote audio-visual media, at the service of educational, cultural, economical, professional and social activities; reference library of more than 30,000 books and documents. Board of Directors composed of 47 members, representing 17 countries.

International Pres. Ir. C. VAN ROOY (Belgium); Vice-Pres. Dr. P. KING (U.S.A.), Dr. H. SCHALLER (Germany); Sec.-Gen. Ir. A. J. SALESSE-LAVERGNE (France); Treas. Ir. E. A. BAL (Belgium); Permanent Sec. K. SIMONS (Belgium). Pubs. *Bibliographical References, Studies and Reports*, *News-Letter*, *AV-Agenda*.

International Centre for African Economic and Social Documentation (*Centre International de Documentation Economique et Sociale Africaine—CIDESA*), 42 rue du Commerce, Brussels 4, Belgium; f. 1961; to establish international co-ordination of economic and social documentation concerning Africa and to facilitate research; 92 member institutions from 38 countries.

Pres. Dr. G. JANTZEN; Vice-Pres. J. MEYRIAT; Sec.-

Gen. J. B. CUYVERS. Pubs. *Bibliographical Index-cards* (1500 per year), *Bulletin of information on current research on human sciences concerning Africa* (twice a year), *Human Sciences Abstracts*.

International Commission for a History of the Scientific and Cultural Development of Mankind (*Commission internationale pour une histoire du développement scientifique et culturel de l'humanité*), UNESCO House, Place de Fontenoy, Paris 7e; f. 1951; aims to compile and publish a history of the scientific and cultural development of mankind, in accordance with the decisions of the UNESCO General Conference. Mems.: 21 from 21 countries, 102 corresponding members from 45 countries.

Pres. PAULO E. DE BERRÊDO CARNEIRO (Brazil), Sec.-Gen. GUY S. MÉTRAUX (Switzerland). Publ. *Journal of World History* (quarterly), in English, French, Spanish, *History of Mankind: Cultural and Scientific Development* (in various languages).

International Committee for Social Sciences Documentation (*Comité international pour la documentation des sciences sociales*), 27 rue Saint-Guillaume, Paris 7e, France; f. 1950 to collect and disseminate information on documentation services in social sciences, help improve documentation, advise societies on problems of documentation and to draw up rules likely to improve the presentation of all documents. Members from international associations specializing in social sciences or in documentation, and from other specialized fields.

Pres. BENJAMIN AKZIN (Israel); Sec.-Gen. JEAN MEYRIAT (France). Pubs. *International Social Science Bibliographies* (annual), *International Political Science Abstracts* (quarterly), occasional reports, etc.

International Council for Research in Co-operative Development—I.R.C.O.D. (*Conseil International de Recherches en Développement Coopératifs*), 7 avenue Franco-Russe, Paris 7e, France; f. 1963 to promote research on co-operative developments, establish contacts between research specialists in the different countries and encourage the publication of results of research; five federated members (intergroups) carry out research; plan development of libraries and documentation centres, organise projects for regional or international development. Mems.: national research centres and individuals in 36 countries.

Gen. Sec. P. H. DESROCHE (France).

International Council on Archives (*Conseil international des archives*), 2 place de Fontenoy, Paris 7e, France; f. 1948. Mems.: 320 from 72 countries.

Pres. ETIENNE SABBE (Belgium); Gen. Secs. ROBERT H. BAHMER (U.S.A.), GUSTAVE VAUCHER (Switzerland). Publ. *Archivum* (annual).

International Federation for Documentation (*Fédération internationale de documentation*), 7 Hofweg, The Hague, Netherlands; f. 1895 to bring together at the international level and to co-ordinate the activities of organizations and individuals concerned with documentation; to promote the development of documentation through international co-operation; 43 National members and 3 Associate members, some 220 Affiliates; *Study Committees for*: Universal Decimal Classification; Research on the theoretical basis of information; Classification Research; Theory of machine techniques and systems; Operational machine techniques and systems; Linguistics; Technical information for industry; Training of Documentalists; Developing countries, and a Regional Commission for Latin America.

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(SOCIAL SCIENCE AND HUMANISTIC STUDIES)

Publs. *FID News Bulletin* (monthly), *Universal Decimal Classification* (in 14 languages), *Modern Documentation and Information Practices*, *Index Bibliographicus*, *Photocopies from Abroad*, *Library and Documentation Journals*, *Bibliography of Standards on Documentation*, *FID Yearbook*, *Studies on Classification*, *Bibliography of Directories of Science Information Sources*, *National Lists of Technical Journals for Industry*, *Guide to the UDC*, *Annual Report*, *Abstracting Services*, *National technical information services*, *worldwide directory*, *Manuel pratique de reproduction documentaire et de sélection*, *A Guide to the World's Training Facilities in Documentation and Information Work*, etc.

International Federation of Institutes for Social and Socio-religious Research, 116 rue des Flamands, Louvain, Belgium; f. 1958; federates Centres engaged in undertaking scientific research in order to analyse and discover the social and religious phenomena at work in contemporary society. Mems.: Institutes in 18 countries.

Pres. Dr. MARGA A. M. KLOMPÉ (Netherlands); Gen. Sec. Canon Fr. HOUTART (Belgium). Publ. *Social Compass* (six times a year, in English and French).

International Federation of Library Associations (*Fédération internationale des associations de bibliothécaires*), c/o British Museum, London, W.C.1; f. 1928. Object: To promote international co-operation in librarianship and bibliography. Mems.: 86 associations, representing 52 countries and 5 international associations, 100 associate members.

Pres. Sir FRANK FRANCIS; Sec. ANTHONY THOMPSON; Treas. P. KIRKEGAARD. Publs. *Proceedings of the Council* (*Actes du conseil*), *Repertoire of Member-Associations*, *IFLA News* (English, French and Russian).

International Friendship League, Inc., 40 Mt. Vernon Street, Beacon Hill, Boston, Mass. 02108, U.S.A.; f. 1936. Aims: a clearing house for personal pen friends. Mems. 900,000 in many countries.

Chair. FRANCIS W. HATCH, Jr.; Chair. Emeritus L. G. BROOKS; Exec. Sec. Miss E. R. MACDONOUGH. Publ. *International Pen Friend* bi-monthly).

International Institute for Ligurian Studies (*Institut international d'études ligures*), Museo Bicknell, 17bis via Romana, Bordighera, Italy; f. 1947 to conduct research on ancient monuments and regional traditions in the north-west arc of the Mediterranean. Library of 35,000 vols. Members in France, Italy, Spain, Switzerland.

Pres. LOUIS NOTARI (Monaco); Dir. NINO LAMBOGLIA (Italy).

International Institute for Sociology (*Instituto Internacional de Sociologia*), Trejo 241, Cordoba, Argentina; f. 1893. Aims: To enable sociologists to meet and study sociological questions. Mems.: 420 representing 43 countries.

Hon. Pres. C. GINI (Italy); Pres. A. POVIÑA (Argentina); Vice-Pres. F. GOVAERTS MARQUES PEREIRA (Belgium), C. C. ZIMMERMAN (U.S.A.), M. NAMBA (Japan). Publ. *Revue de l'Institut Internationale de Sociologie*.

International Institute of Differing Civilizations (*Institut International des Civilisations Différentes—INCIDI*), 11 boulevard de Waterloo, Brussels 1, Belgium; f. 1894 to study and diffuse information on problems created by contacts between peoples of differing civilizations and by the evolution of the new countries, from a political, economic, social, legal and cultural point of view; international study sessions every two years;

comparative studies on problems relative to the evolution of the new countries. Mems.: in 63 countries. Pres. S. E. M. GASPARE AMBROSINI (Italy); Vice-Pres. Dr. WOLFGANG POHLE (German Federal Republic), M. MOELLER DE LADDERSOUS (Belgium); Sec.-Gen. Comte PIERRE DE BRIEY (Belgium). Publs. *Reports of Study Sessions*, *Civilisations* (quarterly).

International Institute of Philosophy—IIP (*Institut international de philosophie—IIP*), 173 bvd. Saint-Germain, Paris 6e, France; f. 1937. Aims: to link philosophers and to establish collaboration between them; to encourage the exchange of professors; to become the world centre for documentation and information. Mems.: 90 philosophers in 30 countries.

Pres. R. KLIBANSKY (Canada); Sec.-Gen. J. HYPPOLITE. Publ. *Bibliographie de la Philosophie* (quarterly), *Philosophy and World Community*, *Philosophy in the Mid-century* (4 vols.), proceedings of annual meetings.

International Numismatic Commission (*Commission internationale de numismatique*), Copenhagen, Denmark; f. 1926 to facilitate co-operation between scholars in the sphere of numismatics. Mems.: national organizations in 22 countries.

Pres. C. H. V. SUTHERLAND (U.K.), Sec. O. MØRKHOJ (Denmark); Treas. COLIN MARTIN (Switzerland). Publ. *Comptes-Rendus de la CIN*.

International Phenomenological Society, State University of New York at Buffalo, Buffalo, N.Y. 14214, U.S.A.; f. 1939 to encourage the study and development of E. Husserl's philosophy. Mems.: individuals in 60 countries.

Pres. MARVIN FARBER (U.S.A.); Sec.-Treas. V. J. MCGILL (U.S.A.). Publ. *Philosophy and Phenomenological Research* (quarterly).

International Phonetic Association—IPA (*Association phonétique internationale*), University College, Gower Street, London, W.C.1, England; f. 1886 to promote the scientific study of phonetics and its applications. Mems.: 700.

Pres. Prof. D. JONES (U.K.); Sec. Prof. A. C. GIMSON (U.K.). Publs. *Le Maître Phonétique* (twice yearly), *Miscellanea Phonetica* (occasionally).

International Social Science Council—ISSC (*Conseil international des sciences sociales—CISS*), Unesco House—Annex, 6 rue Franklin, Paris 16e, France; f. 1952. Aims: the advancement of the social sciences throughout the world and their application to the major problems of the present day. Its major task is to promote interdisciplinary research and to advise UNESCO in the study of problems of research in the social sciences, contributing to such research if necessary. Members from 21 states.

Pres. Prof. Dr. S. GROENMAN (Netherlands); Vice-Pres. Prof. PENDLETON HERRING (U.S.A.); Sec.-Gen. Dr. K. SZCZERBA-LIKIERNIK; Exec. Sec. Prof. C. HELLER. Publ. *Information* (six times a year in English and French).

International Society for General Semantics, 540 Powell Street, San Francisco 8, Calif., U.S.A.; f. 1942 to advance knowledge and inquiry into non-Aristotelian systems and general semantics. Mems.: 4,000 individuals in 28 countries.

Pres. PAUL HUNSINGER (U.S.A.); Exec. Sec. RUSSELL JOYNER (U.S.A.).

International Society for the Study of Medieval Philosophy (*Société Internationale pour l'Etude de la Philosophie Médiévale—SIEPM*), Kardinlaan Mercierplein 2, Louvain, Belgium; f. 1958 to promote the study of medieval thought and the collaboration between individuals and institutions concerned in this field; organizes international congresses, the next to be held in Spain during 1972. Mems.: 326.

Pres. MAURICE DE GANDILLAC (France); Sec. CHRISTIAN WENIN (Belgium). Publ. *Bulletin de Philosophie Médiévale* (annually).

International Society of Social Defence (*Société internationale de défense sociale*), 31 rue Saint-Guillaume, Paris 7e, France; f. 1945, present title adopted 1949, Aims: to combat crime, to protect society and to prevent citizens from being tempted to commit criminal action. Mems.: Legal experts, doctors and sociologists in 35 countries.

Pres. MARC ANCEL (France); Sec.-Gen. A. BERIA DI ARGENTINE (Italy), c/o Palazzo di Giustizia, via Freguglia, Milan; Treas. YVONNE MARX (France). Publ. *Bulletin de la Société internationale de défense sociale* (annually).

International Sociological Association (*Association internationale de sociologie*), c/o Centro nazionale di prevenzione e difesa sociale, Palazzo di Giustizia, via Freguglia, 1, Milan, Italy; f. 1949 to promote sociological knowledge, facilitate contacts between sociologists, encourage the dissemination and exchange of information and facilities and stimulate research; research committees on Family Sociology, Industrial Sociology, Mass Communication, Political Sociology, Psychiatric Sociology, Social Stratification and Mobility, Sociology of Religion, Urban Sociology, Sociology of Leisure, Sociology of Law, Sociology of Education and Sociology of Medicine; holds World Congresses, the seventh being at Varna, Bulgaria, in 1970.

Pres. Dr. JAN SZCZEPANSKI (Poland); Sec.-Gen. Prof. ANGELO PAGANI (Italy). Publs. *Current Sociology* (3 times a year), *World Congresses Transactions*.

International Union for Cultural Co-operation (*Union Internationale pour la Coopération Culturelle*); f. 1948 to develop and strengthen the idea of human rights and obligations by a basic scientific approach, by public education and legal consultation. The *Academy of Human Rights* (1950) and the *Institute for the Research of Human Rights* (1956) have been established as a step towards the fulfilment of this purpose. Mems.: 320 individuals in 67 countries.

Sec.-Gen. G. M. TEUTSCH. Publs. Books and Working Papers.

International Union for the Scientific Study of Population (*Union internationale pour l'étude scientifique de la population*), c/o J. Stassart, 93 ave. de l'Agriculture, Grivegnée, Liège, Belgium.

Lions International, 209 North Michigan Ave., Chicago, Illinois 60601, U.S.A.; f. 1917 to create a spirit of "generous consideration" among peoples of the world through a study of problems of international relationships; to promote good government, good citizenship, and an interest in civic, commercial, social and moral welfare. Next Convention: Dallas, Texas, June 1968. Mems.: 860,000 in over 21,600.

Pres. JORGE BIRD; Exec. Administrator JOHN H. VOGT. Publ. *The Lion* (monthly; circ. 821,314).

Mediterranean Social Sciences Research Council, American University of Beirut, Beirut, Lebanon; f. 1960 to promote research on problems concerning the social

and economic development of the land and peoples of the Mediterranean Basin. Mems.: Research Centres and individuals in 19 countries.

Chair. Prof. D. J. DELIVANIS (Greece); Sec.-Gen. Prof. N. ZIADEH (Lebanon).

Population Council, The, 245 Park Ave., New York City, New York, N.Y. 10017, U.S.A.; f. 1952; technical and scientific work on population problems; demographic, bio-medical and technical assistance divisions; provides grants to national and non-profit organizations studying population problems and fellowships for research students.

Chair. JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER 3rd; Admin. Pres. FRANK W. NOTESTEIN.

UNESCO Institute of Economic Growth, Research Centre on Social and Economic Development in Southern Asia, University Enclave, Delhi 7, India; to bring the resources of social science to bear upon the solution of problems connected with social and economic development in South and South East Asia; studies made by the Centre or in co-operation with universities or research institutes; specialized library and documentation services; trains research fellows. Mems.: 14 member states.

Dir. of Institute Prof. P. N. DHAR; Head of Centre Dr. T. N. MADAN. Publ. *Asian Social Science Bibliography* (annual).

World Association for Public Opinion Research, c/o Sec.-Treas., Bureau of Social Science Research, Inc., 1200 17th St., N.W., Washington, D.C., U.S.A.; f. 1947 to establish and promote contacts between persons in the field of survey research on opinions, attitudes and behaviour of people in the various countries of the world; to further the use of objective, scientific survey research in national and international affairs. Mems.: individuals from 39 countries.

Pres. ERIC DA COSTA (India); Sec.-Treas. ROBERT T. BOWER (U.S.A.).

World Friendship Federation (*Fédération pour l'amitié mondiale*), Holbersgade 26, Copenhagen K, Denmark; f. 1958 to promote international fellowship, goodwill and understanding between peoples and nations, to co-ordinate the activities of national world friendship organisations; conducts exchanges of individuals, educational activities.

Chair. A. McTAGGART-SHORT (Great Britain); Sec.-Gen. K. HELVEG PETERSEN (Denmark).

World Society of Ekistics, c/o Athens Center of Ekistics, 24 Strat, Syndesmou St., Athens 136, Greece; f. 1965; aims to bring together sociologists, architects and town planners to control and plan man's habitation of his environment, particularly in urban areas.

Pres. Lord LLEWELYN-DAVIES; Vice-Pres. Dr. MARGARET MEAD, Prof. BUCKMINSTER FULLER, ROGER GRÉGOIRE.

World Union of Catholic Philosophical Societies (*Union Mondiale des Sociétés Catholiques de Philosophie*), Aignerstrasse 25, Salzburg-Aigen, Austria; f. 1948. Mems.: about 1,500 persons from about 20 countries. Pres. M. V. J. BOURKE (U.S.A.); Sec.-Gen. R. P. M. ROESLE (Austria). Publ. *Circulaires* (one or two times a year).

Zonta International, 59 E. Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.; executive women's service organization; international and community service projects, educational and cultural needs. Mems.: 20,000 in 33 countries. Exec. Dir. Mrs. PAULINE C. FYLER. Publ. *The Zontian* (quarterly).

SOCIAL WELFARE

Aid to Displaced Persons and its European Villages (*Aide aux personnes déplacées et ses villages européens*), 35 rue du Marché, Huy, Belgium; f. 1957 to carry on and develop work begun by the Belgian association Aid to Displaced Persons. Aims: to provide material and moral aid for refugees; European Villages established at Aachen, Bregenz, Augsburg, Berchem-Stc-Agathe, Spiesen, Euskirchen, Wuppertal as centres for refugees. Pres. J. EECKHOUT (Belgium); Vice-Pres. R. P. PIRE (Belgium), Mrs. T. ERNST (Germany). Publ. *Hard-Core* in French, English, German, Flemish and Italian.

Amnesty International, Turnagain Lane, Farringdon St., London, E.C.4, England; f. 1961. Objects: to mobilize public opinion to secure the release and welfare of men and women imprisoned throughout the world because their political or religious beliefs are unacceptable to their Governments; to co-ordinate the activities of 19 national sections and 550 local groups; to maintain a library, containing a register of prisoners of conscience, an investigation department and a research bureau. Mems.: 10,000.

Acting Dir.-Gen. ERIC BAKER (U.K.); Gen. Sec. of International Secretariat MARTIN ENTHOVEN (U.K.). Publs. *AIR* (quarterly), *Annual Report*, Reports on prison conditions in various countries.

Association for the Study of the World Refugee Problem—AWR, Vaduz, P.O.B. 34706, Liechtenstein; f. 1955. Mems.: 398 in 13 countries.

Pres. Prof. P. K. GOKAY (Switzerland); Gen. Sec. Prof. RENÉ ODERBOLZ (Switzerland).

Caritas Internationalis (*International Conference of Catholic Charities*), 16 Piazza San Calisto, Rome, Italy; f. 1951 to promote collaboration and co-ordination of charitable and welfare activities in all countries. Work includes training of social workers both in developed and developing countries, vocational training, help to the needy, refugees, migrants, etc., research and information work. Promotes and co-ordinates relief action in cases of natural disasters or emergencies. Represents charitable activities of the Catholic Church internationally. Mems.: 85 organizations.

Pres. Rt. Rev. Mgr. JEAN RODHAIN (France); Sec.-Gen. Rt. Rev. Mgr. CARLO BAYER (Germany). Publs. *Intercaritas* (bi-monthly), *Reports of General Assemblies*, *International Yearbook of Catholic Charities* (in English and French).

Catholic International Union for Social Service (*Union catholique internationale de service social*), 111 rue de la Poste, Brussels; f. 1925 to develop social service on the basis of Catholic doctrine; to unite Catholic social schools and social workers' associations in all countries and to promote their foundation; to represent at the international level, the Catholic viewpoint as it affects social service; 194 members (167 schools of social service, 27 professional associations of social workers) in 33 countries.

Pres. Prof. R. DIDIER (France); Vice-Pres. Miss J. HOEY-MAITA EZCURRA, W. ADISESHIAN; Gen. Sec. Mlle A. DENISON. Publs. *Service Social dans le monde* (quarterly), *News Bulletin* (4 times a year), and reports of international conferences.

Christian Children's Fund Inc.—CCF, Cary at Third, Richmond, Virginia, U.S.A.; f. 1938; administers to the physical, mental, emotional and spiritual needs of

children of all races and creeds; operates in 54 countries assisting 58,000 children.

Pres. T. N. PARKER; Sec. F. STERLING KING; Exec. Dir. VERBON E. KEMP. Publ. *CCF World News* (half yearly).

Conference of World Organisations Interested in the Handicapped, c/o World Veterans Federation, 16 rue Hamelin, Paris 16, France; f. 1953 to assist the UN and its specialised Agencies to develop a well co-ordinated international programme for rehabilitation of the handicapped. Mems.: 26 organisations in consultative status with ECOSOC and/or WHO.

Acting Chair. JOHN E. JARVIS; Sec. Miss M. JOYCE NEILSON, M.B.E.

Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere (CARE), 660 First Avenue, New York City, N.Y. 10016, U.S.A.; f. 1945 to distribute food, tools and other equipment for relief and self-help to needy people in Europe, Latin America, Asia, the Middle East and Africa. Mems.: 26 accredited member agencies.

Chair. BEN TOUSTER; Pres. HAROLD S. MINER; Exec. Dir. FRANK L. GOFFIO. Publ. *Quarterly Newsletter*.

Co-ordinating Committee for International Voluntary Service, UNESCO, 6 rue Franklin, Paris 16e, France; f. 1948; acts as an information centre and co-ordinating body for work-camps and long-term voluntary service. Affiliated: 103 organizations from 50 countries.

Dir. MICHAEL LAKIN (U.S.A.); Dep. Dir. KRYSZYNA CHLEBOWSKA. Publs. *Volunteer World* (quarterly), *Workcamps Programme* (annual), *Bulletin of Information on Long Term Voluntary Service* (monthly), *Directory of Organisations Concerned with International Voluntary Service*; Vol. I: Long Term Service; Vol. II: Short Term Service.

European Federation for the Welfare of the Elderly—EURAG (*Fédération Européenne pour les Personnes Agées*), 1816 Chailly-sur-Clarens, Switzerland; f. 1962. Functions: exchange of experience among member associations; practical co-operation among member organizations to achieve their objects in the field of ageing; representation of the interests of members before international organizations; promotion of understanding and co-operation in matters of social welfare; to draw attention to the problems of old-age. Mems.: organizations in 25 countries.

Pres. DDDr. KARL ROESSEL-MAJDAN, Siebensterngasse 27, Vienna 27, Austria; Vice-Pres. and acting Sec.-Gen. ALEXANDER E. BOGARDY, 1816 Chailly-sur-Clarens, Switzerland. Publ. *EURAG—Newsletter*.

Federation of Asian Women's Associations—FAWA, Escoda Memorial Building, 1501 San Marcelino Street, Ermita, Manila, Philippines; f. 1958 to promote understanding and co-operation among the women of Asia, to enhance the role of Asian women in the economic, cultural and spiritual development of the Asian region and to increase their participation in world affairs, to make possible the access of all Asian women to educational and cultural activities, to promote human welfare and to defend human rights. Mems.: 400,000.

Pres. Mrs. MADELEINE BORDALLO (Guam); First Vice-Pres. Mrs. JULITA C. BENEDICTO (Philippines); Sec. Mrs. BRIDGET MACARAEG (Guam). Publ. *FAWA News Bulletin* (every three months).

International Abolitionist Federation (*Fédération abolitionniste internationale*), 1 rue de Varembe, 1202 Geneva; f. 1875 by Josephine Butler. Object: The abolition of prostitution, especially regarded as a legal or tolerated institution. Affiliated organisations in Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, India, Italy, Netherlands, Peru, Portugal, Switzerland, United Arab Republic, U.K. and U.S.A. Corresponding members in Australia, Burma, Greece, Israel, Mexico, New Zealand, Republic of South Africa, Rhodesia.

Pres. Dr. SICARD de PLAULOZES (France); Chair. Exec. Cttee. Miss M. CHAVE COLLISSON, M.A. (U.K.); Gen. Sec. TH. DE FÉLICE. Pubs. *Revue abolitionniste* (five times annually), *Situation abolitionniste mondiale* (every three years with annual addenda), *Congress Report* (every three years).

International Association for Educational and Vocational Guidance (*Association Internationale d'Orientation Scolaire et Professionnelle—A.I.O.S.P.*), 86 avenue du 10 Septembre, Luxembourg; f. 1951. Mems.: 20,000 from Austria, Belgium, Canada, France, Greece, German Federal Republic, India, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Philippines, Portugal, Scandinavia, Spain, Switzerland, United Kingdom, U.S.A., Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

Pres. M. JEAN BEAUSSIER (France); Sec.-Gen. J. SCHILTZ (Luxembourg). Publ. *Information Bulletin of A.I.O.S.P.*

International Association for Mutual Assistance (*Association Internationale de la Mutualité*), 8-10 rue de Hesse, 1204 Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1947 to propagate and develop in all countries the principle of mutual assistance. Mems.: national and regional institutions in Belgium, France, German Federal Republic, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Switzerland.

Pres. LOUIS VAN HELSHOECHT (Belgium); Sec.-Gen. PAUL AUBRY (France); Gen. Man. W. J. BOUVIER (Switzerland). Publ. *Bulletin* in French and German.

International Association of Schools of Social Work, 345 East 46th Street, New York, N.Y. 10017, U.S.A.; f. 1929 to provide international leadership and encourage high standards in social work education. Mems.: 350 schools of social work in 46 countries and 15 associations of schools.

Pres. Dame EILEEN YOUNGHUSBAND (U.K.); Sec.-Gen. Dr. KATHERINE A. KENDALL (U.S.A.). Pubs. *International Social Work* (quarterly), *Directory of Members and Constitution*.

International Association of Workers for Maladjusted Children (*Association Internationale des Educateurs de Jeunes Inadaptés*), 66 Chaussée d'Antin, Paris 9e, France; f. 1951 to promote the profession of *educateur* for maladjusted children; to provide a centre of information about child welfare and encourage co-operation between the members. Mems.: national associations from Algeria, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Colombia, France, German Federal Republic, Italy, Morocco, Israel, Netherlands, New Zealand, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States, Yugoslavia and individual members.

Pres. HENRI JOUBREL (France); Sec.-Gen. JACQUES GUYOMARCH (France).

International Bureau for the Suppression of Traffic in Persons, 46 Victoria St., London, S.W.1, England; f. 1899 to suppress traffic in persons and develop facilities for the welfare and protection of young persons. Mems.: Representatives from Austria, Bahamas, Belgium, Ceylon, Denmark, France, German Federal Republic, India, Indonesia, Israel, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Liberia, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Pakistan, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States.

Pres. Dame JOAN VICKERS, D.B.E., M.P. (U.K.); Vice-

Pres. J. G. MANCINI (France), Prof. H. RUYGERS (Netherlands); Gen. Sec. R. RUSSELL (United Kingdom) Publ. *Annual Report*.

International Children's Centre (*Centre international de l'enfance*), Château de Longchamp, Bois de Boulogne, Paris 16e, France; f. 1950 to encourage the study of problems affecting children, the training of specialised staff and the diffusion of information concerning the physical, mental and social development of children, to act as a co-ordinating centre devoted to childhood, medico-social and psychological problems as a whole.

Pres. of the Administrative Council Prof. ROBERT DEBRÉ (France); Vice-Pres. Prof. PAULO DE BERREDO CARNEIRO (Brazil), H.E. G. GEORGE PICOT (France); Dir.-Gen. Dr. ETIENNE BERTHET (WHO). Pubs. *Courrier* (bi-monthly). *L'Enfant en Milieu Tropical*.

International Christian Service for Peace (EIRENE), Malteserhof, 5332 Römblinghoven, German Federal Republic; f. 1957 for service in areas of tension and need. Mems.: 3 Christian organizations and 4 national branches.

Council: JOHN WIELER, DALE OTT, HENK AKKERMAN, WILLY BÉGUIN, PETER JENKINS, Dr. GERHARD SCHELLENBERG; Gen. Sec. WILFRIED WARNECK; Dir. of EIRENE-MAROC PAUL GENTNER. Publ. Newsletters for friends of EIRENE.

International Civil Defence Organisation (*Organisation internationale de protection civile*), 28 av. Pictet-de-Rochemont, 1211 Geneva 6, Switzerland; f. 1931, present statutes 1966. Aims: to intensify and co-ordinate on a world-wide scale the development and improvement of organization, means and techniques for preventing and reducing the consequences of natural disasters in peacetime or of the use of weapons in time of conflict.

Sec.-Gen. Dr. MILAN M. BODI (Switzerland). Pubs. *International Civil Defence* (monthly in English, French and German), *Library Leaflets* (for members only).

International Commission against Concentration Camps Practices (*Commission internationale contre le régime concentrationnaire*), 33 rue du Luxembourg, Brussels 4; f. 1950 to obtain the abolition of concentration camps and to protect human rights as defined in the United Nations Charter; maintains a documentation centre in Paris. Mems.: delegates from ex-political prisoners in Nazi camps from Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Netherlands, Norway.

Pres. Dr. GEORGES ANDRÉ (Belgium); Sec.-Gen. HENRY D. REUMONT (Belgium). Publ. *Saturne-Saturn* (monthly).

International Commission for the Prevention of Alcoholism, 6830 Laurel Street, N.W., Washington 12, D.C.; f. 1953 to encourage scientific research on all forms of intoxication by drink, its physiological, mental and moral effects on the individual, and its effect on the community. Mems.: individuals in 37 countries.

Exec. Dir. ERNEST H. J. STEED. Publ. *ICPA Quarterly*.

International Council of Voluntary Agencies (*Conseil International des Agences bénévoles*), 7 avenue de la Paix, 1202 Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1962 to help refugees, migrants and other people in need of assistance from the international community, by providing a forum for discussion; acts as a source of information for governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations. Mems.: 97 non-governmental organizations.

Pres. WILHELM S. BOE; Chair. Governing Board JEAN J. CHENARD; Gen. Sec. MICHAEL POTULICKI. Pubs. *ICVA News* (six times a year), *ICVA Documents* (occasional).

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(SOCIAL WELFARE)

International Council of Women (*Conseil international des femmes*), 13 rue Caumartin, Paris 9c, France; f. 1888 in Washington, D.C., to bring together in international affiliation National Councils of Women from all continents for consultation and joint action in order to promote the well-being of the individual and family in society. Mem.: 60 National Councils.

Pres. Mrs. MARY CRAIG SCHULLER-McGEACHY; Sec. Miss A. PRICE. Publ. *Newsletter* in French and English (ten issues a year).

International Council on Alcohol and Alcoholism, Case Postale 140, Lausanne, Switzerland; f. 1907, as the International Bureau against Alcoholism, to further the study of alcohol and alcoholism problems and to promote communication between all bodies and persons actively engaged in alcoholism treatment, education, prevention and research; organizes congresses, symposia and seminars in different countries. Mem.: affiliated organizations in 50 countries.

Pres. RUBEN WAGNSSON (Sweden); Dir. ARCHER TONGUE, B.A. (U.K.). Publ. *Alcoholism* (twice a year).

International Council on Social Welfare, 345 East 46th St., New York 17, N.Y.; f. 1928 to provide an international forum for the discussion of social work, social welfare and related issues. Mem.: 47 countries.

Pres. EUGEN PUSIC; Treas. RUDOLF PENSE (German Federal Republic). Publ. *Conference Proceedings* (biennially), *International Social Work* (quarterly).

International Federation of Blue Cross Societies (*Fédération internationale des sociétés de la Croix-Bleue*), Weiherhofstrasse, 50, Basle, Switzerland; f. 1877. Object: To aid the victims of intemperance and to take part in the general movement against alcoholism.

Pres. Dr. H. SCHAFFNER (Switzerland); Vice-Chair. and Sec. J. P. WIDMER (Switzerland); Treas. H. WILLIMANN (Switzerland).

International Federation of Children's Communities (*Fédération Internationale des Communautés d'Enfants—FICE*), 161 rue de Paris, Montlignon, Seine-et-Oise, France, f. 1948 under the auspices of UNESCO to co-ordinate the work of national associations; to promote children's communities particularly by technical aid to under-developed countries. Mem.: national associations from Belgium, Czechoslovakia, France, German Democratic Republic, German Federal Republic, Hong Kong, Hungary, India, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Poland, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, United Kingdom, United States, Yugoslavia.

Pres. R. DE COOMAN (Belgium); Sec.-Gen. F. CORTEZ (France). Publ. *Etudes Pédagogiques Documents, Recherches et Témoignages*.

International Federation of Disabled Workers and Civilian Handicapped (*Fédération Internationale des Mutilés et Invalides du Travail et Invalides Civils—FIMITIC*), Palazzo della Civiltà del Lavoro, Rome, Italy, f. 1953 to bring together representatives of the disabled and handicapped into an international non-political organisation under the guidance of the disabled themselves; to promote greater opportunities for the disabled; to create rehabilitation centres; to act as a co-ordinating body for all similar national organisations. Mem.: national groups from Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, German Federal Republic, Iceland, India, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, U.S.A., Yugoslavia. Consultative member of ECOSOC, official relations with ILO, WHO and UNESCO.

Pres. RAIMONDO MAGNANI (Italy); Gen. Sec. Ugo MAZZONCINI. Publ. *Bulletin de la FIMITIC, Nouvelles*.

International Federation of Social Workers—IFSW (*Fédération internationale des assistants sociaux*), Miss M. E. Adams, c/o ACSW, 2 Park Ave., New York, N.Y. 10016, U.S.A.; f. 1932 as International Permanent Secretariat of Social Workers; present name adopted 1950. The Federation aims to promote social work as a profession through international co-operation concerning standards, training, ethics and working conditions; represents the profession at international meetings; assists in welfare programmes sponsored by international organizations. Mem.: national associations in 25 countries.

Pres. Miss L. ALEXANDRAKI (Greece); Sec.-Gen. Miss MARGARET E. ADAMS (U.S.A.); Treas. M. BRUCE MCKENZIE (Canada).

International Fellowship of Former Scouts and Guides—IFOFSAG (*L'Amitié internationale des scouts et guides adultes*), 28 rue aux Laines, Brussels 1, Belgium; f. 1953. Aims: to help former scouts and guides to keep alive the spirit of the Scout and Guide Promise and Laws in their own lives; to bring that spirit into the communities in which they live and work; to establish liaison and co-operation between national organisations for former scouts and guides; to encourage the founding of an organisation in any country where no such organisation exists; to promote friendship amongst former scouts and guides throughout the world. Mem.: 75,000, 27 Member States.

Hon. Pres. Col. J. J. WILSON (United Kingdom); Chair. of Council W. BARBLAN (Switzerland); Sec.-Gen. Mrs. P. CORNIL (Belgium). Publ. *The Fellowship Bulletin* (quarterly).

International Help for Children, 42 Maiden Lane, Strand, London, W.C.2, England; f. 1947 to provide recuperative holidays for children in need of such treatment. Mem.: groups in Austria, France, German Federal Republic, Greece, Italy, Luxembourg, Norway, United Kingdom.

Pres. Rt. Hon. Lord Mayor of London; Chair. OWEN BARFIELD; Sec. MARGARET McEWEN.

International Labour Assistance (*Ent'aide ouvrière internationale*), 31 Quellenstrasse, Zürich, Switzerland; f. 1950 to assist refugees and displaced persons, and to take action as a relief organisation in cases of catastrophes or political disturbances; organises housing loans, technical training, homes for the aged and the handicapped, holiday homes. Members in Austria, Denmark, France, German Federal Republic, Great Britain, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland.

Pres. GIACOMO BERNASCONI (Switzerland); Vice-Pres. LOTTE LEMKE (German Federal Republic). Publ. *Information Bulletin*.

International Planned Parenthood Federation (*Fédération internationale pour le Planning Familial*), 18-20 Lower Regent St., London, S.W.1; f. 1948 by Mrs. Margaret Sanger, present title adopted 1952. Aims to advance parenthood through education and scientific research with a view to attaining a favourable balance between world population and natural resources; maintain an information centre on population and family planning problems of all countries, supply educational material, conducts training courses, and observes clinical and laboratory research. Mem.: regional organisations and associations in 50 countries.

Pres. Shrimati DHANVANDEI RAMA RAO (India); Chair. GOS CARFIELD (U.S.A.); Sec.-Gen. Sir GEORGE DIVERILL, C.P.L., M.C.M.G., C.V.O.; Exec. Sec. Mrs. J. SWINSTER. Publ. *International Planned Parenthood News* (monthly), *Medical Bulletin*.

International Prisoners Aid Association, 526 W. Wisconsin Avenue, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53203, U.S.A.; f. 1950; to improve and broaden prisoners' aid services for rehabilitation of the individual and protection of society. Mems.: 19 National Federations in 18 countries and 8 individual member agencies in Canada.

Pres. G. RICHARD BACON (U.S.A.); Exec. Dir. Mrs. RUTH BAKER (U.S.A.). Publ. *Newsletter* (three times a year).

International Relief Union (*Union internationale de secours*), 12 chemin de Malombré, Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1927. Object: In the event of major disasters, to furnish first aid and general assistance to the suffering population, to co-ordinate the work of relief organizations, and generally to encourage preventive measures against such disasters on an international basis. Twenty-two states are members.

Sec.-Gen. M. L. PEDRAZZINI. Publ. *Revue pour l'Etude des Calamités—Bulletin de l'Union Internationale de Secours*.

International Social Security Association, 154 rue de Lausanne, Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1927 to improve technical and administrative methods of social security; to co-ordinate work and compare activities of members. Mems.: 225 from 94 countries; Assoc. Mems.: 55 organizations from 31 countries.

Chair. REINHOLD MELAS (Austria); Sec.-Gen. LEO WILDMAN (ILO). Publs. *International Social Security Review* (quarterly, English French German), *Seguridad Social* (bi-monthly, Spanish), *African Social Security Series* (quarterly, in English and French), *Japanese Bulletin* (quarterly, Japanese), *Actuarial Review* (annually), *World Bibliography of Social Security* (quarterly, English, French, Spanish, German), *Social Security Abstracts* (quarterly, in English, French, Spanish).

International Social Service, 24 blvd. des Philosophes, Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1921. Objects: To aid families and individuals whose problems require services beyond the boundaries of the country in which they live and where the solution of these problems depends upon coordinated international social action; to study from an international standpoint the conditions and consequences of emigration in their effect on individual, family, and social life. The International Social Service operates on a non-sectarian and non-political basis.

There are branches in Australia, Belgium, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Switzerland, U.K., U.S.A. and Venezuela; delegations in Argentina, Austria, Hong Kong, Okinawa and Viet-Nam; affiliated offices in Canada and Finland; and correspondents in many other countries.

Pres. Mrs. ERIC HAIGHT (U.S.A.); Vice-Pres. Mrs. N. GANTNER (Australia), Mrs. P. LAROCQUE (France); Treas. F. W. HOCH (U.S.A.); Vice-Treas. and Sec. D. MICHELI (Switzerland); Exec. Sec. Mrs. E. WEBER (Geneva).

International Society for Rehabilitation of the Disabled, 219 E. 44th Street, New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1929 as a world federation of voluntary organisations. Mems.: non-governmental organisations in 67 countries.

Pres. DR. GUDMUND HARLEM (Norway); Sec.-Gen. NORMAN ACTON (U.S.A.). Publ. *International Rehabilitation Review* (quarterly; English, Spanish and French).

International Union for Child Welfare (*Union internationale de protection de l'enfance*), 1 rue de Varembe, 1200 Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1946 as a result of the amalgamation of the Save the Children International Union (Geneva, f. 1920) with the International Association for the Promotion of Child Welfare

(Brussels, f. 1921), with the object of promoting child welfare irrespective of all considerations of race, nationality and creed. Mems.: 100 member organizations in 51 countries.

Pres. LEONARD W. MAYO (U.S.A.); Gen. Sec. P. ZUMBACH (Switzerland). Publs. *International Child Welfare Review* and *News Letter* (English, Spanish and French editions).

International Union for Social and Moral Action—UIMS (formerly *International Union for Protecting Public Morality*), 28 place St. Georges, Paris 9c, France; f. 1951 to co-ordinate efforts being made in different countries to maintain a high standard of public morals, and in that endeavour to oppose everything which might injure or attack a sound and healthy public life. This is based on the Universal Declaration of Human Rights as defined by the United Nations. Congresses are held tri-annually, next Congress, Rome, 1967. Mems.: 18 countries, 75 national and international associations, personal members throughout the world.

Hon. Pres. Mme P. COLINI-LOMBARDI (Italy); Pres. RICHARD GATZWEILER (German Federal Republic); Sec.-Gen. Maître L. ROUSSEAU (France); Treas. Mme J. BEER (Belgium); Vice-Pres. Rev. Fr. M. ROBINET (Belgium), Prof. P. CIPROTTI (Italy), Dr. SCHATZMANN (Switzerland). Publs. *Bulletin de L'UIMS* (reports on triennial Congress), *Circulaire d'informations semestrielle* (twice a year in English, French and German).

International Union of Family Organisations (*Union internationale des organismes familiaux*), 28 place Saint-Georges, Paris 9c, France; f. 1947 to bring together all organisations throughout the world which are working for family welfare; conducts permanent commissions on standards of living, housing, marriage guidance, work groups on family movements, rural families, etc.; maintains a documentation centre. Mems.: national associations, groups and governmental departments in 55 countries.

Pres. LUCIEN GUIBOURGE (France); Sec.-Gen. ROBERT BOUDET (France); Treas. MARTIN DONATH (Germany). Publ. *Familles dans le Monde* (quarterly).

Methodist Committee for Overseas Relief, 475 Riverside Drive, Room 406, New York, N.Y. 10027, U.S.A.; f. 1940. Aims: to represent the Methodist Church in the field of overseas relief and rehabilitation, to assist the workers and members of Methodist churches outside the U.S.A. and to co-operate with interdenominational relief agencies in this same field of endeavour.

Chair. Bishop RALPH T. ALTON; Gen. Sec. Dr. J. HARRY HAINES. Publ. *Inasmuch* (twice yearly).

Movimiento Familiar Cristiano (*Christian Family Movement*), Juan Benito Blanco 614, Montevideo, Uruguay; f. 1957 to help develop happy family life. Mems.: about 35,000 in 20 countries in Latin America.

Pres. FEDERICO SONEIRA and HORTENSIA URISTE DE SONEIRA; Secs. CARLOS M. and MERCEDES RODRÍGUEZ TELLECHEA.

Service Civil International (*International Voluntary Service*), Gartenhofstrasse 7, 8004 Zürich, Switzerland; brs. in thirteen countries; f. 1920. Objects: to create a spirit of friendship and a constructive attitude towards peace among all peoples by inviting men and women of all nationalities, social classes and political creeds to do voluntary work together in groups for a limited period for the benefit of some community in need. The S.C.I. supports all efforts to replace military service in times of peace by an international constructive service which will encourage greater confidence between nations of the world. Mems.: 15,500.

Pres. DOROTHY GUIBORAT; Vice-Pres. DEVINDER DAS

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(SOCIAL WELFARE)

CHOPRA, IVAR HOIVIK, FRANK JUDD; Int. Sec. RALPH HEGNAUER; European Sec. FRANCO PERNA; Asian Sec. NAVAM APADURAI, ATAUR RAHMAN.

Society of St.-Vincent de Paul (*Société de Saint-Vincent de Paul*), 5 rue du Pré-aux-Clercs, Paris 7e, France; f. 1833 to conduct charitable activities such as providing home helps, centres for abandoned children, visiting the sick, establishing leper colonies, distributing food and medicine in famished countries. Mems.: over 500,000 in 107 countries.

Pres. PIERRE CHOUARD; Sec.-Gen. HENRI JACOB; Treas. JEAN SCALBERT. Publ. *Bulletin* (bi-monthly).

Women's International Zionist Organisation, 38 David Hamelech Blvd., Tel-Aviv, Israel, Box 16261; f. 1920 to foster Jewish national consciousness amongst Jewish women, and promote constructive social work for women and children in Israel. Mems.: 225,000 in 50 countries.

Pres. Mrs. ROZA GINOSSAR; Chair. Mrs. RAYA JAGLOM; Treas. Mrs. MIRIAM BEN-PORAT. Publs. *WIZO Review* (two-monthly), *WIZO in the News* (monthly), *Annual Survey of World WIZO Executive*.

World Christian Temperance Federation, Weiherhofstr. 50, Basle, Switzerland; f. 1960 to draw attention to and combat the evils of intemperance and alcoholism in all parts of the world on a Christian basis.

Pres. Rev. K. GREET (U.K.); Vice-Chair. Rev. G. RINVOLD (Norway); Gen. Sec. Dr. H. SCHAFFNER (Basle).

World Council for the Welfare of the Blind (*Organisation mondiale pour la protection sociale des aveugles*), 4 place de la Concorde, Paris 8e, France; f. 1951 to work for the welfare of the blind and the prevention of blindness in all countries by providing the means of joint consultation of national organizations and joint action for the introduction of minimum standards of welfare; conducts studies on technical, social and educational matters, maintains the Louis Braille birth-place as an international museum; publishes monographs. Members in 48 countries.

Pres. ERIC T. BOULTER (U.S.A.); Sec.-Gen. JOHN JARVIS, 221 Gt. Portland Street, London, W.1, England; Treas. HENRI AMBLARD (France). Publ. *WCBW Newsletter* (every six months, in English and French).

World Federation for the Protection of Animals (WFPA) (*Fédération mondiale pour la protection des animaux—FMPA*), 155 Birmensdorfstrasse, Zürich, Switzerland; f. 1950 to promote the welfare of animals by the education of people of all nations in their responsibilities towards animals and by the relief of suffering wherever possible. Sponsors International Blue Circle Organisation to encourage first aid to animal casualties in calamity and emergency. Council meets Spring and Autumn, World Congress held every 4 years (1960 in Barcelona). Consultative status UN, UNESCO, FAO and the Council of Europe. Members in over 50 countries.

Pres. Prof. Dr. S. HONSTRA (Netherlands); Sec.-Gen. A. KREMLIN (Switzerland); Treas. Gen. Dr. Dr. JONG SCHONWEGERS (Netherlands).

World Federation of the Deaf—W.F.D. (*Fédération mondiale des sourds—F.M.S.*), 108 via Val Trompia, Rome, Italy; f. 1951. Aims: to promote and exchange information; to facilitate the union and federation of national associations; organise international meetings and protect the rights of the deaf. Mems.: 46 member countries.

Pres. D. VUKOTIC (Yugoslavia); Sec.-Gen. Dr. C. MAGAPOTTO (Italy). Publ. *The Voice of Silence* (quarterly in French and English).

World ORT Union (*Union mondiale ORT*), 1-3 rue Varembe, Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1880 for the development of industrial, agricultural and artisan work among the Jews, and for increasing production and generally helping the improvement of the economic situation; conducts vocational training programmes for adolescents and adults, including instructors' and teachers' education and apprenticeship training; maintains an apprentices placement service. Mems.: committees in 20 countries.

Pres. Prof. WILLIAM HABER (U.S.A.); Exec. Comm. Chair. DANIEL MAYER (France); Dir.-Gen. M. A. BRAUDE (U.S.A.); Dir. V. HALPERIN (France). Publs. *Annual Report*, *Yearbook*, *Technical and Pedagogical Bulletin*, *Information Bulletins*.

World OSE Union, World Wide Organisation for Child Care, Health and Hygiene among Jews (*Union mondiale OSE pour la protection de la santé des populations juives et oeuvres de secours aux enfants*), 29 rue Cambon, Paris 1er, France; f. 1912, present title adopted 1923. Aims to promote the development and co-ordination of work by national branches, to raise standards of health among Jews. Mems.: national organisations, medical institutes and children's centres.

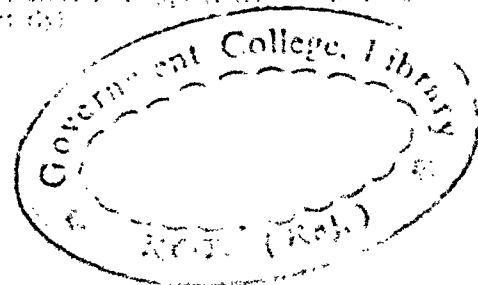
Pres. Dr. E. MINKOWSKI (France). Publ. *World Union OSE Bulletin*.

World Prohibition Federation, 32 Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W.1; f. 1909. Object: The abolition of intoxicants and habit-forming drugs throughout the world; mems. reps. of over 30 countries.

Hon. Pres. (Vacant); Exec. Sec. and Editor MARK H. C. HAYLER, F.R.G.S. (Great Britain). Publ. *The International Record* (quarterly).

World Veterans Federation (*Fédération mondiale des anciens combattants*), 16 rue Hamelin, Paris 16e, France; f. 1950 to facilitate contacts between national associations, to defend the material and spiritual interests of war veterans and war victims, to maintain peace and international security by the application of the San Francisco Charter and helping to implement the Universal Declaration of Human Rights; co-operates in specific projects of technical assistance in fields of rehabilitation, vocational guidance, training and selective placement of the handicapped, etc. Mems.: national organisations in 30 countries, representing more than 20,000,000 veterans and war victims.

Pres. W. C. J. M. VAN LANSCHOT (Netherlands); Sec.-Gen. NORMAN ACHON (U.S.A.); Treas. Gen. V. BERNARDI-CORRADI (Italy); Chair. of Council Emile PIERRE-GERARD (France). Publ. *World Veterans Bulletin* (bi-monthly), *De Internationale Sport-olympische Federatie* (quarterly).



TECHNOLOGY

Union of International Engineering Organizations (UATI) (*Union des associations techniques internationales*), 62 rue de Courcelles, Paris 8e, France; f. 1951. Activities: The co-ordination of international congresses planned by member organizations, collaboration with UNESCO, the publication of technical bibliographies and of technical dictionaries in several languages. Membership: 18 international organizations.
Chair. A. RUMPLER (France); Sec.-Gen. J. BARDOUX (France).

MEMBER ORGANIZATIONS

International Association for Bridge and Structural Engineering (*Association internationale des ponts et charpentes*), École Polytechnique Fédérale, Zürich, Switzerland; f. 1929 to promote the interchange of knowledge and research work results concerning bridge and structural engineering and to foster co-operation among those connected with this work. Mems.: government departments, local authorities, universities, institutes, firms and individuals in 61 countries.

Pres. Prof. M. COSANDEY (Switzerland); Gen. Secs.: for general questions Prof. Dr. H. VON GUNTEN, for reinforced and pre-stressed structures Dr. CHR. MENN (Switzerland), for metal structures Prof. Dr. P. DUBAS (Switzerland). Publs. Congress proceedings, *Preliminary Publication*, *Final Report* (every four years).

International Association for Hydraulic Research (*Association internationale de recherches hydrauliques*), c/o Delft Hydraulics Laboratory, Raam 61, P.O.B. 177, Delft, Netherlands; f. 1935; 1,600 individual mems., 240 corporate mems.

Pres. L. ESCANDE (France); Sec. H. J. SCHOEMAKER (Netherlands). Publs. *Bulletin* (biennial), *Journal of Hydraulic Research*, *Proceedings*.

International Commission on Irrigation and Drainage (*Commission internationale des irrigations et du drainage*), 48 Nyaya Marg, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi-21, India; f. 1950. Mems.: 58 countries.

Pres. R. J. TIPTON; Sec.-Gen. K. K. FRAMJI (India).

International Commission on Large Dams (*Commission Internationale des grand barrages*), 11 rue de Téhéran, Paris 8e, France.

Pres. GUTHRIE BROWN (U.K.); Sec.-Gen. M. J. DUFFAUT.

International Committee of Foundry Technical Associations (*Comité International des Associations Techniques de Fonderie*), Walchestrass 27, Case Postale HB 2815, 8023 Zürich, Switzerland.

Pres. FRANZ SIGUT (Austria); Sec. M. J. GERSTER.

International Conference on Large Electrical Systems (*Conférence internationale des grands réseaux électriques—CIGRE*), 112 blvd. Haussmann, 75 Paris 8e, France; f. 1921. Aims: to provide a forum for the discussion of the generation, transmission and distribution of electrical energy. Mems.: 3,000 members in 39 countries.
Pres. R. A. COOPER. Publs. *Proceedings of the biennial Sessions*, *Electra Bulletin* (quarterly).

International Federation of Automatic Control (IFAC) (*Fédération Internationale de l'Automatique*), Postfach 1139, Düsseldorf, German Federal Republic; f. 1957; 33 mems.

Pres. Prof. P. NOWACKY; Sec. Dr. Ing. G. RUPPEL.

International Federation of Surveyors (*Fédération internationale des géomètres*), 47 Tothill St., London, S.W.1, England; f. 1926; 23 national associations are affiliated.

Pres. B. J. COLLINS (U.K.); Secs.-Gen. ROBERT STEEL (U.K.), M. WANTZ (France). Publs. Reports of congresses.

International Gas Union (*Union internationale de l'industrie du gaz*), 4 avenue Palmerston, Brussels 4, Belgium; f. 1931 to study all aspects and problems of the gas industry with a view to promoting international co-operation and the general improvement of the gas industry. Mems.: national organizations in 25 countries.

Pres. A. I. SOROKIN (U.S.S.R.); Sec.-Gen. R. H. TOWWAIDE (Belgium).

International Institute of Welding (*Institut international de la soudure*), 54 Princes Gate, London, S.W.7, England; f. 1948; 60 member societies.

Pres. F. L. PLUMMER (U.S.A.); Sec.-Gen. P. D. BOYD (U.K.); Publs. *Bibliographical Bulletin for Welding and Allied Processes* (quarterly), *Welding in the World* (quarterly), etc.

International Institution for Production Engineering Research (*Collège international pour l'étude scientifique des techniques de production mécanique—CIRP*), Bureau 56, 5 rue du Helder, 75 Paris 9e, France; f. 1951. Aims: to promote by scientific research, the study of the mechanical processing of all solid materials including checks on efficiency and quantity of work. Mems.: 100 mems. in 25 countries.

Pres. Dr. Dipl. Ing. J. TLUSTY (Czechoslovakia); Sec.-Gen. Ing.-Gén. P. NICOLAU (France). Publs. *Annals*.

International Society of Soil Mechanics and Foundation Engineering (*Société internationale de mécanique des sols et des travaux de fondations*), Institution of Civil Engineers, Great George Street, London, S.W.1, England; f. 1948; aims to promote international co-operation among scientists and engineers in the field of soil mechanics and its practical applications by periodically holding International Conferences, creating permanent Research Committees, publishing a List of Members every two years, and promoting the publication of abstracts; 38 national member societies.

Pres. Dr. L. BJERRUM (Norway); Sec. (vacant). Publ. *Conference Proceedings*.

International Union for Electro-heat (*Union internationale d'électrothermie*), 25 rue de la Pépinière, Paris 8e, France; f. 1953, present title adopted 1957. Aims to study all questions relative to electro-heat, except commercial questions, and to maintain liaisons between national groups and to organise international Congress on Electro-heat. Mems.: national committees in 19 countries.

Hon. Pres. H. GELISSEN (Netherlands), R. FELIX (France); Pres. Dr. F. LÜCKE (Germany); Gen. Delegate M. DESCARSIN (France); Gen. Sec. R. DJIAN (France).

International Union of Public Transport—UITP (*Union Internationale des Transports Publics*), 19 ave. de l'Uruguay, Brussels 5, Belgium; f. 1885 to study all problems connected with the passenger transport industry. Mems.: 1,000.

Pres. A. H. GRAINGER, C.B.E. (U.K.); Sec.-Gen. ANDRÉ J. JACOBS. Publs. *Review* (quarterly), Congress reports and proceedings, *Biblio-Index* (quarterly), *Compendium of Statistics*.

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(TECHNOLOGY)

International Union of Testing and Research Laboratories for Materials and Structures (*Réunion internationale des laboratoires d'essais et de recherches sur les matériaux et les constructions*), 12 rue Brançon, Paris 15, France; f. 1947 for the exchange of information and the promotion of co-operation on experimental research concerning structures and materials, for the study of research methods with a view to improvement and standardisation, and for the exchange of scientific workers. Mems.: laboratories and individuals in 60 countries.

Pres. A. HUTTER (German Democratic Republic); Sec.-Gen. R. L'HERMITE (France). Publ. *Materials and Structures* (bi-monthly).

Permanent International Association of Navigation Congresses (*Association Internationale Permanente des Congrès de Navigation*), Résidence Palace, Quartier Jordaens, 155 rue de la Loi, Brussels 4, Belgium; f. 1902 to promote the progress of public works relating to inland and maritime navigation and to consider relevant technical questions by the organizations of international navigation congresses held at intervals of three or four years. The representatives of various governments are members of the Permanent International Commission; the Association has both collective and individual members.

Pres. O. VANAUDENHOVE and G. WILLEMS; Sec.-Gen. H. VANDERVELDEN. Publs. Various memoranda, a quarterly bulletin in French and English, and an *Illustrated Technical Dictionary* in six languages (English, Dutch, French, German, Italian, and Spanish), *Papers* (every congress), *Proceedings* (every congress).

Permanent International Association of Road Congresses (*Association internationale permanente des congrès de la route*), 43 avenue du Président Wilson, Paris 16e, France; f. 1909 to promote the construction, improvement, maintenance, use and economic development of roads; organizes technical committees and study sessions. Mems.: governments, public bodies, organizations and private individuals in 61 countries.

Pres. A. RUMPLER (France); Sec.-Gen. E. NAUD (France). Publs. *Bulletin*, *Technical Dictionary*, *Reports and Proceedings of Congresses*.

World Power Conference, The, 201-202 Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2; f. 1924 to link various branches of power and fuel technology and maintain liaison between world experts. Plenary Conference every six years. Mems.: National Committees in 54 countries and representatives from 8 other countries.

Pres. W. H. CONNOLLY (Australia); Pres. of Int. Exec. Council Lord HINTON of BANKSIDE; Sec. E. RUTTLEY.

Afro-Asian Housing Organization (AAHO): 28 Rameses St., Cairo, U.A.R., f. 1965 to promote co-operation between African and Asian countries in housing, reconstruction, physical planning and related matters. Sec.-Gen. ABDEL HAMID EL ZANFALY (U.A.R.)

Conférence Internationale de Liaison entre Producteurs d'Énergie Électrique (*International Conference for Liaison between Producers of Electrical Energy—CILPE*), 124 blvd. Haussmann, Paris 8e, France; f. 1952 to study the problems of the industry and to exchange information. Mems.: 10.

Pres. ROBERT MORIZOT (France); Sec.-Gen. LUCIEN CHALMEY (France).

European Convention of Associations for Metal Constructions (*Convention européenne des associations de la construction métallique*), Seefeldstrasse 25, 8034 Zürich,

Switzerland; f. 1955 for the consideration of technical problems involved in metallic construction. Member organisations in Austria, Belgium, France, German Federal Republic, Italy, Netherlands, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, Yugoslavia.

Sec.-Gen. M. BAESCHLIN (Switzerland).

European Federation of Chemical Engineering (*Fédération européenne du génie chimique, Europäische Föderation für Chemie-Ingenieur-Wesen*), 25 Rheingau Allee, Frankfurt-am-Main, Germany; 16 Belgrave Square, London, S.W.1; 28 rue St. Dominique, Paris; f. 1953 to encourage co-operation in chemical engineering, including apparatus, materials, technology and methods, to exchange information between member societies. Member societies in Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Yugoslavia.

European Federation of Corrosion (*Fédération européenne de la corrosion, Europäische Föderation Korrosion*), General Secretariat, Paris Office: 28 Rue Saint-Dominique, Paris 7e, France; Frankfurt Office: Theodor-Heuss-Allee 25, 6 Frankfurt am Main, Germany; London Office: 14 Belgrave Square, London, S.W.1, U.K.; f. 1955 to encourage co-operation in research on corrosion and methods of combating it. Member societies in Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, Yugoslavia.

Hon. Secs. A. ELLEFSEN (France), DIETER BEHRENS (Germany), F. J. GRIFFIN (U.K.).

European Federation of National Associations of Engineers (*Fédération européenne d'associations nationales d'ingénieurs—FEANI*), 1 blvd. Malesherbes, Paris 8e, France; f. 1951. Aims: to strengthen cultural ties and exchange documentation among members; study problems of training engineers and recognising and protecting their status; organise periodical congresses. Mems.: engineers' associations in 17 countries.

Pres. Senator E. BATTISTA (Italy); Sec.-Gen. Col. G. CLOGENSON (France).

Federation of Associations of Technicians in the Paints, Varnishes, Enamels and Printing-Ink Industries of Continental Europe (*Fédération d'associations de techniciens des industries des peintures, vernis, émaux et encres d'imprimerie de l'Europe continentale—FATIPEC*), 28 rue Saint-Dominique, Paris 7e, France; f. 1950 to strengthen ties between members, promote research and disseminate knowledge of techniques. Mems.: national associations in Belgium, France, German Federal Republic, Hungary, Italy, Netherlands, Spain, Switzerland.

Pres. M. P. ERNOTTE (Belgium); Sec.-Gen. C. BOURGERY (France). Publs. *Annuaire Officiel*, *Compte-Rendu du Congrès FATIPEC* (every two years).

General Association of Municipal Health and Technical Experts (*Association générale des hygiénistes et techniciens municipaux*), 9 rue de Phalsbourg, Paris 17e, France; f. 1905 to study all questions related to urban and rural health—the control of preventable diseases, disinfection, distribution and purification of drinking water, construction of drains, sewage, collection and disposal of household refuse, etc. Members in 35 countries.

Pres. J. RENARD (France); Treas. B. ENGELMANN (France); Sec.-Gen. P. DESCROIX (France). Publ. *Techniques et sciences municipales* (monthly).

Institution of Mining and Metallurgy, 44 Portland Place, London, W.1; f. 1892 for the advancement of the science and practice of mining and of non-ferrous metallurgy, and for the collection and dissemination of information concerning mining and metallurgy; administers scholarships and fellowships; maintains a specialist library containing 30,000 vols. Mems.: in 72 countries.

Pres. J. E. DENVER, A.R.S.M., B.SC.(ENG.), C.ENG., M.I.M.M.; Sec. B. W. KERRIGAN, M.A. (Great Britain); Hon. Treas. R. ANNAN (Great Britain). Publs. *Bulletin and Transactions of the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy* (monthly), *Transactions* (annual bound volume), *IMM Abstracts* (bi-monthly), special volumes of proceedings of conferences and symposia.

International Association for Cybernetics (*Association internationale de cybernétique*), Palais des Expositions, Place André Rijckmans, Namur, Belgium; f. 1957 to ensure liaison between research workers engaged in various sectors of cybernetics, to promote the development of the science and of its applications and to disseminate information about it. Mems.: industrial firms and individuals in 32 countries.

Pres. Prof. GEORGES R. BOULANGER (Belgium); Man. Admin. J. LEMAIRE (Belgium); Treas. R. DETRY (Belgium). Publ. *Cybernetica* (quarterly).

International Cargo Handling Co-ordination Association, Abford House, Wilton Rd., London, S.W.1, England; f. 1952. Mems.: in 70 countries.

Pres. A. A. JOHNSON (Sweden); Sec.-Gen. Lt.-Col. EARLE (U.K.). Publ. *Monthly Journal*.

International Commission on Illumination (*Commission internationale de l'éclairage*), 25 rue de la Pépinière, Paris 8c, France; f. 1900 as International Commission on Photometry, reorganized as C.I.E. 1913. Objects: To provide an international forum for all matters relating to the science and art of illumination; to promote by all appropriate means the study of such matters; to provide for the interchange of information between the different countries; to agree upon and to publish international recommendations. Mems.: 29 affiliated National Illumination Committees.

Sec. J. J. CHAPPAT. Publs. *Comptes Rendus* of quadrennial plenary sessions, and an *International Lighting Vocabulary* in French, English, German and Russian, containing 530 terms with definitions.

International Commission on Rules for the Approval of Electrical Equipment (GEE), Utrechtseweg 310, Arnhem, Netherlands; f. 1926 to define the conditions with which certain types of electrical equipment should comply; to bring about uniformity between differing national regulations. Mems.: organisations from Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Greece, German Federal Republic, Hungary, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, Yugoslavia.

Pres. P. D. POPPE (Norway); Vice-Pres. J. P. J. SMOES (Belgium); Gen. Sec. M. H. HUIZINGA (Netherlands). Publ. *Safety Requirements for Mains Operated Electronic and Related Equipment for Domestic and Similar General Use* (third edition 1965), etc.

International Computation Centre—Intergovernmental Bureau for Information Technology (*Centre International de Calcul—Bureau Intergouvernemental pour l'Informatique*), Viale della Civiltà del Lavoro 23, P.O.B. 10053, 100144—EUR, Italy; f. 1961, reformed 1967; Objects: to advise governments in the formulation of their national technological policies; to stimulate and co-ordinate international ventures in Research

and Development and multinational agreements concerning technology; to advise Public Administration on the usage of computers and information systems; to promote the establishment of Regional Systems Analysis Promotion Centres in developing countries; disseminate Systems Analysis education in regions other than the highly developed ones. Mems.: Governments of Argentina, Belgium, Cuba, Ecuador, France, Ghana, Greece, Israel, Italy, Japan, Libya, Mexico.

Dir. LIONELLO A. LOMBARDI. Publs. *ICC Newsletter* (5-6 times a year), *International Directory of Information System Services* (annual).

International Council for Building Research, Studies and Documentation—CIB (*Conseil international du bâtiment pour la recherche, l'étude et la documentation*), P.O. Box 299, 700 Weena Rotterdam, Netherlands; f. 1953 to encourage and facilitate co-operation in building research, studies and documentation in all aspects. Mems.: national organisations in 44 countries.

Pres. R. F. LEGGET (Canada); Gen.-Sec. J. DE GEUS (Netherlands). Publs. *Build* (monthly), *Directory of Building Research and Development Organizations, Abbreviated Building Classification for Architects, Builders and Civil Engineers—A.B.C.* (available in ten languages), *Building Research and Documentation* (1959 Congress), *Innovation in Building* (1962 Congress), *Towards Industrialized Building* (1965 Congress), *Recent Developments in Building Classification, Bibliography on Building Documentation, CIB Reports nos. 1-10, CIB Directory of Facilities for Developing Countries*.

International Electrotechnical Commission, 1 rue de Varembe, Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1906. Object: To facilitate the co-ordination and unification of national electrotechnical standards. Mems.: National Cttees. representing all sections of the electrical industry in 40 countries.

Gen.-Sec. L. RUPPERT. Publ. *International Recommendations*.

International Federation for Housing and Planning (*Fédération internationale pour l'habitation, l'urbanisme et l'aménagement des territoires*), Wassenaarseweg 43, The Hague, Netherlands; f. 1913 to promote throughout the world the study and practice of housing and regional, town and country planning, to secure higher standards of housing, the improvement of towns and cities and a better distribution of the population.

Pres. (1966) D. O'HARROW (U.S.A.); Sec.-Gen. L. B. GELPKE (Netherlands). Publs. *Bulletin* (bi-monthly), *Congress Reports*, and occasional special publications.

International Federation of Societies of Automobile Engineers—F.I.S.I.T.A. (*Fédération internationale des sociétés des techniques de l'automobile*), 5 ave. de Friedland, Paris 8c, France; f. 1947 to promote the exchange of information between member societies, ensure standardization of techniques and terms, to conduct research on technical and managerial problems and generally to encourage the technical development of mechanical transport. Member organizations in 11 countries.

Pres. Prof. FRITS P. MALSCHAERT; Sec. R. MAILANDER.

International Federation of Consulting Engineers (*Fédération Internationale des Ingénieurs-Conseils—FIDIC*), Javastraat 44, The Hague, Netherlands; f. 1913 to encourage international co-operation and the setting up of standards for consulting engineers. Mems.: National Associations in 19 countries, comprising some 6,750 individual members.

Pres. SÖREN RASMUSSEN (Denmark); Sec.-Gen. H.

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(TECHNOLOGY)

RUSTING (Netherlands). Publs. *Conditions of Contract (International) for Works of Civil Engineering Construction* (English, French, German and Spanish), *Conditions of Contract for Electrical and Mechanical Works, International Model Form of Agreement between Client and Consulting Engineer and International General Rules for Agreement between Client and Consulting Engineer* (English, French and German), *Guide to the Use of Independent Consultants for Engineering Services*.

International Organization for Standardization (*Organisation internationale de normalisation*), 1 rue de Varembe, 1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland; f. 1946. Mems.: 50.

Pres. (1968-70) F. A. SÜNTER; Vice-Pres. H. A. R. BINNEY (U.K.); Treas. JEAN-CLAUDE HENTSCH (Switzerland); Gen. Sec. C. H. SHARPSTON (U.K.). Publ. *ISO Memento* (annual).

International Scientific Film Association—ISFA (*Association internationale du cinéma scientifique—AICS*), 38 ave. des Ternes, Paris 17e, France; f. 1946. Aims: to raise the standard of the scientific film and related material throughout the world in order to achieve the widest possible understanding and appreciation of scientific method and outlook; to promote understanding and co-operation between members; to facilitate the exchange of films and information. Mems.: organisations representing 28 countries.

Pres. Prof. JAN JACOBY (Poland); Vice-Pres. Sir ARTHUR ELTON (U.K.), Dr. RANDALL M. WHALEY (U.S.A.), Prof. A. STEFANELLI (Italy), A. ZGOUZIDI (U.S.S.R.); Hon. Sec. PHEBM JANSSEN (Netherlands); Hon. Treas. I. BOSTAN (Romania); Excc. Sec. Mrs. S. DUVAL. Publ. *Research Film*.

International Society for Photogrammetry (*Société internationale de photogrammétrie*), Manuelstrasse 83, 3000 Berne, Switzerland; f. 1910; 46 mems.

Pres. Dr. Ing.h.c. H. HARRY (Switzerland); Vice-Pres. Dr. P. O. FAGERHOLM (Sweden); Sec.-Gen. Prof. Dr. W. BACHNMAN (Switzerland); Treas. Dipl. Ing. E. HUBER (Switzerland). Publs. *International Archives of Photogrammetry, Photogrammetria*.

International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (*Union internationale pour la conservation de la nature et de ses ressources*), 1110 Morges, Switzerland; f. 1948 to facilitate co-operation between governments and national and international organisations in the field of conservation, to promote scientific research and to disseminate information on principles and techniques of conservation; promotes the perpetuation of renewable natural resources; conducts programmes of conservation education in

Africa, the Middle East and Asia; maintains a conservation library and documentation centre. Mems.: governments of 26 countries, 200 government departments, national associations in 70 countries and eight international associations, 550 personal members.

Pres. H. J. COOLIDGE (U.S.A.); Sec.-Gen. E. J. H. BERWICK (U.K.). Publs. *IUCN Bulletin* (quarterly), *Annual Report*, Proceedings of the triennial General Assemblies, Technical Papers of the Technical Meetings, Occasional Papers.

International Union of Foundry Constructors (*Union internationale des Forgerons-Constructeurs*), Minervastrasse 55, 8032 Zürich, Switzerland; f. 1954 as liaison between national bodies to exchange documentation and study common problems. Mems.: national federations from Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, German Federal Republic, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland.

Pres. GUNNAR LINDE (Sweden); Sec. MARCEL VIONNET (Switzerland). Publ. *Bulletin* (quarterly).

International Union of Heating Distributors (*Union internationale des distributeurs de Chaleur—UNICHAL*), 73 bvd. Haussmann, Paris 8e, France; f. 1954 to study the various problems concerning the development and distribution of heat for all purposes by means of pipes laid underground. The Union assembles the result of research and tests and puts statistical information at the disposal of the members. It maintains relations with national and international organizations for the study of economical technical scientific questions of interest to its members. Mems.: 63 companies in 10 countries.

Pres. Dr. MEISTER (Germany); Sec. M. TREMBA (Germany). Publ. *Bulletin* (quarterly).

International Water Supply Association (*Association internationale des distributions d'eau*), 34 Park Street, London, W.1; f. 1949 in order to establish an international body concerned with public water supply, to encourage the exchange of information concerning the technical, legal and administrative aspects of public water supplies, and to promote contacts between all those engaged in the public supply of water. Three-yearly congresses, Amsterdam (1949), Paris (1952), London (1955), Brussels (1958), Berlin (1961), Stockholm (1964), Barcelona (1966), Vienna (1969). Mems.: 36 national organizations, water authorities in 40 countries, and individuals in 66 countries.

Pres. FLORENTINO BRIONES (Spain); Sec.-Gen. LEONARD MILLIS, O.B.E. (U.K.). Publs. *Aqua* (quarterly), *Proceedings of the Congresses, Reports on Corrosion and Protection of Underground Pipelines*.

TOURISM

Arab Association of Tourism and Travel Agents—A.A.T.T.A., P.O.B. 5196, Beirut, Lebanon; f. 1952; groups Tourist and Travel Agents operating in the Arab world to promote tourism in the region; Mems.: 250.

Pres. VICTOR SAAD, Senior Vice Pres. RAOUF DARWISH; Gen. Man. SELIM ISSA. Publ. *Arab World Tourism* (monthly).

Caribbean Travel Association, 20 East 46th Street, New York City, New York 10017, U.S.A.; f. 1949 to promote tourism within the Caribbean area. Mems.: 281 in 26 states and territories in and adjoining the Caribbean. Chair. HECTOR PINEIRO; Sec.-Treas. Mrs. JANE H. CONDON; Gen. Man. MARTIN WINSCH.

Confederación de Organizaciones Turísticas de América Latina—COTAL (*Latin American Confederation of Tourism Organizations*), Buenos Aires, Argentina; f. 1957 to keep the travel agents of Latin American countries in touch with each other. Mems.: 20 member states.

Pres. EDUARDO R. ARRARTE; Sec. HECTOR JORGE TESTONI. Publ. *La Revista COTAL*.

The East African Tourist Travel Association: P.O. Box 2013 Nairobi; to advertise tourist attractions and to encourage the development of facilities; Chief Exec. Officer W. J. D. WADLEY, C.M.G.; 84,178 visitors in 1963; average length of stay 17 days; average daily expenditure £7.

East Asia Travel Association, c/o Japan National Tourist Organization, 2-13 Yurakucho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, Japan; f. 1966 to promote tourism in the East Asian region, encourage and facilitate the flow of tourists to that region from other parts of the world, and to develop regional tourist industries by close collaboration among members. Mems.: 7 tourist organizations. Pres. IL HWAN KIM (Korea); Sec.-Gen. KATSUSUKE KITADA (Japan). Publ. *EATA Travel News*.

European Motel Federation—EMF (*Fédération européenne des motels—FEM*), Eigerstrasse 60, 3023 Berne, Switzerland; f. 1956; to represent the interests of European motel-owners; mem. 162.

Chair. Dr. J. KRIPPENDORF; Vice-Pres. M. GRIMAUD (France), Dr. VAN HOUTEN (Holland), Dr. KORN-MESSER (Germany).

European Travel Commission (*Commission Européenne de Tourisme*), Bord Failt Eireann, 74 Lower Baggot St., Dublin 2, Eire; f. 1949 to study the various problems of tourism between the 21 European countries. Pres. Dr. T. J. O'DRISCOLL (Ireland).

International Academy of Tourism (*Académie Internationale du Tourisme*): 2A Blvd. des Moulins, Monte-Carlo, Monaco; f. 1951 to develop the cultural and humanistic aspects of international tourism and to establish an accepted vocabulary for tourism. Mems.: 40.

Pres. LOUIS NAGEL; Vice-Pres. DON ENRIQUE MARSANS; Dir. GABRIEL OLLIVIER (Monaco). Publs. *Revue, Dictionnaire Touristique International* (3rd edition in preparation; 1st edition has been translated into English, Italian, Polish, German, Swedish, Dutch and Portuguese).

International Association of Scientific Experts in Tourism (*Association Internationale d'Experts Scientifiques du Tourisme—AIEST*), Weissenbühlweg 6, Berne, Switzerland;

land; f. 1949 to encourage scientific activity by its members; to support tourist institutions of a scientific nature; to organise conventions. Mems.: 237 from 28 countries.

Pres. Prof. Dr. WALTER HUNZIKER (Switzerland); Gen. Sec. Prof. Dr. CLAUDE KASPAR (Switzerland). Publ. *The Tourist Review* (quarterly).

International Federation of Tourist Centres (*Fédération Internationale de Centres Touristiques*), Syndicat d'Initiative, Place Bellecour, Lyon 2, France; f. 1951 to promote close co-operation between members. Mems.: Austria, Belgium, France, German Federal Republic, Italy, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland.

Pres. JACQUES SIMON (France).

International Hotel Association (*Association internationale de l'hôtellerie*), 89 rue du Fg. St. Honoré, Paris 8e, France; f. 1946 to link internationally national hotel associations and hotels active in international tourism; to consider all questions of interest to the international hotel industry; to assist in the employment of qualified hotel staff and the exchange of students; to distribute information. Next Congress San Francisco, October 1968. Mems.: 49 national associations and more than 3,000 members in 89 countries.

Pres. M. E. HENDRICKX (Belgium); Vice-Pres. CORNEAL J. MACK (U.S.A.); Gen. Sec. JACQUES DAVID (France). Publ. *International Hotel Review* (monthly), *International Hotel Guide* (annually), *Directory of Travel Agents* (biennially).

International Touring Alliance (*Alliance internationale de tourisme*), 9 rue Pierre-Fatio, Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1898, present title adopted 1919. Aims to study all questions relating to international touring and to suggest reforms, to encourage the development of tourism and to protect the interests of touring associations; maintains a documentation centre on touring, maps, hotels, activities of associations, camping, etc. Mems.: 136 associations totalling over 25 million members in 75 countries.

Pres. ERIC LEGRAND (Belgium).

International Union of Official Travel Organisations—IUTO, P.O.B. 7, 1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland; f. 1947 to link national organizations and study general problems; to facilitate and improve travel between and within member-countries. Mems.: 102 countries, 84 organizations.

Sec.-Gen. M. LONATI. Publs. *World Travel, International Travel Statistics, Travel Abroad—Frontier Formalities*.

Office Inter-Etats du Tourisme Africain, B.P. 322, Yaoundé, Cameroon; f. 1961 to publicise member states; to help co-ordinate the work of tourist bodies to disseminate tourist information; to study legal, administrative and other measures to increase tourism; to help members acquire equipment for developing the industry; to represent members at international meetings. Mems.: 11 member nations.

Pres. VICTOR KANGA; Dir. MARIE-ALPHONSE MAC-KOUBILY. Publs. *Quarterly Bulletin*, brochures, etc.

Pacific Area Travel Association—PATA, 222 Grant Ave., San Francisco, Calif. 94108; f. 1952 for the promotion of travel to and between the countries and islands of the Pacific. Mems.: 809 in 31 countries. Exec. Dir. F. MARTIN PLAKE. Publ. *Pacific Travel News*.

information and advice regarding Customs regulations and procedures and co-operation with other international organizations. Mems.: Governments of 51 countries.

Chair. Ch. LENZ (Switzerland); Sec.-Gen. Chevalier G. ANNEZ DE TABOADA (Belgium). Publs. relating to: Brussels Nomenclature, Brussels Definition of Value, Customs techniques and *Bulletins* (annual).

Economic Research Committee of the Gas Industry (*Comité d'études économiques de l'industrie du gaz-cometec-gaz*), 4 avenue Palmerston, Brussels 4, Belgium; member organisations: Austria, Belgium, German Federal Republic, France, Great Britain, Italy, Netherlands, Switzerland.

Pres. J. LE GUELLEC (France); Gen.-Sec. E. VAN DEN BROECK (Belgium).

Eurofinas, 267 Avenue de Tervuren, Brussels 15, Belgium; f. 1959 to study the development of instalment credit financing in Europe, to collate and publish instalment credit statistics, to promote research into instalment credit practice; mems.: finance houses and professional associations in Austria, Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.

Chair. J. P. KRAFFT (France); Vice-Chair. Dr. W. KAMINSKY (Germany), E. WATSON RODGER (U.K.); Cttee. Mems. Dr. H. HINTERKIRCHER (Austria/Switzerland), P. COLLIN (Benelux), E. MARIN (France), H. DETHLOFF (Scandinavia), J. R. BUGALLA (Southern Countries); Sec.-Gen. FLORENT DE CUYPER. Publs. *Eurofinas Newsletter* (every two-three months), *Statistical Report* (quarterly), *Study Reports*, *Proceedings of Annual Conferences*.

European Association for Industrial Marketing Research—EVAF (*Association Européenne pour les Etudes de Marchés dans l'Industrie*), f. 1965 to facilitate contacts between researchers who agree to exchange information and research experience. International conferences and seminars are held annually. *The European Chemical Marketing Research Association (ECMRA)* is the Chemical Division of the EVAF and caters for chemical market research. *The Technological Forecasting Association* and the *Long Range Planning Association* are also specialist Divisions of EVAF and operate on both a national and an international basis. Mems.: 630.

Pres. D. W. NEWELL, Dunlop House, Chester Rd., Birmingham 24, England; Gen.-Sec. I. V. LAURSEN (Denmark). Publs. *Newsletter* (six issues a year), *Conference Proceedings*, *Directory of Members*, *Journal* and *Proceedings*.

European Association of Advertising Agencies, Arosastr. 27, 8008 Zürich, Switzerland; f. 1960 to maintain and to raise the standards of service to advertisers of all European advertising agencies, and to strive towards uniformity in fields where this would be of benefit; to serve the interests of all agency members in Europe. Mems.: 200 agencies.

Pres. LESLIE B. CORT (U.K.); Sec.-Gen. THOMAS C. SNEUM. Publs. *E.A.A.A. Review* (bi-annual), *Annual Report*, *Bulletins* (irregular).

European Association of National Productivity Centres, 60 rue de la Concorde, Brussels 5, Belgium; f. 1966 to enable members to pool knowledge about their changing policies and individual activities, specifically as regards the relative importance of various productivity factors, and the ensuing economic and social consequences; co-operation with the OECD is particularly close in the field of aid to developing countries. Mems.: 14 European Productivity Centres.

Pres. Dr. H. W. BUTTNER; Sec.-Gen. Z. C. HUBERT. Publs. *EURO productivity* (monthly), *Annual Report*.

European Brewery Convention, Crooswijkseingel 50, Rotterdam, Netherlands; f. 1947, present name adopted 1948; aims to promote scientific co-ordination in brewing. Mems.: national associations in Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, German Federal Republic, Great Britain, Greece, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland.

Pres. Prof. Dr. J. DE CLERCK (Belgium); Sec. and Treas. Dr. F. MENDLIK (Netherlands).

European Centre of Federations of the Chemical Industry (*Centre Européen des Fédérations de l'Industrie Chimique—CEFIC*), Gottfried Keller-Strasse 7, Zürich, Switzerland; f. 1959 to deal with matters of common interest to members. Mems.: 12 national associations. Secs. Dr. E. GANZONI (Switzerland) and Dr. J. EGU (Switzerland).

European Ceramic Association (*Association Européenne de Céramique*), 44 rue Copernic, Paris 16e, France; f. 1948 to improve techniques of the industry and promote use of all types of ceramics. Mems.: national organisations in Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, German Federal Republic, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom.

Pres. N. V. STERNER (Sweden); Sec. R. MASSON (France).

European Committee for Boilermaking and Kindred Steel Structures (*Comité européen de la chaudronnerie et de la tôlerie*), 15 rue Beaujon, Paris 8e, France; f. 1951 to encourage co-operation between organisations, increase productivity; compiles a multilingual Technical Lexicon of the profession, conducts technical surveys. Mems.: national organisations in Austria, Belgium, France, German Federal Republic, Great Britain, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Switzerland.

Pres. C. J. HOWARD (U.K.); Gen. Sec. J. P. LE GALL (France); Treas. M. POIGNON (France).

European Committee of Associations of Manufacturers of Agricultural Machinery (*Comité Européen des Groupements de Constructeurs du Machinisme Agricole—CEMA*), 19 rue Jacques Bingen, Paris 17e, France; f. 1959 to study economic and technical problems, to protect members' interests and to disseminate information. Mems.: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, German Federal Republic, Italy, Netherlands, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom.

Pres. W. AEBI; Sec.-Gen. C. ANTOINE.

European Committee of Foundry Associations (*Comité Européen des Associations de Fonderie*), 2 rue de Bassano, Paris 16e, France; f. 1953 to safeguard the common interests of European foundry industries; to collect and exchange information. Mems.: fourteen member states.

Pres. PHILIPPE DELACHAUX (France); Sec.-Gen. ANDRÉ DUJARDIN.

European Committee of Manufacturers of Domestic Heating and Cooking Appliances (*Comité européen des fabricants d'appareils de chauffage et de cuisine domestiques*), 2 rue de Bassano, Paris 16e, France; f. 1951 to study all questions affecting member organisations and to encourage liaison between them; conducts statistical research, comparison of standards. Mems.: national organisations in Austria, Belgium, France, German Federal Republic, Italy, Netherlands, Spain, Switzerland, United Kingdom.

Sec. D. HERSENT (France).

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(TRADE AND INDUSTRY)

Great Britain, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Spain, Switzerland.

Chair. F. K. ROGGE (German Federal Republic); Vice-Chair. Dr. BULDER (Netherlands), Dr. C. FORD (Switzerland); Treas. M. DE LONGEAUX (France).

European Federation of the Hardware Wholesale Trade (*Confédération Européenne du Commerce de la Quincaillerie en gros*), 68 boulevard de Strasbourg, Paris 10, France; f. 1956 to co-ordinate the efforts of national associations to improve liaison between producers and distributors, to exchange information and statistics. Mems.: national associations from Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, German Federal Republic, Italy, the Netherlands, Spain, Sweden, the United Kingdom.

Pres. E. SCHNEIDER (Germany); Sec.-Gen. and Treas. M. FOUGÈRE (France).

European Federation of the Plywood Industry (*Fédération européenne de l'industrie du contreplaqué*); 36 avenue Hoche, Paris 8e, France; f. 1957 to organise joint research between members of the industry at international level. Mems.: associations in Austria, Belgium, France, German Federal Republic, Italy, Netherlands, Spain, Switzerland.

Pres. O. BRAUN (Switzerland); Del.-Gen. C. L. RIBOULEAU (France).

European Federation of Tile and Brick Manufacturers (*Fédération européenne des fabricants de tuiles et de briques*), 23 rue de Cronstadt, Paris 15e, France; f. 1952 to co-ordinate research between members of the industry, improve technical knowledge, encourage professional training. Mems.: associations in Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, German Federal Republic, Great Britain, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland.

Chair. J. VIGNE (France).

European Federation of Unions of Joinery Manufacturers (*Fédération européenne des syndicats de fabricants de menuiseries industrielles de bâtiment*), 36 avenue Hoche, Paris 8e, France; f. 1957 to facilitate contacts between members of the industry, promote research and represent its members at international level. Mems.: associations in Belgium, France, German Federal Republic, Great Britain, Italy, Netherlands.

Pres. Dr. N. BURGERS; Sec.-Gen. A. CHEVALIER (France).

European Fuel Merchants' Union (*Union européenne des négociants détaillants en combustibles*), 5 Place Riponne, Lausanne, Switzerland; f. 1953 to study questions of the European retail fuel trade, and to represent the profession's interests at international level. Mems.: national organisations in Austria, Belgium, France, German Federal Republic, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Spain, Switzerland, United Kingdom.

Pres. Dr. HANNS HEFENDEHL (German Federal Republic); Sec.-Gen. WALTER SCHMIDT (Switzerland). Publ. *EUROCOM-Bulletin* (monthly).

European Furniture Federation (*Union européenne de l'ameublement*), 57 rue d'Arlon, Brussels, 4 Belgium; f. 1950 to facilitate contacts between members of the industry, promote research and support national and international exhibitions. Mems.: organisations in Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, German Federal Republic, Italy, Netherlands, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom.

European General Galvanizers Association (*Association européenne des industries de la galvanisation d'articles divers*), c/o Zinc Development Association, 34 Berkeley Square, London, W.1; f. 1955 to promote co-operation between members of the industry, especially in improv-

ing processes and finding new uses for galvanized products; maintains a film and photographic section and library. Mems.: associations in Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, German Federal Republic, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom and individual firms in Austria, Portugal and Spain.

Pres. CH. VILLESUZANNE (France).

European Glass Container Manufacturers' Committee: 19 Portland Place, London, W.1; f. 1951 to facilitate contacts between members of the industry, inform them of legislation regarding it. Mems.: representatives from Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, German Federal Republic, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom.

Sec. DENNIS RIDER (United Kingdom).

European Packaging Federation (*Fédération européenne de l'emballage*), 1 Vere St., London, W.1, England; f. 1953 to encourage the exchange of information between centres and to promote technical and economic progress. Mems.: organizations in Austria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Yugoslavia.

Pres. HANS HERBERT MUNTÉ (Germany); Sec.-Gen. BLAIR W. EAMES (U.K.).

European Society for Opinion Surveys and Market Research —ESOMAR (*Commission européenne pour l'étude de l'opinion publique et des marchés*), 17 rue Berckmans, Brussels 6, Belgium; f. 1948 to further professional interests and encourage high technical standards. Members about 1,100 in 33 countries.

Pres. P. SCHMITT (Germany); Vice-Pres. M. J. J. VERAART (Netherlands), Sec. Miss F. MONTI (Belgium). Publ. *ESOMAR Year Book*, *Members Newsletter* (bi-monthly), *The European Marketing Research Review* (bi-annually), Congress papers and Seminars proceedings.

European Union of Coachbuilders (*Union européenne de la carrosserie*), 35 rue des Renaudes, Paris 17e, France; f. 1948 to promote research on questions affecting the industry, exchange information, and establish a common policy for the industry. Mems.: national federations in Belgium, France, German Federal Republic, Great Britain, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Switzerland.

Pres. HANS MIESEN (German Federal Republic); Sec.-Gen. EUGÈNE BAUDUIN (France).

European Union of Independent Building Contractors (*Union Européenne des Constructeurs de Logements (Secteur Privé)*), 11 rue des Paroissiens, Brussels, Belgium; f. 1958 to serve the interests of the industry and to disseminate information. Mems.: 1,000 mems. in Austria, Belgium, France, German Federal Republic, Italy, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Switzerland.

Pres. W. KOCK (German Federal Republic); Dir. R. VANKERHOVE.

Fédération Européenne de la Manutention (*European Mechanical Handling Confederation*), 10 avenue Hoche, Paris 8e, France; f. 1953 to facilitate contact between members of the profession, conduct research, standardise methods of calculation and construction and promote standardised safety regulations. Mems.: organisations in Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, German Federal Republic, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom.

Pres. H. H. HERLIN (Finland); Sec. H. PLACE (France).

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(TRADE AND INDUSTRY)

General Union of Chambers of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture for Arab Countries, rue Chilly, Beirut, Lebanon; f. 1951 to foster Arab economic collaboration, to increase and improve production and to facilitate the exchange of technical information in Arab countries. Mems.: 15 Chambers of Commerce in 12 countries. Pres. ABDUL AZIZ AL SAGER; Gen. Sec. BURHAN DAJANI. Publ. *Arab Economic Report* (Arabic and English).

Hemispheric Insurance Conference, Edificio Angel, Calle 19 No. 6-68, Piso 12, Bogotá, D.E., Colombia; f. 1946 to develop and assist the services of private insurance companies in the Americas. Mems.: national companies in 21 countries. Pres. JAIME BUSTAMANTE FERRER; Sec.-Gen. L. KIRKPATRICK.

Inter-African Coffee Organization, 24 rue Madeleine Michelis, Neuilly (Seine), France; f. 1964. Mems.: 18 coffee-producing countries in Africa. Pres. BOULOU DEOUDI (Cameroon); Sec.-Gen. ROBERT SAULET (France).

Inter-American Commercial Arbitration Commission, 140 West 51st St., New York, N.Y. 10020, U.S.A.; f. 1934 to establish an inter-American system of arbitration for the settlement of commercial disputes by means of tribunals. Mems.: national committees, commercial firms and individuals in 21 countries. Pres. Dr. J. A. MARTINEZ DE HOZ, Jr. (Argentina); Vice-Pres. DONALD B. STRAUSS (U.S.A.); Dir.-Gen. Prof. C. A. DUNSHEE DE ABRANCHES (Brazil); Legal Counsel CHARLES R. NORBERG (U.S.A.).

Inter-American Council of Commerce and Production, Misiones 1400, Montevideo, Uruguay; f. 1941 to represent and counsel private economic enterprises throughout the Americas and to serve as a source of information, liaison and co-ordination. Mems.: enterprises in 22 countries.

Hon. Pres. JOSE BRUNET (Uruguay); Pres. GEORGE S. MOORE (U.S.A.); First Vice-Pres. CHARLES EDGAR MORITZ (Brazil); Gen. Sec. CARLOS ONS COTELO (Uruguay). Publs. *Boletín Informativo* (monthly), *Carta Informativa*, Serie: A.L.A.L.C. (monthly), *Libre Empresa* (bi-monthly), pamphlets.

Inter-American Hotel Association, P.O. Box 730, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, U.S.A.; f. 1941 to promote goodwill; to exchange information about hotel administration, and travel in the Western Hemisphere. Mems.: national associations or individual hotels in 23 countries.

Hon. Pres. ANTONIO RUIZ GALINDO (Mexico); Pres. FRANKLIN MOORE (U.S.A.); Exec. Sec. Miss HELEN M. MORROW (U.S.A.).

Intergovernmental Council of Copper Exporting Countries, Paris, France; f. 1967 to co-ordinate research and information policies among the members, Chile, Congo (Democratic Republic), Peru, Zambia.

International Association of Chain Stores (*Comité international des entreprises à succursales—CIES*), 3 rue Le Nôtre, Paris 16e, France; Western Hemisphere Office: 1028 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Washington 6, D.C. 20036, U.S.A.; f. 1953 to study and improve the organisation of chain stores, to develop techniques and enhance productivity and to promote contacts between chain stores in different countries; collects and examines statistics on chain stores, conducts research on governmental measures to restrain chain store operations. Mems.: 360 chain stores and manufacturers (as associate members) in 25 countries. Pres. Lord SAINSBURY (U.K.); Dir.-Gen. FRED C.

TREIDELL (France); Man. Dir., Western Hemisphere Office Mrs. DORIS E. SLATER; Man. Dir. Europe office Dr. P. E. KOEHLER (France). Publs. *Newsletter* (8 times a year).

International Association of Department Stores (*Association internationale de grands magasins*), 72 blvd. Haussmann, Paris 8e, France; f. 1928 to conduct research, exchange information and statistics on management, organisation and technical problems; centre of documentation; library of 4,000 volumes. Mems.: enterprises in Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, German Federal Republic, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom. Pres. CHR. STEEN (Norway); Gen.-Sec. Dr. J. B. JEFFERYS (U.K.). Publ. *Retail News Letter* (monthly).

International Association of Textile Purchasing Societies (*Internationale Vereinigung der Textileinkaufsverbände—IVT*), Neumarkt 14, Cologne, German Federal Republic; f. 1951 to promote contact between members and exchange information. Mems.: 49 textile purchasing societies and one international purchasing organisation in 11 European countries. Pres. W. TERBERGER (German Federal Republic); Vice-Pres. J. D. JONGMA (Netherlands); Sec. Dr. WEINWURM-WENKHOFF. Publ. *Handbuch der Textileinkaufsverbände des In- und Auslandes*.

International Bureau for the Publication of Customs Tariffs (*Bureau international pour la publication des tarifs douaniers*), 38 rue de l'Association, Brussels 1, Belgium; f. 1890 to translate and publish in English, French, German, Italian and Spanish the Customs tariffs of all countries, together with such modifications as may be introduced. Mems.: 76 states. The Belgian Ministry for Foreign Affairs appoints the staff. Pres. ROBERT VAES; Dir. R. MARCHANT. Publ. *Bulletin International des Douanes*, in five languages.

International Bureau for the Standardisation of Man-Made Fibres (*Bureau international pour la standardisation de la rayonne et des fibres synthétiques—BISFA*), Lautengartenstrasse 12, Basle, Switzerland; f. 1928 to examine and establish rules for the standardisation, classification and naming of various categories of man-made fibres. Mems.: 82. Sec.-Gen. Dr. H. L. SARASIN.

International Bureau of the Federations of Master Printers—IBFMP (*Bureau international des fédérations patronales des industries graphiques*), 42 Westbourne Terrace, London, W.2; f. 1930 to supply affiliated associations of employers with information about conditions relating to the printing, binding, and allied trades in other countries, and to organise conferences for members of these associations. Mems.: 26 associations of employers engaged in the printing, binding, and allied trades in 19 countries.

Pres. HANS WYSS (Switzerland); Dir. E. KOPLEY (United Kingdom). Publ. *International Bulletin for the Printing and Allied Trades* (three times a year).

International Centre for Wholesale Trade (*Centre international du commerce de gros*), 26 ave. Livingstone, Brussels 4, Belgium; f. 1949, present title adopted 1957. Aims to facilitate contacts between members of the wholesale trade, encourage the exchange of information and study of problems relating to the trade. Mems.: national organizations in 13 countries and 18 international organizations of specialized wholesalers, importers and exporters.

Pres. E. LEMAIRE-AUDOIRE (France); Gen.-Sec. H. C. J. CARTENS.

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(TRADE AND INDUSTRY)

International Coffee Organization, 22 Berners Street, London, W.1, England; established 1963 under the International Coffee Agreement of 1962-68; an inter-governmental organization aiming to secure co-operation between coffee producing and coffee importing countries in order to achieve a balance between supply and demand, to maintain coffee prices and to encourage coffee consumption. Mems.: 40 exporting countries, 24 importing countries.

Chair. of Council (1967-68) MIGUEL ANGEL CORDERA (Mexico). Exec. Dir. JOÃO OLIVEIRA SANTOS (Brazil).

International Confederation of Art Dealers (*Confédération internationale des négociants en oeuvres d'art*), 54 blvd. de Waterloo, Brussels, Belgium; f. 1936 to co-ordinate the work of groups of dealers in *objets d'art* and paintings and to contribute to artistic and economic expansion; maintains a central enquiry and research bureau for *objets d'art*; exhibitions in Amsterdam 1938, Paris 1954, London 1962. Member associations in 11 countries.

Pres. P. VANDERMEERSCH (France); Permanent Sec. AGNÈS VANDERLEENEN (Belgium).

International Cotton Advisory Committee, South Agriculture Building, Washington, D.C. 20250, U.S.A.; f. 1939 to keep in close touch with developments affecting the world cotton situation; to collect and disseminate statistics; to suggest to the governments represented any measures for the furtherance of international collaboration in maintaining and developing a sound world cotton economy. Mems.: 41 countries.

Chair. HORACE W. GODFREY; Exec. Dir. J. C. SANTLEY. Pubs. *Cotton-Monthly Review* (English, French and Spanish editions), *Quarterly Statistical Bulletin*.

International Council for Scientific Management (*Conseil International pour l'Organisation Scientifique—CIOS*), 1-3 rue de Varembe, Geneva; acts as a meeting point for the national organizations for scientific and professional management; aims to improve the standards of living in all nations through the more effective release of human potential and better utilization of material resources. Mems.: 43.

Pres. KIICHIRO SATOH (Japan); Sec.-Gen. ROBERT R. BRAUN (Peru).

International Council of Societies of Industrial Designers—ICSID, 51 Galerie Ravenstein, Brussels 1, Belgium; f. 1957 to raise the status of industrial designers by interchange of information and personnel and improving their training. Mems.: 46 societies in 32 countries.

Pres. T. MALDONADO (Germany); Hon. Treas. J. S. GUILLON (Canada); Sec.-Gen. Mme. D. DES CRESSONNIERES (Belgium).

International Council of Tanners (*Conseil International des Tanneurs*), 9 St. Thomas Street, London, S.E.1, England; f. 1926, to study all questions relating to the leather industry and maintain contact with national associations. Mems.: national tanners' organizations in 21 countries.

Pres. G. J. CUTBUSH (United Kingdom); Sec. G. R. WHITE, O.B.E. (United Kingdom).

International Exhibitions Bureau (*Bureau international des expositions*), 60 avenue de la Bourdonnais, Paris; f. by virtue of the International Paris Convention, November 1928. Object: the authorisation and registration of international exhibitions falling under the Convention. Membership: 33 States which have ratified the Convention.

Pres. LÉON BARETY (France); Dir. RENÉ CHALON

(France); Vice-Pres. J. HAMELS (Belgium), L. CHAVES DE OLIVEIRA (Portugal), O. KOUTSKY (Czechoslovakia), A. K. ADAMOWICZ (Poland).

International Federation of Associations of Textile Chemists and Colourists—IFATCC (*Fédération internationale des associations des chimistes du textile et de la couleur*), Postfach 94, 4000 Basle 7, Switzerland; f. 1930. Aims: (a) the development and maintenance of friendly relations between the various member associations; (b) the creation of permanent liaison on professional matters between members; (c) the furtherance of scientific and technical collaboration in the development of the textile industry and the colouring of materials. Mems.: 9 countries and 2 affiliates.

Pres. Prof. H. WAHL (France); Vice-Pres. Dr. F. B. GRIBNAU (Holland), J. BOULTON (U.K.); Treas. Prof. FREITAG (France); Sec. M. PETER (Switzerland).

International Federation of Cotton and Allied Textile Industries (*Fédération internationale des industries textiles cotonnières et connexes*), Postfach 280, 8039 Zürich, Switzerland; f. 1904, present title adopted 1954. Aims to protect and promote the interests of its members, to conduct research, disseminate information, and encourage co-operation. Mems.: national trade associations of spinners and manufacturers of cotton and allied textiles in 23 countries.

Pres. CHARLES UYTENHOVE (Belgium); Dir. MARIO LUDWIG (Switzerland). Pubs. *Newsletter* (fortnightly), *International and European Cotton Industry Statistics* (annually and semi-annually), *Cotton and Allied Textile Industries* (annual).

International Fur Trade Federation (*Fédération internationale du commerce de la fourrure*), 69 Cannon Street, London, E.C.4; f. 1949. Aims: (a) to promote and organise joint action by fur trade organisations for promoting, developing and protecting trade in furskins and/or processing thereof. Mems.: 23 organizations in 21 countries.

Pres. U. FINZI (Italy), Vice-Pres. E. ARIOWITSCH (U.S.A.), N. I. MURAVIEV (U.S.S.R.), W. WURKER (Germany); Chair. of the Council M. SIMONOW (U.K.); Vice-Chair. of the Council BORIS SALOMON (France); Hon. Treas. L. J. McMILLAN (U.K.); Sec. K. E. WEBSTER.

International Liaison for the Food Industries (*Liaison Internationale des Industries de l'Alimentation—LIDIA*), 23 rue Notre-Dame des Victoires, Paris 2e, France; f. 1952; Mems.: 14.

Pres. R. V. MANAUT (France); Sec.-Gen. MAX DIETLIN (France).

International Office for Motor Trades and Repairs (*Bureau International du Commerce et de la Réparation Automobiles—IOMTR*), 126 Stadhouderslaan, The Hague, Netherlands; f. 1947 to collect and disseminate information about all aspects of the trade; to hold meetings and congresses. Mems.: 22 countries.

Pres. R. PERMEKE (Belgium); Gen. Sec. C. P. M. VAN BEEK (Netherlands).

International Office of Cocoa and Chocolate (*Office international du cacao et du chocolat*), 55 rue de la Loi, Brussels, Belgium; f. 1930, present title adopted in 1934. Aims to conduct research on all questions concerning the cocoa and chocolate industry, to collect and disseminate information, and to keep member associations informed of results of research; maintains a documentation and abstracting service. Mems.: national associations in 24 countries and individual manufacturers in

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(TRADE AND INDUSTRY)

Chile, Denmark, Egypt, Ecuador, Finland, Peru, Philippines and Portugal.

Pres. Dr. CÉSAR DEL BOCA (Switzerland); Sec.-Treas. M. DROSTE (Netherlands); Dir.-Gen. J. E. CHAPMAN (U.K.); Sec.-Gen. ROBERT LYCKE (Belgium). Publ. *Circulaire périodique*.

International Olive Oil Council, Juan Bravo 10-2º, Madrid, Spain; f. 1959 to ensure fair competition among countries exporting olive oil; to put into operation, or to facilitate the application of, measures designed to extend the production and consumption of olive oil; to reduce the disadvantages due to fluctuations of supplies on the market. Mems.: twelve producing countries, four importing countries.

Dir. LUCIEN DENIS; Vice-Dir. LUIS F. DE RANERO; Head of Publicity Services GUY DE BEIR; Head of Economy Services HENRI LARGETEAU; Head of Technical Services E. M. RASCOVICH. Publ. *Survey of the International Olive Oil Council* (fortnightly).

International Organisation of Consumers' Unions—IOCU, Sweelinckplein 81, The Hague, Netherlands; f. 1960 to promote comparative testing; to publish information connected with consumers' interests; to further the objects of national consumers' unions. Mems.: 48 national associations in 29 countries.

Pres. COLSTON E. WARNE; Sec. JAN VAN VEEN. Publ. *International Consumer* (bi-monthly).

International Patent Institute (*Institut international des brevets*), 97 Nieuwe Parklaan, The Hague, Netherlands; f. 1947 to advise nationals of member countries on inventions and applications for patents and to undertake documentary research on problems presented to it for nationals of any country, being a member of the Convention of Union. Mems.: governments of Belgium, France, Luxembourg, Monaco, Morocco, Netherlands, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom.

General Dir. G. FINNISS (France); Technical Dir. P. VAN WAASBERGEN (Netherlands); Deputy Technical Dir. L. FEYEREISEN (Luxembourg).

International Permanent Bureau of Motor Manufacturers (*Bureau permanent international des constructeurs d'automobiles*), 66 rue La Boetie, Paris 8e; f. 1919. Objects: To co-ordinate and further the interests of the automobile industry to promote the study of economic and commercial questions affecting it, and to authorise and control participation in exhibitions and competitions. Mems.: manufacturers associations of Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, U.S.A., Yugoslavia. Corresponding members in 6 other countries.

Exec. Cttee.: Pres. Dr. R. BISCARETTI DI RUFFIA (Italy); Gen. Sec. F. DE CABARRUS. Publs. *Répertoire International de l'Industrie Automobile* (every three years.)

International Publishers Association (*Union Internationale des Éditeurs*), 3 ave. de Miremont, 1206 Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1896 to defend the freedom of publishers, promote their interests and foster international co-operation; helps the international trade in books, work on international copyright, and translation rights. Mems.: 33 professional book publishers' organizations in 31 countries and music publishers associations in 14 countries.

Pres. STORER B. LUNT (U.S.A.) (until June 1968); Sec. HJALMAR PEHRSSON (Switzerland).

International Rayon and Synthetic Fibres Committee (*Comité International de la Rayonne et des Fibres Synthétiques—CIRFS*); 29 rue de Courcelles, Paris 8e, France; f. 1950 to improve, increase and generally

promote the use of rayon and other artificial fibres, of synthetic fibres and of products made therefrom. Mems.: national associations and individual producers in 23 countries.

Hon. Pres. ENNEMOND BIZOT (France), JEAN DE PRÉCIGOUT (France), Col. F. T. DAVIES (United Kingdom); Pres. H. J. SCHLANGE-SCHÖNINGEN (Germany); Dir.-Gen. Prof. J. L. JUVET; Sec.-Gen. Dr. LEO LANDSMAN; Treas. Dr. E. SIEVERS (Switzerland).

International Rubber Study Group, Brettenham House, 5-6 Lancaster Place, London, W.C.2; founded to provide a forum for the discussion of problems affecting rubber and to provide statistical and other general information on rubber. 30 member countries.

Sec.-Gen. P. F. ADAMS. Publs. *Rubber Statistical Bulletin*, *Rubber Statistical News Sheet*, *International Rubber Digest* (all monthly).

International Silk Association (*Association internationale de la soie*), 25 place Tolozan, Lyon 1, France; f. 1949 to promote closer collaboration between all branches of the silk industry and trade, develop the consumption of silk and foster scientific research; collects and disseminates information and statistics relating to the trade and industry; organises biennial Congresses. Mems.: employers' and technical organisations in 24 countries.

Pres. HUGUES MOREL-JOURNEL (France); Sec. J. VASCHALDE (France); Treas. H. COTTIN (France). Publs. *Bulletin* (quarterly), standard method of testing and classifying raw silk, international trade rules for Far-Eastern raw silk, dictionary of silk waste, etc.

International Sugar Council, 28 Haymarket, London, S.W.1, England; set up to administer the International Sugar Agreements of 1953 and, subsequently, of 1958, the objectives of which are to assure importing countries of supplies of sugar and exporting countries of markets for sugar at equitable and stable prices and to facilitate steady increases in the supply and consumption of sugar. Since the suspension of the operative clauses of the Agreement in January, 1962, the main function of the Council is to prepare for the negotiation of a new effective Agreement. Mems.: 33 exporting countries and 13 importing countries.

Exec. Dir. E. JONES-PARRY; Sec. C. POLITOFF. Publs. *Pocket Sugar Year Book*, *Monthly Statistical Bulletin*, *Annual Report*, *World Sugar Economy, Structure and Policies* (in two volumes).

International Tea Committee, 5 Queen St., London, E.C.4; f. 1933 to administer the International Tea Agreement. Now serves as a statistical and information centre. Mems.: Ceylon, Kenya, India, Indonesia, Malawi, Mozambique, Pakistan, Tanzania, and Uganda.

Chair. HENRY C. BANNERMAN; Sec. Mrs. E. E. E. MOOIJEN. Publs. *Bulletin of Statistics* (annual), *Statistical Summary* (monthly).

International Tin Council, Haymarket House, 28 Haymarket, London, S.W.1; f. July 1956; now operates the Third International Tin Agreement, which is intended to regulate the international tin market by the prevention of excessive fluctuation in prices, the alleviation of difficulties arising from maladjustment between demand and supply and the ensuring of an adequate supply of tin at reasonable prices at all times. Maximum and minimum prices are laid down and all producing countries must contribute to a buffer stock of tin, which is controlled by a manager in accordance with the provisions of the agreement. The council meets at least four times a year. Membership: the governments

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(TRADE AND INDUSTRY)

of Australia, Austria, Congo (Democratic Rep.), Belgium, Bolivia, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Korean Republic, Malaysia, Mexico, Netherlands, Nigeria, Spain, Thailand, Turkey and the United Kingdom. First Council operative 1956-61; Second Council 1961-66; Third Council from July 1st 1966.

Chair. HAROLD W. ALLEN; Sec. WILLIAM FOX; Buffer Stock Manager R. T. ADIVAN. Publs. *Statistical Bulletin* (monthly), *Statistical Year Book* 1962, 1964, 1966, *Tin, Tinplate and Canning*, 1959, 1960, *Statistical Supplements* 1961, 1963, 1965.

International Union for the Protection of Industrial Property (*Union internationale pour la protection de la propriété industrielle*), 32 Chemin des Colombettes, 1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland; f. 1883 to ensure and develop the international protection of industrial property; maintains a Service for the International Registration of Trade-marks and a Service for the International Deposit of Industrial Designs (searches of anticipation are undertaken on request in respect of international trade marks). There are special Unions for the prevention of false indications of origin on goods, and the international classification of goods and services to which trade marks apply. An international agreement for the protection and international registration of appellations of origin came into force in September, 1966. Mems.: governments of 79 countries.

Dir. Prof. G. H. C. BODENHAUSEN (Netherlands); Dep. Dirs. Ch.-L. MAGNIN (France), A. BOGSCH (U.S.A.). Publs. *La propriété industrielle*, *Industrial Property*, *Les marques internationales*, *Les dessins et modèles industriels*, *Les appellations d'origine* (all monthly).

International Union of Producers and Distributors of Electrical Energy (*Union internationale des producteurs et distributeurs d'énergie électrique*), 124 blvd. Haussmann, Paris 8e, France; f. 1925. Object: The study of all questions relating to the production, transmission, and distribution of electrical energy. Twenty-one countries are represented in the Union.

Pres. ANDRÉ DECELLE (France); Sec.-Gen. ROGER SAUDAN (France). Publs. Reports of periodical congresses, periodical circulars on statistical matters.

International Whaling Commission (*Commission internationale baleinière*), East Block, Whitehall Place, London, S.W.1; f. 1946 under the International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling signed in Washington to provide for the conservation of the world whale stocks for the common good and to review, and if necessary amend, the regulations covering the operations of whaling; to encourage research relating to whales and whaling, to collect and analyse statistical information and to study and disseminate information concerning methods of increasing whale stocks. Mems.: governments of Argentina, Australia, Canada, Denmark, France, Iceland, Japan, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Republic of South Africa, U.S.S.R., United Kingdom, U.S.A.

Chair. W. C. TAME (U.K.); Vice-Chair. I. FUJITA (Japan); Sec. R. STACEY.

International Wheat Council, Haymarket House, Haymarket, London, S.W.1; f. 1949; is responsible for the administration of the Fifth International Wheat Agreement, which remains in force until July 1968.

Ten governments are Exporting members and 39 are Importing members.

Chair. A. C. SPARKS; Vice-Chair. B. G. DU REITZ; Exec. Sec. R. E. MOORE. Publs. *World Wheat Statistics*, *Review of the World Wheat Situation*, *Annual Report*.

International Wool Secretariat, Wool House, Carlton Gardens, London, S.W.1; f. in 1937 by the joint action of the wool growers of Australia, South Africa, and New Zealand. Objects: By means of publicity and through support of scientific research, the Secretariat seeks to increase the consumption of wool, and thus to assist the wool industry—both the wool-growing and manufacturing sections—of all nations without differentiation. The Secretariat's activities are world-wide in scope. It has branch offices in New York (through the Wool Bureau, Inc.), Toronto, Paris, Stockholm, Amsterdam, Brussels, Copenhagen, Dusseldorf, Milan, New Delhi, Tokyo, Oslo, Barcelona, Vienna, Zürich, Helsinki, Lisbon and Mexico City, and Technical Offices in Athens, Hong Kong and Istanbul. Man. Dir. W. J. VINES; Deputy Man. Dir. R. G. LUND, M.B.E.; Reg. Dir. N. America: D. V. DAMERELL; Dir. U.K. Branch D. GOODENDAY. Publs. *World Wool Digest* (fortnightly), *Wool Science Review* (quarterly).

International Wool Textile Organisation (*Fédération Lainière Internationale*), Commerce House, Bradford 1, England; f. 1929 to maintain a connection between the wool textile organisations in member-countries and represent their interests. Mems.: 25 countries.

Pres. M. VIVES-JENNY (Spain); Sec.-Gen. D. G. PRICE (United Kingdom).

Junior Chamber International, 450 Alton Road (P.O. Box 1250), Miami Beach, Florida 33139, U.S.A.; f. 1944 to encourage and advance international understanding and goodwill, develop international trade, and to sponsor Junior Chamber organisations throughout the world with a view to providing young men with opportunities for leadership training, promoting goodwill through international fellowship, solving civic problems by arousing civic consciousness and discussing social, economic and cultural questions. Mems.: national organizations in 77 countries grouping 330,000 persons.

Pres. CLIFFORD E. MYATT; Sec.-Gen. WARWICK W. KENT. Publ. *JCI World* (monthly; English, Spanish, French and Japanese), handbooks.

Pacific Basin Economic Co-operation Committee, f. 1967, the Committee is a businessman's organization composed of the representatives of business circles of Australia, Japan New Zealand, which aims to co-operate with Governments and International institutions in the overall economic development of the Pacific Area and the advancement of the livelihood of the population. The Committees activities are the promotion of economic collaboration among the member countries and co-operation with the developing countries in their effort to achieve self-sustaining economic growth. First meeting: Tokyo, Japan, 1967; next meeting: Canberra, Australia in 1968. Pres. SHIGEO NAGANO (Japan); Exec. Dir. Gen. HAJIME TAKAGI, Tokyo Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, Japan.

Pan-American Coffee Bureau, 120 Wall Street, New York, N.Y. 10005; f. 1937 to promote the consumption of coffee in the U.S.A. and Canada. Mems.: 15 South and Central American governments.

Pres. GERALDO HOLANDA CAVALCANTI.

Textile Institute, The, 10 Blackfriars St., Manchester 3, England; f. 1910; Royal Charter 1925. Objects: to promote the interests of the textile industry particularly in relation to the acquisition and application of scientific and technological knowledge, to disseminate information, and to examine candidates who wish to obtain a professional qualification; maintains a technical library, conducts lecture courses and conferences,

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(TRADE AND INDUSTRY, TRANSPORT)

awards scholarships, etc. World membership: over 7,700.

Pres. R. J. KERR-MUIR, O.B.E., T.D., M.A., B.Sc., Chair. J. C. H. HURD, F.T.I.; Gen. Sec. D. B. MOORE, B.A., M.B.I.M. Publs. *Journal* (monthly), and various text books.

United International Bureaux for the Protection of Intellectual Property (*Bureaux internationaux réunis pour la protection de la propriété intellectuelle—BIRPI*): 32 Chemin des Colombettes, 1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland; joint Secretariat of International Union for the Protection of Industrial Property and International Union for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works (see above).

Dir. Prof. G. H. C. BODENHAUSEN (Netherlands); Dep. Dirs. Ch.-L. MAGNIN (France), A. BOGSCH (U.S.A.).

Vine and Wine International Office (*Office international de la vigne et du vin—OIV*), 11 rue Roquépine, Paris 8e, France; f. 1924. Aims: to contribute to the development of scientific research in the sphere of wine and grape-growing; to organize scientific meetings and congresses; to collect, study and publish new information; to submit to member governments proposals for the establishment of a world policy in viticulture and to bring uniformity as far as possible to international regulations. Mems.: 25 states.

Dir. R. PROTIN. Publs. *International Wine Bulletin* (*Bulletin de l'O.I.V.*) (monthly), *International Wine Yearbook* (*Memento de l'O.I.V.*), *Ampelographic Register*, *Lexicon of Vine & Wine*, *Index of Viticulture & Oenologia Stations*, *Catalogue of Ampelographic Collections*.

TRANSPORT

Agence pour la Sécurité de la Navigation Aérienne en Afrique et à Madagascar, 75 rue La Boétie, Paris 8e, France; f. 1959. Mems.: 15.

Pres. LOUIS SANMARCO; Dir.-Gen. ROGER MACHENAUD.

American Association of Port Authorities, 601 Southern Building, Washington 6, D.C., U.S.A.; to assist the exchange of information on construction, maintenance and functioning of ports; to promote regular building, management and services; to encourage water-borne traffic. Mems.: bodies in 13 countries.

Exec. Dir. PAUL A. AMUNDSEN. Publ. *World Ports*.

Baltic and International Maritime Conference, The (formerly the Baltic and White Sea Conference), 19 Kristiania-gade, Copenhagen, Denmark; f. 1905 to unite ship-owners and other persons and organisations connected with the industry.

Pres. G. HANSEN-STAHLE; Gen. Manager HANS STEUCH. Publs. Monthly Circular and Special Bulletins.

Central Office for International Railway Transport (*Office central des transports internationaux par chemins de fer*), Gryphenhübelweg 30, Berne; f. 1893 to function as General Secretariat of the Union of States adhering to the international conventions regulating international goods, passenger, and baggage rail-transport (CIM and CIV), as subsequently revised. Duties: To circulate communications from the contracting States and railways to other States and railways; to publish information connected with international transport services; to undertake conciliation, give an advisory opinion or assist in arbitration on disputes arising between railways; to examine requests for the amendment of the conventions and to convene conferences. Mems.: Twenty-eight States.

Dir. Dr. J. HAENNI. Publ. *Bulletin des Transports Internationaux par Chemins de Fer*, in French and German, monthly.

Channel Tunnel Study Group, 1 rue d'Astorg, Paris 8e, France; f. 1957 for the study of the construction of a rail and/or road tunnel under the Channel; the shares of the group are divided as follows: British Channel Tunnel Company 25 per cent; French Channel Tunnel Company and the International Road Federation, Paris, 25 per cent; the Suez Financial Company 25 per cent; and Technical Studies Inc. (U.S.A.) 25 per cent. Three economic research organisations have submitted a detailed traffic and revenue survey. Preliminary geological and geophysical surveys have been entrusted

to British, French and American contractors including boreholes on land and at sea, bottom sampling reflection sonic tests. Various consulting engineers firms have prepared a civil engineering project of the tunnel: all the findings of the Group were presented in April 1960 to both the U.K. and the French governments in the form of a report on the technical and economic feasibility of the construction of the tunnel and the possibility of financing it from private funds. This is now under study by the experts of both governments, who reported in favour of construction in September 1963. Agreement has now been reached in principle and a French inter-ministerial committee will meet a British group to work out technical, legal and financial details. Pres. M. MASSIGLI.

European Builders of Internal Combustion Engine and Electrical Locomotives (*Constructeurs Européens de Locomotives Thermiques et Electriques*), 12 rue Bixio, Paris 7e, France; f. 1953 as an information centre on all economic and financial questions relating to the production, distribution and consumption of locomotives throughout the world. 50 member firms in 13 countries.

Chair. W. A. BOHLI; Dél.-Gén. A. JANET. Publs. Private reports for members only.

European Civil Aviation Conference—ECAC (*Commission Européenne de l'Aviation Civile—CEAC*): 3 bis Villa Emile-Bergerat, 92 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France; f. 1955 to review the development of intra-European air transport with the object of promoting the co-ordination, the better utilization, and the orderly development of European air transport, and to consider any special problem that might arise in this field. Mems.: 19 European States.

Pres. Col. LUIS DE AZCÁRRAGA; Sec. Dr. N. S. DETIÈRE.

European Company for the Financing of Railway Rolling Stock (*Société européenne pour le financement de matériel ferroviaire*), 8 Parkweg, Basle, Switzerland; f. 1956 for the purpose of obtaining rolling stock for shareholding railway administrations on the best possible terms. Shareholders: national railway administrations in Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and Yugoslavia. Capital p.u. 100 million Swiss francs. 26 per cent contributed by France, 26 per cent by Germany, 14 per cent by Italy, 11 per cent by Belgium, 7.8 per cent by Switzerland, 6 per cent by Netherlands, 2 per cent

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each by Sweden, Luxembourg, Spain and Yugoslavia and the balance by other members.

Pres. MARCEL DE VOS (Belgium); Dir.-Gen. E. HASLER (Switzerland).

European Federation of Independent Air Transport (*Fédération européenne des transports aériens privés*), 43 rue de la Chaussée d'Antin, Paris 9e, France; f. 1957 to link all private European airlines, to promote the development of commercial aviation, to carry out research on problems affecting the industry, to represent members at the international level and generally to help improve conditions within the industry. Mems.: 46 private airlines in Austria, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, Iceland, Norway, Spain and Sweden.

Pres. Gen. G. FAYET (France); Sec.-Gen. JEAN-MARIE RICHE (France).

European Time-Table and Through Carriage Conference (*Conférence européenne des horaires des trains de voyageurs et des services directs—CEH*), Direction générale des Chemins de fer fédéraux suisses, Hochschulstrasse 6, Berne, Switzerland; f. 1923 to arrange international passenger connections by rail and water and to help obtain easing of customs and passport control at frontier stations. Mems.: rail and steamship companies and administrations, representatives of governments and other organisations in 24 countries. Administered by the Directorate of the Swiss Federal Railways.

Pres. Dr. K. WELLINGER (Switzerland).

European Wagon Pool, Hochschulstrasse 6, Berne, Switzerland; f. 1953 for the common use of wagons put into the pool by member administrations. Mems.: 9 railway administrations in 9 countries.

Managing Administration: Swiss Federal Railways.

Information and Publicity Centre of the European Railways (*Centre d'information et de publicité des chemins de fer européens—CIPCE*), c/o Secrétariat de l'U.I.C., 16 rue Jean Rey, Paris 15e, France; f. 1950 to publicise the role and value of railways and thus encourage their use; conducts conferences, issues films, and radio and television programmes. Mems.: railway administrations in 19 countries.

Pres. Commercial Publicity, FAUSTO GIANNI (Italy); Pres. Public Relations, LEOPOLD (Netherlands). Publ. *International Railway News* (monthly in English, French, German and Italian).

Institute of Air Transport (*Institut du Transport Aérien—ITA*), 4 rue de Solferino, Paris 7e, France; an international non-profit making association; f. 1945 to serve as an international centre of research on economic, technical and political aspects of air transport, and on the economy and sociology of transport and tourism; acts as consultant in carrying out research requested by members on specific subjects, maintains a library and consultation and advice service. Mems.: organizations involved in air transport, production of equipment, universities, banks, insurance companies, private individuals and government agencies in 61 different countries.

Hon. Pres. H.R.H. Prince BERNHARD of the Netherlands; Pres. J. ROOS; Vice-Pres. W. DESWARTE, J. BOITREAU. Founder H. BOUCHE; Dir. Gen. J. MERCIER; Assessor L. DE AZCARRAGA. Publ. in French and English, *Studies and Documents* (about 12 a year), *ITA Bulletin* (weekly).

Inter-American Federation of Automobile Clubs (*Federación Interamericana de Touring y Automóvil Clubs*) 1850 avenida Libertador General San Martín, Buenos Aires, Argentina; f. 1941 to protect interests of motorists in

member countries, to promote automobile sport, clubs and road facilities. Mems.: travel and automobile clubs in 16 countries.

Pres. CÉSAR C. CARMAN (Argentina); Sec.-Treas. JUAN B. GUILL AGUINAGA (Paraguay). Publ. *Revista Internacional de Seguridad Caminera y Tránsito*, Yearbook, reports, *Manual Turístico* (English and Spanish).

International Association for the Rhine Ships Register (*Association internationale du registre des bateaux du Rhin*), 89 Schiedamsevest, Rotterdam, Netherlands; f. 1947 for the classification of Rhine ships, the organisation and publication of a Rhine ships register and for the unification of general average rules, etc. Mems.: shipowners and associations, insurers and associations, shipbuilding engineers, average adjusters and others interested in Rhine traffic.

International Association of Ports and Harbors, Mori 7th, Bldg., 2, Tomoe-cho, Minato-ku, Tokyo, Japan; f. 1955 to exchange information relative to port and harbour organization, administration, management, development, operation and promotion; to encourage, develop and promote water-borne commerce to and from world ports and harbours; to encourage the standardization and simplification of procedures governing imports and exports and the clearance of vessels in international trade. Mems.: 274 in 49 states. Pres. Dr. CHUJIRO HARAGUCHI (Japan); Chief, Central Secretariat TORU AKIYAMA (Japan). Publ. *Ports and Harbors* (monthly), *Memberships Directory* (annual), *Proceedings of Conference*.

International Association of Rolling Stock Builders (*Association internationale des constructeurs de matériel roulant*), 12 rue Bixio, Paris 7e, France; f. 1930. The Association is an information centre on all economic and financial questions relating to the production, distribution, and consumption of railway rolling stock throughout the world. 54 member firms in 13 countries. Chair. P. VAN DER REST; Dél.-Gén. A. JANET. Publ. Private reports for members only.

International Association of Users of Private Sidings (*Association Internationale des Usagers d'Embranchements Particuliers*), Lillienstrasse 28, 43 Essen, Germany; f. 1954 to protect the interests of its members by acting as liaison with international and national authorities. Mems.: 13 from Austria, Belgium, France, German Federal Republic, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Switzerland.

Pres. F. GENRICH (Germany).

International Automobile Federation (*Fédération internationale de l'automobile*), 8 place de la Concorde, Paris, France; f. 1904. Object: To develop international automobile sport and motor touring. Mems.: 76 national automobile clubs.

Pres. W. ANDREWS; Sec.-Gen. J. J. FREVILLE.

International Carriage and Luggage-Van Union (*Union internationale des voitures et fourgons—RIC*), Direction générale des Chemins de fer fédéraux suisses, Hochschulstrasse 6, Berne, Switzerland; f. 1921. Aims: the adjustment of the reciprocal use of carriages, luggage vans and mail vans in international through traffic. Mems.: 22 European railway administrations. Administered by the Directorate of the Swiss Federal Railways.

International Chamber of Shipping, 30-32 St. Mary Axe, London, E.C.3; f. Nov. 1921. Objects: (a) to promote internationally the interests of its members in all matters of general policy concerning shipping, except those affecting the wages, general conditions and

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accommodation of sea-going personnel, which are dealt with by the International Shipping Federation; (b) to provide a medium for the exchange of views and information on questions affecting the industry internationally.

Membership consists of national associations representative of the private shipowners in 19 countries, covering 80% of world merchant shipping.

Chair. Sir ERRINGTON KEVILLE, C.B.E. (U.K.); Sec.-Gen. H. E. GORICK, C.B.E. (Director, Chamber of Shipping of the U.K.). *Publs. Reports of meetings of the Conference*, 1921, 1924, 1926, 1928, and *Memoranda* issued from time to time.

International Conference for Promoting Technical Uniformity on Railways (*Conférence internationale pour l'unité technique des chemins de fer*), Département fédéral des transports et des communications et de l'énergie, Berne, Switzerland; f. 1882, new agreement in 1938. Aims to study the transfer of railway wagons from one country to another and to draw up regulations facilitating such transfers. *Mems.*: Governments of Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Federal Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Romania, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Yugoslavia.

Administrated by the Swiss Federal Department of Transport, Communications and Power.

International Conference of Special Trains for Travel Agencies (*Conférence internationale des trains spéciaux d'agences de voyages—CITA*): Direction générale des Chemins de fer fédéraux suisses, Hochschulstrasse 6, Berne, Switzerland; f. 1964 to arrange international special trains of travel agencies. *Mems.*: rail and steamship companies in 14 countries and representatives of 24 European travel agencies.

International Federation of Forwarding Agents' Associations, 98 rue Saint Jean (P.O.B. 354), 1211 Geneva 11, Switzerland; f. 1926 to protect and represent its members at international level. *Mems.*: 29 members in 27 countries, 430 associate members.

Pres. D. I. HEYS (U.K.); *Sec.-Gen.* Dr. F. GYSSENS, Meircenter, Meir 21, Antwerp, Belgium; *Dir.* W. ZEILBECK.

International Federation of Independent Air Transport (*Fédération internationale des transports aériens privés*), 12 rue de Castiglione, Paris 1er, France; f. 1946 to represent independent airlines at the international level and to seek the removal of the restrictions imposed on air transport. *Mems.*: 60 companies in 12 countries.

Pres. General GEORGES FAYET (France); *Sec.-Gen.* JEAN-MARIE RICHEL, Treas.-Gen. R. BONNEAU.

International Federation of Pedestrians (*Fédération Internationale des Piétons*), 5 Buitenhof, The Hague, Netherlands; f. 1963. Aims: to study the problems connected with education, defence and protection of pedestrians; to participate in studies and manifestations concerning vehicular traffic; to stimulate mutual exchange of ideas, publications and results of activities; to promote the interests of pedestrians among competent international institutions. *Mems.*: national pedestrian organizations of 8 countries.

Pres. R. LAPEYRE (France); *Vice-Pres.* T. C. FOLEY (United Kingdom); *Gen.-Sec.* Mrs. V. I. VAN DER DOES-ENTHOVEN (Netherlands). *Publ. Bulletin* (twice a year).

International Office of Railway Documentation (*Bureau international de documentation des chemins de fer*), 27 rue de Londres, Paris 9e, France; f. 1951 to collect and make available to members of the International Union

of Railways all documentation concerning economic, legal, social and technical aspects of railways. All members of the International Union of Railways are automatically members of the documentation office.

Dir. V. CANYN (France). *Publ. Selection of International Railway Documentation* (in English, French, German and Spanish) (monthly).

International Rail Transport Committee (*Comité international des transports par chemins de fer*), Direction générale des Chemins de Fers Fédéraux Suisses, 3 rue de l'Université, CH 3000 Berne, Switzerland; f. 1902 for the development of international law relating to railway transport on the basis of the Berne conventions (CIV and CIM) and for the adoption of standard rules on other questions relating to international transport law. *Mems.*: 302 railway administrations in 26 countries.

Sec.-Gen. M. INGOLD (Switzerland).

International Railway Congress Association (*Association internationale du congrès des chemins de fer*), 19 rue du Beau Site, Brussels; f. 1885 to facilitate the progress and development of railways by the holding of periodical congresses and by means of publications. *Mems.*: Governments, railway administrations and national or international organizations.

Pres. M. DE VOS; *Gen. Sec.* R. SQUILBIN. *Publ. Monthly Bulletin* (in French, German and English), supplement on cybernetic matters (in French, German and English) and *Selection of International Railway Documentation*.

International Road Federation—IRF (*Fédération routière internationale*); *Geneva Office*: 63 Rue de Lausanne, Geneva, Switzerland; *Washington Office*: 1023 Washington Building, Washington 20005, D.C., U.S.A.; f. 1948 to encourage the development and improvement of highways and highway transportation. *Mems.*: 70 national road associations and 300 individual firms and industrial asscns.

Geneva: Chair. Dr. A. RAAFLAUB; *Dir. Gen.* Count F. ARCO; *Washington*: Chair. M. CLARE MILLER; *Pres.* R. O. SWAIN. *Publs. Road International* (quarterly, Geneva), *Statistical Data* (annually, Geneva), *Routes du Monde/World Highways* (monthly information bulletin, Geneva/Washington), *IRF Directory, including World Directory of Road Administrators* (annually, Geneva).

International Road Transport Union (*Union internationale des transports routiers*), 1 rue de Varembe, Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1947, present title adopted 1948. Aims to study all problems of road transport, to promote unification and simplification of regulations relating to road transport, and to develop the use of road transport for passengers and goods. *Mems.*: national road transport organisations in 25 countries and associate members in 16 countries.

Pres. L. RAUCAMP (Federal Republic of Germany); *Sec.-Gen.* P. GROENENDIJK (Netherlands).

International Shipping Federation Ltd., The, Shipping Federation House, 146-150 Minorities, London, E.C.3; f. 1909 to consider all questions affecting the interests of the shipping trade and connected trades; responsible for Shipowners' Group at ILO conferences. *Mems.*: national shipowners' organisations in 19 countries.

Pres. FORD I. GEDDES, M.B.E. (U.K.); *Gen. Man.* Sir RICHARD SNEDDEN, C.B.E. (U.K.); *Sec.* J. K. RICE-OXLEY (U.K.).

International Union for Inland Navigation (*Union Internationale de la Navigation Fluviale*): 19 rue de la Presse, Brussels, Belgium; f. 1952 to promote the interests of Inland Waterways Carriers before all International Organizations. *Mems.*: National Water-

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ways organizations of Belgium, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Switzerland. Pres. P. BROUSSE (France); Sec. J. ALOY (Belgium). Pubs. annual and occasional reports.

International Union of Railways (*Union internationale des chemins de fer—UIC*), 16 rue Jean Rey, Paris 15e; f. 1922. Object: The unification and improvement of railway operating conditions for the benefit of international traffic. Thirty-eight countries are represented.

Sec.-Gen. LOUIS ARMAND. Pubs. *Bulletin of the International Union of Railways* (monthly, in English, French and German), *Selection of International Railway Documentation* (10 issues a year, in English, French, German and Spanish), *International Railway Statistics* (annual; in English, French and German), *Quarterly Railway Statistics* (in English, French and German).

International Wagon Union (*Union internationale des wagons—RIV*), Direction générale des Chemins de fer fédéraux suisses, Hochschulstrasse 6, Berne, Switzerland; f. 1921. Aims: the adjustment of the reciprocal use of wagons, loading tackle, pallets and containers in international through traffic. Administered by the Directorate of the Swiss Federal Railways. Mems.: 31 European railway administrations.

Organisation for the Collaboration of Railways (*Organisation pour la collaboration des chemins de fer*), Hoza 63-67, Warsaw, Poland; f. 1956 for the development of international traffic and technical and scientific co-operation in the sphere of railway and road traffic. Conference of Ministers of member countries meets annually. Mems.: railway and road traffic administrations of China, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Mongolia, Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam, Albania, Bulgaria, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Poland, Romania and U.S.S.R.

Chair. HENRYK DRAZKIEWICZ (Poland); Vice-Chair. EDMUND SCHLAG (German Democratic Republic); Sec. JOSEF ŠLECHTA (Czechoslovakia). Publ. *O.S.S.h.D. Journal* (bi-monthly) in Chinese, German and Russian.

Pan-American Highway Congresses, Permanent Secretariat. Pan American Union, Washington 6, D.C., U.S.A.; f. 1925. Aims: to aid and promote the development and progress of highways in the American Hemisphere. Mems.: the 21 American States.

Sec. FRANCISCO J. HERNÁNDEZ. Publ. *Proceedings of the Congress* (every three years). (See also chapter, Pan-American Highway.)

Pan-American Railway Association, 277 Calle Peru, Buenos Aires, Argentina; f. 1907 to promote the development of railways in the American continent. Mems.: national commissions, governments, railway companies or individuals in 26 countries.

Pres. EDUARDO M. HUERGO (Argentina); Sec.-Gen. LUCIO A. HASPERUÉ (Brazil); Treas. GUIDO C. BELZONI (Chile). Publ. *Boletín* (5 a year).

Permanent International Association of Navigation Congresses—PIANC (*Association Internationale Permanente des Congrès de Navigation*), 155 rue de la Loi, Brussels 4, Belgium; f. 1885, present form adopted 1902. Object: to promote both inland and ocean navigation by fostering and encouraging progress in the design, construction, improvement, maintenance and operation of inland and maritime waterways, of inland and maritime ports and of coastal areas; assembles and publishes information in this field, undertakes studies, organizes international and national meetings. Congresses are held every 3-4 years, the next being in 1969. Mems.: 50 Governments, 2,810 other members.

First Pres. OMER VANAUDENHOVE; Second Pres. Prof. GUSTAVE WILLEMS; Sec.-Gen. H. VANDERVELDEN. Pubs. Papers and Proceedings of Congresses, *Bulletin* (quarterly), *Illustrated Technical Dictionary* (in 6 languages).

South-European Pipe-line Company (*Société du Pipe-line sud-Européen S.A.*), 195 Ave. de Neuilly, 92-Neuilly sur Seine, France; f. 1958 to study and gain Government support for an oil pipeline project linking the Mediterranean to the Rhine and for a plan to refine oil in the Rhine industrial area; in 1963 completed a 34-inch dia. 486-mile crude oil pipeline supplying 3 refineries in France, 7 in Germany and 1 in Switzerland; daily throughput 700,000 bbl. in 1966.

Mems.: 16 international oil groups.

Trans-Sahara Liaison Committee: Tunis; f. 1965; mems. Algeria, Mali, Morocco, Niger and Tunisia; this technical committee was formed to study the proposed trans-Saharan road route, the most favoured scheme being a road from Algiers to Tamanrasset, branching towards Gao in Mali and Agades in Niger. The estimated cost for a tarred road 7 metres wide, 2,800 km. long, is 800 million Algerian Dinars. The committee will report to the UN Development Programme (formerly UN Special Fund) when feasibility studies are completed in 1966-67.

Union of European Railway Road Services (*Union des services routiers des chemins de fer européens*), Hauptverwaltung der Deutschen Bundesbahn, Frankfurt (Main), Friedrich-Ebert-Anlage 43/45; f. 1950/1951; the Union endeavours to represent the interests of road services of European railways at the international level and to organize the EUROPABUS international railway road services, an international network of scheduled coach services covering 100,000 km. Mems.: railway administrations in Austria, Belgium, Denmark: France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom and the International Company for Refrigerated Transport "Interfrigo".

Pres. R. STUCKENBERG (Germany); Sec.-Gen. Dr. SCHRADER (Germany); Dir. Europabus J. J. TOURNAYRE (France).

YOUTH AND STUDENTS

Association of Economic and Commercial Science Students (*Association Internationale des Etudiants en Sciences Economiques et Commerciales—AIESEC*), 28 avenue Pictet de Rochemont, Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1948 to promote understanding between members through international educational programmes, e.g. commercial trainee exchanges, seminars and study tours. Mems.: 280 universities in 41 countries.

Sec.-Gen. ANTHONY B. HARRIS (U.K.); Publs. *Compendium*, *Annual Report* (annual), *Quarterly Journal of AIESEC International*, *Seminar Reports* and sundry national committee publications.

Boy Scouts World Bureau, Commonwealth Building, Metcalfe Street, Ottawa 4, Canada; f. 1920 to promote and control registration of National Scout Associations, and to secure liaison in international scouting. Mems.: 10,500,000 in 87 countries.

Acting Sec.-Gen. R. T. LUND (U.K.). Publs. *World Scouting*, *Revista Scout de las Americas*, *Far East Scouting Bulletin*.

Confederación Sudamericana de Asociaciones Cristianas de Jóvenes (*South American Confederation of Young Men's Christian Associations*), Casilla 172, Montevideo, Uruguay; f. 1914 to unite the Young Men's Christian Associations of the continent; to secure the more effective accomplishment of its aims, which are the moral, spiritual, intellectual, social and physical development of young men; to strengthen the work of the Associations and to sponsor the establishment of new Associations. Mems.: 35 affiliated YMCA's in 10 countries, with 250,000 members.

Pres. Dr. HUGO ROLAND; Gen. Sec. JUAN CARLOS CERIANI. Publ. *Noticias*.

International Association for the Exchange of Students for Technical Experience—IAESTE, Kennedy-Allee 50, Bad Godesberg, German Federal Republic; f. 1948 to organise exchange of students at Institutions of Higher Education. Mems.: 38 national committees.

Gen. Sec. Dr. KLAUS WYNEKEN. Publ. *Annual Report*.

International Association of Y's Men's Clubs, Inc., 703 Rogers Street, Box 4, Downers Grove, Illinois 60515, U.S.A.; f. 1922 to encourage the organization of Y's Men's Clubs throughout the world as service arms of their local YMCA's. Mems.: 780 clubs totalling 20,000 mems. in 46 countries.

Pres. URBAN JOHNSON; Sec.-Gen. GERALD L. HEYL. Publ. *The Y's Men's World* (6 a year).

International Student Conference (ISC), P.O. Box 36, Leiden, Netherlands; f. 1952, formerly known as Co-ordinating Secretariat of National Unions of Students (COSEC); promotes cultural, social and political co-operation between National Unions of Students in all continents of the world. The Research and Information Commission (RIC) investigates cases of oppression directed at students and higher education in general; the International University Exchange Fund (IUEF) co-ordinates scholarships and promotes student exchanges.

Sec.-Gen. RAM L. LAKHINA. Publs. *The Student* (6 times a year in English, French and Spanish), *Information Bulletin* (monthly in English, French and Spanish), *European Student Press Bulletin* (fortnightly in English and French), *Asian Student Press Bulletin* (fortnightly in English).

International Student Movement for the United Nations (ISMUN) (*Mouvement international des Etudiants pour les Nations Unies*), 1 avenue de la Paix, 1202 Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1948 by the World Federation of United Nations Associations, independent since 1949; mems.: associations in 37 countries.

Sec.-Gen. RICHARD HARMSTON. Publs. *ISMUN Bulletin*, *Reports*, *Background Documents*.

International Students Society: P.O.B. 239, Hillsboro, Oregon, U.S.A.; f. 1932. Aims: the promotion of international friendship and goodwill through the exchange of *Friendly Letters* in English, French, German, Spanish, Italian, Portuguese, and other languages, and the exchange of tape recordings between students, schools, and adults. Mems. in most countries.

Dir.-Man. IDA E. CROWELL. Publ. *International Students News* (twice a year).

International Union of Socialist Youth (*Union internationale de la jeunesse socialiste*), Teinfaltstrasse 9, Vienna 1, Austria; f. 1946 to educate young people in the principles of free and democratic Socialism and further the co-operation of democratic socialist youth organisations; conducts international meetings, symposia, etc. Mems.: youth and student organisations in 76 countries, totalling about 2 million members.

Hon. Pres. KYI NYUNT (Burma); Pres. H. M. W. PUEVA (Ceylon); Gen.-Sec. JAN HAEKKERUP (Denmark). Publ. *IUSY Survey* (in English and French) (bi-monthly).

International Union of Students (*Union internationale des étudiants*), Vokelova 3, Prague 2; f. Aug. 1946 by World Students Congress in Prague. To defend the rights and interests of students. Activities include conferences, meetings, solidarity campaigns, relief projects, award of scholarships, travel and exchange, sports events, cultural projects. Mems.: 80 national student unions.

Pres. ZBYNEK VOKROUHLICKY (Czechoslovakia). Publs. *World Student News* (monthly), *I.U.S. News Service* (fortnightly), *Young Cinema and Theatre* (quarterly).

International Young Christian Workers (*Jeunesse Ouvrière Chrétienne Internationale*), 78 blvd. Poincaré, Brussels 7, Belgium; f. 1925, on the inspiration of the Priest-Cardinal Joseph Cardijn, to unite young workers and prepare them for the responsibilities of an adult community, to provide information and research centres and to represent the interests of young workers at the international level; maintains a Farm School (Dahomey), Pilot Village (Cameroon), Co-operatives (Burundi), Co-operative Welding Workshop (India), Vocational Training for Girls (Philippines), Workers' Education Institute (Chile); organizations in 109 countries.

Pres. RIENZIE RUPASINGHE (Ceylon); Vice-Pres. SONIA BRAVO (Chile); Sec.-Gen. HELEN JAGOE (Australia); Joint Sec.-Gen. FRANCE-TÉVI SEDALO (Togo); Treas. JOSEPH WEBER (France). Publ. *Action: Bulletin de la JOC internationale* (bi-monthly).

International Youth Hostel Federation, Vesterbrogade 35, Copenhagen V, Denmark; f. 1932 to promote co-operation between national organisations, to foster understanding and goodwill between nations, particularly by facilitating international travel by members of the various youth hostels associations and to advise and help in the formation of youth hostels associations in

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all countries where no such organisations exist. Membership: 40 national associations with 1.8 million individual members.

Pres. ANTON GRASSL (Germany); Vice-Pres. PIET KIMZEKE (Belgium); Sec. ROBERT OLSEN (Denmark); Treas. TOM YOUNG (United Kingdom). Pubs. *Handbook* (annually), *Manual*, *Information Bulletin* (monthly), *Song Book*, *Phrase Book*.

Unión Latinamericana de Juventudes Evangélicas (*Union of Latin American Evangelical Youth*), San José 991, Esc. 9, Montevideo, Uruguay; f. 1941; central organisation of the Federations of Evangelical Youth.

Pres. Rev. ARIEL ZAMBRANO; Sec.-Gen. Rdo. DANIEL GONZALES R. Publ. *Boletín* (fortnightly).

World Alliance of Young Men's Christian Associations (*Alliance universelle des unions chrétiennes de jeunes gens*), 37 Quai Wilson, 1201 Geneva; f. 1855 to unite the National Alliances of Young Men's Christian Associations throughout the world. Mems.: national alliances and related associations in 81 countries and territories.

Pres. JAMES C. DONNELL II; Sec.-Gen. FREDRIK FRANKLIN. Publ. *World Communiqué* (bi-monthly).

World Assembly of Youth (*Assemblée mondiale de la jeunesse*) 37-39-41 rue d'Arlon, Brussels 6, Belgium; f. 1948; in accordance with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, aims to allow youth to study and focus attention on its needs and responsibilities; to work through national voluntary youth organisations for the true satisfaction of youth's needs and responsibilities; to increase inter-racial respect and to foster international understanding and co-operation; to facilitate the collection and dissemination of information about the needs and problems of youth and youth organisations; to promote the interchange of ideas between youth of all countries, to assist in the development of youth activities and to promote extension of voluntary youth organisations; to support and encourage the national youth movements of non-self-governing countries in the pursuit of self-government. Mems.: 57 countries.

Pres. SANDRO BERTI (Italy); Sec.-Gen. JYOTI SHANKAR SINGH (India); Treas. HORST JÖBGES (Germany). Pubs. *WAY Forum* (every two months), *WAY Information* (fortnightly).

World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts, The World Bureau, 132 Ebury Street, London, S.W.1; f. 1928. Object: To promote unity of purpose and common understanding in the fundamental principles of the Girl Guide and Girl Scout Movements throughout the world and to encourage friendship amongst girls of all nations within frontiers and beyond. The supreme body of the World Association is the World Conference. The World Committee, consisting of twelve members, meeting at least once a year, acts on behalf of the World Conference between its triennial meetings. The World Bureau is the secretariat of the World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts. Mems.: approx. 6 million in 43 full member-countries and 38 associate member-countries.

World Chief Guide OLAVE, Lady BADEN-POWELL, G.B.E.; Chair. of World Cttee. Mrs. W. RANKINE NESBITT; Treas. Mrs. J. M. G. MILLARD; Dir. of World Bureau Miss SIGNE DREIJER. Pubs. *The Council Fire* (quarterly), reports and pamphlets, etc.

World Council of Young Men's Service Clubs, 15 Park Road, London, N.W.1; f. 1946 to provide a means of exchange of information and news for furthering international understanding and co-operation, to facilitate the extension of young men's service clubs, and to create in young men a sense of civic responsibility. Mems.: 2,800 clubs and 72,737 members in 45 countries.

Pres. WILL KLEIN (Canada); Sec.-Gen. V. M. COLLINS, D.F.C., D.P.A. (U.K.).

World Federation of Catholic Young Women and Girls (*Fédération mondiale des jeunesses féminines catholiques*), 31 ave. de l'Hôpital Français, Brussels 8; f. 1926 to develop exchanges and understanding among Catholic young women and girls all over the world, to study their problems and help in their solution by conducting research and providing information, to assist in the development of groups of Catholic young women, especially in economically less developed regions. Affiliated organizations and corresponding Centres in 91 countries.

Pres. Miss M. MOYANO LLERENA (Argentina); Vice-Pres. Miss LAURA ELENA CUADRIELLO (Mexico) Mrs. P. CASS (U.S.A.), Miss RÉSI KONIG (Germany); Gen.-Sec. Miss COLETTE DE HALLEUX (Belgium). Publ. *Jeunesse Nouvelle* (quarterly), *Juventud Nueva* (quarterly).

World Federation of Democratic Youth (*Fédération mondiale de la jeunesse démocratique*), 34 Benczur U., Budapest 6e, Hungary; f. 1945 to strive for closer international understanding among youth, to eliminate Fascism and to work for basic freedoms for youth.

Pres. RODOLFO MECHINI (Italy); Gen.-Sec. FRANCIS LE GAL (France). Pubs. *WFDY News* (monthly in English, French and Spanish), *World Youth* (quarterly, in six languages), *Documentary Record* (monthly, in English, French and Spanish).

World Union of Organisations for the Safeguard of Youth (*Union Mondiale des Organismes pour la Sauvegarde de l'Enfance et de l'Adolescence*), 28 place Saint-Georges, Paris 9e, France; f. 1956 to form link between public and private organisations working in this field and to represent them at the international level; to give information about the problems of maladjusted youth. Mems.: Algeria, Argentina, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Columbia, France, Greece, Israel, Italy, Monaco, Morocco, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Senegal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, U.S.A., Uruguay, Venezuela.

Pres. Prof. R. LAFON (France); Sec. F. de SAINTIGNON. Pubs. Proceedings of 1st, 2nd and 3rd International Conferences, *Quarterly Bulletin*.

World Young Women's Christian Association (*World Y.W.C.A.*) (*Alliance Mondiale des Unions Chrétiennes Féminines*), 37 quai Wilson, 1201 Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1894. Object: The linking together of national Y.W.C.A.s in the various countries for their mutual help and development and the initiation of work in countries where the Association does not yet exist. Works for international understanding, for improved social and economic conditions and for basic human rights for all people.

Pres. Mrs. ATHENA ATHANASSIOU (Greece); Gen. Sec. Miss ELIZABETH PALMER. Publ. *The World YWCA Monthly*, *The YWCA in Action*, *Social and International Newsletter*.

PART II

EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

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Belgium	458	Malta	832
Bulgaria	484	Monaco	843
Cyprus	498	Netherlands	846
Czechoslovakia	513	Norway	880
Denmark	530	Poland	903
Finland	551	Portugal	925
France	576	Romania	947
Andorra	623	Spain	967
Federal Republic of Germany	624	Sweden	1000
German Democratic Republic	679	Switzerland	1026
Gibraltar	702	Turkey	1051
Greece	709	U.S.S.R.	1074
Hungary	726	United Kingdom	
Iceland	753	Great Britain	1128
Irish Republic	754	Northern Ireland	1196
Italy	774	Isle of Man	1209
San Marino	818	Channel Islands	1214
		Vatican	1220
		Yugoslavia	1226

ALBANIA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Albania is a small state bordered by Yugoslavia to the north and east and by Greece to the south. The Adriatic Sea lies to the west. The climate is Mediterranean with dry, hot summers. The language is Albanian. About 65 per cent of the population are Muslims, 25 per cent are Greek Orthodox and the remainder Roman Catholic. The flag is red with a black, two-headed eagle. The capital is Tirana.

Recent History

General Enver Hoxha, who led the Albanian National Liberation Army against Germany and Italy assumed civil power in 1946. In the immediate post-war period, Albania was largely a dependency of Yugoslavia, the two countries establishing a monetary and customs union. Yugoslavia's influence and aid was gradually replaced by that of the Soviet Union, and after the breach between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union in 1949, Albania—though physically isolated—remained a firm ally of the Soviet Union. Following the death of Stalin the alliance weakened, to be replaced by alignment with China. In 1961 diplomatic relations with the U.S.S.R. were broken off. Albania is a member of COMECON and the Warsaw Pact but has ceased, since 1962, to take an active part in the operations of either organization.

Government

Albania is a People's Democracy. The supreme legislative organ is the National Assembly, elected for a four-year term by all over 18 years of age. The Assembly elects a Presidium, the President of which is the Head of State. The Council of Ministers is appointed, and can be dismissed, by the National Assembly. The Albanian Party of Labour works closely with the Government and is the main policy-making body. The Party at its Congress elects a Central Committee which elects a Presidium. These two organs are responsible for Party activities between Congresses.

Defence

Albania remains a titular member of the Warsaw Pact but has not attended recent meetings. Military service is compulsory and lasts for two years in the Army and for three years in the Air Force and the Navy. Total armed forces strength is 38,000, comprising Army 30,000, Navy 3,000, Air Force 5,000. Defence expenditure for 1965 totalled an estimated 2,875 million leks.

Economic Affairs

Albania's economy is based mainly on agriculture with sheep, wool, hides and skins, tobacco and wine as important

commodities in her external trade. The Third Five-Year Plan (1961-65) aimed to raise the value of industrial output to over fifty per cent of total production, but the majority of projects remain uncompleted. A Fourth Five-Year Plan (1966-70) has been initiated. The extent of mineral resources is largely unknown but chrome, coal, copper, iron, oil, methane gas and some asphalt and bitumen have been extracted. Albania's breach with the Soviet Union has meant less trade with the U.S.S.R. and Eastern Europe. In the last four years, trade with China has been greatly increased. A joint Sino-Albanian shipping company has been formed, and in June 1965 an agreement was signed, providing Albania with Chinese financial, technical and material aid. Trade is also increasing with Western European countries, particularly with Italy.

Transport and Communications

There are some 105 kilometres (65 miles) of railway track connecting Tirana, Durrës and Elbasani. Roads are few and bad. Durrës is the biggest port.

Social Welfare

Albania provides social security and welfare insurance administered by the State.

Education

There are some 3,000 elementary and primary schools with about 370,000 children in attendance. Higher education on a small scale is provided. There is a state university at Tirana and five other higher educational institutes.

Tourism

There has been little tourism during the post-war years, but in 1962 the Government launched a campaign to build a tourist trade with Durrës as the main resort. There is a special tourist exchange rate of 30 new leks to £1 sterling.

Sport

Football is the principal sport.

Public Holidays

January 1 (New Year's Day), May 1 (Labour Day), November 28 (Independence Day), November 29 (Liberation Day).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The currency unit is the New Lek divided into 100 quintars.

Exchange rate: 12 new leks = £1 sterling
5 new leks = \$1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

TOTAL AREA	LAND	LAKES	POPULA- TION (1966)
sq. km. 28,748	sq. km. 27,400	sq. km. 1,350	1,914,000

PRINCIPAL TOWNS

POPULATION (1964)

Tirana (capital)	156,950	Elbasani . . .	35,330
Durrës (Durrës)	47,870	Berati . . .	21,950
Shkodra (Scutari)	47,040	Fieri . . .	17,850
Vlora . . .	46,905	Kavaja . . .	17,660
Korçë (Korec)	43,745	Lushnja . . .	15,970

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

	BIRTHS	MARRIAGES	DEATHS
1962	67,209	12,838	18,363
1963	68,967	13,182	17,646
1964	68,599	13,021	15,811

EMPLOYMENT

	1962	1963	1964
Industry	74,273	81,128	85,935
Building	32,195	36,695	33,890
Agriculture	40,287	44,787	46,987
Transport and Communication	16,605	17,171	18,212
Trade	15,746	17,008	17,656
Communal Service	9,716	9,836	10,787
Public Health	11,433	12,467	12,894
Administration	9,191	9,518	9,567
Education and Culture	16,555	18,040	19,687

AGRICULTURE

CROPS

	AREA (hectares)		PRODUCTION (tons)	
	1963	1964	1963	1964
Wheat	82,315	124,585	59,963	122,402
Rye	8,811	9,631	5,175	6,498
Maize	152,058	121,347	192,141	169,231
Rice	3,871	3,539	9,135	8,173
Barley	4,255	3,950	3,048	3,434
Sugar Beet	5,980	5,664	93,872	135,037
Cotton	22,956	23,073	23,108	23,116
Tobacco	25,601	24,382	15,981	13,544

ALBANIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

LIVESTOCK

('000)

	1962	1963	1964
Horses, Mules	65.0	64.2	63.8
Cattle . .	407.1	401.5	427.1
Sheep . .	1,575.6	1,581.1	1,682.2
Goats . .	1,119.4	1,119.9	1,199.3
Pigs . .	108.0	111.5	146.6
Poultry . .	1,651.0	1,691.9	1,670.7

MINING

('000 tons)

	1962	1963	1964
Coal . . .	300	252	292
Crude Naphtha .	785	751	764
Chrome Ore .	251	294	307
Copper Ore .	136	144	145
Nickel Iron Ore .	425	259	351

INDUSTRY

	1962	1963	1964
Refined Gas Oil (tons)	75,735	92,012	80,467
Cement („)	119,243	129,596	127,161
Sawn Timber (cubic metres)	167,279	155,904	141,714
Sugar (tons)	8,792	11,593	14,016
Macaroni („)	9,311	9,341	9,360
Olive Oil („)	3,582	3,411	8,010
Beer (hectolitres)	97,166	105,746	109,246
Cigarettes (tons)	3,197	4,222	3,990
Cotton Textiles ('000 metres)	27,137	27,784	28,177
Woollen Fabrics („ „)	1,261	1,278	1,292
Footwear ('000 pairs)	787	906	955
Soap ('000 tons)	4,394	4,868	6,201
Electric Power (million kWh)	242	258	288

FINANCE

One new lek=100 quintars.

100 new leks=£8 6s. 8d. sterling=U.S. \$20.

BUDGET

(1964—million old leks)

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
Purchase Tax	12,079	People's Economy	15,134
Surtax	4,923	Social and Cultural	7,462
Direct Taxation	713	Defence	2,785
Social Insurance	1,335	Administration	712
Other Sources	13,623	Miscellaneous	5,859
	<u>32,673</u>		<u>31,952</u>

ALBANIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

EXTERNAL TRADE

(million old leks)

Imports: (1963) 3,537.1; (1964) 4,906.4.

Exports: (1963) 2,404.0; (1964) 2,996.2.

COMMODITIES

	IMPORTS		EXPORTS	
	1963	1964	1963	1964
Machinery and Equipment	1,163	2,434	—	—
Fuels, Minerals, Metals	852	734	1,163	1,625
Chemical Products, Fertilisers, Rubber	333	350	6	6
Building Materials	45	55	6	n.a.
Raw Materials	763	793	398	518
Food Products	156	208	618	691
Consumer Goods	226	332	213	155

Principal Exports (1964): Tobacco 8,035 tons, Copper 2,337 tons, Wine 8,490 hl., Cigarettes 2,763 tons.

COUNTRIES

	IMPORTS		EXPORTS	
	1963	1964	1963	1964
Austria	16.4	18.9	4.8	15.4
Bulgaria	30.3	40.1	114.9	38.9
Czechoslovakia	505.6	472.2	294.8	571.0
China	2,083.5	3,085.6	1,168.3	1,196.2
Cuba	31.5	51.6	25.9	32.4
France	24.0	36.5	32.6	82.4
German Democratic Republic	180.8	259.1	156.9	303.8
German Federal Republic	40.4	38.1	4.1	5.2
Hungary	104.3	112.9	123.9	81.7
Italy	122.5	140.6	89.1	85.1
Korea (Democratic People's Republic)	34.1	29.4	26.9	62.5
Poland	226.2	369.0	202.4	290.7
Romania	80.7	118.4	91.1	120.1
Yugoslavia	16.9	54.3	24.8	68.3
Viet-Nam (Democratic Republic)	11.0	10.2	8.1	7.6
Other States	18.9	69.3	35.4	34.9
TOTAL	3,537.1	4,906.4	2,404.0	2,996.2

TRANSPORT

('000 tons)

GOODS CARRIED	1962	1963	1964
Road	14,424	14,897	15,898
Rail	1,280	1,145	1,485
Sea	328	275	285
	16,032	17,317	17,668

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

	1962	1963	1964
Radio Sets	66,301	70,913	76,481
Book Titles	571	577	464
Newspapers	13	13	12
Periodicals	34	31	37

ALBANIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY, THE CONSTITUTION, THE GOVERNMENT)

EDUCATION 1965-66

TYPE OF EDUCATION	NO. OF SCHOOLS	NO. OF PUPILS	NO. OF TEACHERS
Kindergartens .	428	24,987	1,125
General Education .	3,404	392,511	14,169
Middle Academic and Professional .	28	19,706	731
Low Vocational .	23	4,285	196
High Schools .	8	12,761	959

Source: *Vjetari Statistikor*, published by the Drejtoria e Statistikës, Tirana.

THE CONSTITUTION

THE Constitution of the People's Republic of Albania was adopted in March 1946 and amended by the National Assembly on July 4th, 1950. By its terms Albania is a People's Republic, the supreme legislative organ being the National Assembly, which is elected for a term of four years by all citizens over 18 years of age, on the basis of one deputy to every 8,000 persons. The National Assembly elects a Presidium, which consists of a President, three Vice-Presidents, a Secretary, and ten members; the President of the Presidium is President of the Albanian People's Republic. The Presidium convokes the National Assembly

for sessions twice a year, and exercises the functions of the latter between sessions. Laws and amendments to the Constitution are made valid by a majority vote of the National Assembly.

The Council of Ministers is, according to the Constitution, appointed and removed from office by the National Assembly.

The country is divided into twenty-six regions for the purpose of local administration. The local organs of State power are the People's Councils, elected for a three-year term.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF THE STATE

HAXHI LLESHI, President of the Presidium of the People's Assembly.

PRESIDIUM

President: HAXHI LLESHI.

Vice-Presidents: GOGO NUSHI, RITA MARKO, MYSLIM PEZA.

Secretary: BILBIL KLOSI.

Members: ENVER HOXHA, ET'HEM BARHANI, HITO ÇAKO, KAHREMAN YLLI, MYQEREM FUGA, PILO PERISTERI, SPIRO MOISIU, TONIN JAKOVA, VITO KAPO, XHAFER SPAHIU.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(February 1968)

Prime Minister: MEHMET SHEHU.

Vice-Premiers: HAKI TOSKA, BEQIR BALLUKU, ADIL ÇARÇANI.

Minister of People's Defence: BEQIR BALLUKU.

Minister of Agriculture: PIRO DODBIBA.

Minister of Commerce: KIÇO NGJELA.

Minister of Communications: MILO QIRKO.

Minister of Construction: SHENASI DRAGOTI.

Minister of Finance: ALEKS VERLI.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: NESTI NASE.

Minister of Industry, Mines and Geology: KOÇO THEODHOSI.

Minister of Public Health: CIRIL PISTOLI.

Minister without Portfolio: SHEFQET PEÇI.

President of State Planning Commission: SPIRO KOLEKA.

Minister of Education and Culture: THOMA DELIANA.

Minister of the Interior: KADRI HAZBIU.

PRESIDIUM OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE ALBANIAN PARTY OF LABOUR

ENVER HOXHA, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Albanian Party of Labour.

MEHMET SHEHU, Prime Minister.

BEQIR BALLUKU, Vice-Premier and Minister of Defence.

SPIRO KOLEKA, President of the State Planning Commission.

MANUSH MYFTIU.

RAMIZ ALIJA, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Albanian Party of Labour.

ADIL ÇARÇANI, Vice-Premier.

HYSNI KAPO, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Albanian Party of Labour.

RITA MARKO, Vice-President of the Presidium of the People's Assembly.

GOGO NUSHI, President of the Central Council of Trade Unions and Vice-President of the Presidium of the People's Assembly.

HAKI TOSKA, Vice-President of the Presidium of the People's Assembly.

Candidate Members:

PETRIT DUME.

KADRI HAZBIU.

ABDYL KELLËZI.

PILO PERISTERI.

KOÇO THEODHOSI.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ACCREDITED TO ALBANIA (In Tirana)

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation

Austria: (E).

Bulgaria: rue Donika Kastrioti Nr. 6 (E).

China, People's Republic: rue Lek Dukagjini Nr. 21 (E).

Cuba: rue Kongresi i Permetit Nr. (E).

Czechoslovakia: rue Donika Kastrioti Nr. 8 (E).

France: rue Labinoti Nr. 34 (E).

German Democratic Republic: rue Zef Skirio Nr. 3 (E).

Hungary: rue Perlat Rexhepi Nr. 2 (E).

Italy: rue Labinoti Nr. 103 (E).

Korea, Democratic Republic: rue Skenderbeg Nr. 55 (E).

Poland: rue Kongresi Permetit Nr. 123 (E).

Romania: rue Themistokli Ghermenci Nr. 2 (E).

Turkey: rue Konferencë e Pezes Nr. 31 (E).

U.A.R.: rue Qemal Stafa Nr. 226 (E).

Viet-Nam, Democratic Republic: rue Lek Dukagjini (E).

Yugoslavia: rue Kongresi i Permetit Nr. 192-196 (L).

Albania also has diplomatic relations with Algeria and Indonesia.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

THE ASSEMBLY

President: ABDYL KËLLËZI.

Vice-Presidents: Mme ELENË PASHKO, DHIMITËR SHUTËRIGI.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Albanian Party of Labour (*Partija e Punës*): f. 1941; the Communist Party of Albania, which adopted its present name in 1948; 63,000 mems., 3,310 candidate mems.; First Sec. of Central Cttee. ENVER HOXHA; Secs. HYSNI KAPO, RAMIZ ALIJA, XHAFA SPAHIU.

POLITICAL ORGANISATIONS

Democratic Front: f. by Party of Labour in 1942 to organise political campaigns and administer elections; Pres. ENVER HOXHA.

Union of Albanian Working Youth: f. 1941; plays an important role in industry, agriculture, education and cultural life; First Sec. of Central Cttee. AGIM MERO.

Women's Union of Albania: f. 1943 for the political and cultural education of women in a socialist community; Pres. VITO KAPO; 300,000 mems.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Justice is administered under the Constitution by the Supreme Court, by Regional Courts, by People's Courts, and by Military Tribunals.

Judges of the Supreme Court are elected by the National Assembly. Those of the Regional Courts and the Military Tribunals are elected and subject to recall.

THE SUPREME COURT

The Supreme Court is the highest judicial court of the Republic. It is elected for a four-year term by the National Assembly.

President: ARANIT ÇELA.

REGIONAL COURTS

Elected by district People's Councils as tribunals of first and second instance for a three-year term.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

The Attorney General and his deputies are appointed by the National Assembly. Public Attorneys are appointed by the Attorney General and are responsible only to him.
Attorney-General: LEFTER GOGA.

THE TRIBUNALS

The Tribunals are elected by a secret ballot of all voting citizens. They are independent of all administrative power. Decisions of the Tribunals may only be altered, within the law, by a higher tribunal. Judges may be recalled by the people.

RELIGION

Muslims: approx. 65 per cent of population.

Sunni: Head HAFIZ ESAT MYFTIU; organized in four zones (Tirana, Shkodër, Gjinokaster, Korça), each under a Grand Mufti.

Bektashi: Head BABA ILJAZ FEHMI DEDE (also World Primate of Bektashi sect).

Autocephalous Orthodox Church: approx. 25 per cent of population; Primate and Archbishop of all Albania DHIMITËR KOKONISHI.

Roman Catholics: approx. 10 per cent of population; centre at Shkodra; Apostolic Administrator ERNESTO ÇOBA, Kryepeshkevi, Shkodra.

THE PRESS

Zeri i Popullit (*The Voice of the People*): Boulevardi Stalin, Tirana; f. August 1942; daily; circ. 76,000; organ of the central Committee of the Party of Labour; Editor-in-chief TODI LUBONJA.

Bashkimi (*Union*): Boulevard Stalin, Tirana; f. 1943; organ of the Democratic Front; Editor-in-chief FIGUR VOGLI.

Puna (*Labour*): Tirana; f. 1945; organ of the Central Council of Albanian Trade Unions; Editor-in-chief MINELLA DALANI.

Zeri i Rinisë (*The Voice of the Youth*): organ of the Central Committee of the Union of Albanian Working Youth, Editor-in-chief MIÇE VERLI.

PERIODICALS

Arësimi Popullor: f. 1945; organ of the Ministry of Education and Culture; Editor-in-Chief BEDRI DEDJA.

Buletin i Shkencave Bujqësore: Tirana; organ of the High Agricultural Institute; Editor-in-chief MENTOR PERMETI.

Buletin i Universitetit Shtetëror të Tiranës. Seria Shkencat Natyrore: f. 1947; organ of the State University of Tirana; natural sciences; Editor-in-Chief PETRIT RADOVICKA.

Buletin për Shkencat Filologjike: Tirana; Organ of the State University of Tirana; philological sciences; Editor-in-chief ANDROKLI KOSTALLARI.

ALBANIA—(THE PRESS, PUBLISHERS, RADIO AND TELEVISION, FINANCE)

Buletin për Shkencat Historike: Tirana; f. 1946; organ of the State University of Tirana; historical sciences; Editor-in-chief: STEFANAQ POLLO.

Bulletin d'Information: Tirana; organ of the Central Committee of the Party of Labour; published in French.

Bulletin Scientifique Médical: doctors' magazine.

Drejtesia Popullore: Tirana; f. 1944; organ of the Ministry of Justice; Editor-in-chief RIZA TAUSHANI.

Drita (The Light): f. 1960; organ of Union of Albanian Artists and Authors.

10 Korriku: Tirana; f. 1946; organ of the Ministry of Defence; Editor-in-chief Major SAFET KURTI.

Ekonomia Popullore: Tirana; f. 1945; organ of the State Planning Commission.

Hosteni: Tirana; f. 1945; satirical, published by Union of Journalists; Editor-in-chief SOTIR PAPULI.

Kultura Popullore: Tirana; f. 1958; organ of the Ministry of Education; Editor-in-chief PIP MITROJORGJI.

Llaiko Vima: f. 1945; organ of the Democratic Front for the Greek minority of Gjinokaster; Editor-in-Chief ALEKS LLAPA.

Letërsia Jonë: review of the Albanian Writers' League.

Luftetari: f. 1945; organ of the Ministry of National Defence; Editor Lt.-Col. VASIL GULAHMETI.

Mësuesi: f. 1961; organ of the Ministry of Education and Culture; Editor-in-Chief MUSTAFA GËRCALLIU.

Miniera: published by the Ministry of Mines and Geology.

Nëndori: Tirana; f. 1954; organ of the Union of Albanian Artists and Authors; Editor LLAZAR SILIQI.

Për Bujqësinë Socialiste: Tirana; f. 1945; published by the Ministry of Agriculture; Editor GAGO TACHKO.

Për Mbrojtjen e atdheut: organ of the Association for the Army and Defence.

Pionieri: f. 1944; organ of the Central Cttee. of the Union of Working Youth; Editor-in-Chief ZIHNI RESO.

Rruga e Partisë: f. 1954; organ of the Central Cttee. of the Party of Labour; Editor RAMIZ ALIA.

Shëndetësia Popullore: Tirana; f. 1946; published by the Ministry of Public Health.

Shendeti: Tirana; f. 1949; organ of the Albanian Red Cross; Editor-in-chief H. DOUME.

Shqipëria e Re: f. 1947; organ of the Cttee. for Foreign Cultural Relations; in Russian, French, English, Albanian and Chinese; Editor MISTO TRESKA.

Shqiptarja e Re: Tirana; f. 1943; organ of the Union of Albanian Women; Editor AFERDITA GAMBETA.

Sporti Popullor: Tirana; f. 1945; organ of the Cttee. of Physical Culture; Editor O. PALOUCI.

Studia Albanica: Tirana; f. 1964; organ of the State University of Tirana; Albanian studies; published in French, English, Russian and German; Editor ANDROKLI KOSTALLARI.

Teknika: Tirana; f. 1954; organ of the Ministry of Industry; Editor IRAKLI VAKEFLIOU.

Transporti: transport magazine.

Tregëtija Popullore: published by the Ministry of Commerce.

Universiteti: f. 1957; organ of the State University of Tirana.

Ylli (The Star): f. 1960; monthly; illustrated review published by Zeri i Popullit.

NEWS AGENCY

Agence Télégraphique Albanaise: Boulevardi Stalin 72, Tirana; f. 1945; the sole source for domestic and foreign news; branches in provincial towns; has arrangement with other Agencies for foreign news; Dir. AYET SIMIÇIOU.

FOREIGN BUREAU

Bulgarian Telegraph Agency (BTA): c/o Bulgarian Embassy, Tirana; Bureau Chief MIHAIL TRIFONOV.

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Union of Albanian Journalists: f. 1949; Pres. FADIL PAÇRAMI.

PUBLISHERS

Ndërmarja Shtetërore Tregëtimit të Librit (Book Selling State Enterprise): Tirana; directed by the Ministry of Culture.

Ndërmarja e botimeve ushtarake (Military Publisher): Tirana.

N.I.SH. Shtypshkronjave "Mihal Duri" (State Printer "Mihal Duri"): Tirana; Vice-Dir. KLEANTHI KALLUÇI.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Radiodiffusion et Télévision Albanaise: rue Ismail Qemal, Tirana; f. 1944; Dir. THANAS NANO.

Two medium-wave transmitters: 275 metres, 50 kW and 220.9 metres, 0.2 kW.; one shortwave-transmitter: 31, 38 and 42.3 metres, 3 kW.

Home Programmes on 220.9 and 275 metres include twelve daily news bulletins.

There is a wire-relay service in Tirana and in factories, mines and clubs all over the country.

Overseas Programmes on 275 (medium-wave), 31, 38 and 42.3 (short-wave) metres for thirteen hours daily in Arabic, Bulgarian, Russian, German, Hungarian, Serbo-Croat, French, Italian, Greek, and English.

Radio Kukësi: Drejtoria e Radio Kukesit, Kukes; Dir. X. DOBROSHA.

Radio Shkodra: Drejtoria e Radio Shkodrës, Shkodër; Dir. A. GENO.

Radio Korça: Drejtoria e Radio Korçes, Korçe; Dir. J. MULO.

Radio Gjirokastra: Drejtoria e Radio Gjirokastrës, Gjirokastra; Dir. N. KOKONA.

In 1967 there were 135,000 radio receivers.

TELEVISION

Experimental television began in May 1960; transmissions three times per week. In 1967 there were 2,000 television receivers.

FINANCE

Banka e Shtetit Shqiptar (Albanian State Bank): Head Office: Tirana; brs. in thirty-four towns; f. 1945; formerly Banque Nationale d'Albanie; sole credit institution in Albania; Dir. Gen. ZEQIR LIKA.

Drejtoria e Perjitheshme e Kursimeve Dhe Sigurimeve (Directorate of Savings and Insurance): Tirana; f. 1949; Dir. RAMADAN ÇITAKU.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Dhoma e Tregëtisë e Republikës Popullore të Shqipërisë (*Chamber of Commerce of the People's Republic of Albania*): Kongresi Permetit Street 55, Tirana; f. 1958; Pres. SHERI BABOÇI; publ. *Commerce Extérieur Albanais*.

FOREIGN TRADE ORGANISATIONS

Exportal: rue 4 Shkurti 6, Tirana; export of petrol, fuel, foodstuffs, tobacco, wool and textiles.

Makinaimport: rue 4 Shkurti 6, Tirana; import of factory installations and machine parts; Dir. NIAZI DEMI.

Albimport: rue 4 Shkurti 6, Tirana; import of raw materials, food and finished products; Dir. KLEO BEZHANI.

Transshqip: rue Konferenca e Pezës 2, Tirana; freight, carrying by ship.

Ndërmarrja Shtetërore e Tregëtimit të Librit (*Book State Selling Enterprise*): Tirana; directed by the Ministry of Culture.

Kinostudio: rue Aleksander Moisi 76, Tirana; import and export of film.

CO-OPERATIVE ORGANISATIONS

Controcoop: Tirana; co-operative import and export organisation.

Bashkimi Qendror i Kooperativave t'Artizanatit (*Central Union of Handicraft Workers' Co-operatives*): Tirana; Pres. KRISTO THEMELKO.

Bashkimi Qendror i Kooperativave Tregatare (*Central Union of Commercial Co-operatives*): Tirana; Pres. MUQEREM FUGA.

TRADE UNIONS

Këshilli Qëndror i Bashkimeve Profesionale të Shqiperisë (*Central Council of Trade Unions*): Tirana; f. 1945; affiliated to WFTU; c. 120,000 mems.; Pres. GOGO NUSHI.

AFFILIATED UNIONS

Punetoret e Bugesise dhe Grumbullimit (*Agricultural and Procurement Workers' Union*): Tirana.

Punetoret e Industrise dhe Ndertimit (*Industry and Construction Workers' Union*): Tirana.

Punetoret e Aresimit dhe Trëgëtisë (*Education and Trade Workers' Union*): Tirana.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

RAILWAYS

Railway Directorate (*Drejtoria e Hekurudhave*): Tirana.

There are some 105 km. (65 miles) of railway track. Tirana, Durrës and Elbasan are the main towns linked by railway.

ROADS

780 km. of new roads were built between 1945 and 1960.

SHIPPING

Shipping Directorate (*Drejtoria e Agjensisë së Vaporave*) Durrës.

The chief ports are Shëngjin, Durrës, Vlonë and Sarandë. In 1959 the merchant fleet consisted of three ocean-going ships and twelve coastal vessels; total tonnage 12,000.

CIVIL AVIATION

Albtransport (*Air Agency*): Bul. Stalin 17, Tirana.

TOURISM

Albturist: Bul. Dëshmorët e Kombit, Tirana; Dir. SREFANAQ TOLLKUÇI.

ATOMIC ENERGY

It is reported that China is to aid Albania in the construction of a nuclear physics laboratory.

UNIVERSITY

Universiteti Shtetëror i Tiranës: Tirana; 352 teachers, 7,548 students.

AUSTRIA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Republic of Austria lies in Central Europe, between Switzerland, Germany, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Yugoslavia and Italy. The climate varies sharply owing to great differences in elevation. The mean annual temperature lies between 45° and 48°F. (7° and 9°C.). The population is 98 per cent German-speaking, with small Croat, Czech and Slovene-speaking minorities. About 90 per cent are Roman Catholics, over 6 per cent Protestants, with about 10,500 Jews. Flag: three horizontal bands—red, white and red. Capital: Vienna.

Recent History

Austria was annexed by Germany in 1938. After the Second World War the country was divided into four Zones occupied by forces of the U.S.A., U.S.S.R., Britain and France. By the State Treaty of 1955 Austria regained independence as a neutral state. In 1960 Austria joined the European Free Trade Association and in 1961 applied for Associate Membership of the European Economic Community.

A period of over twenty years of coalition government came to an end in April 1966 with the formation of a cabinet composed of the People's Party only.

Government

Austria is a federal republic divided into nine provinces. There is a bi-cameral parliamentary system. The first chamber, the *Nationalrat* (National Council), is elected on a basis of proportional representation by universal adult suffrage. The second chamber, the *Bundesrat* (Federal Council), is composed of representatives of the Provincial Assemblies. Members of the *Nationalrat* are elected for four years. The President, elected for six years, is the Head of State.

Defence

Austria is pledged to neutrality by the Austrian State Treaty of 1955. A small army and air force are maintained.

Economic Affairs

Agriculture and forestry are leading industries. The crops include wheat, maize, barley, oats, sugar beet, potatoes and fruit. Wine and beer are produced in quantity. About 35 per cent of the land is forest, timber being exported as raw material and as paper and pulp. Iron and steel are important exports and heavy machinery, textiles and chemicals are manufactured. Austria possesses iron ore and oil deposits, brown coal, magnesite, lead and some copper. Hydro-electric power resources are being further developed and electricity is exported to neighbouring countries. Austria's principal markets are the German Federal Republic and Italy.

Tourism is a valuable source of income, winter and summer. The Danube is popular with excursionists and foreign tourists and is important commercially. Most river trade is with the German Federal Republic (about 5 million tons annually). A small but increasing traffic passes between Austria and Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Yugoslavia. Barges of up to 1,000 tons can be accommodated.

Transport

Austria has a highly developed system of public transport by road, rail, air and river. The Danube provides Austria with an artery particularly important for the transport of timber, steel and other raw materials. A passenger service is maintained on the Upper Danube and between Vienna and the Black Sea. There are six modern airports. Railways total 6,000 kilometres (3,720 miles), roads 31,000 kilometres (19,347 miles), and commercial waterways 320 kilometres (200 miles).

Social Welfare

A health scheme compulsory for all employees is operated by insurance corporations controlled by the state.

Education

Since 1962 education has been free and compulsory between the ages of 6 and 15. The central controlling body is the Federal Ministry of Education; provincial boards (*Landesschulräte*) supervise education in each of the nine federal provinces and district school boards (*Bezirksschulräte*) in local regions. The system consists of four categories of schools: schools of general education, technical and vocational schools, teacher training schools, and institutes of higher education. Private schools also exist, run mainly by churches and religious organizations.

Tourism

Austria's mountains, forests and valleys make it an ideal resort in both summer and winter. Celebrated beauty spots are the Salzkammergut Lake District, the Tyrol and Vorarlberg valleys and the Vienna woodlands. Vienna is a centre for music and art lovers and historians with its opera houses and concert halls, art galleries and museums. In winter thousands of visitors go to Austrian skiing resorts. Festivals are held all over Austria in the summer. Internationally famous are the Vienna Festival (to be held May 18th–June 16th, 1967) and the Salzburg Music Festival (July 27th–August 30th, 1968).

Receipts from Tourism totalled \$503 million in 1964, and expenditure was \$118 million.

Visas are not required for nationals of the following countries: Algeria, Belgium, Denmark, El Salvador, Finland, France, Federal German Republic, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Morocco, The Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Portugal, San Marino, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey (European), United Kingdom.

Sport

Skiing and football are the most popular sports.

Public Holidays

January 1 (New Year's Day), April 15 (Easter Monday), May 1, May 23 (Ascension Day), June 4 (Whit Monday), June 13 (Corpus Christi), August 15 (The Assumption), November 1 (All Saints' Day), December 8 (Immaculate Conception), December 25 and 26 (Christmas).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

AUSTRIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

Currency and Exchange Rates

The monetary unit is the Schilling divided into 100 Groschen.

Notes: Schilling 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 20.

Coins: Schilling 25, 10, 5, 2, 1; Groschen 50, 10, 5, 2.

Exchange rate: 62.3 Schilling = £1 sterling

26 Schilling = \$1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

TOTAL AREA sq. km.	POPULATION			
	1951 Census	1961 Census	1966 est.	Vienna (capital) 1966 est.
83,849	6,993,905	7,073,807	7,290,400	1,636,600

PROVINCES (1966 est.)

PROVINCE	POPULATION	CAPITAL	POPULATION
Vienna (capital of Austria)	1,636,600	—	—
Lower Austria	1,373,300	—	—
Styria	1,176,300	Graz	252,200
Upper Austria	1,190,100	Linz	204,900
Carinthia	517,400	Klagenfurt	70,800
Tyrol	496,300	Innsbruck	108,700
Salzburg	377,200	Salzburg	117,400
Burgenland	269,600	Eisenstadt	7,700
Vorarlberg	253,600	Bregenz	23,400

Other important towns (1961): Wels 41,100, St. Pölten 40,100, Steyr 38,300, Leoben 36,300, Wiener Neustadt 33,800.

EMPLOYMENT ('000—1966)

Agriculture and Forestry	78.9	Electricity, Gas and Water	30.3
Mining and Quarrying	39.9	Commerce	364.2
Manufacturing	890.4	Transport	160.2
Construction	240.4	Services	548.2

AGRICULTURE

DISTRIBUTION OF LAND (1966—'000 hectares)

ARABLE LAND	MEADOW AND PASTURE	FORESTS	BUILT-ON AREA, WASTELAND
1,686	2,249	3,203	1,247

AUSTRIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

CROPS

CROP	AREA ('000 hectares)				PRODUCTION ('000 metric tons)			
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1963	1964	1965	1966
Wheat and Rye.	436	454	437	463	1,024	1,151	987	1,274
Barley . .	229	227	220	230	617	605	523	706
Oats . . .	152	143	136	126	342	327	274	345
Maize . . .	50	50	50	55	194	212	187	275
Potatoes . .	161	158	145	137	3,499	3,438	2,539	3,007
Sugar Beet .	48	53	38	47	2,090	2,203	1,462	2,308

LIVESTOCK
('000)

	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Horses . . .	135	121	109	97	85	75
Cattle . . .	2,457	2,437	2,311	2,350	2,441	2,497
Goats . . .	149	132	120	111	98	94
Sheep . . .	169	153	145	147	142	138
Pigs	2,995	2,849	2,925	3,132	2,638	2,786
Hens	9,943	10,071	10,348	10,626	10,396	10,777

DAIRY PRODUCE
('000 metric tons)

	1964	1965	1966
Milk	3,176	3,253	3,259
Butter	42	44	45
Cheese	44	48	49
Hen Eggs . . .	90.5	81.1	79.1

FORESTRY
('000 metric tons)

	1964	1965	1966
Wood Pulp . . .	180	186	186
Newsprint . . .	135	130	135
Paper (other kinds) .	434	487	491

MINING

	UNIT	1964	1965	1966
Coal	'000 metric tons	103.3	58.6	20.5
Lignite	" " "	5,760.7	5,450.4	5,283.0
Natural Gas . .	million cubic metres	1,764	1,723.7	1,873.5
Crude Petroleum .	'000 metric tons	2,662.9	2,854.5	2,757.1
Iron Ore	" " "	3,563	3,536.3	3,475.4
Copper Ore . . .	" " "	114.5	121.2	143.6
Lead-Zinc Ore . .	" " "	197.4	197.0	190.3
Bauxite	" " "	3.7	—	—
Magnesite	" " "	1,656.6	1,815.6	1,614.6
Salt (rock and primary salt)	" " "	168.2	186.6	185.3

AUSTRIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

INDUSTRY

	UNIT	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Cotton Yarn	'000 tons	27.0	25.4	25.7	24.4	22.9
Wool Yarn	" "	13.5	13.8	13.2	12.9	13.7
Woven Cotton Fabric	" "	18.6	17.9	18.9	19.1	20.4
Cement	" "	3,057.1	3,312.3	3,768.7	4,044.3	4,501.1
Pig Iron	" "	2,117.7	2,106	2,203.9	2,200.1	2,194.6
Crude Steel	" "	2,970	2,947.3	3,194.4	3,221.3	3,192.8
Rolled Iron and Steel	" "	2,096.6	2,035.1	2,282.0	2,287.0	4,345.8
Aluminium (primary)	" "	74.1	76.5	77.7	78.7	78.9
Motor Cycles	number	5,047	5,316	5,945	7,850	12,480
Electricity (total)	million kWh	17,807	18,440	20,363	22,241	23,817
Cellulose	'000 tons	485.9	510.3	540.9	556.2	558.4
Wood Fellings (excl. fuel)	'000 cubic metres	7,372.5	7,296.8	7,543.4	8,038.6	7,706.6

FINANCE

1 schilling=100 groschen.

100 schillings = £1 12s. 3d. sterling = U.S. \$3.83

BUDGET

(Schillings million—1967 est.)

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
Taxes and Duties	41,704	Social Welfare	19,112
Other Revenue	33,288	Pensions	7,631
		Investment Credits	9,584
		Subsidies	10,450
		Departmental Expenditure	31,813
TOTAL	74,992	TOTAL	78,590

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

('000 million schillings)

	1964	1965	1966
NET NATIONAL INCOME	169.39	182.91	196.10
<i>of which:</i>			
Compensation of employees	107.06	118.9	130.40
Income from unincorporated enterprises	50.18	52.43	} 66.10
Savings of corporations	12.53	12.63	
General Government income	1.48	1.53	
Less Interest on public debt	-1.86	-2.07	-2.30
Indirect taxes less subsidies	29.39	32.33	35.90
NET NATIONAL PRODUCT	198.78	215.24	232.00
Depreciation allowances	23.22	26.46	28.50
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	222.77	241.70	260.50
Balance of Exports and Imports of goods and services	0.51	1.87	6.20
AVAILABLE RESOURCES	223.97	243.56	266.70
<i>of which:</i>			
Private consumption expenditure	133.80	145.55	155.70
General Government consumption expenditure	29.88	32.56	35.90
Gross fixed capital formation	55.75	62.51	69.50
Increase in stocks and statistical discrepancy	3.85	2.94	5.60

AUSTRIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

GOLD AND CURRENCY ('000 million schillings)

	1964	1965	1966
Gross National Product	222.73	241.72	232.00
Money Supply	47.69	51.82	54.24
Currency Reserves	33.66	32.27	30.54
Gold (%)	45.90	55.90	59.10

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (million schillings)

	1964	1965	1966
<i>Goods and Services:</i>			
Merchandise	-11,159	-13,642	-17,450
Tourism	10,014	10,901	11,010
Total Services	10,981	11,326	11,038
BALANCE	-178	-2,316	6,412
<i>Transfer Payments:</i>			
Unilateral Transfers	1,401	1,389	1,507
BALANCE	1,223	-927	-4,905
<i>Capital and Monetary Gold:</i>			
Total	1,062	-1,071	873
BALANCE	2,285	-1,998	-4,032
Net Errors and Omissions	-429	608	2,297
GLOBAL BALANCE	1,856	1,390	-1,735

EXTERNAL TRADE (million schillings)

	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Imports	40,348	43,557	48,433	54,614	60,519
Exports	32,850	34,475	37,601	41,600	43,773

COMMODITIES ('000 schillings)

IMPORTS	1964	1965	1966
Food	5,476,926	6,825,747	7,032,594
Corn and Corn Products	1,412,250	1,859,947	1,798,260
Coffee, Tea, Cocoa, Spices	776,118	844,785	850,703
Beverages and Tobacco	547,676	631,004	725,788
Tobacco and Tobacco Products	359,317	430,468	437,969
Crude Materials	5,076,788	5,234,003	5,557,637
Textile Fibres	1,732,910	1,542,969	1,637,947
Ores and Scrap	924,755	1,035,789	1,190,455
Mineral Fuels, Lubricants, etc.	4,259,943	4,015,749	4,261,000
Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	590,462	690,223	656,444
Chemicals	4,222,485	4,725,365	5,316,769
Chemicals, Manufactured Goods	2,420,841	2,754,995	3,128,761
Chemicals, Raw Materials	1,801,644	1,970,370	2,188,008
Manufactured Goods, Classified by Material	10,226,212	11,492,526	13,022,004
Yarn, Fabric and Textiles	3,969,040	4,187,939	4,585,109
Iron and Steel	1,557,403	1,866,779	2,160,104
Machinery and Transport Equipment	14,443,656	16,721,776	18,758,797
Machinery	6,673,207	7,803,760	8,761,870
Electrical Apparatus and Instruments	2,883,892	3,349,302	3,703,324
Vehicles	4,886,557	5,568,714	6,293,603
Miscellaneous Manufactures	3,584,151	4,272,531	5,183,327
Miscellaneous Transactions and Commodities n.e.s.	4,642	4,934	4,498

[Continued overleaf]

AUSTRIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

COMMODITIES—continued]

EXPORTS	1964	1965	1966
Food	1,652,819	2,113,914	1,914,670
Beverages and Tobacco	44,678	74,818	72,930
Crude Materials	5,150,591	5,434,260	5,623,267
Paper Pulp and Waste	552,213	542,603	485,790
Wood and Cork	3,129,268	3,260,480	3,218,645
Mineral Fuels, Lubricants, etc.	1,109,529	1,359,899	1,470,770
Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	16,482	17,065	17,838
Chemicals	1,749,769	1,989,493	2,341,322
Chemical Manufactures	122,706	966,957	1,194,991
Manufactured Goods, Classified by Material	15,774,354	16,781,083	17,880,173
Cloths	1,343,872	1,560,718	4,726,894
Yarn, Fabric and Textile Manufactures	3,056,371	3,240,897	3,538,656
Paper, Cardboard and Paper Products	1,946,849	2,220,041	2,309,809
Iron and Steel	5,219,889	5,598,665	5,733,438
Aluminium	799,735	697,991	837,468
Machinery and Transport Equipment	7,679,818	8,473,314	8,828,117
Machines	4,175,590	4,593,312	4,944,492
Electrical Apparatus and Instruments	2,248,067	2,598,454	2,848,460
Vehicles	1,256,161	1,281,548	1,035,165
Miscellaneous Manufactures	4,411,094	5,337,920	5,969,375
Electricity	917,164	1,187,998	1,347,145
Miscellaneous Transactions and Commodities n.e.s.	11,439	18,204	14,837

COUNTRIES ('000 schillings)

	IMPORTS FROM				EXPORTS TO			
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1963	1964	1965	1966
Belgium (with Luxem- bourg)	779,406	903,564	949,917	283,600	519,384	542,743	525,462	598,580
France	1,845,897	2,206,917	2,282,724	2,488,492	801,525	927,868	919,335	965,266
German Fed. Republic	18,006,257	20,214,618	22,815,346	25,669,670	9,093,151	10,480,869	11,898,428	11,707,275
Great Britain	2,341,632	2,580,829	2,987,351	3,470,125	1,346,797	1,716,171	1,615,847	1,845,536
Hungary	848,476	703,444	813,799	982,465	990,595	1,124,529	1,102,400	1,011,815
Italy	3,377,083	3,606,229	4,512,140	4,575,317	5,750,013	4,624,335	4,481,358	4,712,438
Netherlands	1,382,368	1,550,294	1,765,281	1,847,354	1,053,940	1,292,607	1,587,232	1,542,656
Poland	1,052,146	1,037,027	1,179,859	4,105,547	526,602	611,797	828,825	931,062
Switzerland	2,237,995	2,632,377	3,018,404	3,623,389	2,337,462	2,963,185	3,108,760	3,556,377
U.S.A.	2,064,917	2,498,117	2,399,998	2,623,585	1,314,659	1,496,839	1,739,155	2,005,069
Yugoslavia	778,086	689,975	724,760	1,167,968	881,697	989,645	1,013,245	998,042

TOURISM

VISITORS FROM	1963	1964	1965	1966
German Federal Republic	3,716,986	3,890,669	3,990,723	4,225,308
United Kingdom	364,529	376,337	413,015	473,359
U.S.A.	305,530	337,112	382,933	443,576
Netherlands	279,366	313,224	337,277	363,992
France	255,212	274,924	276,138	279,020
Italy	144,976	150,057	160,483	160,998
Switzerland	168,688	178,450	187,111	192,755
Others	603,256	699,595	760,210	823,408
TOTAL	5,838,543	6,226,368	6,507,890	6,962,416

Number of hotel beds (1966): 424,717.

AUSTRIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

	UNIT	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Passenger-kilometres . . .	millions	6,545	6,440	6,642	6,593	6,439	6,319
Freight (net ton-kilometres) . . .	"	7,536	7,646	7,987	8,057	8,074	8,251
Freight tons carried . . .	'000	43,490	43,902	45,863	45,267	44,862	44,736

ROADS

TYPE OF VEHICLE	1963	1964	1965	1966
Private Cars . . .	627,585	702,034	790,675	881,642
Commercial Vehicles . . .	92,542	97,005	101,438	107,172

SHIPPING

('000 gross registered tons)

	1963	1964	1965	1966
Tonnage Loaded . . .	1,584	1,513	1,804	1,820
Tonnage Unloaded . . .	3,949	4,222	4,256	4,921

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

	1963	1964	1965	1966
Telephones	866,275	936,207	1,008,693	1,087,007
Radios	2,109,646	2,133,726	2,154,116	2,171,432
Television Sets	464,581	586,129	710,795	852,662
Book Titles	4,939	4,774	5,067	5,641
Newspaper Circulation	1,751,000	1,787,000	1,806,000	1,854,000
Copies per '000 of population	244	248	249	254

EDUCATION

(1966-67)

TYPE OF SCHOOL	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS	NUMBER OF STAFF	NUMBER OF STUDENTS
Primary	5,875	39,995	868,845
General Secondary	264	6,555	102,781
Compulsory Vocational	274	3,847	145,140
Intermediate Vocational, Secondary Technical and Vocational	358	6,255	51,342
Teacher Training	69	510	5,988
Universities and other Higher Schools	16	5,590	52,416

Source: Präsidium des Österreichischen Statistischen Zentralamtes, 1 Heldenplatz, Neue Burg, Vienna.

THE CONSTITUTION

AUSTRIA is a democratic republic, having a president (*Bundespräsident*) elected directly by the people, and a two-chamber government. The republic is organised on the federal system, comprising the provinces (*Länder*) of Burgenland, Carinthia, Lower Austria, Upper Austria, Salzburg, Styria, Tyrol, Vorarlberg and Vienna. There is universal suffrage for men and women over the age of 20.

The National Council (*Nationalrat*) consists of 165 members, elected by universal direct suffrage, according to a system of proportional representation. It functions for a period of four years.

The Federal Council (*Bundesrat*) represents the federal provinces. Vienna sends 12 members, Lower Austria 10, Styria 7, Upper Austria 6, and the other provinces 3 each, making 50 in all. They are elected by the provincial governments, and function during the life of the provincial government which they represent.

For certain matters of special importance the two chambers meet together; this is known as a *Bundesversammlung*.

The President is the head of the State, and he holds office for six years. His powers include appointing ambassadors, conferring honours, etc. Although he is invested with special emergency powers, he normally acts on the authority of the Government, and it is the Government which is responsible to the National Council for governmental policy.

The Government consists of the Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor, and the other ministers, who may vary in number. The Chancellor is chosen by the President from the party with the strongest representation in the newly elected National Council, and the other ministers are then

chosen by the President on the advice of the Chancellor.

All new acts must be read and put to the vote in both houses. A new bill goes first to the National Council, where it usually has three readings, and secondly to the Federal Council, where it can be held up, but not vetoed.

The Constitution also provides for appeals by the Government to the electorate on specific points by means of referendum. There is further provision that if 200,000 or more electors present a petition to the Government, the Government must lay it before the National Council.

The Provincial Diet (*Landtag*) exercises the same functions in each province as the National Council does in the State. The members of the *Landtag* elect a government (*Landesregierung*) consisting of a provincial governor (*Landeshauptmann*) and his councillors (*Landesräte*). They are responsible to the *Landtag*.

The spheres of legal and administrative competence of both national and Provincial governments are clearly defined. The constitution distinguishes four groups:

1. *Law-making and administration are the responsibility of the State:* e.g. foreign affairs, justice and finance.
2. *Law-making is the responsibility of the State, administration is the responsibility of the provinces:* e.g. elections, population matters, and road traffic.
3. *The State lays down the rudiments of the law, the provinces make the law and administer it:* e.g. charity, rights of agricultural workers, land reform.
4. *Law-making and administration are the responsibility of the provinces in all matters not expressly assigned to the state:* e.g. municipal affairs, building, theatres and cinemas.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF THE STATE

President of the Republic: Dr. FRANZ JONAS (elected May 23rd, 1965).

THE GOVERNMENT

(February 1968)

(People's Party, formed April 1966)

Chancellor: Dr. JOSEF KLAUS.

Vice-Chancellor: HERMANN WITHALM.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: KURT WALDHEIM.

Minister of the Interior: FRANZ SORONICS.

Minister of Agriculture and Forestry: Dr. KARL SCHLEINZER.

Minister of Transport: Dr. LUDWIG WEISS.

Minister of Justice: Dr. HANS KLECATSKY.

Minister of Finance: STEFAN KOREN.

Minister of Education: Dr. THEODOR PIFFL-PERCEVIC.

Minister of Social Welfare: GRETE REHOR.

Minister of Commerce: OTTO MITTERER.

Minister of Defence: Dr. GEORG PRADER.

Minister of Public Works: Dr. VINZENZ KOTZINA.

Secretary of State to Federal Chancellery: Dr. KARL GRUBER.

Secretary of State for Information: KARL PISA.

Secretary of State to Ministry of the Interior: ROLAND MINKOWITSCH.

Secretary of State to Ministry of Social Administration: HANS BEURKLE.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ACCREDITED TO AUSTRIA

(In Vienna unless otherwise stated)

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Afghanistan: Paris 16e, France (L).

Albania: Jacquingasse 41 (E); *Ambassador:* MURAT KAMAN ANGONI.

Argentina: Freyung 4 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* CÉSAR B. REZZONICO.

Australia: Concordiaplatz 2/III (E); *Ambassador:* ARTHUR MALCOLM MORRIS.

Belgium: Parkring 12 (E); *Ambassador:* GEORGES PUTTEVILS.

Brazil: Lugeck 1/V/15 (E); *Ambassador:* ALUYSIO REGIS BITTENCOURT.

Bulgaria: Schwindgasse 8 (E); *Ambassador:* DR. LÜBEN STOJANOV.

Burma: Prague 5, Czechoslovakia (E).

Canada: Obere Donaustrasse 49-51 (E); *Ambassador:* JOHN ALEXANDER MCCORDICK.

Chile: Lugeck 1/III/8 (E); *Ambassador:* MIGUEL SERRANO.

Colombia: Stadiongasse 6-8 (E); *Ambassador:* ESMERALDA ARBOLEDA DE URIBE.

Costa Rica: Madrid, Spain (E).

Cuba: Wiedner Hauptstrasse 57 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* LUIS ORLANDO RODRIGUEZ.

Czechoslovakia: Penzinger Strasse 11-13 (L); *Minister:* PAVEL NOVOTNY.

Dahomey: Bad-Godesberg-Mehlem, Federal Republic of Germany (E).

Denmark: Führichgasse 6 (E); *Ambassador:* ASKEL CHRISTIANSEN.

Dominican Republic: Geneva, Switzerland (L).

El Salvador: Opernring 8/II/7 (L); *Minister:* JUAN CONTRERAS CHÁVEZ.

Finland: Bayerngasse 1 (E); *Ambassador:* OTSO WARTIOVAARA.

France: Technikerstrasse 2 (E); *Ambassador:* LOUIS ROCHÉ.

German Federal Republic: Metternichgasse 3 (E); *Ambassador:* JOSEF LÖNS.

Greece: Argentinierstrasse 14 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* G. S. PETROUNAICOS.

Guatemala: Berne, Switzerland (L).

Guinea: Bonn-Dottendorf, Federal Republic of Germany (E).

Haiti: Rome, Italy (L).

Hungary: Bankgasse 4-6 (E); *Ambassador:* ISTVÁN SEBES.

Iceland: Stockholm Ö, Sweden (E).

India: Opernringhof (E); *Ambassador:* RAO RAJA RAMCHANDRA GANPAT RAJWADE.

Indonesia: Shuredenplatz 2 (E); *Ambassador:* LAILI RDESAD.

Iran: Argentinierstrasse 23 (E); *Ambassador:* AMIR ASLAN AFSHAR.

Iraq: Johannesgasse 26 (E); *Ambassador:* KHALID S. AL-MADFA'HI.

Ireland: Berne, Switzerland (E).

Israel: Peter Jordan-Strasse 66 (E); *Ambassador:* ZEEV SHEK.

Italy: Rennweg 27 (E); *Ambassador:* ROBERTO DUCCHI.

Japan: Neuer Markt 1/V (E); *Ambassador:* SHINSAKU HOGEN.

Jordan: Rome, Italy (L).

Korea: Berne, Switzerland (E).

Lebanon: Reiserstrasse 50/II (E); *Ambassador:* ABDEL RAHMAN SOLH.

Malawi: Beethovenstrasse 55, 532 Bad Godesberg, Germany (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* D. D. PHIRI.

Malta: Johannesgasse 2 (L); *Minister:* Count ROBERT DE BILLY.

Mexico: Parkring 12/X/67 (E); *Ambassador:* Mme AMALIA DE CASTILLO LEDON.

Mongolia: Budapest, Hungary (E).

Morocco: 11 Marienstrasse, Berne, Switzerland (E); *Ambassador:* NACER EL FASSI.

Nepal: Bad Godesberg-Mehlem, Federal Republic of Germany (L).

Netherlands: Jacquingasse 10 (E); *Ambassador:* HANS RUDOLF VAN HOUTEN.

Nicaragua: Rome, Italy (L).

Niger: Brussels, Belgium (E).

Norway: Bayerngasse 3 (E); *Ambassador:* THOR BRODT-KORB.

Pakistan: Bayerngasse 3/4/12 (E); *Ambassador:* ENVER MURAD.

Panama: Johann Strauss-Gasse 6 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* IRVIN J. GILL.

Peru: Gottfried Keller-Gasse 2 (E); *Ambassador:* MANUEL MUJICA GALLO.

Philippines: Berne, Switzerland (E).

Poland: Hietzinger Hauptstrasse 42C (E); *Ambassador:* JERZY ROSZAK.

Portugal: Strauchgasse 3/I (E); *Ambassador:* ARMANDO RAMOS DE PAULA COELHO.

Romania: Prinz Eugen-Strasse 60 (E); *Ambassador:* GHEORGHE PELE.

AUSTRIA—(DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION, PARLIAMENT, POLITICAL PARTIES)

Saudi Arabia: Wallnerstrasse 3 (E); *Ambassador:* FAKHRI SHEIKH EL-ARD (also accred. to Sweden).

Senegal: London, W.1, England (E).

South Africa: Reisnerstrasse 48 (E); *Ambassador:* JOHANNES PETRUS VAN DER SPUY.

Spain: Argentinierstrasse 34 (E); *Ambassador:* ANTONIO DE LUNA.

Sudan: Rome, Italy (L).

Sweden: Obere Donaustrasse 49/51 (E); *Ambassador:* Baron K.-G. LAGERFELT.

Switzerland: Prinz Eugen-Strasse 7 (E); *Ambassador:* ALFRED ASCHER.

Syria: Berne, Switzerland (E).

Thailand: Strohgassee 25 (E); *Ambassador:* Gen. CHATICHAI CHOONHAVAN.

Tunisia: Berne, Switzerland (E).

Turkey: Prinz Eugen-Strasse 40 (E); *Ambassador:* SEYFI TURAGAY.

U.A.R.: Gallmeyergasse 5 (E); *Ambassador:* HASSAN M. EL TOHAMY.

United Kingdom: Reisnerstrasse 40 (E); *Ambassador:* Sir HORACE ANTHONY CLAUD RUMBOLD, Bart., K.C.M.G., C.B.

Uruguay: Opernring 1 (E); *Ambassador:* JUAN ANGEL LORENZI.

U.S.A.: Boltzmanngasse 16 (E); *Ambassador:* DOUGLAS MACARTHUR II.

U.S.S.R.: Reisnerstrasse 45-47 (E); *Ambassador:* BORIS FJODOROVICH PODZEROB.

Vatican: Theresianumgasse 31 (Apostolic Nunciature); *Apostolic Nuncio:* Mgr. OPILIO ROSSI.

Venezuela: Rotenturmstrasse 5-9/VII/18 (E); *Ambassador:* EDGARD SANABRIA.

Viet-Nameese Republic: London, England (E).

Yugoslavia: Rennweg 3 (E); *Ambassador:* LAZAR MOJSOV.

PARLIAMENT

President of Nationalrat (National Council): F. MALETA.

President of Bundesrat (Federal Council): FRIEDRICH GUGG.

NATIONALRAT

(General Election, March 1966)

	VOTES	SEATS
People's Party	2,191,128	85
Socialist Party	1,928,922	74
Austrian Liberal Party	242,599	6
Democratic Progressive Party	148,521	—

POLITICAL PARTIES

Österreichische Volkspartei (People's Party): Vienna 1, Kärntnerstrasse 51; f. 1945. This is a Conservative Christian-Democratic party which has developed out of the former Christian Social Party. Chair. Dr. JOSEF KLAUS; Sec.-Gen. Dr. HERMANN WITHALM. Party organs: *Volksblatt*, *Volkszeitung (Kärnten)*, *Südost Tagespost*.

Sozialistische Partei (Socialist Party): Vienna 1, Löwelstrasse 18; founded as the Social-Democratic Party in 1889; 700,000 mems.; Chair. Dr. BRUNO KREISKY; Vice-Chair. HANS CZETTEL, Dr. ALFRED SCHACHNER-BLAZIZEK, FELIX SLAVIK, KARL WALDBRUNNER; Secs. LEOPOLD GRATZ, WILLI LIWANEC, OTTO PROBST; publ. *Arbeiterzeitung*; Editor PAUL BLAU.

Freiheitliche Partei Österreichs (Austrian Liberal Party): Vienna 1, Kärntnerstrasse 28; f. 1955. This Liberal party partially succeeds the "Verband der Unabhängigen" (*League of Independents*) dissolved in April 1956, and it stands for moderate social reform, for the participation of

workers in management, for European co-operation and for good relations with all the countries of Free Europe. Chair. FRIEDRICH PETER; Leader of Parliamentary Group Dr. EMIL VAN TONGEL; publ. *Neue Front*.

Kommunistische Partei (Communist Party): A-1201 Vienna, Höchstädtplatz 3; f. 1918; this Party is strongest in the industrial centres and trade unions. It advocates a policy of strict neutrality and friendly relations with neighbouring states and with the Soviet Union. Chair. FRANZ MUHRI; Secs. FRIEDL FÜRNBURG, ERWIN SCHARF. Party organs: *Volksstimme* (daily), *Weg und Ziel* (monthly).

Demokratische Fortschrittliche Partei (ÖPF) (Democratic Progressive Party): Vienna 1, Bauernmarkt 6; f. 1965; this party believes that a balanced centre group is needed between the two big parties and regards the Socialist Party as too far to the left; Chair. FRANZ OLAH; party organ: *DFP-Telegramm*, Editor GUENTHER SCHÜETTLER.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

SUPREME ADMINISTRATIVE COURTS

Verfassungsgerichtshof (*Constitutional Court*): Vienna I, Judenplatz 11; f. 1919; deals with matters affecting the Constitution, examines the legality of legislation and administration; Pres. Univ. Prof. Dr. WALTER ANTONIOLLI; Vice-Pres. Dr. ANTON MAHNIG.

Verwaltungsgerichtshof (*Administrative Court*): Vienna I, Judenplatz 11; deals with matters affecting the legality of administration; Pres. Dr. JOSEF GUGGENBICHLER; Vice-Pres. Dr. FRANZ DIETMANN.

SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT

Oberster Gerichtshof: Vienna I, Museumstrasse 12; Pres. Dr. HANS KAPFER; Vice-Pres. Dr. OTTO HOCHMANN and Dr. NORBERT ELSIGAN.

The Austrian Legal System is based on the principle of a division between administrative and judicial power. There are three supreme courts. The judicial courts are organised into 229 local courts (*Bezirksgerichte*), 20 provincial and district courts (*Landes- und Kreisgerichte*), and 4 higher provincial courts (*Oberlandesgerichte*) in Vienna, Graz, Innsbruck and Linz.

Trial by jury was re-introduced in 1951 for the first time since 1934. The death penalty was abolished in 1950.

RELIGION

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

The Roman Catholic population of Austria is estimated at 6,300,000. There are two Archbishoprics and six Bishoprics.

Archbishoprics:

- Vienna . H.E. Cardinal Dr. FRANZ KÖNIG, Vienna, Rotenturmstrasse 2.
- Salzburg . D.Dr. ANDREAS ROHRACHER, A-5020 Salzburg, Kapitelplatz 2.

Bishoprics:

- St. Pölten . Dr. FRANZ ZAK, St. Pölten, Domplatz 1.
- Linz . D.Dr. FRANZ SAL. ZAUNER, Linz, Herrenstrasse 19.
- Seckau . Dr. JOSEF SCHOISWOHL, Graz, Bischofplatz 4.
- Gurk . D.Dr. JOSEF KÖSTNER, Klagenfurt, Mariannagasse 2.
- Eisenstadt . D.Dr. STEFAN LÁSZLÓ, A-7001 Eisenstadt, St. Rochus-Strasse 21.

Apostolic Administrator:

- Innsbruck . D.Dr. PAUL RUSCH, Innsbruck, Wilhelm Greil-Strasse 7.

Evangelische Kirche A.u.H.B. in Österreich (*Evangelical Church of the Augsburgian and Helvetic Confession*): Vienna I, Schellinggasse 12; 423,761 mems.; Bishop D. GERHARD MAY; publs. *Amtsblatt*, *Die Saat*, *Amt und Gemeinde* (monthly), *Glaube und Heimat* (annual), *Informationsdienst* (monthly), *Evang. Pressedienst für Österreich* (2 per week), *Weltweite Horizonte* (fortnightly), *Anstoss* (2 per year).

Evangelisch-reformierte Kirche Helvetischen Bekenntnisses (*Reformed Church*): approx. 18,500 mems.; Landes-superintendent Pfr. VOLKMAR ROGNER; publ. *Reformiertes Kirchenblatt für Österreich* (monthly).

Old Catholic: Vienna I, Schottenring 17; mems. approx. 40,000; Bishop Dr. STEFAN TÖRÖK; Bishop's co-adjutor H. BERNAUER.

THE PRESS

DAILIES

There are no regular dailies on Mondays.

Arbeiter-Zeitung: Vienna V, Rechte Wienzeile 97; f. 1889; organ of the Socialist Party; morning; circulation weekdays 108,117, Sunday 149,940; Editor FRANZ KREUZER.

Demokratisches Volksblatt: Linz, Anastasius-Grün-Str. 6; organ of Socialist Party; circulation weekdays 6,108, Saturday 6,485; Editor JOSEPH KAUT.

Express: Vienna XIX, Muthgasse 2; f. 1958; Independent, circulation 343,781; Editor KURT FRISCHLER.

Illustrierte Kronen-Zeitung: Vienna XIX, Muthgasse 2; f. 1900; Democratic Progressive Party; circulation weekdays 292,300, Sunday 565,000; Editor HANS DICHAND.

Kleine Zeitung: Klagenfurt, Völkermarkter Ring 25; Independent; circulation weekdays 27,232, Saturday 30,403; Editor HEINRICH STRITZL.

Kleine Zeitung: A-8011 Graz, Schönaugasse 64; f. 1904; Independent; circulation weekdays 102,560, Saturday 135,000; Editor Dr. FRITZ CSOKLICH.

Kurier: Vienna 7, Lindengasse 52; f. 1954; Independent; circulation weekdays 398,214, Saturday 479,000; Editor EBERHARD STROHAL.

Linz Volksblatt: Linz/Donau, Landstrasse 41; f. 1869; circulation weekdays 17,123, Saturday 22,019; Editor Dr. HARRY SLAPNICKA.

Neue Zeit: Graz, Stempfergasse 3-7; f. 1945; organ of the Socialist Party; morning; circulation weekdays 53,000, Saturday 63,500; Editor JOSEF RIEDLER.

Neue Zeit, Die: Klagenfurt, Viktringer Ring 28; f. 1946; Socialist; daily except Mondays; circulation 24,000; Editor JOSEF KREUTZ.

Neue Zeitung, Die: 1050 Vienna, Sonnenhofgasse 8; f. 1967; circulation weekdays 100,000, Mondays 140,000, Saturdays 120,000, Sundays 260,000; Editor HANS HERZOG.

- Öberösterreichische Nachrichten:** Linz, Promenade 23; f. 1865; morning; Independent; circulation weekdays 56,472, Saturday 83,079; Editor Dr. HERMANN POLZ.
- Österreichische Neue Tageszeitung** (formerly Neue Wiener Tageszeitung): Vienna IX, Canisiusgasse 8-10; f. 1947; deals with politics, culture and economics; circulation 35,000; Editor HEINRICH SCHRAMM-SCHIESSL.
- Presse, Die:** 1198 Vienna, Muthgasse 2; f. 1848; Independent; circulation weekdays 54,500, Saturday 72,300; Editor OTTO SCHULMEISTER.
- Salzburger Nachrichten:** A-5020 Salzburg, Bergstrasse 12; f. 1945; Independent; circulation weekdays 42,000, Saturday 68,000; Editor Dr. KARL-HEINZ RITSCHL.
- Salzburger Volksblatt:** Salzburg, Rainerstrasse 19; Independent; circulation weekdays 17,004, Saturday 25,738; Editor Dr. HANS MENZEL.
- Salzburger Volkszeitung:** Salzburg, Bergstrasse 12; Editor ALFRED ADROWITZER.
- Südost Tagespost:** A-8011 Graz, Herrengasse 9; f. 1951; organ of Austrian People's Party; circulation weekdays 48,755, Saturday 59,564; Editor Dr. HELMUT SCHUSTER.
- Tagblatt:** Linz/D, Anastasius-Grün-Strasse 6; organ of Socialist Party; circulation weekdays 26,832, Saturday 27,333; Editor HERMANN CZEKAL.
- Tiroler Nachrichten:** Innsbruck, Andreas Hoferstrasse 4; f. 1945; organ of Austrian People's Party (Catholic); Editor Dr. HANNS HUMER.
- Tiroler Tageszeitung:** Innsbruck, Erler Strasse 5-7; Independent; circulation weekdays 43,700, Saturday 52,900; Editor Dr. MANFRED NAYER.
- Volksblatt:** Vienna VIII, Strozsigasse 2; f. 1929; suspended by the National Socialists, and re-established in 1945; Austrian People's Party; morning; circulation weekdays and Sundays 90,300, Saturdays 109,500; Editor Dr. FRANZ GRÖSSL.
- Volksstimme:** Vienna XX, Höchstädtplatz 3; f. 1945; organ of the Communist Party; morning; circulation weekdays 39,500, Sunday 70,386; Editor FRANZ WEST.
- Volkszeitung:** Klagenfurt, Völkermarkter Ring 25; circulation weekdays 22,400, Sunday 24,800; Editor Dr. JOSEF MAIER.
- Vorarlberger Nachrichten:** Bregenz, Kirchstrasse 35; circulation weekdays 26,000, Saturday 28,500; Editor EUGEN RUSS.
- Vorarlberger Volksblatt:** Bregenz, Anton-Schneider-Gasse 32; f. 1866; organ of the Austrian People's Party; Editor Dr. EUGEN BREIER.
- Wahrheit, Die:** Graz, Lagergasse 98a; Austrian Communist Party; circulation weekdays 10,640, Saturday 17,280; Editor R. SPITZER.
- Wiener Zeitung:** Vienna III, Rennweg 16; f. 1703; official Govt. paper; morning; circulation 50,000; Editor Dr. FRANZ STAMPRECH.

PRINCIPAL WEEKLIES

- Agrar-Post:** Vienna 18, Theresiengasse 3; f. 1924; Independent; agriculture; circulation 33,800; Editor EDUARD SIEBENBÜRGER.
- Bunte Österreich Illustrierte:** Vienna VIII, Strozsigasse 2; weekly; Editor in Chief THEODOR KLEIBER; Editor Dr. WOLFGANG KUDRNOFSKY.
- Echo Der Heimat:** Vienna 11, Flossgasse 12; Independent; national review; circulation 127,000; Editor GUSTAF ADOLF NEUMANN; three regional editions.
- Erzähler, Der:** Vienna VIII, Blindengasse 26; f. 1902; literary and film review; weekly; circulation 69,200; Editor PAUL BERGMANN.

- Freies Burgenland:** Eisenstadt, Hauptstrasse 26; f. 1945; weekly news; local affairs of Province of Burgenland; Chief Editor ERICH SCHIMMERL.
- Freiheit:** Vienna VIII, Laudongasse 16; Christian Democratic; Editor NIKOLAUS HOVORKA.
- Furche, Die:** Vienna VIII, Strozsigasse 8; f. 1945; Catholic; circulation 25,000; Founder FRIEDRICH FUNDER.
- Internationale Wirtschaft:** Vienna I, Bankgasse 1; economics; Editor LEONIDAS MARTINIDES.
- Kärntner Nachrichten:** Klagenfurt, Bahnhofstrasse 13; organ of Austrian Liberal Party; Editor FRANZ PAUER.
- Kärntner Volksblatt:** Klagenfurt, Völkermarkter Ring 25; Independent; Editor WOLFGANG PFITZNER.
- Kleine Blatt, Das:** Vienna V, Rechte Wienzeile 97; f. 1927; non-political; circulation 104,042; Dir. HARALD EGGER.
- Mödlinger Zeitung:** Mödling, Herzogsgasse 3; Editor Dr. GERDA LAHOFFER.
- Mühlviertler Nachrichten:** Linz, Landstrasse 41; Independent; circulation 22,086; Editor ALFRED LAHNER.
- Neue Illustrierte Wochenschau:** Vienna VII/62, Kaiserstrasse 8-10; f. 1908; circulation 387,690; Editor JOSEF KOSTELNIK.
- Neuland:** Salzburg, Bergheimer Strasse 16; circulation 11,000; Editor Prof. A. K. GAUSS.
- Österreichischer Arbeitsbauernbündler:** Vienna I, Loewelstrasse 18; f. 1923; agricultural economy; published by Agricultural Workers' Union; Dir. Dr. FRANZ SCHABMANN.
- Radio Österreich:** Vienna III, Reisnerstrasse 29; f. 1946; Editor-in-Chief HANS BUJAK.
- Rieder Volkszeitung:** Ried im Innkreis, Wohlmeyergasse 6; f. 1881; Christian; circulation 26,600 Dir. FRANZ SÖBERL.
- Salzburger Volksbote:** Salzburg, Bergstrasse 12; Catholic; Editor Dr. FRANZ MAYRHOFER.
- Sonntagspost:** Graz, Herrengasse 9; Independent; illustrated, non-political; circulation 30,440; Editor Dr. PAUL KAUFMANN.
- Sport und Toto:** Vienna VIII, Strozsigasse 2; illustrated weekly on sport; circulation 49,800; published by Österreichischer Verlag.
- Stern:** Vienna I, Parkring 12; Austrian edition of German illustrated weekly; circulation 90,000; Editor ERNST BRAUNER.
- Tiroler Bauernzeitung:** Innsbruck, Brixner Strasse 1; circulation 23,000; Edited by TIROLER BAUERNBUND.
- Videňské svobodné listy:** Vienna V, Margarenpfatz 7; weekly for Czech and Slovak communities in Austria; Editor JOSEF JONÁŠ.
- Volksbote, Der:** Innsbruck, Maximilianstrasse 9; f. 1892; Independent Catholic; circulation 32,000; Chief Editor BENEDIKT POSCH.
- Volks-Post:** Wiener Neustadt; organ of Austrian People's Party; Editor Dr. GERDA LAHOFFER.
- Volkspreste:** Vienna IV, Gusshausstrasse 30; politics, economics, culture and sport; circulation 40,000; Editor MAXJÖRG MARBERG.
- Welt am Montag:** Vienna V, Rechte Wienzeile 97; f. 1946; Socialist; circulation 129,342; Editor RICHARD NIMMERLICHTER.
- Wiener Klinische Wochenschrift:** Vienna I, Mölkerbastei 5; f. 1887; medical; Editors F. BRÜCKE, J. BÖCK (Vienna).
- Wiener Montag:** Vienna III, Beatrixgasse 32; Independent; f. 1947; circulation 121,880.
- Wiener Samstag:** Vienna III, Beatrixgasse 32; Independent; circulation 163,621; Editor ERNA CZERNY.

Wiener Wochenausgabe: Vienna IX, Kollingasse 19; f. 1945; articles, fiction, reviews; circulation 195,692; Editor Dr. HEINRICH BOHN.

Wiener Wochenblatt: Vienna XIX, Muthgasse 2; f. 1957; Independent; circulation 225,000; Editor Dr. FRITZ HERRMANN.

Wiener Wochen-Magazin: Vienna IX, Kollingasse 19; f. 1948; circulation 50,000; Editor FRANZ SCHROM.

Wiener-Neustädter Zeitung: Wiener Neustadt, Neuklosterplatz 2; Editor WALTER ZIMPER.

Wirtschaft, Die: Vienna V, Nikolsdorfer Gasse 7-II; economics; circulation approx. 30,000.

Wochen-Blatt für Oberösterreich: Linz/D, Anastasius-Grün-Strasse 6; Socialist; circulation 12,676; Editor NIKOLAUS NEGRELLI.

Wochenpost, Die: Innsbruck, Erlersstrasse 5; f. 1945; Independent.

Wochenpresse: Vienna XIX, Muthgasse 2; f. 1946; Independent; news magazine; circulation 40,938; Editor BRUNO M. FLAJNIK.

OTHER PERIODICALS

Acta Neurochirurgica: Vienna I, Mülkerbastei 5; f. 1950; irregular; Editors A. A. JEFFERSON (Sheffield), G. LAZORTHES (Toulouse), L. LEKSELL (Stockholm), F. LOEW (Homburg/Saar), S. OBRADOR (Madrid), H. VERBIEST (Utrecht), A. WEBER (Zürich), P. E. MASPES.

Acta Neurovegetativa: Vienna I, Mülkerbastei 5; f. 1950; irregular; Editors E. ANDERSON (Moffett Field, U.S.A.); C. CORONINI (Vienna), A. STURM (Wuppertal).

Acta Physica Austriaca: Vienna I, Mülkerbastei 5; f. 1947; irregular; Editors FRITZ REGLER (Vienna), HANS THIRRING (Vienna), PAUL URBAN (Graz).

Archiv für Meteorologie, Geophysik und Bioklimatologie. Serie A: Meteorologie und Geophysik: Vienna I, Mülkerbastei 5; f. 1948; irregular; Editors W. MÖRIKOFER (Davos), F. STEINHAUSER (Vienna).

Archiv für Meteorologie, Geophysik und Bioklimatologie. Serie B: Allgemeine und biologische Klimatologie: Vienna I, Mülkerbastei 5; f. 1948; irregular; Editors W. MÖRIKOFER (Davos), F. STEINHAUSER (Vienna).

Archiv für die gesamte Virusforschung: Vienna I, Mülkerbastei 5; f. 1939; irregular; Editors S. GARD (Stockholm), C. HALLAUER (Bern), K. F. MEYER (San Francisco), E. G. NAUCK (Hamburg), A. B. SABIN (Cincinnati).

Astronautica Acta (Official Journal of the International Academy of Astronautics of the IAF): Vienna I, Mülkerbastei 5; f. 1954; bi-monthly; Editor TH. VON KARMAN (U.S.A.).

AT Auto-Touring: Vienna I, Schuberttr. 3; official journal of the Austrian Automobile Organization; fortnightly; circulation 360,000; Editor Dipl.-Ing. WALTHER URBANEK.

Austria-SKI-Sport: Innsbruck, Maria-Theresien-Strasse 53; official journal of Austrian Skiing Association; every two months; circulation 50,000; Editor TONI THIEL.

Austro-Motor: A-1020 Vienna, Robertgasse 2; international motor review; Editor OTTO KARNER.

Berg- und Hüttenmännische Monatshefte: Vienna I, Mülkerbastei 5; f. 1841; monthly; Editor K. ZEPPELZAUER (Leoben).

Brigitte, Das Blatt der Hausfrau: Vienna I, Rosenbursenstrasse 8; Austrian edition; monthly; circulation 103,000; Editor GERTRUD STEINITZ-METZLER.

E und M Elektrotechnik und Maschinenbau: Vienna I, Mülkerbastei 5; f. 1884; fortnightly; Editors H. SEQUENZ (Vienna), F. SMOLA (Vienna).

Europäische Rundschau: Vienna, Mariahilferstrasse 47; fortnightly.

Felsmechanik und Ingenieurgeologie (Rock Mechanics and Engineering Geology): formerly Geologie und Bauwesen; Salzburg, Franz-Josef-Strasse 3; 1929; journal of the International Society of Rock Mechanics; Editor L. MÜLLER, in co-operation with C. FAIRHURST, Springer Verlag.

Frau, Die: Vienna V, Rechte Wienzeile 97; circulation 160 000; Editor ANNELIESE ALBRECHT.

Fremdenverkehr, Der: Vienna I, Canovagasse 5; f. 1927; monthly; circulation 20,000; Editor WILHELM A. OERLEY.

Juristische Blätter: Vienna I, Mülkerbastei 5; f. 1872; fortnightly; Editor FRANZ BYDLINSKI.

Kleine Roman-Erzähler, Der: Vienna VIII, Bindengasse 26; Man. Editor PAUL BERGMANN.

Kleines Frauenblatt: Vienna III, Beatrixgasse 32; f. 1947; circulation 70,000; Editor-in-Chief Dr. KAROLINE LORENZ.

Klinische Medizin: Urban & Schwarzenberg, Vienna IX, Frankgasse 4; medical; monthly; Editors Prof. Drs. T. ANTOINE, H. CHIARI, W. EHALT, H. KUNZ, J. TAPPEINER, R. ÜBELHÖR.

Landwirtschaft, Die: 1014 Vienna, Bankgasse 1-3; f. 1923; fortnightly; agriculture and forestry; published by Chamber of Agriculture for Lower Austria; Editor Dr. WILFRIED THURNER.

Literatur und Kritik: Otto Müller Verlag, Salzburg, Ernst-Thun-Strasse 11; f. 1966; East European literature and criticism; monthly; Editors RUDOLF HENZ, GERHARD FRITSCH, PAUL KRUNTORAD.

Mikrochimica et Ichnoanalytica Acta: Vienna I, Mülkerbastei 5; f. 1937; bi-monthly; Editor M. K. ZACHERL (Vienna).

Monatshefte für Chemie: Vienna I, Mülkerbastei 5; f. 1880; bi-monthly; Editors E. HAYEK (Innsbruck), O. KRATKY (Graz), H. NOWOTNY (Vienna), H. TUPPY (Vienna), F. WESSELY (Vienna).

Monatshefte für Mathematik: Vienna I, Mülkerbastei 5; f. 1890; irregular; Editors E. HLAUWA (Vienna), N. HOFREITER (Vienna), K. MAYRHOFER (Vienna), L. SCHMETTERER (Vienna).

Neue Wege: Vienna I, Hofburg, Batthianystiege; cultural; ten issues yearly.

Neues Forum: A-1070 Vienna, Museumstrasse 5; f. 1954; cultural; monthly; Editor GÜNTHER NENNING.

Österreichische Ärztezeitung: Vienna I, Weihburggasse 10-12; f. 1945; organ of the Austrian Medical Chamber; bi-monthly; circulation 14,800; Editor Dr. H. NEUGEBAUER.

Österreichische Bergsteigerzeitung: Vienna VII, Richter-gasse 4; monthly; Editor LUDWIG SINEK.

Österreichische Botanische Zeitschrift: Vienna I, Mülkerbastei 5; f. 1851; bi-annually; Editor LOTHAR GEITLER (Vienna).

Österreichische Chemiker-Zeitung: Vienna I, Mülkerbastei 5; f. 1887; monthly; Editor A. SIEGEL (Vienna).

Österreichische Ingenieur-Zeitschrift: Vienna I, Mülkerbastei 5; f. 1958; monthly; Editor O. WEYWODA (Vienna).

Österreichische Monatshefte: Vienna I, Kärntnerstrasse 51; f. 1945; organ of the Österreichische Volkspartei; monthly; Editor WALTER RAMING.

Österreichische Musikzeitschrift mit Schallplattenbeilage
Phono: Vienna IV, Wiedner Hauptstrasse 15; monthly; circulation approx. 8,000; Editors Prof. R. KLEIN, W. SZMOLYAN, Prof. Dr. E. WERBA.

Österreichische Standpunkt, Der: 1180 Vienna, Eduardgasse 13/3; Independent; monthly; Editor RUDOLF WENGRAF.

Österreichische Wasserwirtschaft: Vienna I, Mölkerbastei 5; f. 1949; monthly; Editor J. KAR (Vienna).

Österreichische Zeitschrift für öffentliches Recht: Vienna I, Mölkerbastei 5; f. 1914; irregular; Editor A. VERDROSS (Vienna).

Österreichisches Ingenieur-Archiv: Vienna I, Mölkerbastei 5; f. 1946; irregular; Editor H. PARKUS (Vienna).

ÖZE Österreichische Zeitschrift für Elektrizitätswirtschaft: Vienna I, Mölkerbastei 5; f. 1948; monthly; Editor KURT SELDEN (Vienna).

Praktiker: 1051 Vienna, Rechte Wienzeile 101; technical hobbies; Editor Dipl. Ing. WALTER EXNER.

Protoplasma: Vienna I, Mölkerbastei 5; f. 1926; irregular; Editors K. HOFER, K. R. PORTER.

RZ Illustrierte Romanzeitung, Die: 1072 Vienna, Kaiserstrasse 10; general; circulation 104,600; Editor F. R. HARTAUER.

Sozialist, Der: Vienna I, Löwelstrasse 18; organ of Socialist Party; monthly; circulation 282,900; Man. Editor AUGUST BERGMANN.

Sportfunk: Vienna VII, Seidengasse 3-II; circulation 65,569; Editor Dr. GUNTHER WESSIG.

Stimme der Frau: Vienna XX, Höchstädtplatz 3; circulation 46,000; Editor ELISABETH EIDINGER.

Trotzdem: Vienna I, Teinfaltstrasse 9; monthly; circulation 26,000; organ of the Socialist Youth of Austria; Editor PETER SCHIEDER.

Tschormaks Mineralogische und Petrographische Mitteilungen: Vienna I, Mölkerbastei 5; f. 1872; irregular; Editor F. MACHATSCHKI (Vienna).

Universum, Natur, Technik und Wirtschaft: Vienna VII, Burggasse 28-32; monthly; Editor Prof. ERICH DOLEZAL.

Wacht, Die: Vienna I, Ebendorferstrasse 6/V; Catholic; monthly; Editor JARO KASPAR.

Welt der Arbeit: Vienna V, Rechte Wienzeile 97; Socialist industrial journal; circulation 94,733; Editor FRITZ KONIR.

Wiener Magazin: Vienna I, Kärntner Strasse 17/13; travel; Editor ALFONS DWORSKY.

Wiener Zeitschrift für Nervenheilkunde und deren Grenzgebiete: Vienna I, Mölkerbastei 5; f. 1947; irregular; Editors HANS HOFF, HERBERT REISNER (Vienna).

Wissenschaft und Weltbild: Vienna I, Schwarzenbergstrasse 5; all branches of scientific research; quarterly; Editor Prof. Dr. LEO GABRIEL.

Wort und Wahrheit: Vienna I, In der Burg, Säulenstiege; f. 1946; monthly; religion and culture; Editors OTTO MAUER, OTTO SCHULMEISTER, KARL HEINZ SCHMIDTHÜS, ANTON BÖHM.

Zeitschrift für Nationalökonomie: Vienna I, Mölkerbastei 5; f. 1929; irregular; Editor WILHELM WEBER (Vienna).

NEWS AGENCIES

Austria Presse Agentur (APA): Vienna I, Börsegasse 11; f. 1946; co-operative agency of the Austrian Newspapers and Broadcasting Coy. (private company); 28 mems.; Man. Dir. ANDREAS BERGHOLD; Chief Editor Dr. OTTO SCHÖNHERR.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

ANSA: c/o A.P.A., Vienna I, Boerse-gasse 11; Bureau Chief GIOVANNI D'ALÒ.

AP: Vienna VII, Seidengasse 3/95; Bureau Chief ERIC WAHA.

Czechoslovak News Agency (Četeka): 1080 Vienna, Auerspergstrasse 15.

UPI: 1010 Vienna I, Opernring 1/E/6; Manager FRANZ CYRUS.

The following Agencies are also represented: Deutsche Presse-Agentur (DPA), Reuters and Tass.

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Österreichische Journalistengewerkschaft (Trade Union of Austrian Journalists): Vienna I, Bankgasse 8; f. 1945; 1,103 mems.; Pres. DDr. GÜNTHER NENNING.

Österreichischer Zeitschriftenverband (Asscn. of Periodical Publishers): Vienna I, Parkring 2; f. 1945; 144 mems.; Pres. ERWIN KUHN.

Presseclub Concordia (Vereinigung Österreichischer Schriftsteller und Journalisten): Vienna, Bankgasse 8; f. 1958; 380 mems.; Pres. Dr. R. KALMAR; Gen. Sec. Prof. V. L. OSTRY; Sec. Dr. A. SCHNEIDER.

Verband Österreichischer Zeitungsherausgeber (Austrian Newspaper Publishers' Asscn.): Vienna I, Schreyvogelgasse 3; f. 1945; all daily and most weekly papers are mems.; Pres. Komm. Rat JOSEPH S. MOSER; Gen. Sec. FRITZ STURZ; publ. *Handbuch-Österreichs Presse Werbung Graphik* (annual).

PUBLISHERS

Amalthea-Verlag: 1040 Vienna, Schwarzenbergplatz 10; f. 1917; belles-lettres, fiction, fine arts; Dir. Dr. HERBERT FLEISSNER.

Amandus Verlag G.m.b.H.: 1010 Vienna, Franz-Josefs Kai 65; f. 1945; fiction, medicine and dental surgery, popular sciences; Dir. EMMY FUCHS-FINSTERER.

Berglandverlag G.m.b.H.: 1010 Vienna, Kärntner Ring 17; f. 1937; belles-lettres, art, history, children's, religion, fiction; Dir. KURT ASBÓTH.

Bohmann, Dipl. Ing. Rudolf, Industrie- u. Fachverlag: 1010 Vienna, Canovagasse 5; f. 1936; trade, technical and industrial books; Dir. Ing. RUDOLF BOHMANN.

Wilhelm Braumüller, G.m.b.H.: 1092 Vienna, Servitengasse 5; f. 1783; sociology, politics, history, geography, psychology, and philosophy; university booksellers; Dir. ERICH LEITHE-JASPER.

Franz Deuticke: Vienna I, Helfersdorferstrasse 4; f. 1878; science text books; Dir. W. RIEHL.

Doblinger, Ludwig, Bernhard Herzmannsky, K.G.: Vienna I, Dorotheengasse 10; f. 1816; music; Dir. CHRISTIAN WOLFF.

Freytag-Berndt und Artaria K.G. Kartographische Anstalt: 11071 Vienna VII, Schottenfeldgasse 62; f. 1879 (1770—Artaria); no. of members 140; geography, maps and atlases, geographic information; Chair. Dkfm. Dr. H. C. SCHANDL, Dr. W. R. PETROWITZ.

Wilhelm Frick-Verlag & Co., G.m.b.H.: Vienna I, Graben 27; f. 1868; fiction, theatre, music, translations; Man. KURT MOHL.

Gerold & Co.: 1010 Vienna, Graben 31; f. 1867; philology, literature, sociology and philosophy; Dirs. FRANZ DVORAK, Dr. HEINRICH NEIDER, HANS NEUSSER.

AUSTRIA—(PUBLISHERS, RADIO AND TELEVISION)

- Globus Zeitungs-, Druck, und Verlagsanstalt G.m.b.H.:** 1200 Vienna, Höchstädtplatz 3; newspapers, political science, popular sciences, fiction, sport and *Taschen-Bibliothek*; Gen. Man. J. F. SCHMID.
- Herder & Co.:** 1010 Vienna, Wollzeile 33, Postfach 248; f. 1886; religion, theology, history, juvenile.
- Herold Druck- und Verlagsgesellschaft, m.b.H.:** 1080 Vienna, Strozsigasse 8; art, history, politics, religion; Gen.-Dir. DDr. W. LORENZ.
- Hölder-Pichler-Tempsky Verlag:** 1010 Vienna, Singerstrasse 12; f. 1921; fiction, commercial science, physical science, school text-books; Man. Dir. FERDINAND GROSS.
- Brüder Hollinek:** 1030 Vienna, Steingasse 25; f. 1873; science, medicine, law and administration, dictionaries; Dir.-Dr. RICHARD HOLLINEK, Jun.
- Kunstverlag Wolfrum:** 1010 Vienna, Augustinerstrasse 10, f. 1919; art; Dir. HERBERT WOLFRUM.
- Manz'sche Verlags- und Universitätsbuchhandlung:** Vienna I, Kohlmarkt 16; f. 1849; law and political science, Dirs. Dr. ROBERT STEIN, WALTER STEIN.
- Wilhelm Maudrich:** 1080 Vienna, Franz-Josefs-Kai 23; f. 1909; medical; Dir. RUDOLF TOMAN.
- Otto Müller Verlag:** 5021 Salzburg, Ernest-Thun-Strasse 11; f. 1937; general.
- Paul Neff Verlag:** 1060 Vienna, Gumpendorfer Strasse 5; f. 1829; fiction, biographies, etc.; Propr. M. PFENNING-STORFF.
- Österreichische Lehrmittelanstalt:** 1010 Vienna, Hohenstaufengasse 1-3; educational supplies; Proprs. Österreichischer Bundesverlag für Unterricht, Wissenschaft und Kunst.
- Österreichische Staatsdruckerei (Austrian State Printing Office):** 1030 Vienna, Rennweg 12A; f. 1804; law, art reproductions; Gen. Dir. Dr. FRANZ SOBEK.
- Österreichischer Bundesverlag für Unterricht, Wissenschaft und Kunst:** 1010 Vienna, Schwarzenbergstrasse 5; f. 1772 by Empress Maria Theresa; education, science; belles-lettres, sports and music; Foundation administered by the State; Ministerialrat Dir. Dr. PETER LALICS.
- Österreichischer Gewerbeverlag G.m.b.H.:** 1010 Vienna, Regierungsgasse 1; f. 1946; general; Dir. Dr. RUDOLF GANSTERER.
- Rohrer Verlagsbuchhandlung, Rudolf:** 1010 Vienna, Kohlmarkt 7; f. 1786; archaeology, fine arts, history of art,

translations; Proprs. MARGARETE VON ROHRER and ELIZABETH VON ROHRER.

- Anton Schroll & Co.:** 1050 Vienna, Spengergasse 37 (and at Munich); f. 1884; art books, art prints (facsimiles and pictures), original graphics; Man. FR. REISSER; Dirs. Dr. G. KUENSTLER, L. BAKALOWITS, D. REISSER.
- Speidel Verlag:** 1120 Vienna, Niederhofstrasse 37; f. 1927; belles-lettres and memoirs; Dir. EUGEN SWOBODA.
- Springer-Verlag:** 1010 Vienna, Mölkerbastei 5; f. 1924; medicine, science, technology, law, sociology, economics, periodicals; Dir. OTTO LANGE.
- Carl Ueberreuter, Druck und Verlag (M. Salzer):** 1090 Vienna, Alser Strasse 24; popular science, children's, education, history; Propr. THOMAS SALZER.
- Ullstein & Co., G.m.b.H.:** 1070 Vienna, Schottenfeldstrasse 18; f. 1905; periodicals and books; Dir. FRITZ ROSS.
- Urban & Schwarzenberg, G.m.b.H.:** 1090 Vienna, Frankgasse 4; f. 1866; science, medicine; Dir. ERNST URBAN.
- Universal Edition:** Vienna I, Karlsplatz 6; 1901; music; Dirs. Dr. J. JURANEK, Dr. A. KALMUS, S. HARPNER, E. HARTMANN, A. SCHLEE.
- Verlag für Jugend und Volk G.m.b.H.:** 1010 Vienna, Tiefer Graben 7-9; f. 1921; pedagogics, art, children's books. Dir. JAKOB BINDEL.
- Verlag Styria:** Graz, Schönaugasse 64; f. 1869; literature, history, theology, philosophy, youth books; Gen. Dir. Dr. KARL-MARIA STEPAN; Man. Dir. WILLY SCHRECKENBERG.
- Verlagsanstalt Tyrolia G.m.b.H.:** Innsbruck, Andreas-Hofer-Strasse, 2-4; f. 1907; geography, history, science, religion, fiction; Chair. Dr. KARL WEINGARTNER; Pres. Dr. HEINZ HUBER.
- A.J. Walter Verlag:** 1010 Vienna, Kohlmarkt 11; f. 1941; geography, maps, technology; Dirs. Dr. ANTON J. WALTER, MARIA WALTER; Man. Dir. HANS OSTERBAUER.
- Paul Zsolnay Verlag G.m.b.H.:** 1040 Vienna, Prinz Eugenstrasse 30 (also in Hamburg); f. 1923; fiction, general; Dirs. HANS W. POLAK, AUGUST LANGER.

PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION

Österreichischer Verlegerverband (Association of Austrian Publishers): Vienna I, Grünangergasse 4; Pres. DIETER REISSER; Gen. Sec. Dkfm. Dr. GERHARD PROSSER; 215 mems.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Österreichischer Rundfunk G.m.b.H (Austrian Broadcasting Company): Vienna IV, Argentinierstrasse 30a; Television Dept. Vienna I, Schellinggasse 4; f. 1957; controls all radio and governmental television in Austria; Gen. Dir. JOSEF SCHEIDL (Administration); Dirs. Dipl. Ing. WILHELM FÜCHSL (Technics), Prof. Dr. ALFONS ÜBELHÖR (Programmes), GERHARD FREUND (Television).

RADIO

There are 100 stations (including relay stations) in the provinces, broadcasting two programmes throughout the day, and a third programme between 6 p.m. and 11 p.m. on frequency modulation transmission.

25kW Medium Wave Stations:

Aldrans I, Lauterach I, Klagenfurt I, 2.

50 kW Frequency Modulated Stations:

Patscherkofel, Pfänder, Jauerling, Gaisberg, Schöckl, Kahlenberg.

100 kW Medium Wave Stations: Graz-Dobl, Kronstorf.

150 kW Medium Wave Stations: Vienna I, 2.

In 1967 there were 2,163,572 radio receivers.

TELEVISION

There are programmes seven times a week from 15 transmitting stations. The service is shared between government and commercial stations.

In 1967 there were 929,927 television receivers.

FINANCE

(cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; dep. = deposits; m. = million; amounts in schillings)

BANKS

CENTRAL BANK

Oesterreichische Nationalbank (*Austrian National Bank*): Vienna IX, Otto-Wagner-Platz 3; f. 1923; Pres. Prof. Dr. REINHARD KAMITZ; Gen. Man. Dr. LUDWIG SEIBERL.

COMMERCIAL BANKS

Bank für Arbeit und Wirtschaft A.G. (formerly Arbeiterbank A.G. Wein): Vienna, Seitzergasse 2-4; f. 1947; cap. 143m.; dep. 4,182m. (1966); Gen. Man. Prof. FRITZ KLENNER.

Bank für Kärnten, A.G.: Klagenfurt, Dr. Arthur Lemischplatz 5; f. 1922; cap. 35m.; dep. 451m. (Dec. 1966); Dirs. FRIEDRICH MAREK, HERBERT KAISER, MAXIMILIAN MERAN.

Bank für Oberösterreich und Salzburg: Linz, Hauptplatz 11 and 10; f. 1869; cap. p.u. 60m.; dep. 2,193m.; Pres. ERICH MIKSCH; Man. ROBERT STADLER.

Bank für Tirol und Vorarlberg, A.G.: Innsbruck, Erlerstrasse 9; f. 1904; cap. 35m.; dep. 1,230m. (Dec. 1966); Man. Dr. GERHARD MOSER.

Bankhaus Schelhammer & Schattera: Vienna I, Goldschmiedgasse 3; f. 1832; sole partner Ing. JOSEF MELCHART.

Bankhaus Carl Spängler & Co.: Salzburg, Schwarzstrasse 1; f. 1828; Partners CARL SPÄGLER, RICHARD SPÄGLER, HEINRICH GAUBAUER, Dr. HEINZ WIESMÜLLER.

Breisach & Co. Bankkommanditgesellschaft: Vienna I, Universitätsstrasse 5; f. 1897; Partners FELIX CZERNIN, Dr. CURT FUCHS, TASSILO HOHENLOHE, Dr. HERBERT SCHOELLER, Dr. FRIEDRICH SCHOELLER-SZÜTS, WILLIBALD WINTER.

C. A. Steinhäusser Bankkommanditgesellschaft: Vienna IX, Wasagasse 2; f. 1856; Partner LEONARD WOLZT.

Creditanstalt-Bankverein: Vienna I, Schottengasse 6; f. 1855; cap. 500m.; dep. 16,333m. (1966); Chair. FERDINAND GRAF; Gen. Man. ERICH MIKSCH.

Genossenschaftliche Zentralbank Aktiengesellschaft: Vienna I, Herrengasse 1; f. 1927; cap. 100m.; dep. 4,927m.; co-operative bank; Pres. Dr. RUDOLF RASSER; Gen. Dir. D. Dr. HANS KLOSS.

Gewerbe und Handelsbank: Vienna VII, Zieglergasse 5; f. 1914; cap. 2½m., dep. 209m. (1966); Man. FRANZ STRUDL.

Girozentrale und Bank der Österreichischen Sparkassen (*Central Bank of the Austrian Savings Banks*): Wien I, Schuberttring 5; f. 1937; cap. 275m.; dep. 12,450m. (1966); Gen. Man. Dr. HELLMUTH SLAIK.

Kathrein & Co. Bankkommanditgesellschaft: Vienna I, Wipplingerstrasse 25; f. 1924; Dirs. GOTTFRIED SCHAEFER, LEONHARD WOLZT, MANFRED WOLZT.

Österreichische Industriekredit A.G.: Vienna IX, Schwarzschanerstrasse 5/VI; cap. 40m.; dep. 6m.; Chair. Dr. LUDWIG SEIBERL; Gen. Man. KARL AUSCH.

Österreichische Kontrollbank Aktiengesellschaft: Vienna I, Am Hof 4; f. 1946; cap. p.u. 14m.; Chair. of Board of Dirs. ERICH MIKSCH; Gen. Man. Dr. E. KARLIK; Man. E. SCHMIDT.

Österreichische Länderbank A.G.: Vienna I, Am Hof 2; f. 1880; cap. 500m.; dep. 13,000; Gen. Man. Dr. FRANZ OCKERMÜLLER.

Österreichisches Credit-Institut A.G.: Vienna I, Herrengasse 12; f. 1896; cap. 50m.; dep. 2,749m. (1965); Gen. Man. PETER WINTERSTEIN; Man. Dipl. Kfm. JOSEF ROIS.

Pinschof & Co.: A-1010 Vienna I, Spiegelgasse 3; f. 1856; Partners EDMUND LECHNER, VIKTOR IMHOF, Dipl. Kfm. HUGO HILD, Dipl. Kfm. Dr. MARIUS MAUTNER MARKHOF.

Schoeller & Co.: Vienna I, Renngasse 3; f. 1833.

Zentralkasse der Volksbanken Österreichs reg. Gen.m.b.H.: 1011 Vienna, Peregringasse 3; f. 1922; cap. 22.81m.; dep. 3,192m.; Chair. of Admin. Board ERICH MANHARDT.

BANKERS' ORGANIZATION

Verband Österreichischer Banken und Bankiers (*Assn. of Austrian Banks and Bankers*): Vienna I, Am Hof 4; f. 1945; 59 mems.; Pres. ERICH MIKSCH; Gen. Sec. Dr. EDUARD KARLIK.

STOCK EXCHANGE

Wiener Börsekammer (*The Vienna Stock Exchange*): Vienna I, Wipplingerstrasse 34; f. 1771; 2 sections: Stock Exchange, Commodities Exchange; Pres. ERICH MIKSCH; Gen. Sec. Dr. ROBERT RINTERSBACHER.

INSURANCE COMPANIES

Austria Österreichische Versicherungs-A.G.: Vienna II, Untere Donaustrasse 25; f. 1936; Chair. EVA BÜHN; Dirs. JOSEF WALTER, Dr. ARTHUR TABARELLI.

Wiener Städtische Wechselseitige Versicherungs-Anstalt (*Municipal Insurance Co. of the City of Vienna*): Vienna I, Schottenring 30; f. 1898; affiliates: Anglo-Danubian Lloyd, Allgemeine Versicherungs A.G., Union Versicherungs A.G., Wiener Verein (Industrial Life Insurance Co.); every class; Chair. THE MAYOR OF VIENNA; Man. Dirs. OTTO BINDER, Dr. PAUL SCHARF; publ. *Mitteilungen*.

Donau Allgemeine Versicherungs-Aktiengesellschaft: Vienna I, Wipplingerstrasse 36/38; f. 1867; every class; Gen. Man. Dr. HELLMUT THEISS.

Kosmos Allgemeine Versicherungen A.G.: Vienna I, Schwarzenbergplatz 15; f. 1910; every class; Gen. Man. Dr. HELLMUT THEISS; Man. Dr. W. FABER.

Wechselseitige Versicherungsanstalt in Graz: Graz, Herrengasse 18/20; f. 1828; every class; Pres. Dr. FRANZ GRAF MERAN.

Wiener Allianz Versicherungs-Aktiengesellschaft: Vienna I, Opernring 3-5; f. 1860; every class except sickness and life insurance; Chair. Dr. h.c. PHILIPP SCHOELLER; Gen. Man. D. Dr. NORBERT ZIMMER.

INSURANCE ORGANIZATION

Verband der Versicherungsunternehmen Österreichs (*Assn. of Austrian Insurance Companies*): A-1030 Vienna III, Schwarzenbergplatz 7; f. 1945; Pres. Komm. Rat. JOSEF SEBERA; Gen. Sec. Dr. FRANZ SCHÜLLER.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Bundeskammer der gewerblichen Wirtschaft (*Federal Economic Chamber*): Vienna I, Stubenring 12; f. 1946; sections for Handicraft, Industry, Commerce, Banking, Traffic and Tourist Trade; in each capital of the nine federal provinces there is a Chamber of Commerce, f. 1848, with the same organisation; approx. 288,000 mems.: Pres. RUDOLF SALLINGER; Gen. Sec. Dr. ARTHUR MUSSIL; publs. *Internationale Wirtschaft*, *Wirtschaftspolitische Blätter*, *Austria-Export*.

All Austrian enterprises are members of the Federal Chamber and belong to a professional association. The professional associations belong to one of the six sections enumerated above.

INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATIONS

Bundeskammer der Gewerblichen Wirtschaft (Sektion Industrie): Vienna I, Bauernmarkt 13; f. 1896 under the name of Zentralverband der Industrie Österreichs (*Central Federation of Austrian Industry*), merged into the present industrial organisation on Jan. 1st, 1947; Chair. Dr. h.c. Ing. MAUTNER MARKHOF; Deputy Chair. Gen. Dir. Dr. KOLLER; Dir. Dr. HABERDA; Deputy Dir. Dr. HOFENEDER; comprises the following industrial federations.

Fachverband der Bekleidungsindustrie Österreichs (*Clothing*): Vienna III, Schwarzenbergplatz 4; Chair. Kr. SIEGFRIED ELIAS; Dir. Dr. ALFRED CATHARIN.

Fachverband der Bergwerke und Eisen-erzeugenden Industrie (*Mining and Iron Producing Industry*): Vienna I, Goethegasse 3; Chair. Dipl. Ing. Dr. JOSEF OBEREGGER; Man. Dr. WILHELM DENK.

Fachverband der Chemischen Industrie Österreichs (*Chemicals*): Vienna I, Bauernmarkt 13; Chair. and Gen. Dir. NARCIS LARGER; Dir. Dr. THEODOR HANS SCHNEIDER.

Fachverband der Eisen- und Metallwarenindustrie Österreichs (*Federation of Iron and Metal Goods Industry*): Vienna I, Bauernmarkt 13; f. 1908; 800 mems.; Chair. Kom. Rat Dipl. Ing. OTTO WOLFRUM; Dir. Dr. FRIEDRICH MAYER.

Fachverband der Elektroindustrie (*Electrical Engineering*): Vienna I, Rathausplatz 8; Chair. and Gen. Dir. Dr. BERNHARD KAMLER; Man. Dr. STEFAN DOLINAY.

Fachverband der Erdölindustrie (*Oil*): 1031 Vienna; Rasumofskygasse 23; f. 1947; 21 mems.; Chair. Dr. FRITZ HOYNIGG; Man. Dir. Dr. PETER MES-SINGER.

Fachverband der Fahrzeugindustrie Österreichs (*Association of Austrian Vehicles Industry*): 1011 Vienna I, Lugeck 1/32; f. 1907; 160 mems.; Pres. Gen. Dir. RICHARD RYZNAR; Gen. Sec. Dr. NORBERT KRAUS.

Fachverband der Filmindustrie (*Films*): Vienna I, Strobelgasse 2; Chair. Dr. HERBERT GRUBER; Dir. Dr. WINFRED BRAUNEIS.

Fachverband der Gaswerke (*Gas Works*): Vienna IV, Gasshausstrasse 30; Chair. Dr. WALTER JORDE; Dir. Dipl. Ing. ERICH KLEMENT.

Fachverband der Giessereiindustrie (*Foundries*): Vienna I, Bauernmarkt 13; Chair. Dr. EMIL WEINBERGER; Dir. ALEXANDER LANGTHALER.

Fachverband der Glasindustrie (*Glass*): 1011 Vienna I, Bauernmarkt 13; Chair. Dipl. Ing. KARL KRATSCHEMER; Dir. Dipl. Ing. GEORG WALLERSTAIN-MARNEGG.

Fachverband der Holzverarbeitenden Industrie (*Wood Processing*): Vienna III, Schwarzenbergplatz 4; f. 1946; Chair. Dipl. Ing. Dr. EDUARD WALLNER; Dir. Dr. GEORG PENKA.

Fachverband der Ledererzeugenden Industrie (*Leather Producing*): Vienna I, Wildpretmarkt 10; f. 1945; 43 mems.; Chair. RUDOLF POESCHL; Dir. ALFRED STÜRGKH.

Fachverband der Lederverarbeitenden Industrie (*Leather Processing*): Vienna I, Wildpretmarkt 10; f. 1945; 203 mems.; Chair. FRANZ BRUNNMÜLLER; Dir. ALFRED STÜRGKH.

Fachverband der Maschinen- und Stahl- und Eisenbau-Industrie Österreichs (*Association of Austrian Machinery and Steel Construction Industries*): Vienna I, Bauernmarkt 13; f. 1908; 562 mems.; Pres. KURT ZUCKERMANN; Sec.-Gen. ERNST MAX VON HAUSCHKA; publ. *The Austrian Machinery and Steel Construction Review* (monthly).

Fachverband der Metallindustrie (*Metals*): Vienna I, Bauernmarkt 13; f. 1946; 35 mems.; Chair. ALFRED HERZ; Dir. Dr. MAX LINSMAIER.

Fachverband der Nahrungs- und Genussmittelindustrie (*Provisions*): Vienna III, Zaunergasse 1-3; Chair. Dr. ROBERT HARMER; Dir. Dkfm. OTTO WAAS.

Fachverband der Papier-, Zellulose-, Holzstoff- und Pappenindustrie Österreichs (*Paper and Card-board*): Vienna VI, Gumpendorferstrasse 6; Chair. Dr. HEINRICH SALZER; Dir. Dr. RUDOLF STEURER.

Fachverband der Papierverarbeitenden Industrie (*Paper Processing*): Vienna III, Hintere Zollamtsstrasse 1; Chair. HEINZ KONWALLIN; Dir. Dr. WERNER HOSCHKARA.

Fachverband der Sägeindustrie (*Sawmills*): Vienna I, Uraniastasse 4/1; f. 1947; 4,400 mems.; Chair. Kom. Rat BRUNO KLIMBACHER; Dir. Dr. KARL SEDELMAIER.

Fachverband der Stein- und Keramischen Industrie (*Stone and Ceramics*): Vienna I, Hoher Markt 3; f. 1946; 652 mems.; Chair. Ing. LEOPOLD HELBICH; Sec. Dr. ERICH PRADER.

Fachverband der Textilindustrie Österreichs (*Textiles*): Vienna I, Bauernmarkt 13; c. 750 mems.; Gen. Dir. Dr. FRANZ J. MAYER-GUNTROF; Dir. Dr. FRITZ STELLWAG-CARION.

TRADE UNIONS

Österreichischer Gewerkschaftsbund (*Austrian Federation of Trade Unions*): Vienna I, Hohenstaufengasse 10-12; non-party union organisation with voluntary membership, f. 1945; Pres. ANTON BENYA; Exec. Secs. E. HOFSTETTER, F. SENGHOFFER, A. STROER, J. ZAK; membership in December 1964 1,539,586; organised in 16 trade unions, affiliated with ICFTU, Brussels.

Gewerkschaft der Privatangestellten (*Union of Commercial, Clerical and Technical Employees*): 1013 Vienna, Deutschemeisterplatz 2; 259,265 mems.; Chair. RUDOLF HÄUSER.

Gewerkschaft der Arbeiter der chemischen Industrie (*Chemical Workers' Union*): Vienna 6, Stuempergasse 60; 66,113 mems.; Chair. W. HRDLITSCHKA.

Gewerkschaft der Arbeiter in der Land und Forstwirtschaft (*Union of Agricultural and Forestry Workers*): Vienna 6, Loquaipplatz 9; 49,640 mems.; Chair. HERBERT PANSI.

Gewerkschaft der Bau- und Holzarbeiter (*Union of Building Workers and Woodworkers*): A-1082 Vienna, Ebendorferstrasse 7; 197,206 mems.; Chair. HANS BÖCK.

Gewerkschaft der Bediensteten im Handel, Transport und Verkehr (*Union of Workers in Commerce and Transport*): Vienna I, Teinfaltstrasse 7; f. 1904; 25,913 mems.; Chair. WILHELM SVETELSKY.

Gewerkschaft der Eisenbahner (*Union of Railwaymen*): Vienna 5, Margarethenstrasse 166; 119,050 mems.; Chair. FRITZ PRECHTL.

Gewerkschaft der Gemeindebediensteten (*Union of Municipal Employees*): Vienna 9, Maria-Theresien-Strasse 11; 122,515 mems.; Chair. ROBERT WEISZ.

Gewerkschaft der Lebens- und Genussmittelarbeiter (*Union of Food, Beverage and Tobacco Workers*): Vienna 8, Albertgasse 35; 58,375 mems.; Chair. JOSEF STARIBACHER.

Gewerkschaft der Metall- und Bergarbeiter (*Union of Metalworkers and Miners*): Vienna IV, Plösslgasse 15; 290,000 mems.; f. 1890; Chair. ANTON BENYA; publ. *Glück auf*.

Gewerkschaft der Öffentlich Bediensteten (*Union of Public Employees*): Vienna I, Teinfaltstrasse 7; f. 1945; 122,755 mems.; Chair. FRITZ KOUBEK, ALFRED GASPERSCHITZ; Gen. Secs. ALFRED STIFTER, HANNS WAAS.

Gewerkschaft der Post- und Telegraphenbediensteten (*Union of Postal and Telegraph Workers*): 1010 Vienna I, Biberstrasse 5; 58,171 mems.; Chair. JOSEF SCHWEIGER.

Gewerkschaft der Textil-, Bekleidungs und Lederarbeiter (*Union of Textile, Garment and Leather Workers*): 1043 Vienna, Treitlstrasse 3; f. 1945; 75,366 mems.; Chair. HANS KOUBA.

Gewerkschaft Druck und Papier (*Union of Printing and Paper Trade Workers*): 1072 Vienna, Postfach 91, Seidengasse 15-17; f. 1842; 25,299 mems.; Chair. ARNOLD STEINER; Publs. *Vorwaerts* (fortnightly, circ. 26,500), *Graphische Revue Österreich* (bi-monthly).

Gewerkschaft Gastgewerblicher Arbeitnehmer (*Union of Hotel and Restaurant Workers*): Vienna 4, Treitlstrasse 3; f. 1906; 15,051 mems.; Chair. FRITZ SAILER.

Gewerkschaft Kunst und freie Berufe (*Union of Musicians, Actors, Artists, etc.*): Vienna 9, Maria-Theresien-Strasse 11; f. 1954; 16,700 mems.; Chair. HANS GROHMANN.

Gewerkschaft persönlicher Dienst (*Union of Workers in Personal Services*): Vienna 4, Treitlstrasse 3; 21,320 mems.; Chair. ADALBERT BUSTA.

Bundesfraktion Christlicher Gewerkschafter im Österreichischen Gewerkschaftsbund (*Christian Trade Unionists' Section of the Austrian Federation of Trade Unions*): Hohenstaufengasse 12, Vienna I; Pres. ERWIN ALTENBURGER; Sec. KARI WEDENIG; organised in Christian Trade Unionists' Sections of sixteen of the above trade unions; affiliated with IFCTU, Brussels.

TRADE FAIRS

Trade Fairs play an important part in the economic life of Austria. The largest are held during the spring and autumn at Vienna, but there are also a number of important fairs held in the provinces.

Vienna International Trade Fair: Vienna VII, Messeplatz; f. 1921; twice yearly (March and September); exhibits of all categories except cars, lorries, etc.; 40 countries represented; average number of visitors 600,000; Pres. EDUARD STRAUSS; Dir. ALFRED PORGES; publ. *Die Wiener Messe*.

Graz (Styria): Grazer Sued-Ost-Messe G.m.b.H., Messeplatz, P.O.B. 63; f. 1906; twice yearly (May and October); exhibits of all categories, but special emphasis on agriculture, iron and steel, hotel and building equipment; average number of visitors 500,000; Dir. JOSEPH STOEFLER.

Dornbirn (Vorarlberg): Export- und Mustermesse Dornbirn, Realschulstrasse 6; annually July; main emphasis on the textile industry; average number of visitors 250,000.

Innsbruck (Tyrol): Innsbrucker Messe G.m.b.H., Taxishof, Innsbruck; annually (September); mainly devoted to tourism and equipment for the tourist; average number of visitors 200,000.

Austrian Fair (Klagenfurt): Direktion der Österreichischen Holzmesse, Valentin-Leitgeb-Strasse 11, Klagenfurt; annually (summer season); main emphasis on timber and articles made of wood; average number of visitors 300,000.

Central Agricultural Fair of Wels: Fair-management of Wels, Upper Austria; every 2 years in autumn; agriculture, cattle-breeding, industry, trade; average number of visitors 1,300,000; 400,000 square metres with 23 halls; international participation; f. 1876; Pres. WALTER PAMER.

Gastliches Österreich (*Austrian Tourism, Gastronomy, Hunting and Camping Fair*): Messegelände, Wels, Upper Austria; 5th in series to be held May 1967; special hunting exhibition; hall with 400,000 capacity; Dir. Dr. FRANZ PRUMMER.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Österreichische Bundesbahnen (*Austrian Federal Railways*): Head Office: A-1010 Vienna, Elisabethstrasse 9; Gen. Man. Dr. BRUNO KEPNIK; Gen. Sec. Dr. ROBERT BODENSTEIN.

Vienna Divisional Management: Vienna II, Nordbahnstrasse 50; Pres. Hofrat. Dr. WALTER SANDIG.

Linz Divisional Management: A-4020 Linz/Donau, Bahnhofstrasse 3; Pres. Hofrat Dr. HANS BREINL.

Villach Divisional Management: Villach, 10, Oktoberstrasse 20; Pres. FRANZ BACHLER.

Innsbruck Divisional Management: Innsbruck, Claudiastrasse 2; Pres. Hofrat Dipl. Dr. ANTON GRASS.

The Austrian Federal Railways operate 90 per cent of all the railway routes in Austria. Of a total length of

5,952 km., 2,122 km. (35.7 per cent) are at present electrically operated.

There are nine other railway companies: Achensee Railway, Graz-Köflach Railway, Győr-Sopron-Ebenfurt Railway, Montafon Railway, Stern and Hafferl Light Railways Co., Styrian Provincial Railways, Tyrol Zugs-pitze Railway, Vienna Local Railways, Zillertal Railway.

ROADS

There are 8,328 km. of Federal roads and 22,628 km. of provincial roads.

A 300-km. autobahn connects Salzburg and Vienna and a further section of the Autobahn-Süd connects Vienna with the Italian border.

AUSTRIA—(TRANSPORT, TOURISM, ATOMIC ENERGY, UNIVERSITIES)

MOTORISTS' ORGANIZATION

Österreichischer Automobil-Motorrad und Touring Club (Ö.A.M.T.C.): Vienna I, Schubertstr. 37; f. 1898; 360,000 mems.; Pres. Dr. h.c. Dipl. Ing. MANFRED MAUTNER MARKHOF; Sec.-Gen. Dr. ROLF E. VEIT; publs. *Auto-touring* (bi-weekly), annual Touring Guide and maps.

Most of the provinces also have their own motoring organizations, affiliated to the Ö.A.M.T.C.

INLAND WATERWAYS

Ministry of Communications and Electric Power: Vienna I, Elisabethstrasse 9; responsible for the administration of inland waterways.

Erste Donau Dampfschiffahrtsgesellschaft (The Danube Shipping Co.): Vienna; fleet consists of 8 passenger vessels, 45 tankers, 197 freight ships, barges, etc.

Österreichische Bundesbahnen (Austrian Federal Railways): administers steamboat services on the Bodensee (Lake Constance) and the Wolfgangsee.

Only the Danube is navigable. It enters Austria from Germany at Passau and flows into Hungary near Hain-

burg. The length of the Austrian section of the river is 200 miles. Danube barges carry 700-1,000 tons, but loading depends on the water level which varies much during the year. Cargoes are chiefly mineral oil and derivatives, coal, coke, iron-ore, iron, steel, timber and grain.

CIVIL AVIATION

NATIONAL AIRLINE

Österreichische Luftverkehrs Aktiengesellschaft (A.U.A.): (*Austrian Airlines*): Vienna III, Salesianergasse 1; f. 1957; external flights to Athens, Beirut, Belgrade, Brussels, Bucharest, Budapest, Copenhagen, Dubrovnik, Düsseldorf, Frankfurt, Geneva, Istanbul, London, Milan, Moscow, Munich, Paris, Prague, Rome, Salonica, Sofia, Stockholm, Tel Aviv, Venice, Warsaw, Zürich; internal flights to Salzburg, Innsbruck, Graz, Klagenfurt, Linz; Aircraft fleet: five Caravelle VI R, four Viscount 837, two H.S. 748, two H.S. 748 Belvedere, one Grand Commander 680 FL, one Piper Comanche PA 24/250, one Beechcraft Travelair B 95A; Management Dr. LAMBERT KONSCHegg, ENGELBERT HEIDRICH.

Austria is served by 39 foreign airlines.

TOURISM

Österreichische Fremdenverkehrswerbung (Austrian State Tourist Office): Vienna I, Hohenstaufengasse 3-5.

EUROPEAN BRANCHES

Belgium: 22 avenue des Arts, Brussels.

Denmark: Vimmelskaffet 30, Copenhagen.

France: 12 rue Auber, Paris 9e; 8 rue Fort Notre Dame, F13 Marseille 7e.

German Federal Republic: Rossmarkt 12, and Bethmannstrasse 50-54, Frankfurt; Tauentzienstr. 16, Berlin 30; Karl-Marx-strasse 2, Berlin 44-Neukölln; Verkehrsamt Dom, Cologne; Bieberhaus am Hauptbahnhof, Hochmannplatz, Hamburg 1.

Greece: P.O.B. 309, Massalias 24a, Athens.

Ireland: 4 Ardonye House, Pembroke Park, Balls Bridge, Dublin 4.

Italy: Via IV Novembre 153, Rome; Via Dogana 2, Milan.

Netherlands: Herengracht 437, Amsterdam C.

Portugal: Av. Duque de Loulé 97/3°, Lisbon.

Spain: Torre de Madrid, Planta 11, Madrid 13.

Sweden: Strandvägen 19, Stockholm 14.

Switzerland: Bahnhofplatz 3, Zürich 1.

United Kingdom: 16 Conduit Street, London, W.1.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

Ministry of Education: Vienna I, Minoritenplatz 5; Minister Dr. THEODOR PIFFL-PERCIVIC.

STATE THEATRES

Staatsoper: Vienna I, Opernring 2; opera and ballet.

Redoutensaal: Vienna I, Hofburg, Josefplatz 3; opera.

Volksoper: Vienna IX, Wahringerstrasse 78; light opera.

Burgtheater: Vienna I, Dr. Karl Lueger-Ring 2; classical and modern drama; Dir. ERNST HAUSERMANN.

Akademietheater: Vienna III, Lisztstrasse 1; drama.

PRINCIPAL ORCHESTRAS

Wiener Philharmoniker (Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra): Vienna I, Bösendorferstr. 12; f. 1842; orchestra of the State Opera; also independent concerts; receives some State subsidies.

Wiener Symphonisches Orchester (Vienna Symphony Orchestra): Vienna III, Lothringerstr. 20; f. 1891; receives subsidies from the State and the City of Vienna; Principal Conductor WOLFGANG SAWALLISCH.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Österreichische Studiengesellschaft für Atomenergie Ges. m.b.h.—SGAE (Austrian Company for Atomic Energy Studies): A-1082 Vienna, Lenaugasse 10; f. 1956; Technical Dir. Prof. Dr. MICHAEL J. HIGATSBERGER; Admin. Dir. Dr. RAPHAEL SPANN; Chair. Dr. RUDOLF STAHL; Deputy Chair. Dipl.-Ing. RUDOLF FÜRST, Dr. KARL LASCHTOWICZKA; 50 mems.

The SGAE is a limited company of which the capital is shared by the Austrian Government (51 per cent), State industries (26 per cent) and private enterprises (23 per cent).

CERN is to build the largest particle accelerator in Europe on a site 125 km. north of Vienna and 20 km. south of the Czechoslovakian border.

UNIVERSITIES

Karl-Franzens-Universität Graz: Graz; 350 teachers, 4,972 students.

Leopold-Franzens Universität Innsbruck: Innsbruck; 75 professors, 6,000 students.

Universität Salzburg: Salzburg; re-opened 1963; 140 teachers, 1,259 students.

Universität Wien: Vienna; 885 teachers, 18,000 students.

BELGIUM

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Kingdom of Belgium lies in north-west Europe bounded to the north by the Netherlands, to the east by Luxembourg and Germany, to the south by France and to the west by the North Sea. The climate is temperate. Flemish, spoken in the North, and French, spoken in the South, are the official languages. The linguistic dividing line was fixed in July 1963 and runs approximately east-west through Brussels which is bi-lingual. Approximately 55 per cent of the population are Flemish-speaking, 45 per cent French-speaking and some 100,000 speak German. The population is overwhelmingly Roman Catholic. The flag carries three vertical stripes—black, yellow and red. The capital is Brussels.

Recent History

Since the Second World War, Belgium has emerged as one of the leaders of international co-operation in Europe. It is a founder member of the Benelux Customs Union, of Western European Union, the Council of Europe, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, the European Coal and Steel Community and the European Economic Community (the Common Market). As the headquarters of EEC, Brussels has become an important European capital. Belgium granted independence to her former colony, the Belgian Congo, in 1960 and the Trusteeship Territory of Ruanda-Urundi became independent in 1962.

The Government of Paul Vanden Boeynants took office in March 1966 and pledged its support for constitutional changes to end the language dispute between the French- and Flemish-speaking communities.

Government

Legislative power is vested in the King, the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies. The Senate has three classes of members: directly elected, elected by Provincial Councils and co-opted. Members of the Chamber of Deputies are elected directly by universal adult suffrage. The members of each house are elected for four years. Proportional representation is used. There are nine provinces.

Defence

Belgium is a member of NATO and maintains an army, navy and air force. The headquarters of SHAPE was transferred to Casteau in Belgium during 1967. Military service lasts 12-15 months and the total strength of the armed forces is 107,000, comprising Army 83,500, Navy 4,500, Air Force 19,000. Defence estimates for 1968 total 26,000 million Belgian francs.

Economic Affairs

Because of its geographical position, Belgium is well situated for international trade and is one of the most successful importers and exporters in the world, maintaining a large merchant fleet. Over half Belgium's external trade is with the other members of the European Economic

Community (the Common Market). Since 1921 Belgium and Luxembourg have formed an Economic and Customs Union (BLEU), and in 1960 the Benelux Treaty came into force. The country is the most densely populated in Europe and is mainly industrial. Industrial activity has concentrated in recent years in the increasingly populous Flemish areas of the North. Major exports are iron and steel products, machinery, chemical and pharmaceutical goods and textiles. Coal is the only important mineral. Agriculture provides Belgium with about four-fifths of its food. Clerical and professional groups have become more prominent with the rapidly growing influence of Brussels.

Transport and Communications

The Société Nationale des Chemins de Fer Belges maintains 4,450 kilometres (2,787 miles) of main line railway. On the roads, buses and trams (Société Nationale des Chemins de Fer Vicinaux) are much used; and inland waterways are extensive. The modernised port of Antwerp handles a large tonnage of inland and ocean cargo. SABENA is one of the oldest and largest airlines in the world. Belgium's merchant fleet comprised 89 ships, totalling 771,037 tons, in 1967.

Social Welfare

Social Welfare is administered by the Central National Office of Social Security. Contributions are paid by employers towards family allowances, health insurance and pensions. Since 1963 widows, orphans and invalids have received free medical treatment. Other patients are repaid most medical expenses. Unemployment benefit is organised through a common fund which also provides re-employment while maintaining the dependent family.

Education

Education is free and compulsory. Schools are maintained municipally with provincial and state aid. The Roman Catholic Church also plays a large part in the provision of education. There are Universities at Ghent, Brussels, Louvain and Liège.

Tourism

Ostend and other seaside towns attract many visitors. The forest-covered Ardennes is excellent hill-walking country. There are towns of rich historic and cultural interest such as Bruges, Ghent and Antwerp.

Receipts from tourism for the Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union totalled \$174 million in 1964, and expenditure was \$242 million.

Visas are not required for nationals of the following countries: Andorra, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa-Rica, Cyprus, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Finland, France, German Federal Republic, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mexico, Monaco, Morocco,

BELGIUM—(INTRODUCTORY SURVEY, STATISTICAL SURVEY)

The Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, San Marino, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, South Africa, Tunisia, United Kingdom, U.S.A., Uruguay, Vatican, Venezuela.

Sport

The most popular sport is football.

Public Holidays, 1968

January 1 (New Year's Day), April 15 (Easter Monday), May 1 (Labour Day), May 23 (Ascension Day), June 3 (Whit Monday), July 21 (Independence Day), August 15

(The Assumption), November 1 (All Saints' Day), November 11 (Fête Nationale), December 25 (Christmas Day).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The basic unit is the Belgian Franc. 1 franc = 100 centimes.

Notes: Francs 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 20.

Coins: Francs 100, 50, 20, 5, 1; Centimes 50, 25, 10, 5.

Exchange rate: 119.37 Belgian Francs = £1 sterling
50 Belgian Francs = \$1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (sq. km.)	POPULATION (1966)
30,513	9,556,000

PROVINCES

PROVINCE	POPULATION (1966)	CAPITAL	POPULATION (1966)
Antwerp . . .	1,506,627	Antwerp	661,697
Brabant . . .	2,130,276	Brussels	1,074,586
Flanders (East) . . .	1,307,073	Ghent	232,736
Flanders (West) . . .	1,036,670	Bruges	106,925
Hainaut . . .	1,337,953	Mons	27,072*
Liège . . .	1,017,875	Liège	450,387
Limburg . . .	637,326	Hasselt	38,773*
Luxembourg . . .	220,375	Arlon	14,191*
Namur . . .	380,265	Namur	32,621*

* Excluding suburbs.

Other important towns: Charleroi 24,895, Malines 65,474, Ostend 57,359,
Courtrai 45,152, Seraing 41,178.

BELGIUM—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS

	BIRTH RATE (per '000)	MARRIAGE RATE (per '000)	DEATH RATE (per '000)
1963 . .	17.0	6.69	12.4
1964 . .	17.0	6.87	11.6
1965 . .	16.3	7.01	12.0
1966 . .	15.8	7.2	12.0

EMPLOYMENT

('000)

	1965	1966		1965	1966
Agriculture and Fishing . .	230.1	216.1	Electricity, Water, Gas . .	29.8	29.9
Mining	94.8	83.8	Commerce	584.8	600.2
Manufacturing	1,226.0	1,223.7	Transport and Communications	266.0	266.7
Building and Construction .	292.5	295.5	Administrative and Professional	916.3	944.1

AGRICULTURE

DISTRIBUTION OF LAND

('000 hectares)

YEAR	ARABLE LAND	MEADOW AND PASTURE	FORESTS
1965	1,602	810	601.1
1966	1,590	795	601.1
1967	1,577	796	601.1

PRINCIPAL CROPS

	AVERAGE PRODUCTION PER HECTARE (100 kg.)			TOTAL PRODUCTION ('000 quintals)		
	1964	1965	1966	1964	1965	1966
Winter Wheat	42.5	38.2	30.1	5,873	4,741	2,873
Spring Wheat	40.4	37.1	31.0	3,126	3,799	3,629
Rye	32.8	28.5	25.1	1,331	976	756
Winter Barley	37.3	36.0	31.0	1,108	943	780
Spring Barley	41.1	35.4	30.2	4,048	4,258	4,079
Oats	35.5	30.8	32.1	3,732	3,045	2,934
Sugar Beet (roots)	487.0	387.8	388.6	31,135	25,372	25,857
Potatoes—Early	211.7	202.3	194.5	1,295	1,074	997
Main crop	295.0	253.1	245.9	11,964	9,698	9,964
Late	298.7	258.3	277.1	4,288	3,420	3,787

BELGIUM—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

LIVESTOCK (^{'000})

YEAR (Dec. 15th)	HORSES	CATTLE	SHEEP	PIGS	GOATS
1964 .	109	2,524	64	1,745	3
1965 .	98	2,619	67	1,885	3
1966 .	87	2,597	68	2,117	3

DAIRY PRODUCE (^{'000} metric tons)

	1964	1965	1966
Milk . . .	3,833	3,947	3,845
Butter . . .	82	83	82
Cheese . . .	31	34	38
Hen Eggs . . .	177	159	163

MINING

	UNIT	1964	1965	1966
Coal	^{'000} metric tons	21,305	19,786	17,496
Iron Ore	" " "	62	91	123.6

INDUSTRY

COMMODITY	UNIT	1964	1965	1966
Cotton Yarn	^{'000} metric tons	99	92	88
Woven Cotton Fabric	" " "	85.8	75.4	73.9
Wool Yarn	" " "	62.3	64.6	69.7
Wool Fabrics	" " "	39	43	71
Shoes	^{'000} pairs	26,611	25,210	24,300
Coke	^{'000} metric tons	7,398	7,334	6,961
Cement	" " "	5,846	5,905	5,796
Bricks	millions	1,921	1,809	1,656
Pig Iron	^{'000} metric tons	8,047	8,366	8,232
Crude Steel	" " "	8,736	9,169	8,916
Refined Copper	" " "	285.6	309.6	303.6
Refined Lead	" " "	83.3	110.7	92.6
Refined Zinc	" " "	222	240	252
Refined Tin	" " "	5,544	4,296	5,052
Electricity	million kWh.	20,796	21,708	22,888
Gas (manufactured)	million cubic metres	2,927	3,268	2,928

FINANCE

1 Belgian franc=100 centimes.

100 Belgian francs = 16s. 6d. sterling = U.S. \$2.

BUDGET

(Official estimates—million Belgian francs)

REVENUE	1966	1967	EXPENDITURE	1966	1967
Direct Taxation	73,875	85,330	Government Departments	105,456	114,792
Customs and Excise	33,724	35,700	Public Debt	35,023	39,210
Stamp Duty	68,650	76,195	Pensions	24,777	27,295
Other Registration Duties	20,820	11,458	Education and Social Services	39,579	45,668
Other Revenue	50	12,127	Defence	22,358	22,632
			Other Expenditure	557	585
TOTAL	197,119	220,810	TOTAL	227,750	250,182

Budget Estimates (1968): Revenue B.F. 240,600 million; Expenditure to balance.

BELGIUM—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS (million Belgian francs)

	1964	1965	1966
NATIONAL INCOME	619,156	675,791	715,493
<i>of which:</i>			
Wages and Salaries	373,653	411,095	452,457
Income from private firms and societies	153,566	164,993	162,885
Income from properties falling due	77,664	83,977	90,304
Savings not distributed by enterprises	16,708	18,679	15,634
Direct taxation	14,167	17,015	17,620
Revenue from property	5,908	4,320	3,059
Less interest on public debt	-22,510	-24,288	-26,466
Indirect taxation less subsidies	86,367	92,144	106,886
NET NATIONAL PRODUCT	692,846	755,211	799,563
Depreciation allowance	73,690	79,420	84,070
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	779,213	847,355	906,449
Balance of exports and imports of goods and services	—	-7,000	+4,600
AVAILABLE RESOURCES	779,213	840,355	911,049
<i>of which:</i>			
Private consumption expenditure	504,478	549,423	588,502
Government consumption expenditure	97,952	109,173	121,031
Gross fixed capital formation	176,783	181,759	201,516

GOLD RESERVES AND CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION (million Belgian francs)

	1964	1965	1966
Gold Reserves	72,555	77,913	76,233
Currency in Circulation	160,286	170,269	175,311

WAGES AND PRICES INDEX

	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Average Daily Earnings in Francs:							
Men	250	259	275	297	328	359	390
Women	142	151	162	179	201	223	248
Consumer Price Index* (1958=100)	102	103	104	106	111	115	120

* Excluding rent.

BELGIUM—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS—ALL FOREIGN COUNTRIES* (‘000 million Belgian francs)

	1965		1966	
	Credit	Debit	Credit	Debit
<i>Goods and Services:</i>				
Merchandise	265.7	258.5	282.4	285.6
Non-monetary gold	0.2	2.2	0.1	1.6
Freight and transportation	16.3	15.6	17.4	17.3
Travel	10.0	14.1	11.5	16.0
Investment income	12.4	11.8	15.0	14.7
Other services	31.5	26.4	33.7	29.6
Total	336.1	328.6	360.1	364.2
BALANCE	7.5	—	—	4.1
<i>Transfer Payments: (Total)</i>	7.2	7.1	7.4	8.3
BALANCE	0.1	—	—	0.9
CURRENT BALANCE	7.6	—	—	5.0
<i>Capital and Monetary Gold:</i>				
Public sector (Total)	1.9	7.7	5.1	7.6
BALANCE	—	5.8	—	2.5
<i>Business and Private Sectors:</i>				
Banking	2.8	0.7	3.3	1.3
Business	13.4	8.5	11.5	13.0
Total	16.2	9.2	14.8	14.3
BALANCE	7.0	—	0.5	—
CAPITAL BALANCE	1.2	—	—	2.0
<i>Multilateral Adjustments:</i>				
Total	26.1	26.4	20.0	19.0
BALANCE	—	0.3	1.0	—
Total	387.5	379.0	407.4	413.4
GLOBAL BALANCE	8.5	—	—	6.0

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS BY AREAS, 1966† (‘000 million Belgian francs)

	U.S.A. AND CANADA		GREAT BRITAIN		COMMON MARKET		OTHER OECD	
	Credit	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit	Debit
<i>Goods and Services:</i>								
Merchandise	29.0	27.4	17.7	32.8	169.1	160.1	22.5	22.5
Non-monetary gold	—	0.3	—	0.9	—	—	0.1	0.3
Freight and transportation	2.2	1.7	2.2	2.9	9.0	8.8	1.6	1.8
Travel	3.1	1.6	1.7	0.4	4.0	7.7	1.6	4.3
Investment income	3.2	2.8	1.6	1.7	5.2	5.2	1.2	2.6
Other services	3.4	4.2	2.6	2.1	18.2	17.7	2.4	3.5
Total	40.9	38.0	25.2	40.8	205.5	199.5	29.4	35.0
BALANCE	2.9	—	—	15.6	6.0	—	—	5.6
<i>Transfer Payments: (Total)</i>	1.0	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.8	2.5	0.5	0.5
BALANCE	0.3	—	0.1	—	—	1.7	—	—
CURRENT BALANCE	3.2	—	—	15.5	4.3	—	—	5.6
<i>Capital and Monetary Gold:</i>								
Public sector (Total)	0.4	1.8	2.2	2.2	0.6	2.2	—	0.2
BALANCE	—	1.4	—	—	—	1.6	—	0.2
<i>Business and Private Sectors:</i>								
Banking	1.4	0.1	0.5	—	—	0.4	0.1	0.2
Business	6.0	3.5	0.9	0.1	1.6	5.7	0.2	1.5
Total	7.4	3.6	1.4	0.1	1.6	6.1	0.3	1.7
BALANCE	3.8	—	1.3	—	—	4.5	—	1.4
CAPITAL BALANCE	2.4	—	1.3	—	—	6.1	—	1.6
<i>Multilateral Adjustments:</i>								
Total	0.4	3.4	12.9	—	2.2	—	0.5	—
BALANCE	—	3.0	12.9	—	2.2	—	0.5	—
Total	50.1	47.5	42.1	43.4	270.7	210.3	30.7	37.4
GLOBAL BALANCE	2.6	—	—	1.3	0.4	—	—	6.7

* Including Luxembourg.

† Jan.—Aug.

BELGIUM—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

EXTERNAL TRADE
(million Belgian francs)

	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Imports . . .	227,771	255,603	296,123	318,678	358,701
Exports . . .	216,179	241,958	279,489	319,083	341,450

COMMODITIES*

	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1965	1966	1967†	1965	1966	1967†
Live Animals and Animal Products . . .	8,781	9,168	7,644	7,680	8,347	7,590
Vegetable Products and Foodstuffs (un-manufactured)	21,103	23,220	15,950	7,221	7,374	4,592
Fats and Oils	2,392	2,262	1,470	1,202	1,148	835
Ores and Minerals	45,787	44,241	28,845	14,012	13,221	9,040
Manufactured Foods, Beverages, Tobacco .	14,788	16,021	11,085	8,257	9,476	6,300
Chemical Products	17,775	18,964	13,778	21,122	21,825	15,597
Leather and Leather Products	3,400	3,704	2,082	2,522	2,949	1,778
Textiles and Clothing and accessories . .	34,760	38,286	22,229	45,190	49,800	29,452
Shoes, Suitcases, Umbrellas, Fans . . .	2,117	2,472	1,821	1,163	1,190	770
Wood and Timber Products	5,503	5,789	3,631	2,678	2,693	1,642
Plastics, Artificial Resins, Rubber . . .	9,122	10,693	7,129	5,799	7,266	5,146
Paper and Pulp	9,936	11,076	7,139	6,550	7,670	5,200
Stone, Plaster, Cement, Asbestos, Mica, Pottery, Glass	3,835	4,345	2,881	9,732	10,168	7,059
Precious Stones and Metals	15,067	19,177	12,256	15,398	18,728	11,642
Non-Precious Metals	38,940	50,962	32,400	93,581	98,980	66,145
Machinery, Electrical Equipment	42,413	49,167	32,527	31,585	32,232	21,744
Vehicles	31,970	37,299	22,882	32,444	34,033	23,445
Timepieces, and Precision and Musical Instruments	5,596	6,350	4,383	2,420	2,866	1,993
Weapons and Ammunition	164	144	103	888	832	667
Objets d'Art, Antiques	362	276	144	309	277	162
Miscellaneous Products	4,867	5,085	3,078	9,330	10,375	6,845
TOTAL	318,678	358,701	233,457	319,083	341,450	227,645

COUNTRIES*
(million Belgian francs)

	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1965	1966	1967†	1965	1966	1967†
Argentina	3,127	3,943	3,347	663	421	260
Australia	2,882	2,855	2,006	1,084	890	844
Congo	10,216	15,478	8,155	3,184	3,292	1,779
Brazil	2,265	2,046	1,121	904	1,078	886
Canada	4,371	4,226	2,665	3,282	3,028	1,698
Denmark	1,455	1,713	1,637	4,350	3,984	2,723
Finland	2,512	2,428	1,310	1,878	1,686	1,159
France	49,713	55,764	34,048	46,403	55,188	40,397
German Democratic Rep.	1,307	1,312	914	602	1,756	718
German Federal Republic	63,155	77,594	48,606	69,712	71,983	44,170
India	1,261	1,338	947	1,552	1,935	1,297
Italy	12,600	14,647	10,751	10,873	11,342	9,390
Netherlands	78,203	52,427	35,162	70,366	75,967	48,656
Norway	1,317	1,563	1,038	2,761	2,767	1,895
Sweden	7,505	7,664	5,007	6,319	6,102	3,469
Switzerland	5,032	5,237	3,072	7,140	7,372	4,877
United Kingdom	24,285	26,553	17,128	15,328	16,070	10,569
U.S.S.R.	2,314	3,031	1,811	1,139	1,320	1,421
U.S.A.	27,499	28,453	19,325	26,606	29,558	18,891

* Including Luxembourg.

† Jan.-Aug.

BELGIUM—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)
FOREIGN INVESTMENT IN BELGIUM
(million Belgian francs)

	FEDERAL GERMANY	NETHERLANDS	FRANCE	UNITED KINGDOM	U.S.A.
1959 . . .	—	133	—	884	1,409
1960 . . .	412	62	85	462	2,318
1961 . . .	1,101	260	64	216	3,980
1962 . . .	203	464	9	252	5,700
1963 . . .	109	157	815	470	3,612
1964 . . .	4,069	194	174	370	3,476
1965 . . .	187	1,118	107	128	16,039
TOTAL . .	6,081	2,388	1,254	2,782	36,534

TOURISM

	1964	1965	1966
Number of Tourist-nights	5,157,363	5 416,339	5,527,335

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

(millions)	1964	1965	1966
Passenger-kilometres .	9,041	8,975	8,708
Freight ton-kilometres .	6,925	6,758	6,234

ROADS

	1964	1965	1966
Private Cars . . .	1,158,483	1,150,907	1,435,767
Buses and Coaches .	7,585	7,037	7,294
Lorries	213,925	213,667	229,193

SHIPPING

CARGO
('000 metric tons)

YEAR	SEA-BORNE SHIPPING		INLAND WATERWAYS	
	Goods Loaded	Goods Unloaded	Goods Loaded	Goods Unloaded
1962 .	17,330	28,771	41,232	47,678
1963 .	16,980	34,779	38,934	45,376
1964 .	18,587	40,262	44,878	52,551
1965 .	21,268	44,081	44,645	53,584
1966 .	19,903	44,054	46,240	55,321

MERCHANT FLEET

		1965	1966	1967
Steamships .	Number Gross reg. tonnage	15 218,853	10 169,175	9 161,362
Motor Vessels	Number Gross reg. tonnage	85 508,998	87 591,327	80 609,675

INLAND WATERWAY FLEET

		1965	1966	1967
Powered Craft . . .	Number Gross reg. tonnage	5,187 2,224,423	5,212 2,294,383	5,264 2,352,942
Non-powered Craft . .	Number Gross reg. tonnage	724 541,204	689 520,288	678 522,284

CIVIL AVIATION
(Sabena—Belgian World Air Lines)

	1964	1965	1966
Kilometres Flown	30,487,000	33,353,000	32,255,000
Passenger-kilometres	1,626,520,000	1,784,999,000	1,653,890,000
Ton-kilometres	46,923,000	58,872,000	63,647,000
Mail Ton-kilometres	5,241,000	6,015,000	5,128,000

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

	1964	1965	1966
Telephones	1,448,795	1,543,877	1,644,032
Television sets	1,375,142	1,543,576	1,659,955
Radio Licences	2,918,702	3,026,086	3,047,476
Book Titles	3,234	3,278	3,049
No. of Newspapers	81	83	78

EDUCATION

(1965-66)	SCHOOLS	STUDENTS
Primary Schools	8,947	979,626
Secondary	1,140	282,619
Technical	n.a.	339,689
Teacher Training	199	33,112
Universities	4	48,800

Source: Institut National de Statistique, 44 rue de Louvain, Brussels.

THE CONSTITUTION

THE BELGIAN CONSTITUTION has been considerably modified by amendment since its origin in 1830. Belgium is a constitutional monarchy. The central legislature consists of a Chamber of Representatives, and a Senate. The Chamber of Representatives consists of 212 members, who are elected for four years unless the Chamber is dissolved before that time has elapsed.

ELECTORAL SYSTEM

Members must be twenty-five years of age, and they are elected by secret ballot according to the system of Proportional Representation. Suffrage is universal for citizens of twenty-one years or over. (A Bill giving all women electoral franchise was approved in March 1948.) Up to 1894 only 2 per cent of the people had the right to vote. In that year manhood suffrage at the age of twenty-five was enacted, and plural voting was established on grounds of income, marriage, and educational qualifications. In 1921 the age-limit for the male vote was reduced to twenty-one. Since 1893 voting has been compulsory, and abstentions from voting have fallen to 6 per cent.

The Senate, or Second Chamber, is chosen in the following manner. It is composed of:

(1) Half as many members as the Chamber of Representatives, elected directly by the same electors.

(2) Members chosen by the Provincial Councillors, in the proportion of one for every 200,000 population.

(3) Members co-opted by groups (1) and (2), up to half the number of group (2).

There are now 178 Senators.

All Senators must be over 40, with the exception of a small number of members of the Royal Family, who become Senators by right at the age of 18. Members are elected for four years.

THE CROWN

The King has the right to veto legislation, but he does not exercise it. His place in the Belgian Constitution is very similar to the position of the Crown in Great Britain. Though he is, according to the terms of the Constitution, supreme Head of the Executive, he in fact exercises his

control through the Cabinet, which is responsible for all acts of government to the Chamber of Representatives. Though the King, according to the Constitution, appoints his own ministers, in practice, since they are responsible to the Chamber of Representatives and need its confidence, they are generally the choice of the Representatives. Similarly, the Royal initiative is in the hands of the ministry.

LEGISLATION

Legislation is introduced either by the Government or the members in the two Houses, and as the party complexion of both Houses is generally almost the same, measures passed by the Chamber of Representatives are usually passed by the Senate. Each House elects its own President at the beginning of the session, who acts as an impartial Speaker, although he is a party nominee. The Houses elect their own committees, through which all legislation passes. They are so well organised that through them the Legislature has considerable power of control over the Cabinet. Nevertheless, according to the Constitution (Art. 68) certain treaties must be communicated to the Chamber only as soon as the "interest and safety of the State permit." Further, the Government possesses an important power of dissolution which it uses; a most unusual feature is that it may be applied to either House separately or to both together (Art. 71).

Revision of the Constitution is to be first settled by an ordinary majority vote of both Houses, specifying the article to be amended. The Houses are then automatically dissolved. The new Chambers then determine the amendments to be made, with the provision that in each House the presence of two-thirds of the members is necessary for a quorum, and a two-thirds majority of those voting is required.

LOCAL ADMINISTRATION

The system of local government conforms to the general European practice of being based on a combination of central officials as the executive agent and locally elected councillors as the deliberating body. The areas are the provinces and the communes, and the latter are empowered by Art. 108 of the Constitution to associate for the purposes of better government.

BELGIUM—(THE GOVERNMENT)

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF THE STATE

King of the Belgians: H.M. KING BAUDOUIN (took the oath July 17th, 1951).

THE GOVERNMENT

(February 1968)

(A coalition of the Christian Social and Freedom and Progress Parties, formed in March 1966.)

(C.S.) Christian Socialist; (F.P.P.) Freedom and Progress Party.

Prime Minister, Co-ordinator of Scientific Policy: P. VANDEN BOEYNANTS (C.S.).

Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of the Budget: W. DE CLERCQ (F.P.P.).

Minister of Foreign Affairs: P. HARMEL (C.S.).

Minister of Justice and French Culture: P. WIGNY (C.S.).

Minister of Agriculture: CH. HEGER (C.S.).

Minister of Employment and Labour: L. SERVAIS (C.S.).

Minister of Economic Affairs: J. VAN OFFELEN (F.P.P.).

Minister of European Affairs and Dutch Culture: R. VAN ELSLANDE (C.S.).

Minister of Communications: A. BERTRAND (C.S.).

Minister of Public Works: J. J. DE SAEGER (C.S.).

Minister of Family Affairs and Housing: Mme M. DE RIEMAECKER-LIGOT (C.S.).

Minister of the Middle Classes: Comte A. D'ALCANTARA (C.S.).

Minister of Public Health: R. HULPIAU (C.S.).

Minister of Social Security: P. DE PAEPE (C.S.).

Minister of Finance: R. HENRION (F.P.P.).

Minister of National Education: F. GROOTJANS (F.P.P.).

Minister of the Interior: H. VANDERPOORTEN (F.P.P.).

Minister of National Defence: CH. POSWICK (F.P.P.).

Minister of External Trade Relations: A. DE WINTER (F.P.P.).

Minister-Secretaries of State:

Assistant to Prime Minister for Regional Economy: Y. URBAIN (C.S.).

Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones: H. MAISSE (F.P.P.).

Civil Service and Tourism: J. PIERS (C.S.).

National Education: M. TOUSSAINT (F.P.P.).

DEFENCE

Chief of the General Staff: Lieut.-Gen. U. DESSART.

Chiefs of Staff:

Army: Major-Gen. H. L. PIRET.

Navy: Commodore L. L. J. LURQUIN.

Air Staff: Major-Gen. Aviateur J. C. L. CEUPPENS.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ACCREDITED TO BELGIUM

(In Brussels unless otherwise stated)

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Afghanistan: Paris 16e, Grance (L).

Algeria: 200 ave. Molière (E); *Ambassador:* BOUALEM BESSAÏH (also accred. to Luxembourg and Netherlands).

Argentina: 251 ave. Louise (12e étage) (E); *Ambassador:* LUIS SANTIAGO SANZ (also accred. to Luxembourg).

Australia: 4 blvd. Brand Whitlock (E); *Ambassador:* RALPH L. HARRY.

Austria: 47 rue de l'Abbaye (E); *Ambassador:* Mme JOHANNA MONSCHEN.

Brazil: 1 square de Meeûs (E); *Ambassador:* ANTONIO BORGES LEAL CASTELLO BRANCO (also accred. to Luxembourg).

Bulgaria: 48 rue Defacqz (E); *Ambassador:* MICHAÏL PASKALEV (also accred. to Luxembourg).

Burundi: 11a rue Van Eyck (E); *Ambassador:* ANDRÉ MUYUMBU (also accred. to Luxembourg and Netherlands).

Cameroon: 24 blvd. Louis Schmidt (E); *Ambassador:* FERDINAND OYONO (also accred. to Luxembourg and Netherlands).

Canada: 35 rue de la Science (E); *Ambassador:* PAUL TREMBLAY (also accred. to Luxembourg).

Central African Republic: 118 ave. Brugmann (E); *Ambassador:* ROGER GUERILLOT (also accred. to Luxembourg and Netherlands).

Ceylon: Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany (E).

Chad: 52 blvd. du Jardin Botanique (E); *Ambassador:* ADOUM AGANAYE (also accred. to Luxembourg and Netherlands).

Chile: 15 blvd. de l'Empereur (E); *Ambassador:* ALFONSO SANTA CRUZ (also accred. to Luxembourg).

China, Republic of (Taiwan): 19 blvd. Général Jacques (E); *Ambassador:* TCHEN HIONG-FEI (also accred to Luxembourg).

Colombia: 23 ave. Emile de Mot (E); *Ambassador:* ANTONIO JOSÉ URIBE.

Congo, Republic of (Brazzaville): 116 ave. F. D. Roosevelt (E); *Ambassador:* CHARLES POATY (also accred. to Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Netherlands).

Congo (Democratic Republic): 30 rue Marie de Bourgogne (E); *Ambassador:* Lt.-Col. JOSEPH NZABI (also accred. to Luxembourg).

Costa Rica: Paris 9e, France (E).

Cuba: 77 rue Roberts-Jones (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* CARLOS BETANCOURT DE LA TORRE (also accred. to Luxembourg).

Czechoslovakia: 152 ave. Adolphe Buyl (E); *Ambassador:* JAROSLAV TAUER (also accred. to Luxembourg).

Dahomey: 81a rue de la Loi (E); *Ambassador:* CYRILLE FABOUMY (also accred. to Netherlands).

Denmark: 56 rue Belliard (E); *Ambassador:* HENNING HJORTH-NIELSEN (also accred. to Luxembourg).

Dominican Republic: Geneva, Switzerland (L).

Ecuador: 105 ave. Louise (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* ARTURO MENESES PALLARES.

El Salvador: Paris 16e, France (L).

Ethiopia: Paris 7e, France (E).

Finland: 130A ave. Louise (E); *Ambassador:* REINO ILMARI HONKARANTA (also accred. to Luxembourg).

France: 65 rue Ducale (E); *Ambassador:* Comte ETIENNE DE CROUY-CHANEL.

Gabon: 386 ave. Louise (E); *Ambassador:* EDOUARD ADJOMO (also accred. to Netherlands).

Gambia: (see Senegal).

German Federal Republic: 190 ave. de Tervuren (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* GEORG RÖHRIG.

Ghana: 44 rue Gachard (E); *Ambassador:* JOHN COLEMAN DE GRAFT JOHNSON.

Greece: 19 rue Jules Lejeune (E); *Ambassador:* ALEXANDER ARGYROPOULO (also accred. to Luxembourg).

Guatemala: 222 ave. Albert (E); *Ambassador:* CARLOS PAREDES LUNA (also accred. to Netherlands).

Guinea: Bonn-Dottendorf, Federal Republic of Germany (E).

Haïti: 301 ave. Molière (E); *Ambassador:* Mme LUCIENNE H. ESTIME.

Hungary: 41 rue Edmond Picard (E); *Ambassador:* LASZLO MOLNAR (also accred. to Luxembourg).

Iceland: Paris 8e, France (E).

India: 585 ave. Louise (E); *Ambassador:* THIRUMBRAYA SWAMINATHAN (also accred. to Luxembourg).

Indonesia: 427 ave. Louise (E); *Ambassador:* M. AMBOE-PRAJITNO (also accred. to Luxembourg).

Iran: 18 ave. Emile Duray (E); *Ambassador:* MEHDI PIRASTEH (also accred. to Luxembourg).

Iraq: 155 blvd. Auguste Reyers (E); *Ambassador:* DJABIR OMAR (also accred. to Luxembourg and Netherlands).

Ireland: 304 ave. Louise (E); *Ambassador:* GERARD WOODS (also accred. to Luxembourg).

Israel: 35 rue Washington (E); *Ambassador:* AMIEL E. NAJAR (also accred. to Luxembourg).

Italy: 43 ave. Legrand (E); *Ambassador:* ALDO MARIA MAZIO.

Ivory Coast: 234 ave. Franklin D. Roosevelt (E); *Ambassador:* KOFFI AOUSSOU (also accred. to Luxembourg and Netherlands).

Japan: 31 ave. des Arts (E); *Ambassador:* MORIO YUKAWA (also accred. to Luxembourg).

Jordan: Neuilly-sur-Seine, France (E).

Korea, Republic of: 21 blvd. Général Jacques (E); *Ambassador:* DUK CHOO MOON.

Laos: Paris 16e, France (L).

Lebanon: 81 ave. Franklin D. Roosevelt (E); *Ambassador:* KESROUAN LABAKI (also accred. to Luxembourg and Netherlands).

Liberia: 362 ave. Louise (E); *Minister:* B.M.A. PAULUS VAN PAUWVLIET.

Libya: 2 ave. Emile De Mot (E); *Ambassador:* AREF BEN MUSA (also accred. to Denmark).

Luxembourg: 75 ave. de Cortenbergh (E); *Ambassador:* CAMILLE DUMONT.

BELGIUM—(DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION)

Madagascar: 276 ave. de Tervuren (E); *Ambassador:* ARMAND RAZAFINDRABE (also accred. to Luxembourg, Netherlands and Switzerland).

Malawi: Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany (E).

Malaysia: Paris 16e, France (E).

Mali: 112 rue Camille Lemonnier (E); *Ambassador:* HAMACIRÉ N'DOURÉ (also accred. to Luxembourg, Netherlands, Federal German Republic and Sweden).

Mauritania: Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany (E).

Mexico: 379 ave. Louise (E); *Ambassador:* EMILIO CALDERON PUIG (also accred. to Luxembourg).

Monaco: 26 ave. du Prince d'Orange (L); *Minister:* Comte VICTOR DE LESSEPS (also accred. to Netherlands).

Morocco: 98 ave. Franklin D. Roosevelt (E); *Ambassador:* BENSALEM GUESSOUS (also accred. to Luxembourg and Netherlands).

Nepal: Bad Godesberg-Mehlem, Federal Republic of Germany (E).

Netherlands: 41 rue de la Science (E); *Ambassador:* Baron JAN ARENT DE VOS VAN STEENWIJK.

New Zealand: 51 rue de la Loi (E); *Ambassador:* MERWYN NORRISH.

Nicaragua: 53 ave. du Derby (L); *Minister:* MIGUEL D'ESCOTO MUÑOZ.

Niger: 15 blvd. de L'Empereur (E); *Ambassador:* YACOUBA DJIBO (also accred. to Austria, Denmark, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway and Sweden).

Nigeria: 3 bis ave. de Tervuren (E); *Ambassador:* DICKSON C. IGWE.

Norway: 16 place Surlet de Chokien (E); *Ambassador:* JAHN HALVORSEN (also accred. to Luxembourg).

Pakistan: 153 ave. de Tervuren (E); *Ambassador:* OSMAN ALI (also accred. to Luxembourg).

Panama: 19 rue Belliard (E); *Ambassador:* JUAN ALBERTO MORALES.

Paraguay: The Hague, Netherlands (E).

Peru: 148 ave. de Tervuren (E); *Ambassador:* FEDERICO REMY-VALDIVIESO (also accred. to Luxembourg).

Philippines: 193 chaussée de la Hulpe (E); *Ambassador:* VICENTE I. SINGIAN.

Poland: 29 ave. des Gaulois (E); *Ambassador:* JAN WASILEWSKI (also accred. to Luxembourg).

Portugal: 16 rue d'Arlou (E); *Ambassador:* EDUARDO BRAZÃO (also accred. to Luxembourg).

Romania: 105 rue Gabrielle (E); *Ambassador:* ION OANCEA (also accred. to Luxembourg).

Rwanda: 201 blvd. A. Reyers (E); *Ambassador:* AUGUSTIN MUNYANEZA (also accred. to Luxembourg, Netherlands, United Kingdom and Vatican).

Saudi Arabia: 160 ave. Franklin D. Roosevelt (E); *Ambassador:* FUAD NAZIR.

Senegal: 1039 chaussée de Waterloo (E); *Ambassador:* MÉDOUNE FALL (also represents The Gambia in Belgium).

Somalia: 29 ave. Brugmann (E); *Ambassador:* HUSSEIN NUR ELMI (also accred. to Luxembourg and Netherlands).

South Africa: 43 rue de la Régence (E); *Ambassador:* FREDERIK SIMON STEYN (also accred. to Luxembourg).

Spain: 19 rue de la Science (E); *Ambassador:* JAIME ALBA.

Sudan: 375 ave. Louise (E); *Ambassador:* MOHAMMED ABDEL MAGED AHMED.

Sweden: 148 ave. Louise (E); *Ambassador:* TAGE GRONWALL (also accred. to Luxembourg).

Switzerland: 16 rue Guimard (E); *Ambassador:* PHILIPPE ZUTTER (also accred. to Luxembourg).

Syrian Arab Republic: 5 ave. Franklin D. Roosevelt (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* SELIM EL 'YAFI.

Thailand: 12 ave. de Tervuren (E); *Ambassador:* PHAIROT JAYANAMA.

Togo: 1 ave. Maurice (E); *Ambassador:* GIBIRILA SIDI-TOURE.

Tunisia: 278 ave. de Tervuren (E); *Ambassador:* SLAHEDDINE EL GOULLI (also accred. to Luxembourg).

Turkey: 74 rue Jules Lejeune (E); *Ambassador:* FARUK BERKOL (also accred. to Luxembourg).

U.S.S.R.: 66 ave. De Fré (E); *Ambassador:* VASSILY FEDOROVITCH GRUBYAKOV.

United Arab Republic: 2 ave. Victoria (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. MUSTAFA KAMEL (also accred. to Luxembourg).

United Kingdom: 28 rue Joseph II (E); *Ambassador:* Sir RODERICK BARCLAY.

U.S.A.: 27 blvd. du Régent (E); *Ambassador:* RIDGWAY B. KNIGHT.

Upper Volta: 16 place Guy d'Arezzo (E); *Ambassador:* MICHEL KOMPAORE (also accred. to Luxembourg and Netherlands).

Uruguay: 208 ave. de Tervuren (E); *Ambassador:* CARLOS MARIA ROMERO UGARTECHE.

Vatican: 72 ave. de Tervuren (Apostolic Nunciature); *Apostolic Nuncio:* Mgr. SILVIO ODDI (also accred. to Luxembourg).

Venezuela: 22 blvd. de la Cambre (E); *Ambassador:* EDDIE MORALES CRESPO (also accred. to Luxembourg).

Viet-Nam, Republic of: London, W.8, England (E).

Yugoslavia: 9 rue de Crayer (E); *Ambassador:* MILOS LALOVIC (also accred. to Luxembourg).

PARLIAMENT

President of the Chamber of Representatives: ACHILLE VAN ACKER.

President of the Senate: PAUL STRUYE.

THE CHAMBER OF REPRESENTATIVES
General Election, May 1965.

	VOTES	PER- CENTAGE	SEATS
Christian Social Party	1,785,211	34.48	77
Belgian Socialist Party	1,465,503	28.28	64
Freedom and Progress Party	1,119,991	21.61	48
People's Union	346,860	6.49	12
Communist Party	236,721	4.56	6
French-Speaking Front	74,675	1.44	3
Walloon Front, Labour Party	43,947	0.84	2
Others	108,858	2.10	0
TOTAL	5,181,766	100.00	212

Next General Election due in Spring 1969.

THE SENATE

	SEATS
Christian Social Party	76
Belgian Socialist Party	52
Freedom and Progress Party	40
People's Union	5
Communist Party	4
Walloon Front	1
TOTAL	178

POLITICAL PARTIES

Parti Social Chrétien (P.S.C.), Kristelijke Volkspartij (*Christian Social Party*): 41 rue des Deux Eglises, Brussels; f. 1945; mems. 300,000; the successor to the former Catholic Party. Based on Christian democratic principles, the new party which, being undenominational, includes non-Catholics among its adherents, favours considerable social and economic reforms; governing in coalition with the P.S.B. Chair. PAUL VANDEN BOEYNANTS; National Sec. L. TINDEMANS; party publs. *Revue Politique*, *Tydschrift voor Politiek*.

Pres. of Chamber of Representatives Bureau: FERNAND LEFÈRE; Vice-Pres. PAUL HERBIET, JOS. DE SAEGER; Pres. of Senate Bureau M. VAN HEMELRIJCK; Vice-Pres. DE BOODT, M. ADAM.

Parti Socialiste Belge (P.S.B.), Belgische Socialistische Partij (*Belgian Socialist Party*): Maison du P.S.B., 13 boulevard de l'Empereur, Brussels; f. in 1885 as the Parti Ouvrier Belge by César de Paepe, Volders, Anseele and Bertrand. With the development of co-operative societies and trade unions it quickly made great progress, especially in industrial centres. It led a vigorous campaign in favour of social reform and the extension of the franchise. The party has always strongly opposed Fascism; since 1965 in coalition with the P.S.C. Chair. LÉO COLLARD; official party organs: *Le Peuple*, *Vooruit*, *Volksgazet*.

Pres. of Chamber of Representatives Bureau LÉO COLLARD, Vice-Pres. JOS VAN EYNDE; Secs. ROGER DECHAMPS, JAN LUYTEN.

Parti pour la Liberté et le Progrès (P.L.P.), Partij voor Vrijheid en Vooruitgang (P.V.V.) (*Freedom and Progress Party*): 39 rue de Naples, Brussels 5; f. Oct. 1961; succeeds the fmr. Liberal Party; stands for tight control of public expenditure, special consideration for farmers and independent workers; anti-federalist and respecting religious opinion; opposes the coalition of the two larger parties, the P.S.C. and the P.S.B.; 100,000 mems.; Pres. OMER VAN AUDENHOVE; Hon. Pres. M. MOTZ; publs. *Demain*, *Volksbelang*.

Parti Communiste (*Communist Party*): 18 avenue Stalingrad, Brussels; f. 1921; c. 14,000 mems.; Pres. of Parliamentary Group MARC DRUMEAUX; Secs. ALBERT DE CONINCK, JEAN BLUME, GASTON MOULIN.

Volksunie (*People's Union*): M. Lemonnierlaan 82, Brussels; f. 1953; mems. 350,000; Flemish nationalist party; Pres. VAN DER ELST; Sec.-Gen. JORISSEN.

Front Démocratique des Francophones (*French-Speaking Front*): 57 rue de Stassart, Brussels 5; members from Mouvement Populaire Wallon and Christian Rénovation Wallonne; gained three seats in the Chamber of Representatives at the election of May 1965.

Parti Wallon des Travailleurs (*Walloon Labour Party*): f. 1964; favours federation; gained one seat in the Chamber of Representatives at the election of May 1965.

Front Commun Wallon (*Walloon Front*): socialist and federalist; gained one seat in the Chamber of Representatives at the election of May 1965.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The judiciary is independent of the Government. Judges are appointed by the Crown for life and cannot be removed except by judicial sentence.

SUPREME COURT OF JUSTICE (COUR DE CASSATION)

First President: J. BAYOT.

President: L. VAN BEIRS.

Counsellors: A. BELPAIRE, A. DE BERSAQUES, C. L. LOUVEAUX, J. RUTSAERT, S. MORIAME, G. NEVEN, P. DELAHAYE, J. VALENTIN, R. POLET, W. HALLEMANS, A. WAUTERS, L. DE WAERSEGGER, Baron J. RICHARD, J. PERRICHON, M. NAULAERTS, J. BUSIN, A. M. DE VREESE, P. TROUSSE, R. LEGROS, G. DE SCHAEETZEN, J. GERNIERS.

General Prosecutor: R. HAYOIT DE TERMICOURT.

First Attorney-General: W. J. GANSHOF VAN DER MEERSCH.

Attorneys-General: P. MAHAUX, L. DEPELCHIN, R. DELANGE, F. DUMON, R. CHARLES, J. KRINGS, A. COLARD.

CIVIL AND CRIMINAL HIGH COURTS (COURS D'APPEL)

Brussels: 1st Pres. C. WINCKELMANS; Gen. Prosecutor Ecuyer E. DE LE COURT.

Ghent: 1st Pres. J. DE WALQUE; Gen. Prosecutor J. MATTHYS.

Liège: 1st Pres. M. ALBERT; Gen. Prosecutor J. CONSTANT.

RELIGION

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Approximately 8,100,000 Belgians are members of the Roman Catholic Church. There is one Archbishopric and seven Bishoprics.

Archbishop:

Malines-Brussels. Cardinal LÉON-JOSEPH SUENENS, Wollemarkt 15, Malines.

Bishops:

Antwerp	J. DAEM, Mechelsesteenweg 65.
Bruges	E. DE SMEDT, H. Geeststraat 4.
Ghent	L. VAN PETEGHEM, Bisdomein 1.
Hasselt	J. HEUSCHEN, Leopoldplaats 33.
Liège	G. VAN ZUYLEN, 25 rue de l'Evêché.
Namur	A. CHARUE, 1 rue de l'Evêché.
Tournai	C. HIMMER, place de l'Evêché.

THE PROTESTANT CHURCHES

Synode de l'Union de l'Eglise Evangélique Protestante de Belgique: 80 blvd. Louis Schmidt, Brussels; Pres. Rev. E. PICHAL.

Conférence Belge Eglise Méthodiste: 5 rue du Champ de Mars, Brussels 5; Pres. Pasteur M. DESCAMPS.

Mission Evangélique Belge: 7 rue du Moniteur, Brussels; f. 1918; about 2,000 mems.; Dir. HOMER L. PAYNE; publs. *Battleground Belgium*, *Belgian Beacon*.

Armée du Salut (Salvation Army): Head Office: 15 rue Duquesnoy, Brussels 1; f. 1889; Territorial Commander L. NIJMAN; Sec.-Gen. S. VANDERKAM; publs. *Cri de Guerre* (France), *Strijdkreet* (Flemish).

THE JEWISH COMMUNITY

There are about 35,000 Jews in Belgium.

Consistoire Central Israélite de Belgique (Central Council of the Jewish Communities of Belgium): 2 rue Joseph Dupont, Brussels; Leadership M. PAUL PHILIPPSON.

THE PRESS

In pursuance of Article 18 of the Belgian Constitution: "The Press is free; no form of censorship may ever be instituted; no cautionary deposit may be demanded from writers, publishers or printers. When the author is known and is resident in Belgium, the publisher, printer or distributor may not be prosecuted."

This juridical freedom has determined the creation of newspapers and the variety of their political tendencies. It has also given them full responsibility in such matters as prices, advertisement tariffs, investment and management.

The Press legislation has its roots in the clauses of the Constitution which provide for the freedom of the Press (see Article 18 above), and for certain guarantees of procedure in case of violation of the laws governing the Press in Article 96. Many laws and decrees have been enacted in application of these principles, such as the law of October 16th, 1830 (Freedom of the Press), the decree of July 19th, 1831 (Competence and Procedure in matter of violation of the laws governing the Press), the decree of July 20th, 1831, modified by the law of April 16th, 1847 (Violation of the laws governing the Press).

There are 43 general information dailies, 29 of which are autonomous, the remainder depending largely or totally on the former (some are only, under a different title, regional editions of a larger paper).

Of the dailies, 27 are in French, 15 in Dutch and one is in German. Seven deal with economic and financial matters, and one is devoted to sport. A slight trend towards concentration showed itself in 1966 in the acquisition by *Le Soir* of *La Meuse* and *La Lanterne*, bringing *Le Soir's* group to six daily papers totalling 530,500 copies. The only other significant group consists of five Catholic papers, with 310,000 total circulation, linked with *De Standaard*.

Most of the important newspapers are family concerns, and family interests predominate even when newspapers have multiple ownership. Examples of family ownership of major papers are as follows: *Le Soir* (Rossel), *Het Laatste Nieuws* (Hoste), *La Libre Belgique* (Jourdain), *La Dernière Heure* (Brébart), *De Standaard* and *De Gentenaar-Landwacht* (Sap), *Het Belang van Limburg* (Theelen).

It should also be mentioned that *Le Peuple* and *De Volksgazet* are semi-official organs of the Belgian Socialist Party. *Het Volk* and *La Cité* are published by the Christian Workers Movement. There are few official political organs, though newspapers without any political colour are rare.

Nearly all the Belgian dailies have political leanings and are divided between the three traditional parties: Social Christian Party, Belgian Socialist Party, Freedom and Progress Party. It is not, however, possible to establish a parallel between the supporters of the parties and the readership of the dailies. For example, the readers of the Socialist newspapers are far fewer than those who vote for that party, and though *Le Soir* claims its neutrality with regard to the parties, it nevertheless adopts a decided viewpoint in many cases, and has a "Tribune Libre" open each week to a spokesman of one of the three traditional parties.

Although there is no easy division of the daily papers into popular and serious press, most papers attempting to provide a serious news coverage, *La Libre Belgique* and *De Standaard* stand out amongst the most influential and respected. The widest circulating dailies in French are: *Le Soir* (275,000) and *La Libre Belgique* (170,000); and

in Flemish: *Het Laatste Nieuws* (300,000), *De Standaard* (276,000), *Het Volk* (222,000), and *Gazet van Antwerpen* (180,000). The major weeklies include: *Ons Land* (245,000), *Le Soir Illustré* (90,000), and *Le Patriote Illustré* (80,000), the latter two associated with the dailies *Le Soir* and *La Libre Belgique* respectively; and the cultural periodicals *Pourquoi Pas?* (110,000) and *Europe Magazine* (36,000). The popular women's periodical *Femmes d'Aujourd'hui* (1,500,000) has the distinction of considerable sales in France.

DAILIES

Antwerp

De Financieel Economische Tijd (formerly **Avond Echo and Tijd**): 39 Schoemarkt; economic and financial; circ. 10,000.

Gazet Van Antwerpen: 46 Nationalestraat; f. 1891; circ. 180,000; Christian-Democrat.

Handelsblad, Het: Lombaardvest 36; f. 1844; circ. 25,000; Flemish Catholic; Dir. and Editor JAN MERCKX.

Lloyd Anversois, Le: Eiermarkt 23; f. 1858; circ. 10,000; shipping; Dir. GUSTAVE BECKERS; Editor M. COVELIERS.

Matin, Le: 29 Vieille Bourse; f. 1894; circ. 25,000; National Unity; Dir. and Editor GEORGES DESGUIN.

Métropole, La: Lombaardvest 34; f. 1894; circ. 25,000; Catholic; Dir. EMMANUEL STEINBACH.

Nieuwe Gazet, De: 28 Korte Nieuwstraat; f. 1897; circ. 25,000; Liberal; Editor F. STRIELEMAN.

Volksgazet: 22 Somersstraat; f. 1914; circ. 102,482; Social Democrat; Editor A. MOLTER.

Arlon

L'Avenir du Luxembourg: 38 rue des Déportés; f. 1894; Christian Democrat; circ. 23,377; Editor HENRI REZETTE.

Brussels

"AGEFI" (Agence Economique et Financière): 107 blvd. Ansapach; financial.

Cité, La: 13 rue des Sables; f. 1950; Christian Democrat; Dir. J. DESMARETS; Pres. LOUIS DEREAU; circ. 36,000.

Côte Libre, La: 24 rue Frère Orban; f. 1880; financial; Dir. LÉOPOLD F. J. BLAUWET.

Courrier de la Bourse et de la Banque: 23 rue du Boulet; f. 1895; financial, economic and industrial.

Dernière Heure, La: 52 rue du Pont Neuf; f. 1906; circ. 169,984; Progressive Liberal; Dirs. MAURICE BRÉBART MARCEL BRÉBART; Chief Editor GASTON WILLOT.

Echo de la Bourse: 47 rue du Houblon; f. 1881; important financial journal; Editor M. HENRIQUET; circ. 30,000.

Informatuer Economique et Financier, L': 233 rue Royale; f. 1907; financial; Editor RENE TASSIER.

Laatste Nieuws, Het: 105-107 blvd. Emile Jacqmain; f. 1888; circ. 293,274; Flemish; Liberal; Editor U. VAN MAELE.

Lanterne, La: 50 Place de Brouckère; f. 1944; circ. 180,000.

Libre Belgique, La: 12 rue Montagne aux Herbes Potagères; f. 1884; circ. 180,000; independent; Chair. V. ZEEGERS.

Moniteur des Intérêts Matériels: f. 1851; financial, economic and industrial; circ. 5,c

BELGIUM—(THE PRESS)

Nieuwe Gids, De: rue Royale 105; f. 1944; circ. 35,000; Dir. and Chief Editor Prof. Dr. A. BREYNE; Social-Christian; Economic Editor A. G. SAMOY; Parliamentary Editor FRANS VAN ERPS; also weekly cultural supplement *De Spectator*.

Nieuws Van den Dag, Nieuwsblad, Vrije Volksblad, Gente; naar Landwacht: 127 blvd. Emile Jacquain; f. 1928; circ. 235,000; Dir. DE SMAELE.

Peuple, Le: 29 rue des Sables; f. 1885; circ. 126,310; official organ of the Socialist Party; Editor ALBERT HOUSIAUX; Liège edition, *Le Monde du Travail*; Verviers edition, *Le Travail*.

Soir, Le: 112 rue Royale; f. 1887; circ. 275,519; non-party; Dir. Mlle M. TH. ROSSEL; Chief Editors DÉSIRÉ DENUIT and CH. BREISDORFF.

Sport Elevage: 23 blvd. Barthélemy; f. 1891; Horse Racing and Breeding; Dir. M. LECLERCQ.

Sports, Les: 41 rue du Houblon; f. 1917; circ. 70,000.

Standaard, De: 127 blvd. Emil Jacquain; circ. 276,000; Dir. DE SMAELE.

Charleroi

Journal de Charleroi-Indépendance: 20 rue du Collège; f. 1837; circ. 75,000; Socialist; Dir. and Editor M. BUFQUIN DES ESSARTS.

Nouvelle Gazette, La; La Province de Mons; Le Progrès de Namur: General address: 2 quai de Flandre; f. 1945; circ. 70,000; Liberal; Editor and Dir. CONRAD MATRIGE.

Rappel, Le, Le Journal de Mons, l'Echo du Centre (La Louvière): 27-29 rue Léopold; f. 1900; circ. 75,000; independent; Editor JEAN VALSCHAERTS.

Eupen

Grenz-Echo: 8 Place du Marché; f. 1927; German; circ. 15,000; independent; Dir.-Editor HENRI TOUSSAINT.

Ghent

Flandre Libérale, La: 4 rue Courte du Marais; f. 1874; circ. 25,000; Liberal; Editor HENRI VAN NIEUWENHUYSE; Dir. PIERRE BEYER.

Gentenaar-Landwacht, De: Savaanstraat 13; f. 1878; circ. 26,000; Catholic; Dir. and Editor GEORGES VANHOUCHE.

Volk, Het: 22 Forelstraat; f. 1891; circ. 216,000; Christian-Social; Brussels Office: 105 Koningstraat; Dir. R. REYNTJENS; Editors EMIEL VAN CAUWELAERT, M. DE CEULENER.

Vooruit: 64 St. Pietersnieuwstraat; f. 1884; circ. 48,000; Socialist; Editor GEORGES HEBBELINCK.

Hasselt

Belang van Limburg, Het: Stationsplein 1; f. 1879; circ. 53,031; Christian Social; Dir. JAN BAERT; Editor HUBERT LEYNEN.

Liège

Meuse, La: 8-10 blvd. de la Sauvenière; f. 1855; circ. 180,000.

Mondo du Travail, Le: 122-124 rue Charles Magnette; f. 1940; circ. 32,000; Socialist; Dir. CHARLES RAHIER.

Wallonie, La: 55 rue de la Régence; f. 1919; circ. 55,000; Dir. and Editor ROBERT LAMBION.

Malines

Gazet van Mechelen: 8 Graaf van Egmontstraat; circ. 75,000; Christian Democrat; Editor L. MEERTS.

Namur

Vers L'Avenir: 10 blvd. Ernest Mélot; f. 1918; circ. 42,726; Christian Democrat; Editor MARC DELFORGE.

Tournai

L'Avenir du Tournais: 34 Grand-Place; f. 1894; circ. 18,000; Liberal; Editor JACQUES SMET.

Courrier de L'Escaut, Le: 24 rue du Curé N.D.; f. 1829; circ. 20,000; Dir. J. DESNERCK.

Verviers

Courrier, Le: 24 place du Martyr; f. 1904; Roman Catholic; Editor MARC DELFORGE.

Jour, Le: 19/21 place du Martyr; f. 1894; circ. 22,000; independent; Editor SÉBASTIEN DECHÈNE.

Travail, Le: 61 rue Xhavée; Socialist.; circ. 10,000; Editor Dir. T. VANTROGH.

PERIODICALS

WEEKLIES

Antwerp

ABC: 41 Leeuwerik straat; circ. 56,000; Editor F. GEUDENS.

Iris: 86 bis Frankrijklei; women's counterpart of *Ons Land*.

Libelle: 34-38 rue Van Schoonbeke; f. 1945; Flemish and French; women's magazine; circ. 174,112; Dir. N. MOOLENAAR.

Ons Land: 86 Frankrijklei; illustrated; circ. 245,000.

Pallietierke: 2 Mechelsesseweg; f. 1945; satirical; Founder B. DE WINTER.

Panorama: 34-38 rue Van Schoonbeke; f. 1956; Flemish and French; family weekly; circ. 169,090; Dir. N. MOOLENAAR.

Post, De: Luchthavenlei 7; f. 1949; general illustrated; circ. 95,800; Editor L. VAN THILLO.

Rosita: 34-38 rue Van Schoonbeke; f. 1952; Flemish and French; women's weekly; circ. 277,662; Dir. N. MOOLENAAR.

Vrouw en Huis: 46 Nationalestraat; f. 1946; woman's weekly; published by *Gazet Van Antwerpen*; circ. 80,000.

Zie-Zondagvriend: 46 Nationalestraat; f. 1930; illustrated weekly edition of *Gazet Van Antwerpen*; circ. 136,965.

Bruges

Burgerwelzijn: 13 Zilverstraat; independent; circ. 15,000.

Brussels

Beaux-Arts, Les: Palais des Beaux-Arts, 10 rue Royale; f. 1930; arts and cultural affairs; circ. 12,000; Editor MONIQUE VERKEN.

Bulletin Officiel de la Chambre de Commerce de Bruxelles: 112 rue de Trèves; f. 1875; circ. 10,000; appears every Friday.

Chez Nous: 58 rue St. Pierre; f. 1952; circ. 143,000.

Communiqués, Les: 4 square de la Résidence, Brussels 4; f. 1893; Dir. ANDRÉ CAS-HEMELERS.

Croix de Belgique, La: 216 Chaussée de Wavre 216; f. 1923; circ. 181,605; Editor F. SONY.

Dimanche-Presse: f. 1958; Dir. G. DELEVAL; Editor H. DE LINGE.

Drapeau Rouge, Le: rue de la Caserne 33; f. 1921; circ. 20,000; Communist; Editor ROSINE LEWIN; Dir. MARCEL LEVAUX; Flemish edition, *De Rode Vaan*.

Elle: 50 place de Brouckère; women's magazine; Dir. QUIRIN AHN.

Eurorama: 13 rue des Sables.

Europe Magazine: f. 1944; circ. 76,000; Editor PIERRE BLANC.

Eventail: 10 Galerie de la Reine; f. 1888; circ. 26,000; art; Dir. and Propr. Mme JANINE REDING.

Femmes d'Aujourd'hui: 65 rue de Hennin, Brussels 5; f. 1933; Belgian and French; Dir. G. DEFOSSE; Editor Mme DE PRELLE; circ. 1,500,000.

Femme Pratique: 65 rue de Hennin, Brussels 5; f. 1956; Dir. G. DEFOSSE; Editor Mme VINCENT; circ. 600,000.

Germinal: 29 rue des Sables; f. 1948; weekly edition of *Le Peuple*; circ. 80,000; Dir. T. VANTROGH.

Kwik: 105 blvd. Emile Jacqmain; f. 1962; circ. 250,000; Dir. ALBERT MAERTENS.

Modes et Lectures d'Aujourd'hui: 65 rue de Hennin, Brussels 5; Dir.-Editor Mme H. DEFOSSE.

Nieuwe, De: 40A rue Breydel, Brussels 4; f. 1964; incorporating *De Linie*; general; circ. 25,000; Editor MARK F. GRAMMENS.

Pan: 103 rue du Marais; f. 1944; humorous.

Patriote Illustré, Le: 12 Montagne-aux-Herbes-Potagères; f. 1884; non-political weekly; illustrated; circ. 80,000.

Phare-Dimanche, Le: 103 rue du Marais; f. 1945; right wing; circ. 20,000; Dir. RAOUL CRABBÉ.

Pourquoi Pas?: 95 blvd. Emile Jacqmain; f. 1910; humorous and satirical; Editor R. NAEGELS; circ. 110,000.

Ons Volk: 127 blvd. Emile Jacqmain; f. 1911; weekly edition of *De Standaard*; circ. 146,000.

Relève, La: 110 blvd. de Waterloo; f. 1945; Christian-Social.

Rijk der Vrouw, Het: 65 rue de Hennin, Brussels 5; f. 1932; circ. 176,076.

Soir Illustré, Le: 112 rue Royale; f. 1928; circ. 90,000; independent; Editor ROSSEL and Co. S.A.

Syndicats: 42 rue Haute; f. 1945; organ of the Fédération Générale du Travail de Belgique.

Temps Nouveaux: f. 1946; Christian Social; circ. 30,000; Editor RENÉ SCHELSTRAETE.

Volksbelang, Het: Circusstraat 21; f. 1887; edited by the Liberal Flemish Federation; Chair. L. D'HAESLER.

Volonté (formerly Alerte): 27 rue de la Limite; f. 1935; Christian Democrat.

Werker, De: Flemish edition of *Syndicats*, q.v. above.

Zondagmorgen: 127 Em. Jacqmainlaan; Catholic; circ. 90,000.

Zondags Nicuws: 105 blvd. Emile Jacqmain; f. 1958; circ. 300,000; Dir. ALBERT MAERTENS.

Ghent

Ons Zondagsblad: 22 Forelstraat; f. 1949; weekly; circ. 126,000; Dir. R. REYNTJENS; Editor M. DE CEULENER.

Malmédy

Courrier de Malmédy, Le: 30 Zoute de Falize; f. 1952; weekly.

Marcinelle

Bonnes Soirée (including Flemish edition, *Mimosa*): 39 rue Destrée; Publishers Editions J. Dupuis, Fils & Co.; Editorial offices, 97 rue de Livourne, Brussels 5; women's magazine.

Moustique (Flemish edition, *Humo*): 39 rue Destrée; Publishers Editions J. Dupuis, Fils & Co.; Editorial offices, 97 rue de Livourne, Brussels 5; radio and T.V.

Spirou (Flemish edition, *Robbedoes*): 39 rue Destrée; Publishers J. Dupuis, Fils & Co.; Editorial offices, 97 rue de Livourne, Brussels 5; youth magazine.

Ostend

Zeewacht, De: 40 van Izehemlaan; circ. 21,000.

OTHER PERIODICALS

Brussels

Agenor: B.P. 54; quarterly; European review; Editor EISSE KALK.

Chronique de Politique Etrangère: Institut Royal des Relations Internationales, 88 avenue de la Couronne; f. 1948; circ. 2,500; bi-monthly; Editor Prof. EMMANUEL COPPIETERS.

Courrier Industriel et Scientifique, Le: 23 rue du Boulet; f. 1956; monthly; Editor YVES ROUGET.

Documents-Cepess: Centre d'Etudes Politiques, Economiques et Sociales, 43 rue des Deux-Eglises, Brussels 4; circ. 3,500; bi-monthly; Christian Social.

Epargner et Investir: 20 rue du Congrès; publ. by the Comité National de l'Epargne Mobilière; monthly.

International Business Equipment: 65 rue Veydt, Brussels 5; Publisher WILLIAM R. SCHULHOF.

Journal de la Librairie: 32 avenue Louise; f. 1883; circ. 1,500; monthly; published by Cercle Belge de la Librairie; Pres. A. DUMONT; Sec. A. VOLKAERTS.

Journal des Poètes: official organ of the Biennale International of Poetry of Knokke-Le-Zoute; monthly; Dirs. PIERRE-LOUIS FLOUQUET, ARTHUR HAULOT.

Regina Mode: 34-38 Van Schoonbekestr.; f. 1952; Flemish and French editions; women's magazine; monthly; Dir. N. MOOLENAAR; circ. 96,199.

Revue Générale Belge: 21 rue de la Limite; f. 1865; amalg. with *Revue Belge* 1945; circ. 5,000; political and literary monthly; Catholic; Editor ADOLPHE GOEMAERE.

"Industrie" Revue de la Fédération des Industries Belges: 4 rue Ravenstein; f. 1947; circ. 2,500; monthly; Man. Editor G. VAN DEN ABELEN.

Revue Nouvelle, La: 5 square de la Résidence, Brussels 4; f. 1945; monthly; Editor JEAN DELFOSSE.

"Synthèses": 70 avenue J. F. De Becker, Brussels 15; f. 1946; circ. 5,000; monthly international review; Editor MAURICE LAMBILLIOTTE.

Vlaamse Gids, De: 105 blvd. Emile Jacqmain, Brussels 1; f. 1906; circ. 2,000.

Bruges

Bible et Vie Chrétienne: 23 quai au Bois; f. 1953; six times a year; Roman Catholic; circ. 4,000; Published by DESCLÉE DE BROUWER.

Tournai

Nouvelle Revue Théologique: 28 rue des Soeurs-Noires; f. 1868; monthly; Roman Catholic; circ. 6,000.

BELGIUM—(THE PRESS, PUBLISHERS)

NEWS AGENCIES

- Agence Centre d'Information de Presse:** Brussels; f. 1946.
- Agence Day:** 8 place de l'Yser, Brussels; f. 1897; news items; Dir. THÉODORE DOHMEN.
- Agence de Presse Catholique:** Brussels; f. 1934; specialising in Catholic affairs.
- Agence Inbel:** Belgian Information and Documentation Institute, Brussels; govt. wire service linked with former African colonies.
- Agence Télégraphique Belge de Presse (Belga):** 6-8 rue de la Science, Brussels; f. 1920; largely owned by daily papers; Chair. JEAN WILLEMS; Man. Dir. D. RYELANDT; Chief Editor LÉON DUWAERTS.
- Presse Service Belge:** 41 rue du Gouvernement Provisoire Brussels; service for daily papers; Dir. JULES BORZY.

FOREIGN BUREAUX Brussels

- Agence Tunis Afrique Presse:** 1 ave. Piret Woluwe St. Pierre.

ANSA: 8 rue de la Science; Bureau Chief DANTE BENEDETTI.

AP: 4 Treurenberg, Brussels 1; Bureau Chief ALFRED CHEVAL.

Czechoslovak News Agency (Četeka): 2 rue des Egyptiens.

UPI: 4 rue des Hirondelles, Brussels 1; Bureau Manager HENRI SCHOUP.

The following agencies are also represented: Agence France Presse, Deutsche Presse Agentur (DPA), Reuters and Tass.

PRESS ASSOCIATION

Association Générale de la Presse Belge: Maison de la Presse, 4 Petite rue au Beurre, Brussels; f. 1886; 850 mems.; Pres. GASTON WILLOT.

PUBLISHERS

Antwerp

- Boekuil en Karveeluitgaven (Louis and Pierre Dirix):** Apostelstraat 8-10; f. 1945; general.
- P. H. Brans Ltd.:** 221 Turnhoutse Baan, Borgerhout; f. 1933; technical.
- V. Van Dieren et Cie.:** Hessenplein 37-39; f. 1846; art, religion, educational.
- Grande Librairie, La:** 46 rue des Tanneurs; f. 1880; Propr. HENRY COOREMAN; international literature.
- Lloyd Anversois:** Eiermarkt 23; f. 1858; Man. G. BECKERS; political and social sciences, sciences, medicine.
- Mercatorfonds:** 9 Eikenstraat; f. 1965; Man. Dir. R. SCHEIRS; art, geography and history.
- Nederlandsche Boekhandel, De:** St. Jacobsmarkt 7; f. 1892; Dir. A. J. M. PELCKMANS; general.
- Patmos Uitgeverij:** St. Jacobsmarkt 7; f. 1960; Dir. A. J. M. PELCKMANS; religion.
- Sikkel, De:** Lamoriniërestraat 116; f. 1919; Dir. E. DE BOCK; education, literature, art, history of art, archæology.
- Techniek, De:** 76 Paleisstraat; f. 1926; Dir. J. L. ROGGEN; art, educational and scientific.

Averbode

- Altiora N.V. (Publishing Dept.):** Abdijstraat 1; f. 1900; Dir. F. M. J. VERSTREPEN; general, fiction, juvenile and religious (Roman Catholic).

Bruges

- Desclée De Brouwer S.A.:** 23 quai au Bois (general and foreign services); 76 bis rue des Saints-Pères, Paris (literary office); f. 1883; Dir.-Gen. DESCLÉE DE MAREDSOUS; philosophy, Catholic theology, history, literature, illustrated and children's books.
- G. de Haene-Bossuyt:** Hoek Mariastraat 17. f. 1800; educational.
- Imprimerie—Editions Verboke—Loys:** Dirk Martensstraat 3-4, Sint-Andries; f. 1871; educational and religious; Admin.-Dir. PAUL VERBEKE.
- Tempel, De (Sinto Katharina Drukkerij, N.V.):** 37 Templehof; f. 1920; Dir. P. VERBEKE; educational, scientific and religious.

Brussels

- Agence & Messageries de la Presse, S.A.:** 14/22 rue du Persil; f. 1908; Man. Dir. FRANÇOIS MARQUET; newspaper and book agents; also advertising agency.
- Anciens Etablissements J. Lebègue S.A.:** 16 rue Marcq; Chair. PH. SANCKE; fiction, science, school books, art and textbooks; special sales department supplying Belgian books and periodicals to foreign booksellers.
- Bretons Belgique, Editions Raoul:** 13 rue de la Madeleine; f. 1952; Dir. F. R. FAECQ; music.
- Ced-Samsom:** 7 rue Philippe de Champagne; f. 1964; Editor C. BREEKWEG; law, social and administrative sciences.
- Dietrich et Cie.:** 83 Montagne de la Cour; f. 1881; Dir. A. GRAMME; fine art publishers.
- Editions de la Connaissance:** 19 rue de la Madeleine; f. 1936; Man. E. GOLDSCHMIDT; art.
- Editions Labor:** 342 rue Royale; f. 1919; Dir. H. MASSE; general; *L'Ecole Belge* (periodical).
- Editions Lumière:** 63 ave. des Nerviens; f. 1926; Man. Dir. Mme A. MANTEAU; general literature.
- Editions de l'Université Libre de Bruxelles:** Parc Léopold; f. 1962; Man. Mme S. UNGER; history and philology.
- Editions Universitaires:** 163 rue du Trône; f. 1944; Dir. L. HONHON; general, philosophy, religion, history, sociology, literature and cinema.
- Etablissements Emile Bruylant:** 67 Regent St.; f. 1838; Dirs. A. VANDEVELD, Mme A. VAN SPRENGEL; law.
- Grande Librairie de la Faculté:** 148 rue Berckmans; f. 1948; Dir. LYDIE MISGUICH; medical and technical.
- Librairie de L'Edition Universelle, La, S.A.:** 88 rue Royale, Brussels 1, and 44 rue Jacques de Lalaing, Brussels 4, f. 1932; Dir. SERGE YOUNG; fiction, philosophy, science; history, school books and Catholic literature; publs. *Revue Thomiste*, *Sciences Ecclesiastiques*, *Revue des Communautés Religieuses*.
- Librairie Falk Fils:** 108-110 rue du Midi; f. 1833; Propr. G. VAN CAMPENHOUT; history, geography, science, economics and philosophy.
- Librairie des Galeries:** 2 Galerie du Roi; f. 1941; Dir. G. PASSEMIERS; fine art, general and antiquarian books.

Librairie Vanderlinden, S.A.: rue du Midi 87, and rue des Grands-Carmes 17; f. 1897; Dir. J. VANDERLINDEN; general, children's books, educational.

Maison Ferdinand Larcier, S.A.: 39 rue des Minimes; f. 1835; Dir. J. M. RYCKMANS; law; publ. *Journal des Tribunaux*.

Renaissance du Livre, La: 12 place du Petit Sablon; f. 1923; Adm. Dir. REMY BOUSSON; fiction, history and travel.

Charleroi

Librairie de la Bourse: passage de la Bourse 3 and rue du Collège 6; f. 1910; Dir. J. WATTIAUX; general and scientific.

Ghent

Edg. Claeys-Verheughe, P.V.B.A.: Voldersstraat 8; f. 1938; general, art, technical and scientific.

Herckenrath, Ad.: 37 rue des Champs; f. 1838; Dir. WALTER HERCKENRATH; science.

Maison d'Editions et d'Impressions Anc. Ad. Hoste, S.A.: 21/23 rue du Calvaire; f. 1914; Dir. MAURICE DEVAL; commercial printing, periodicals.

P.V.B.A. Huis Tack-Uitgeverij Norma: Sint-Baafsplein 20; f. 1922; general and educational.

Lessines

Van Cromphout, Frères et Soeur: 3 rue des Moulins; f. 1853; Dir. R. VAN CROMPHOUT; general; publishers of *Le Postillon*, *L'Echo de la Dendre*, *La Vie Colombophile* (weeklies).

Liège

Desoer: 21 rue Sainte-Véronique; f. 1750; Gen. Man. J. DESOER; general publishing.

H. Dessain, S.P.R.L.: 7 rue Trappé; f. 1760; Dir. MAXIMILIEN DESSAIN; school books.

Imprimerie H. Vaillant-Carmanne, S.A.: 4 place Saint-Michel; f. 1828; Dir. J. FRANÇOIS; scientific, technical, literary reviews and periodicals.

Librairie J. Bellons, S.A.: 13 rue de la Wache; f. 1890; Chair. GEORGES ANTOINE; Dirs. F. MARQUET, L. CLOSSET.

Librairie Pax: 4 place Cockerill; f. 1927; general, medical, pure and applied science.

Librairie Polytechnique Ch. Béranger: 17 blvd. de la Sauvenière; f. 1828; Dir. E. LEDUC; technical books.

Sciences et Lettres: 13 rue de la Commune; f. 1946; Man. Dir. L. MARAVAL; general literature.

Soled (Société Liégeoise d'Editions et d'Imprimerie, S.A.): 37 rue de la Province; f. 1935; Dir. P. MARDAGA; general and technical.

G. Thone: 11, 13, 15 rue de la Commune; f. 1894; Dir. L. MARAVAL; literature and science.

Lier

Lyris, P.V.B.A.: f. 1945; Dir. E. HELLEMANS; general and technical.

Louvain

Librairie Universitaire Uystpruyst: 10-12 rue de la Monnaie; f. 1880; Dir. WILLY VANDERMEULEN; scientific and scholarly; University bookseller and publisher.

Mme R. Fonteyn: 13 place Foch; f. 1836; general, medical.

Publications Universitaires de Louvain: 2 place Ladeuze; f. 1938; Dir. EDOUARD NAUWELAERTS; philosophical, theological, historical, legal, scientific, etc.

Maaseik

Paul Brand/J. J. Romen & Zonen: 32 Markt; f. 1927; Dir. J. P. SIJBERS; general, educational, children's books, Catholic religion, philosophy, psychiatry.

Namur

Ad. Wesmael-Charlier, S.A. (Maison d'Editions): 69 rue de Fer; f. 1790; Dir. A. WESMAEL; general and scientific.

Tamines

Duculot-Roulin: 1 rue du Pont; f. 1880; Dir. J. DUCULOT; general and educational.

Tournai

Desclée & Cie. Editeurs, S.A.: 13 rue Barthélemy Frison; f. 1872; Dir. J. DESCLÉE DE MAREDSOUS; liturgical, philosophical, theological, Holy Scripture, Gregorian Chant; publishers to the Holy See and the Sacred Congreg. of Rites.

Etablissements Casterman: 28 rue des Soeurs-Noires; f. 1780; Dirs. L. and L. R. CASTERMAN; general, Catholic theology, philosophy, history, travel, encyclopædias, social sciences, education, school and children's books.

Turnhout

J. Van Mierlo-Proost: Molseweg 60; f. 1918; Dir. JAN VAN MIERLO-PROOST.

PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATIONS

Cercle Belge de la Librairie: 32 avenue Louise, Brussels 5; f. 1883; assn. of Belgian Booksellers and Publishers; 700 mems.; Pres. W. HERCKENRATH; Sec. A. VOR-
KAERTS; publs. *Journal de la Librairie* (monthly), *Annuaire du Cercle Belge de la Librairie* (every two years).

Syndicat Belge des Editeurs: 32 ave. Louise, Brussels 5; f. 1927; 200 mems.; Dir. J. DE RAEYMAEKER.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Radiodiffusion-Télévision Belge—Belgische Radio en Televisie: 18 Place Eugène Flagey, Brussels 5.

Institut des Emissions françaises: Pres. R. BORN; Dir.-Gen. R. WANGERMÉE; Programme Dir. Radio M. HANKARD, Programme Dir. Television L. P. KAMMANS.

Instituut der Nederlandse Uitzendingen: Pres. A. MAERTENS; Dir.-Gen. P. VANDENBUSSCHE; Programme Dir. Radio C. MARTENS, Programme Dir. Television B. JANSSENS.

Institut des services communs—Instituut der gemeenschappelijke diensten: Pres. A. MAERTENS and R.

BORN; Administrative and Financial Services: Dir.-Gen. F. HOOSEMANS; Technical Services: Dir.-Gen. F. MORTIAUX; Overseas Services: Admin. Dir. F. ZOETE.

Number of receivers (1967) 3,110,000.

TELEVISION

Radiodiffusion-Télévision Belge—Belgische Radio en Televisie: 18 Place Eugene Flagey, Brussels 5.

Institut des Emissions françaises: Programme Dir. R. WANGERMÉE.

Instituut der Nederlandse Uitzendingen: Programme Dir. P. VANDENBUSSCHE.

Number of receivers (1967) 1,629,700.

FINANCE

BANKING

(cap.=capital; p.u.=paid up; m.=million, dep.=deposits; frs.=francs)

Commission Bancaire: 99 avenue Louise, Brussels 5; f. 1935 to supervise the application of the law relating to the legal status of banks and bankers and to the public issue of securities; also the application of the legal status of common trust funds (1957), of certain non-banking financial enterprises (1964) and of holding companies (1967); Pres. E. DE BARSY.

CENTRAL BANK

Banque Nationale de Belgique: 5 blvd. de Berlaimont, Brussels 1; f. 1850; bank of issue; cap. 400m. frs.; Gov. H. ANSIAUX; Vice-Gov. F. DE VOGHEL; Exec. Dirs. M. LEFEBVRE, J. BRAT, C. DE STRYCKER, P. CALLEBAUT, R. BEAUVOIS; 43 bns.

DEVELOPMENT BANKS

Nationale Maatschappij voor Krediet aan de Nijverheid (N.M.K.N.), Société Nationale de Crédit à l'Industrie (S.N.C.I.): 16 blvd. de Waterloo, Brussels; extends long and medium term credits to industrial and commercial enterprises.

Herdiscotering en Waarborginstituut (H.W.I.), Institut de Réescompte et de Garantie (I.R.G.): 78 rue Commerce, Brussels; furnishes private banks with credits for rediscounting and mobilization operations.

Nationale Investeringsmaatschappij (N.I.M.), Société Nationale d'Investissements (S.N.I.): 3 rue Montoyer, Brussels; f. 1962; promotes the establishment or expansion of industrial and commercial concerns by temporary participations in limited liability companies with registered offices in Belgium. Up to 80 per cent of the capital may be loaned.

COMMERCIAL BANKS

Bank J. Van Breda & Co.: Schoolstraat 13, Lier; f. 1930; Man. Partners F. VAN ANTWERPEN, V. LEYSEN, Man. J. WAUMANS.

Banque Belge pour l'Etranger (Extrême Orient), S.A.: 3 Montagne du Parc, Brussels 1; f. 1935; cap. 45m. frs.; dep. 1,144m. frs.; Chair. EDMOND FERON.

Banque Belge pour l'Industrie: 12 rue du Bois-Sauvage, Brussels 1; f. 1934; cap. and reserves 130.4m. frs.; dep. 1,372.6m. frs.; Chair. G. DE SPIRLET.

Banque Borsu: 24 rue du Marché, Huy; f. 1868; cap. 14.4m. frs.; Dirs. FRANÇOIS BORSU, LOUIS-J. BORSU.

Banque de Bruxelles, S.A.: 2 rue de la Régence, Brussels; f. 1935, in conformity with Banking Law of 1934, to take over the banking business of the former Banque de Bruxelles (f. 1871); cap. 2,500m. frs.; Chair. LOUIS CAMU.

Banque Européenne d'Outre-Mer, S.A.: 46-48 rue des Colonies, Brussels; 10-12 Kipdorp, Antwerp; f. 1914; cap. and res. 217.5m. frs.; dep. 1,778m.; Chair. J. KEUNING; Vice-Chair. and Man.-Dir. H.S.H. Prince J. D'ARENBERG; affiliated to the Nederlandse Overzee Bank, N.V., Amsterdam, and to Nederlandse Bank van Suid-Afrika Beperk., Johannesburg.

Banque Italo-Belge, S.A.: 59 rue de l'Association, Brussels; f. 1911; cap. and res. 310m. frs.; dep. 2,849.7m. frs.; Man. Dir. A. SPEECKAERT.

Banque Lambert: Head Office: 24 avenue Marnix, Brussels 5; f. 1853; in 1953 took over the Banque de Reports et de Dépôts which was founded in 1940; cap. 500m. frs.; Partners: Baron LAMBERT, E. DERVICHIAN, PIERRE CAMBIER, JEAN GODEAUX, JACQUES THIERRY, PHILIPPE LAMBERT, Baron SNOY ET D'OPPUERS, HENRI RUHL, JEAN FRERE.

Crédit Foncier International: 4 rue de Hornes, Brussels 5; f. 1959; cap. 151m. frs.; Pres. Baron DE BONVOISIN; Man. Dir. Comte BRUNO DADVISARD.

Kredietbank: 7 Arenbergstraat, Brussels; f. 1935; cap. and res. 2,836m. frs.; Chair. FERNAND COLLIN; Vice-Chair. C. VAN SOYE.

Nagelmackers, Fils et Cie., Soc. en Com. Simple: 32 rue des Dominicains, Liège; f. 1747; Partners JEAN NAGELMACKERS, PIERRE NAGELMACKERS, GÉRARD NAGELMACKERS, HÉRVÉ NAGELMACKERS, ANDRÉ NAGELMACKERS.

Société Générale de Banque (Generale Bankmaatschappij): 3 Montagne du Parc, Brussels 1; f. 1965 as a result of a merger between the Banque d'Anvers, Banque de la Société Générale de Belgique, and the Société Belge de

Banque; cap. 3,500m. frs.; dep. 114,888m. frs.; Pres. JULES DUBOIS-PÉLERIN; Vice-Pres. PHILIPPE DULAIT, ROBERT HENRION, Baron CHARLES EMMANUEL JANSSEN.

Union du Crédit de Bruxelles, S.A.: 57 Montagne-aux-Herbes-Potagères, Brussels 1; f. 1848; cap. 32m. frs.; dep. 802m. frs.; Man. HENRI DE KOCK.

BANKING ASSOCIATION

Association Belge des Banques: 36 rue Ravenstein, Brussels 1; f. 1936; 75 mems.; Pres. F. A. SMETS; Vice-Pres. HENRI MONVILLE, Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. ETENNE DE BRABANDEER.

STOCK EXCHANGE

Commission de la Bourse de Bruxelles (Stock Exchange): palais de la Bourse, Place de la Bourse, Brussels; Pres. PIERRE ANCIAUX; Sec. GILBERT GOEFFERS.

INSURANCE COMPANIES

L'Abeille, Compagnie Anonyme Belge d'Assurances contre l'Incendie, les Accidents et les Risques Divers: 138 rue Royale, Brussels 1; f. 1948; Chair. J. MARJOLET, Gen. Man. R. GALLAND; fire, accident, general.

Aviabel, Compagnie Belge d'Assurances Aviation, S.A.: 4 place de Louvain, Brussels 1; f. 1935; Chair. F. BIHIN; Man. A. DE WALQUE; aviation, insurance, reinsurance.

Belgamar, Compagnie Belge d'Assurances Maritimes, S.A.: Meir 1, Antwerp; f. 1945; Chair. H. MAURICE; Man. A. THIÉRY; marine, reinsurance.

La Belgique, Compagnie d'Assurances, S.A.: 61 rue de la Régence and 40 rue Ernest Allard, Brussels 1; f. 1855; Chair. J. NIEUWENHUYNS; Gen. Man. P. ROUSSELLE; general.

Compagnie d'Assurance d'Anvers "Securitas": Kipdorp 46, Antwerp; f. 1819; Gen. Man. MARCEL COMMERMAN; fire, accident, life.

Compagnie d'Assurance de l'Escaut: 10 rue de la Bourse, Antwerp; f. 1821; Man. F. DIERCXSENS; fire, accident, life, burglary, reinsurance.

Compagnie Belge d'Assurance-Crédit, S.A.: 15 rue Montoyer, Brussels 4; f. 1929; Chair. R. LAMY; Man. M. KEUSTERMANS; credit, marine.

Compagnie Belge d'Assurances Générales contre les Risques d'Incendie: 53 blvd. Emile Jacqmain, Brussels; f. 1830; Gen. Man. JEAN JAMEZ; fire insurance and consequential loss, reinsurance.

Compagnie Belge d'Assurances Générales sur la Vie et contre les Accidents: 14 rue de la Fiancée and 53 blvd. Emile Jacqmain, Brussels; f. 1824; Chair. Vicomte Ch. DE JONGHE D'ARDOYE; Gen. Man. M. FRÈRE; life, accident, burglary, reinsurance.

Compagnie de Bruxelles, S.A. d'Assurances: Brussels 1; f. 1821; Chair. J. MATTHIEU DE WYNENDAELE; Gen. Man. J. VAN WASSENHOVE; fire, life, general.

Compagnie des Propriétaires Réunis: 3 rue du Marquis, Brussels; f. 1821; Gen. Man. ERIC HAMOIR; fire, reinsurance.

La Concorde, Compagnie Belge d'Assurances contre les Risques de Toute Nature: 36 rue Ravenstein, Brussels 1; f. 1954; Chair. P. WIGNY; Man. P. LOHEST; fire, accident, marine, life, reinsurance.

Crédit Mutuel Hypothécaire, S.A.: 23 rue Léopold, Brussels 1; f. 1910; Chair. L. DAVIN; Gen. Man. A. ANNEET; life.

Groupe Josi, Compagnie Centrale d'Assurances 1909: 11 rue des Colonies, Brussels 1; Chair. J. M. JOSI; accident, fire, marine, general.

Lloyd Belge, Le: 91 place de Meir, Antwerp; f. 1856; Dirs. ALFRED ENGELS, CHARLES DE CETERS, ÉTIENNE HAVENITH, MARC SCHUCHARD; fire, accident, life, reinsurance.

La Paix, S.A. Belge d'Assurances: 80 rue de la Loi, Brussels 4; f. 1941; Chair. J. PLAQUET; Mans. A. POUCHOLON and A. DEVILLÉ; car, accident, fire, marine, life.

Les Patrons Réunis, S.A.: 52 rue du Lombard, Brussels 1; f. 1887; Chair. and Gen. Man. F. CASSE; Sec.-Gen. R. NICOLAS; fire, life, accident.

Royale Belge: 74 rue Royale, Brussels; f. 1853; Dirs. H. VERMEULEN, Baron F. PUISSANT BABYENS, E. BEGAULT, G. MARTIN, J. DUBOIS-PÉLERIN, J. DELORI, H. CAPPUYNS, Baron Ch. E. JANSSEN; life, accident, fire, theft, reinsurance, and all other risks.

U.P.B. (Union des Propriétaires Belges): 120 rue de la Loi, Brussels; f. 1890; Pres. Baron LOUIS D'UDEKEM D'ACQZ; Man. Dir. J. J. LEMAITRE; Dirs. JULES MILLER, MARCEL LEBRUN, HUBERT ANCIAUX, ROBERT WILLAERT; fire, life, accident, industrial accidents.

L'Urbaine, S.A., Compagnie Belge d'Assurances contre les Risques de Toute Nature: 63 rue de la Loi and 12 rue Jacques de Lalaing, Brussels 4; f. 1900; Chair. Comte P.-M. DE LAUNOIT; Gen. Man. C. WEIL; all risks, except marine.

Utrecht, Allerlei Risico's, N.V.: 13 rue de la Loi, Brussels 1; f. 1948; Chair. F. COLLIN; Man. C. SPOELDER; fire, accident, car.

INSURANCE ASSOCIATIONS

Union Professionnelle des Entreprises d'Assurances: 7 rue Guimard, Brussels; 275 mems.; affiliated to *Fédération des Entreprises non-industrielles de Belgique*; Pres. J. BASYN.

Chambre syndicale des Courtiers et Agents d'Assurance de la Province du Brabant: 8 rue des Drapiers, Brussels 5; f. 1933; 350 mems.; member of the *Fédération des Producteurs Assurances de Belgique*, and affiliated to *Brussels Chamber of Commerce*; Chair. EMILE THILLY.

Fédération des Producteurs d'Assurances de Belgique: 8 rue des Drapiers, Brussels 5; f. 1933; 1,050 mems.; Pres. ÉMILE BEGAULT; Dir. RAYMOND VERMEYLEN; publ. *Principium*.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Chambre de Commerce d'Anvers: Markgravestraat 12, Antwerp; f. 1803; Hon. Pres. FREDERIC OSTERRIETH; Sec. GEORGE BAL; 1,650 mems.

Chambre de Commerce de Bruxelles: 112 rue de Trèves, Brussels; f. 1875; Pres. JEAN DE DEYN; Dir.-Gen. RENÉ SPIETTE; 10,000 mems.

Fédération Nationale des Chambres de Commerce et d'Industrie de Belgique: 40 rue du Congrès, Brussels 1; f. 1875; 47 mems.; Pres. PIERRE DE LANDSHEER; Sec.-Gen. J. D'HAESELEER.

INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATIONS

Fédération des Industries Belges (General Industrial Federation): 4 rue Ravenstein, Brussels 1; f. 1946; Pres. R. DE STAERCKE; Man. Dir. R. PULINCKX; federates all the main industrial associations; publs. *Bulletin* (in French and Flemish; 3 times monthly), *Industrie*.

Fédération charbonnière de Belgique (Coal): 31 avenue des Arts, Brussels 4; Pres. CAMILLE VESTERS; Dir.-Gen. MARCEL PEETERS.

Fédération de l'Industrie Cimentière (Cement): 96 rue de Trèves, Brussels 4; Pres. ANDRÉ JADOU; Dir.-Gen. PAUL DE VEL.

Union Professionnelle des Usines Belges d'Asbesto-Ciment (Asbestos-Cement): 9 rue Ducale, Brussels 1; Pres. ETIENNE VAN DER REST; Sec. PAUL VAN REETH.

Union des Agglomérés de Ciment de Belgique (Precast Concrete): 207-209 blvd. Reyers, Brussels 4; f. 1936; 240 mems.; Pres. JEAN COYETTE; Gen. Sec. WILLY SIMONS.

Union des Producteurs Belges de Chaux, Calcaires, Dolomies, et Produits Connexes (Limestone, dolomite and related products): 61 rue du Trône, Brussels 5; Pres. LUCIEN LHOIST; Dir. JEAN WOUTERS.

Comité de la Sidérurgie Belge (Iron and Steel): 47 rue Montoyer, Brussels 4; Pres. PIERRE VAN DER REST; Dir. DONALD FALLON.

Union des Industries de Métaux non Ferreux (Non-ferrous Metals): 12 blvd. de Berlaimont, Brussels 1; f. 1947; 180 mems.; Pres. MARCEL DE MERRE; Dir. EDOUARD THIMMESCH.

Fédération des Entreprises de l'Industrie des Fabrications Métalliques "Fabrimetal" (Metal Working): 21 rue des Drapiers, Brussels 5; Pres. FELIX LEBLANC; Man. Dir. GEORGES VELTER.

Fédération des Industries Céramiques de Belgique et du Luxembourg (Ceramics): 60 rue Ravenstein, Brussels 1; Pres. GEORGES DU BOIS D'ENGHIEN; Man. Dir. PAUL WITTOUCK.

Groupeement National de l'Industrie de la Terre Cuite (Common Clay): 13 rue des Poissonniers, Brussels 1; f. 1947; 197 mems.; Pres. ALFRED VERBEECH; Gen. Sec. CLAES FRANS; publ. *Bulletin d'Information pour l'Industrie Briquetière*, *Informatieblad voor de Baksteenijverheid*.

Fédération de l'Industrie du Verre "F.I.V." (Glass): 5 blvd. de l'Empereur, Brussels 1; Pres. LOUIS C. AMEYE; Dir. Vicomte LE HARDY DE BEAULIEU.

Fédération des Industries Chimiques de Belgique "Féchimie" (Chemical Products): 32 rue Joseph II, Brussels 4; Pres. ANDRÉ LEROUX; Dir. ARMAND GUILMOT.

Fédération des Industries Agricoles et Alimentaires (Central Association of Food Industries): 55 rue de la Loi, Brussels 4; f. 1937; Pres. GÉRALD BERTOT; Man. and Sec. J. VAN DER POORTEN; publ. *Vita* (fortnightly).

Confédération Professionnelle du Sucre et de ses Dérivés (Sugar): 182 avenue de Tervuren, Brussels 15; f. 1938; mems. 11 groups, 149 firms; Pres. JULES DELACROIX; Dir. PAUL HOLOGNE.

Association Générale des Mouniers Belges (Millers): 165 rue du Midi, Brussels 1; Pres. FERNAND PEETERS; Dir. WALTER DIERCKX; Publ. *Meunerie Belge-Belgische Maalderij*.

Association Belge des Brasseries (ASSBRA) (Breweries): maison des Brasseurs, 10 Grand Place, Brussels 1; Pres. CLAUDE P. WIELEMANS; Dir. JEAN CORBAU.

Fédération Générale des Brasseurs Belges (Breweries): 28 rue des Colonies, Brussels 1; f. 1869; Pres. P. DE BOECK; Dir. WILLY DE VYNCK.

Fédération de l'Industrie Textile Belge (Textile): 24 rue Montoyer, Brussels 4; f. 1945; 1,800 mems.; Pres. JACQUES CANTAERT; Dir. Gen. Dr. WILFRID REYNAERT; publ. *L'Industrie Textile Belge* (monthly).

Fédération Nationale des Industries du Vêtement et de la Confection (Clothing and allied industries): 20 ave. des Arts, Brussels 4; f. 1946; Pres. A. DE STEHNE; Dir. J. DECAT.

Confédération Nationale de la Construction (Civil Engineering, Road and Building contractors and Ancillary Trades, Confederated Associations): 12 rue de l'Etuve, Brussels 1; 15,000 members; Pres. HENRI BOUZIN; Gen. Dir. FERNAND PLUMIER; Gen. Sec. RENÉ FREYER.

Fédération Belge des Industriels du Bois, "Febelbois" (Wood): 57 rue d'Arlon, Brussels 4; Pres. POL PROVOST; Dir. LOUIS LECOQ.

Groupeement National des Fabricants de Chaussures et de Pantouffles (Shoes and Slippers): 13 rue de Hollande, Brussels 6; f. 1954; 133 mems.; Gen. Sec. M. DRIESEN.

Chambre Syndicale des Articles de Voyage et de la Maroquinerie (Travel Goods): 216 rue Belliard, Brussels.

Chambre Syndicale de la Ganterie (Gloves): 205 rue Gaucheret, Brussels 3.

Union de la Tannerie et de la Méisserie Belges, "Unitan" (Leather and Leather Goods): 13 rue de Hollande, Brussels 6; f. Jan. 1962; replaces fmr. "Fedetan"; Pres. J. WAUTERS; Dir. J. NEIRINCK.

Fédération Nationale Belge de la Fourrure et de la Peau en Poil (Furs and Skins): 4 rue de l'Autonomie, Brussels 7; Pres. J. P. CABU; Dir. R. MICHIELS.

Union des Exploitations Electriques en Belgique (Electricity): Galerie Ravenstein 4, Brussels 1; f. 1911; 18 mems.; Pres. PIERRE GOSSELIN; Gen. Dir. J. M. DELOBE; publ. *Electricité* (three-monthly).

Association des Centrales Electriques Industrielles de Belgique (Industrial Electricity): Brussels 1; Pres. NOEL DESSARD; Dir. MARCEL DE LEENER; Man. MAURICE DE BECKER; publs. *Revue Energie*, *Bulletin d'Information*.

Fédération de l'Industrie du Gaz, "Figaz" (Gas): 4 avenue Palmerston, Brussels; Pres. MICHEL PERIER; Dir. E. VAN DEN BROECK.

Groupement Professionnel de l'Industrie Nucléaire (*Nuclear Industry*): 4 rue de la Chancellerie, Brussels 1; f. 1957; mems. 78 entreprises; Pres. F. SEYNAEVE; Dir. Ed. THIMMESCH; Sec. Gen. F. VANDENABELE.

Association des Fabricants de Pâtes, Papiers et Cartons de Belgique, "Gobelpa" (*Paper*): 14 rue De Crayer, Brussels 5; f. 1940; 20 mems.; Pres. JEAN DUPONT; Man. Dir. P. FAYT.

Fédération des Industries Transformatrices de Papier et Carton, "Fétra" (*Paper and Board*): 93 avenue Louise, Brussels 5; 250 mems.; Pres. ROGER HANQUINET; Dir. ROBERT J. VAN ASSCHE.

Fédération Patronale des Ports Belges (*Port Employers*): 17 Longue rue Neuve, Antwerp; Pres. JOSEPH SENDERS; Sec. A. VAN DEN BULCKE.

Union des Armateurs Belges (*Shipowners*): Tavernierkaai 2, Antwerp; Pres. GEORGES DUFOUR; Dir. J. DE BRUYN.

Fédération Belgo-Luxembourgeoise des Industries du Tabac, "Fédétab" (*Tobacco*): 24 avenue de Cortenberg, Brussels 4; Pres. F. VANDEN BERGH; Gen. Sec. P. CATTELAINE.

Association des Grandes Entreprises de Distribution de Belgique (*Large Distributing Concerns*): 3 rue de la Science, Brussels 4; Adm. Dir.-Gen. RENÉ MICHA.

Union nationale des Petites et Moyennes Entreprises du Métal (*Small and Medium-Sized Metalworking Enterprises*): 95 rue de Stassart, Brussels 5.

Fédération pétrolière belge (*Petroleum*): 176 square de Margrave, Antwerp.

Union professionnelle des Industries des Huiles minérales de Belgique (*Mineral Oils*): 49 square Marie-Louise, Brussels 4; f. 1921; 100 mems.; Pres. CHARLES ENGELS.

Union professionnelle des Teinturiers-Dégraisseurs de Belgique (*Dyers and Cleaners*): 11 avenue des Arts, Brussels 4; f. 1938; Pres. M. TILKIN; Sec.-Gen. L. MUSING.

Groupement des Agents maritimes d'Usines (*Factory Shipping Agents*): Bourse de Commerce, Borzestraat 31, Antwerp.

Union professionnelle des Entreprises d'Assurances (*Insurance Enterprises*): 7 rue Guimard, Brussels 4.

Groupement des Activités diverses (*Sundry Activities*): 4 rue Ravenstein, Brussels 1.

UNIAPAC-Belgique (ADIG-VKW) (*formerly Fédération des Patrons Catholiques de Belgique*): 71 ave. Cortenberg, Brussels 4; f. 1945; 3,000 mems.; Pres. R. C. L. GORIS; publs. *Bulletin Social des Industriels, De Christelijke Werkgever*.

TRADE UNIONS AND PROFESSIONAL ORGANISATIONS

CENTRAL ORGANISATIONS

Fédération Générale du Travail de Belgique (F.G.T.B.) (*Algemeen Belgisch Vakverbond*): 42 rue Haute, Brussels; f. 1899; affiliated to Int. Confed. of Free Trade Unions, Brussels; Sec.-Gen. LOUIS MAJOR; publ. *Syndicats, De Werker*, has affiliated to it 15 unions with a total effective membership of 723,000. Affiliated unions:

Centrale Générale des Services Publics (*Central Union of Public Service Workers*): Maison des Huit Heures, 9 Place Fontainas, Brussels; f. 1945; Pres. G. DEBUNNE; Secs.-Gen. C. CRÉVECOEUR, A. VALKENERS, J. CLOES; 145,700 mems.

Centrale Belge du Personnel des Tramways, Vicinaux et Autobus (*Central Union of Public Service Vehicle Worker*): 17 rue du Poinçon, Brussels; f. 1919; 10,000 mems.; Sec. MAURICE VERGRACHT.

Belgische Transportarbeidersbond (*Belgian Transport Workers' Union*): Paardenmarkt 66, Antwerp; f. 1913; Pres. R. DEKEYZER; publ. *Transport* (monthly); 32,700 mems.

Syndicat des Employés, Techniciens et Cadres de Belgique (*Union of Employees, Technicians and Admin. Workers*): 42 rue Haute, Brussels; f. 1891; Sec.-Gen. M. O. LECLERCQ; publ. *L'Employé—De Bediende* (monthly); 82,000 mems.

Centrale Syndicale Nationale des Travailleurs des Mines de Belgique (*Central Union of Miners*): 8 rue Joseph Stevens, Brussels; f. 1889; Pres. A. DELATTRE; Gen. Sec. N. DETHIER; Nat. Secs. J. DEDOYARD, L. GILLOT, O. STIEMAN; 26,000 mems.

Centrale des Métallurgistes de Belgique (*Central Union of Metal Workers*): 17 rue Jacques Jordaens, Brussels; Sec.-Gen. G. WALLAERT; Nat. Secs. F. DECOSTER, G. DUHIN; 150,000 mems.

Centrale Générale du Bâtiment, du Bois et des Industries diverses de Belgique (*Central Union of Building, Wood and General Workers*): 6 rue Watteau, Brussels; Pres. (Vacant); Vice-Pres. EMILE JANSSENS; Nat. Secs. L. PLUMIER, M. SEGIER, E. TRUYENS, A. VAN UYTVEN; 151,000 mems.

Centrale des Ouvriers de la Pierre de Belgique (*Central Union of Stone Workers*): Maison du Peuple, Ecaussinnes d'Enghien; f. 1889; Pres. H. LAPAILLE; Nat. Sec. J. TAMINIAUX; 9,800 mems.

Algemene Diamantbewerdersbond van België (*Diamond Workers' Union*): 66-68 Plantin en Moretuslei, Antwerp; f. 1896; Pres. FR. SCHOETERS; Treas.-Sec. A. BUELENS; 6,500 mems.; publ. *A.D.B.* (monthly).

Textielarbeiderscentrale van België (*Union of Textile Workers*): Keizer Karelstraat 66, Ghent; f. 1898; National Pres. MARCEL LEFÈVRE; Nat. Sec. FRANK GOETHALS; 68,000 mems.; publ. *Bulletin d'Information et de documentation*.

Centrale der Kleding on aanverwante vakken van België (*Union of Clothing Workers*): Ommeganckstraat 49, Antwerp; f. 1898; Gen. Sec. FRANS CHRISTIAENSSENS; Gen. Pres. L. DEPAUW; 15,000 mems.

Centrale des Travailleurs de l'Alimentation et de l'Hôtellerie (*Union of Food and Catering Workers*): 110 rue de la Loi, Brussels; f. 1912; 28,000 mems.; Nat. Sec. H. CEUPPENS; publ. *Unité* (monthly).

Centrale de l'Industrie du Livre (*Central Union of Book-trade Workers*): 8 rue Joseph Stevens, Brussels 1; f. 1945; 13,100 mems.; Chair. J. DE BOE; Gen. Sec. A. PLUYS; publ. *Le Travailleur de Livre* (circ. 14,000).

Syndicat des Journalistes: 128 rue Jakob Smits, Brussels 7; f. 1919; 160 mems.; Pres. OSCAR DE SWAEF; Sec. JEAN-LOUIS LHOEST.

Confédération des Syndicats Chrétiens (C.S.C.) (*Federation of Christian Trade Unions*): 135 rue de la Loi, Brussels; affiliated to Int. Fed. of Christian Trade Unions, Brussels; Pres. AUGUSTE COOL; 812,000 mems. Affiliated unions:

Centrale Chrétienne des Travailleurs de l'Alimentation, de l'Agriculture, du Tabac et de l'Hôtellerie (*Food, Tobacco, Farming and Catering Workers*): 27 rue de l'Association, Brussels; f. 1919; Pres. E. MACHIELSEN; 58,026 mems.; publ. *Ons Orgaan, Notre Organe*.

BELGIUM—(TRADE AND INDUSTRY)

Centrale Chrétienne des Travailleurs du Bois et du Bâtiment (*Wood and Building Workers*): 62 rue du Trône, Brussels 5; Pres. K. NUYTS; 164,587 mems.; publ. *CHB* (Dutch, monthly), *TCB* (French, monthly).

Syndicat Chrétien du Personnel des Chemins de Fer, Postes, Télégraphes, Téléphones, Marine, Aéronautique et R.T.B. (*Christian Trade Unions of Railway, Post and Telephone Offices, Shipping, Civil Aviation, Radio and T.V. Workers*): 50 rue Joseph II, Brussels 4; f. 1919; Pres. L. THYS; Secs. B. DE SMET, C. WALGRAEF; 39,000 mems.; publs. *Formation Syndicale*, *Syndicale Vorming*, *Le Bon Combat*, *De Rechte Lijn*.

Centrale Chrétienne des Ouvriers des Industries de l'Energie, de la Chimie, de Cuir et Diverses (*Power, Chemical, Leather, etc., Workers*): 33 rue de Trèves, Brussels 4; f. 1912; 43,326 mems.; Pres. H. VAN HOORICK; Sec.-Gen. Th. MORTELMANS; publs. *Bestuursblad*, *Bulletin des Dirigeants*.

Christelijke Belgische Diamantbewerkercentrale (*Diamond Workers*): 30 Brialmontlei, Antwerp; 8,953 mems.; Pres. K. KETS.

Centrale Nationale des Employés (*Employees*): 20 avenue de l'Astronomie, Brussels 3; f. 1912; 82,500 mems.; Sec. Gen. JOSÉ ROISIN; publ. *Le Droit de l'Employé*.

Centrale Chrétienne du Personnel de l'Enseignement Technique (*Teachers in Technical Education*): 159 rue Belliard, Brussels; Pres. L. VAN RAEMDONCK; Sec.-Gen. W. KIEKENS; 15,000 mems.; publs. *Enseignement et Technique*, *Onderwijs en Techniek*.

Centrale Chrétienne des Industries Graphiques et du Papier (*Paper Workers*): 6 rue de Toulouse, Brussels; Pres. E. DE BONDT; 11,358 mems.

Fédération des Instituteurs Chrétiens de Belgique (*School Teachers*): 159 rue Belliard, Brussels; Pres. A. VANDEN BERGHE; 41,832 mems.

Centrale Chrétienne des Métallurgistes de Belgique (*Metal Workers*): 17 rue Bara, Brussels; Pres. J. COECK; 144,589 mems.

Centrale des Francs Mineurs (*Miners' Union*): 36 rue Montoyer, Brussels; Pres. M. THOMASSEN; 41,241 mems.

Centrale Chrétienne des Ouvriers de la Pierre, du Ciment, de la Céramique et du Verre (*Stone, Cement, Ceramic and Glass Workers*): 13 avenue de la Renaissance, Brussels; Pres. R. VLERICK; 25,000 mems.

Centrale Chrétienne des Services Publics (*Public Service Workers*): 14 avenue de la Renaissance, Brussels; 53,000 mems.; Pres. P. DE RIEMAECKER; Sec.-Gen. A. HENGCHEN; publ. *Ere Nouvelle*.

Centrale Chrétienne des Ouvriers du Textile et du Vêtement de Belgique (*Textile and Clothing Workers*): 13 blvd. Roi Albert, Ghent; Pres. PR. VAN WEZEMAEL; 121,500 mems.

Centrale Chrétienne des Ouvriers du Transport (*Transport Workers*): 12-14 Entrepotplaats, Antwerp; Pres. A. MEEUWISSEN; 12,686 mems.

Centrale Chrétienne des Professeurs Laïcs de l'Enseignement Moyen et Normal Libre (*Lay Teachers in Secondary and Teacher-Training Institutions*): 159 rue Belliard, Brussels 4; f. 1950; 7,500 mems.; Pres. C. VANDELOOK; Sec.-Gen. G. TROMMELMANS; publ. *Docéo*.

Union Chrétienne des Professeurs de l'Enseignement Officiel (*State Teachers*): 14 avenue de la Renaissance, Brussels; Pres. A. BOGAERTS; 2,280 mems.

Centrale Générale des Syndicats Libéraux de Belgique (*G.G.S.L.B.*) (*General Federation of Liberal Trade Unions of Belgium*): 69 blvd. Albert, Ghent; f. 1889; 110,000 mems.; National Pres. ARMAND COLLE; Dir. Gen. ALPHONSE COLLE; publ. *Le Syndicaliste Libéral* (monthly, Flemish and French separate editions for private and public sectors).

Syndicat Libéral des Services Publics (*Public Services' Union*): 2 rue Bréderode, Brussels; Pres. FERNAND MOUILLARD; Gen. Perm. Del. JEAN VAN DOREN; publ. *Le Syndicaliste Libéral des Services Publics* (monthly—French and Flemish).

Fédération Nationale des Unions Professionnelles Agricoles de Belgique: 94-96 rue Antoine Dansaert, Brussels 1; f. 1919; 25,000 mems.; Pres. FRANÇOIS GLINEUR; Sec.-Gen. EMILE SCOUMMANE; publ. *Le Journal des U.P.A.* (weekly).

Cartel des Syndicats Indépendants de Belgique: 36 blvd. Bischoffsheim, Brussels; 50,000 mems. in Industrial Sector, 25,000 in Public Sector; Pres. MARCEL CONVENTS; Gen. Sec. MARCEL CORS; publs. *Le Cartel*, *Het Kartel*, *Het Ambtlenaarsorgaan*, *Waarvoor wij strijden*.

De Vlaamse Journalistenclub: Brussels; defends rights of the Flemish journalists.

Union Professionnelle de la Presse Belge (*Professional Union of the Belgian Press*): maison de la Presse, 4 Petite rue au Beurre, Brussels; 850 mems.; affiliated to ITS (International Federation of Journalists); Pres. RAOUL TACK.

TRADE FAIRS

Foire Internationale de Bruxelles (*Brussels International Industries Fair*): Palais du Centenaire, Brussels; f. 1919; held each year in the spring; Pres. LUCIEN COOREMANS, Burgomaster of Brussels; Dir. Gen. G. CHANTREN.

International Ghent Fair: Palais des Floralies, Ghent; annual; 14th-29th September, 1958.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Société Nationale des Chemins de Fer Belges (S.N.C.B.): 17-21 rue de Louvain, Brussels 1; f. 1926; 42,621 manual workers, 15,516 administrative staff; previously "State Railways"; directed by a board of 21 members; 4,394 km. of lines; Gen. Man. M. LATAIRE.

Société Nationale des Chemins de Fer Vicinaux (Light Railways): 14 rue de la Science, Brussels 4; f. 1884; 13,515 kms.; cap. 1,186,707,000 frs.; Pres. J. STORME; Gen. Dir. R. HOENS.

ROADS

There are about 45,000 km. of roads in Belgium, 9,200 km. of which are maintained by the State.

MOTORISTS' ASSOCIATION

Royal Automobile Club de Belgique (R.A.C.B.): 4 rue de Luxembourg, Brussels; f. 1896; 60,000 mems.; Pres. Prince AMAURY DE MERODE; publ. *Royal Auto* (monthly and annual).

Royal Touring Club de Belgique (T.C.B.), Touring Secours (T.S.): 44 rue de la Loi, Brussels; touring, patrolling of main roads.

INLAND WATERWAYS

Administration des Voies Hydrauliques: 155 rue de la Loi, Brussels; Dir.-Gen. E. VALCKE.

Length of Inland Waterways: 1,005 miles.

Under the Ten-Year Plan of Port Extension started in 1956: construction of several harbour docks in the Port of Antwerp; building of new giant sluice at Port Frederic, near Antwerp, to take four 30,000-ton vessels or one 100,000-ton vessel.

Under the Investment Plan started in 1957: canals and rivers widened and deepened to allow passage of 1,350-ton barges; Meuse system down to French border widened and deepened; modernisation of the ports of Ghent and Zeebrugge.

Following the ratification of the Scheldt-Rhine Treaty in April, 1965, construction is to start on a new canal, about 54 miles long, between Antwerp and Dordrecht, connecting the Scheldt with the Rhine. Construction is scheduled to take 8-10 years and 92 per cent of the cost is to be borne by Belgium.

SHIPPING

Antwerp is the principal port of Belgium. It is also the largest railway port on the Continent. 15,000 dockers are employed and in 1965 Antwerp was visited by over 18,000 ships. Other ports include Zeebrugge, Ghent, Liège and Brussels.

Administration de la Marine: 90 rue de la Loi, Brussels 4; Gen. Man. G. BERTRAND; Ostend-Dover Line: 6 cross-

Channel steamers (7th under construction), 4 car ferries, 1 cargo boat.

Alpina, Transports & Affrètements, S.A.: 2 Ankerrui, Antwerp; fleet owners (deepsea and inland waterways), liner agents, tramping, coasting, forwarding, Customs House brokers; Chair. H. SCHWARZ; Man. Dir. A. WITTLIN.

F. Alexander Fils et Cie, S.A.: 10 quai Ernest van Dyck, Antwerp; f. 1890; steamship owners and brokers.

Belgian Fruit Lines, S.A.: 3 Zeevaartstraat, Antwerp; transport of fruit and meat in refrigerated vessels; Chair. L. VAN PARYS; Man. H. MENNEKENS.

John Cockerill Line (owners: *Cockerill-Ougrée S.A.*): 3 Goudbloemstraat, Antwerp; Antwerp and Ostend to London (Tilbury Docks) and vice versa.

Compagnie Dens-Océan, S.A.: 52 Meir, Antwerp; f. 1900; 2 motor vessels; Chair. F. E. DENS; Man. Dir. P. P. RUBBENS.

Compagnie Maritime Belge (Lloyd Royal), S.A.: 61 St. Katelijnevest, Antwerp; f. 1895; 26 vessels for freight and passengers; Chair.-Man. Dir. A. DE SPIRLET.

Deppe S.A., Armement: 11 Meir, Antwerp; services: Continent and London to Florida, U.S. gulf ports and New York; Continent to Mexico; Continent to Near East; Chair. XAVIER SHEID.

Gulf Oil (Belgium), S.A.: 53-55 Frankrijklei, Antwerp; f. 1933; import, manufacture and sale of petroleum products; Chair. and Man. Dir. P. DE MAN.

Red Star Line, S.A.: 24 Meir, Antwerp; Man. Dirs. G. MEINERTZHAGEN, J. E. SASSE; Dir. F. RAUSENBERGER.

United States Lines (Société Maritime Anversoise, S.A.): Huidevettersstraat 38, Antwerp; f. 1945; services: Antwerp to U.S.A. North and South Atlantic ports; Pres. J. M. GAFFNEY; European Man. E. P. GASKELL; Man. for Belgium N. HEIRSTRAETEN.

CIVIL AVIATION

NATIONAL AIRLINE

The main International Airport is at Brussels, with a direct train service from the air-terminal.

Société Anonyme Belge d'Exploitation de la Navigation Aérienne (SABENA) (Belgian World Air Lines): Air Terminal, 35 rue Cardinal Mercier, Brussels; National Airport, Brussels; f. 1923; Chair. GILBERT PÉRIER; Man. Dir. GASTON CLAEYS; Pres. WILLEM DESWARTE; fleet of 8 Boeing 707s, 10 Caravelles SE-210, 2 Douglas DC-7C, 3 DC-6B, 7 DC-3, 9 Convair Métropolitain, 2 Sikorsky S-58C, 1 Alouette II SE-3130; services to most parts of the world.

Belgium is served by 39 foreign airlines.

TOURISM

Belgian National Tourist Office: Gare Centrale, Brussels;
High Commissioner for Tourism A. HAULOT.

EUROPEAN OFFICES

Austria: Opernring 9, Vienna.
Denmark: 7-9 Vester Färimagsgade, Copenhagen.
France: Boulevard des Capucines 21, Paris.
German Federal Republic: Berliner Allee 47, Düsseldorf.
Irish Republic: 58 Upper O'Connell St., Dublin.
Italy: 3 Via Barberini, Rome.
Luxembourg: Place de Paris 23, Luxembourg.
Netherlands: Leidseplein 7, Amsterdam.
Portugal: Rua do Salitre 84, Lisbon.
Spain: Plaza Santo Domingo, 13-4-1, Madrid; 78 Paseo de Gracia, Barcelona.
Sweden: St. Eriksgatan 103, Stockholm 21.
Switzerland: Viaduktstr. 60, Basle.
United Kingdom: 66 Haymarket, London, S.W.1.
U.S.S.R.: Hotel Métropole, Place Sverdlova, Moscow.

CULTURAL ORGANISATION

Ministry of National Education and Culture: 158 av. de Cortenberg, Brussels, 4; promotion of French and Flemish cultures and their harmonious development; general administration of arts and letters; Dirs. J. REMICHE (French culture), E. LANGUI (Flemish culture).

PRINCIPAL THEATRES

Théâtre National de Belgique: place Rogier, Brussels 1; f. 1945; classical and modern drama; receives State subsidies; Dir. JACQUES HUISMAN.

Koninklijke Nederlandse Schouwburg (K.N.S.) (*Royal Dutch Theatre*): Komedieplein 19, Antwerp; f. 1853; classical and modern drama; municipal theatre; Dir. BERT VAN KERKHOVEN.

Koninklijke Vlaamse Schouwburg (K.V.S.) (*Royal Flemish Theatre*): 146 rue de Laken, Brussels 1; f. 1874; classical and modern drama, comedy, musical comedy, etc.; municipal theatre; Dir. VIC DE RUYTER.

Théâtre Royal de la Monnaie: place de la Monnaie, Brussels 1; f. 1700; national opera theatre; Dir. MAURICE HUISMAN.

Ballet du XXe Siècle: ballet company of the national opera; Dir. MAURICE BÉJART.

Koninklijke Vlaamse Opera (*Royal Flemish Opera*): Opera House address: Van Ertbornstraat 8; Office address: Frankrijklei 3, Antwerp; f. 1893; administered by the city; Dir. RENAAT VERBRUGGEN.

PRINCIPAL ORCHESTRAS

Orchestre National de Belgique—Nationaal Orkest van België: 155 rue de la Loi, Brussels 4; f. 1936; Dir. ANDRE CLUYTENS.

Orchestre de la Radiodiffusion Télévision Belge: 18 place E. Flagey, Brussels 5; f. 1930; Dir. EDGARD DONEUX.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Administration de l'Energie; Service: Applications nucléaires (*Nuclear Energy Service*): Ministry of Economics and Power, 34 blvd. Pachéco, Brussels 1; Dir. RENÉ BATAILLE.

This service promotes the industrial application of nuclear energy, establishes contact between interested parties and the laboratories at Mol, see below.

Commissariat à l'Energie Atomique (*Atomic Energy Commission*): Ministry of Economics and Power, 2 rue Quatre-Bas, Brussels; f. 1950; Commissaire JACQUES ERRERA.

The Commission co-ordinates the promotion of nuclear affairs in Belgium.

Bureau Belge des Radioisotopes: 4 rue de la Chancellerie, Brussels 1; Dir. J.-P. R. V. VAN GANSBERGHR.

The office promotes the industrial uses of radioisotopes in Belgium, and solves industrial problems.

Centre d'Etude de l'Energie Nucleaire—CEN: 144 avenue Eugène Plasky, Brussels 4; f. 1952; Pres. Maj.-Gen. GÉRARD LETOR.

The Centre's Board is composed of representatives of industry, science and public administration. The main objectives of the Centre are the training of personnel, the conduct of research and the provision of experimental facilities for industry.

There are three reactors and two critical assemblies at the Centre's laboratories at Mol-Donk, North Belgium. Radioisotopes are produced there.

Institut Interuniversitaire des Sciences Nucléaires: 11 rue d'Egmont, Brussels 8; f. 1947; 150 scientific researchers; Pres. J. WILLEMS, C.B.E.; Sec.-Gen. M. FRESON, DR.SC.

The object of the Institute is to promote research in nuclear science in advanced teaching and research establishments. These include departments in the universities, see below, and centres at the Polytechnic Institute of Mons and the Royal Military School at Brussels.

UNIVERSITIES

Université Libre de Bruxelles: Brussels; 1,302 teachers, 8,825 students.

Rijksuniversiteit te Gent: Ghent; 300 teachers, 8,000 students.

Université de Liège: Liège; 307 teachers, 5,938 students.

Université Catholique de Louvain: Louvain; 975 teachers, 20,172 students.

BULGARIA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Bulgaria, in the eastern Balkans, is bounded to the north by Rumania and to the east by the Black Sea. Turkey and Greece lie to the south and Yugoslavia to the west. The climate is one of fairly sharp contrasts between winter and summer. The language is Bulgarian. Most people adhere to the Bulgarian Orthodox Church and there is a substantial minority of Muslims. The flag carries three horizontal stripes of white, green and red with the white uppermost. The capital is Sofia.

Recent History

Bulgaria was declared a People's Republic in 1946, Dimitrov becoming Prime Minister in a government of the Fatherland Front. In 1949, Bulgaria became a founder-member of the Council for Mutual Economic Aid (COMECON) and in 1955 she joined the Warsaw Pact. After the death of Stalin the country entered into a more liberal period. Bulgaria was admitted to the United Nations in 1955. Following the expulsion from the Communist Party of the two previous Prime Ministers, Mr. Zhivkov became Prime Minister in November 1962.

Government

Bulgaria is a People's Democracy modelled on the Soviet Union. The National Assembly is the supreme organ of state power. It is elected for a four-year term and meets twice yearly. It appoints the Presidium, initiates legislation and elects the Prime Minister. The Council of Ministers is the supreme executive organ and is responsible to the National Assembly or to the Presidium between sessions. The Communist Party is the main policy-making organ and plays a leading part in government. Between Party Congresses work is carried on by the Central Committee and the Political Bureau.

Defence

With the U.S.S.R. and the communist states of East Europe, Bulgaria is a signatory of The Eastern European Mutual Assistance Treaty (The Warsaw Pact). National Service is for two years in the Army and up to three years in the Navy. Total armed forces strength is 152,000, comprising Army 125,000, Air Force 20,000 and Navy 7,000. Para-military forces number 15,000. Defence expenditure for 1965 totalled an estimated 231 million Leva.

Economic Affairs

Bulgaria is a fertile country agriculturally collectivised. Chief crops are wheat, maize and barley. There is a substantial export of meat and dairy products to other member states of COMECON. Industry is publicly owned and being rapidly expanded. Coal, iron ore, copper, lead and zinc are mined. Some oil is extracted on the Black Sea

coast. The food industry accounted for 25 per cent of the national income in 1965. Foreign trade is a state monopoly.

Transport and Communications

Inland transport is by rail, road and waterway. There are about 3,600 miles of railway track and 6,200 miles of paved roads. The Danube is the main waterway used by some 97 vessels with an average tonnage of 990 tons. External services link Black Sea ports to Russia, the Mediterranean and West Europe. TABSO the state airline maintains services with East European capitals and other capitals in Europe and the Middle East.

Social Welfare

Bulgaria provides comprehensive social security and state insurance for all workers.

Education

Some 1,430,000 pupils are receiving primary and secondary education. Bulgaria has one university, at Sofia, 26 institutes of higher education and 16 teacher training and other specialist colleges.

Tourism

Black Sea resorts are very popular, visitors coming from Russia and East Europe. In 1962 the Government launched a campaign to attract tourists from the West and tourism, particularly from the United Kingdom, has increased with over a million visitors in 1965. As part of the 1967 International Year of Tourism, Bulgaria abolished visas for all foreign citizens visiting the country for 24 hours to two months and announced that Bulgaria would dispense with visas after 1967 on a basis of reciprocity. The tourist exchange rate is 4.8 Leva to £1 sterling.

Visas are required for nationals of all countries.

Sport

Sport receives state encouragement, football being the most popular game.

Public Holidays

January 1 (New Year's Day), May 1, 2 (Labour Days), May 24 (Education Day), September 9, 10 (National Days), November 7 (October Revolution).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The currency unit is the Leva which is divided into 100 Stotinki.

Notes: Leva 20, 10, 5, 2, 1.

Coins: Leva 1; Stotinki 50, 20, 10, 5, 2, 1.

Exchange rate: 2.81 Leva = £1 sterling

1.17 Leva = \$1 U.S.

BULGARIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

TOTAL AREA	CULTIVATED LAND	FORESTS	POPULATION (1966)
110,912 sq. kilometres	57,930 sq. kilometres	36,120 sq. kilometres	8,256,800

Sofia (capital), 800,953; Plovdiv, 222,737; Varna, 180,062; Roussé, 128,384.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS

	LIVE BIRTHS	BIRTH RATE (per '000)	MARRIAGE RATE (per '000)	DEATHS	DEATH RATE (per '000)
1964 . . .	130,958	16.1	8.1	64,479	7.9
1965 . . .	125,791	15.3	8.0	66,970	8.1
1966 . . .	123,039	14.9	8.2	68,366	8.3

EMPLOYMENT ('000)

	1964	1965	1966
Agriculture and Forestry . . .	206.4	214.0	286.5
Industry and Construction . . .	1,096.8	1,178.4	1,297.3
Trade	192.4	200.5	190.6
Transport and Communications . . .	177.2	180.5	189.7
Education and Welfare	251.3	262.9	272.7
Administration	47.4	43.7	43.0
Science and Scientific Institutes . .	20.4	21.6	30.2
Finance and Credit	10.9	11.2	11.9

AGRICULTURE PRINCIPAL CROPS

	AREA ('000 hectares)			PRODUCTION ('000 metric tons)			YIELD (100 kg. per hectare)		
	1964	1965	1966	1964	1965	1966	1964	1965	1966
Wheat	1,194	1,145	1,142	2,118	2,921	3,993	17.7	25.5	27.9
Rye	58	46	42	64	52	56	10.9	11.0	13.5
Barley	358	372	416	764	876	1,064	21.2	23.5	25.5
Oats	130	119	113	149	104	182	11.3	8.7	15.8
Maize	658	555	574	2,056	1,238	2,207	30.9	22.1	38.1
Tobacco	131	121	117	150	123	132	10.8	9.9	11.0

LIVESTOCK ('000)

	HORSES	ASSES	CATTLE	PIGS	SHEEP	GOATS	POULTRY
1964. . .	256	268	1,494	2,097	10,308	353	21,022
1965. . .	249	276	1,474	2,607	10,440	422	21,883
1966. . .	240	287	1,450	2,408	10,312	436	20,845
1967. . .	229	291	1,385	2,276	9,998	409	23,637

BULGARIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FARM PRODUCE

	1965	1966
Honey . . . ('000 metric tons)	3.0	3.4
Milk . . . (million litres)	1,346	1,456
Eggs . . . (million units)	1,449	1,490
Wool (uncleaned) ('000 metric tons)	25.8	25.5

FORESTRY ('000 cu. metres)

	1964	1965	1966
Round and Hewn Timber .	4,293	4,343	4,205
Hewn Beams	51	54	76
Lumber	1,663	1,652	1,646

FISHING

	1963	1964	1965	1966
Fish (tons) . . .	4,319	9,928	17,281	23,596

MINING ('000 metric tons)

	1963	1964	1965	1966
Brown Coal . . .	9,814	9,785	9,564	8,829
Hard Coal . . .	441	388	362	300
Lignite	10,461	13,966	14,926	15,824
Anthracite . . .	217	221	190	191
Iron Ore	254	257	585	815
Copper Ore . . .	19.2	20.4	29.9	30.0
Lead Ore	99.6	101.1	100.1	} 176.4
Zinc Ore	73.6	78.3	79.6	

INDUSTRY

	1963	1964	1965	1966
Cement (thousand metric tons)	2,205	2,586	2,681	2,851
Soda Ash (" " ")	202	221	227	230
Sulphuric Acid . . (" " ")	269	291	318	353
Electric Power (mW.h.)	7.2	8.7	10.2	11.8
Cotton Fabric (million metres)	251	269	291	299
Woollen Fabric (" " ")	18.9	18.7	20.1	21.7
Leather Footwear (million pairs)	6.4	4.7	5.2	5.4
Paper (thousand metric tons)	70.8	78.9	85.2	132.7
Pig Iron (" " " ")	265	457	695	903
Crude Steel (" " " ")	461	475	588	699
Cellulose (" " " ")	38	59	66	69
Meat (" " " ")	166	178	207	224
Tinned Vegetables . . (" " " ")	179	177	196	240
Tinned Fruit (" " " ")	199	180	166	171
Cheese (" " " ")	68	70	72	86
Sugar (" " " ")	143	225	315	354
Wireless Sets (thousand units)	204	142	130	184
Building Bricks (million units)	951	1,086	1,196	1,217

BULGARIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FINANCE

(1 Leva = 100 stotinki)

100 Leva = £35 16s. 8d. sterling = U.S. \$85.365

BUDGET

(million leva)

REVENUE	1964	1965	EXPENDITURE	1964	1965
Turnover Tax, National Economy Receipts	2,173	2,290	Education, Culture, Social Welfare	853	886
Population Taxes and Other Receipts	765	841	Administration	75	74
			National Economy	1,450	1,625
			Other Expenditure	546	536
TOTAL	2,938	3,132	TOTAL	2,924	3,121

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

('000 leva)

	1962	1963	1964	1965
Gross National Product	5,160	5,560	6,204	6,636
Percentage Distribution of Resources:			%	
Balance of Exports and Imports of Goods and Services			-4	
Private Consumption Expenditure			66	
General Government Consumption Expenditure			6	
Gross Fixed Capital Formation			20	
Increase in Stock and Statistical Discrepancy			12	

EXTERNAL TRADE

(million leva)

	1963	1964	1965	1966
Total Imports	1,092	1,243	1,378	1,730
Total Exports	976	1,146	1,376	1,527

COMMODITIES

(million leva)

IMPORTS	1965	1966	EXPORTS	1965	1966
Power and Electrical Equipment	101.4	84.2	Power and Electrical Equipment	73.9	74.3
Equipment and Materials for Complete Enterprises	142.4	258.1	Agricultural Machinery	43.7	56.3
Tractors and Agricultural Machinery	42.6	48.1	Transport Equipment	78.3	99.9
Transport Mobile Equipment	120.0	n.a.	Metal Ores and Concentrates	17.4	17.4
Oil Products and Synthetic Fuel Oil	43.0	48.2	Non-ferrous Metals	44.4	53.1
Ferrous Metals	189.7	223.1	Timber, Cellulose and Paper	25.9	19.1
Fertilizers and Pesticides	22.2	38.0	Tobacco	121.0	106.0
Rubber and Rubber Products	20.4	24.2	Oilseeds, etc.	36.2	48.3
Timber, Cellulose and Paper Products	31.5	38.9	Meat and Dairy Products, Fats and Eggs	68.1	67.7
Textile Raw Materials and Semi-Manufactures	79.6	85.2	Fresh and Tinned Vegetables	43.3	58.8
Cotton, Woollen and Other Fabrics (excl. Industrial)	17.7	16.5	Fresh and Tinned Fruit	80.3	46.9
Goods for Cultural Purposes	26.3	30.3	Fabrics	18.1	15.7
			Clothing and Underwear	88.1	109.4

BULGARIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

COUNTRIES (million leva)

	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1964	1965	1966	1964	1965	1966
Eastern Market:						
Albania	1.1	2.7	3.2	0.9	1.2	2.7
Czechoslovakia	74.2	89.5	91.2	85.7	106.9	73.5
German Democratic Republic	105.4	99.0	121.7	96.4	126.8	125.9
Hungary	20.1	23.0	33.8	27.3	25.6	30.9
Poland	41.2	53.6	50.0	36.2	46.1	51.6
Romania	8.1	10.8	18.9	16.1	16.1	17.4
Soviet Union	656.2	688.7	826.6	609.9	717.9	776.4
Other Markets:						
Austria	25.3	36.0	36.8	19.6	14.9	26.9
France	30.3	29.5	55.7	11.3	7.8	16.2
German Federal Republic	60.3	80.2	154.2	37.4	48.3	47.9
Italy	29.4	38.1	48.0	37.4	45.8	67.5
United Kingdom	16.6	21.9	37.1	14.7	20.8	24.6

TOURISM

	1963	1964	1965	1966
Number of Visitors	414,485	808,694	1,083,935	1,480,667

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS (millions)

	1964	1965	1966
Passenger-kilometres	4,341	4,655	5,119
Freight ton-kilometres	9,969	10,784	11,449

CIVIL AVIATION

	1964	1965	1966
'000 Passenger-kilometres	273,141	372,980	506,677
'000 Freight ton-kilometres	3,724	4,937	8,678

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA (1966)

Telephone Subscribers	303,361
Radio Licences	2,144,082
Television Licences	287,880
Book Titles	3,455
Daily Papers	13
Circulation ('000)	1,549
Periodicals	518
Circulation ('000)	29,023

SHIPPING

	1964	1965	1966
Vessels Entered ('000 net reg. tons)	4,329	4,984	6,117
Goods Loaded ('000 metric tons)	1,342	1,375	2,008
Goods Unloaded (" " ")	6,295	6,944	7,887

INLAND WATERWAYS

	1964	1965	1966
Million Passenger-kilometres	32	29	32
Million Freight ton-kilometres	852	1,062	1,270

EDUCATION (1966-67)

	SCHOOLS	STUDENTS	TEACHERS
Primary and Secondary	5,020	1,231,560	56,574
Technical	257	172,098	8,902
Higher	26	82,573	6,156
Teacher Training	13	8,464	419
Other Post-Secondary	3	1,770	72

Source: Central Statistical Office of the Council of Ministers, Sofia 10, 6th September Street.

THE CONSTITUTION

BULGARIA was formerly a monarchy, but on September 15th, 1946 King Simeon was deposed and Bulgaria was declared a Republic. On December 4th, 1947, a new Constitution was approved by the National Assembly. The following are its salient features:

Bulgaria is a People's Republic with a representative Government. All power derives from the people and belongs to the people, being exercised through freely elected representative organs and referenda.

All citizens of over 18 years of age, irrespective of sex, race, religion or social status, are eligible to vote and to be elected.

All representative organs of the State are elected by a general, equal, direct and secret ballot. Representatives are responsible to their electors and may be recalled.

SOCIAL-ECONOMIC ORGANIZATION

National property is the main basis of the country's economic development. The State can itself manage or concede to another the management of the means of production at its disposal.

All mineral and other underground natural resources, forests, waters, railway and air communications, posts, telegraphs, telephones, and radio broadcasting are State (national) property. All economic activity is directed by the State, and co-ordinated by a State Economic Plan.

Private property and its inheritance together with private enterprise in economy, are recognised and protected by law, but no one can exercise his right of ownership to the detriment of the public interest, and private property may be subject to compulsory restrictions or expropriation for State or public use, and against fair indemnity.

Foreign and home trade are directed and controlled by the State. The State aids and fosters co-operative associations.

The State can nationalise fully or in part certain branches of individual enterprise or industry, trade, transport and credit, and may reserve to itself the exclusive right to produce or trade in any goods which are of particular importance to national economy. Private monopoly agreements and associations such as Cartels and Trusts are prohibited.

The land belongs to those who till it. The law determines how much land private persons may own, and large landed estates are not permitted.

Co-operative farms are fostered and aided by the State and enjoy its special protection. The State may also organise State farms. Labour is the object of the State's care in every aspect, and is directly assisted by the general economic and social policy, cheap credits, tax systems and co-operative associations.

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

The National Assembly is the supreme organ of State power, and the only legislative organ of the People's Republic. It is composed of elected representatives of the Peoples—one for every 30,000 inhabitants. It is elected for a term of four years, and is convened at least twice a year. Representatives may be recalled before their term of office has expired. The powers of the National Assembly are very far-reaching; it elects the Presidium of the

National Assembly, consisting of the President, two vice-presidents, fifteen members and a secretary; passes all laws; elects the Prime Minister; decides on the holding of referenda; votes on the general economic plan of the country and the budget; decides questions of war and peace; grants amnesties; elects the President of the Supreme Court and the Public Prosecutor; and can amend the Constitution by a two-thirds majority of the whole Assembly.

Legislative initiative belongs to the Government and to the People's Representatives, who can introduce Bills. Half the total number of representatives constitutes a quorum, and decisions are then taken by a simple majority.

THE PRESIDIUM

The Presidium is invested with the following powers: to represent the Republic in its international relations; to appoint ministers plenipotentiary; to appoint the ministers indicated by the Prime Minister; to decide the date of a general election; to convene and adjourn the National Assembly; to ratify international treaties made by the Government; to exercise the right of pardon; to exercise general control over the activities of the ministers, by requiring and receiving reports, and in case of disagreement by referring back for further consideration the orders of individual ministers or of the Council of Ministers, and to repeal all decisions and directives of the Council of Ministers which do not conform with the Constitution and the Laws.

THE GOVERNMENT

The Government (Council of Ministers) is the supreme executive administrative organ of the State. It is composed of the Prime Minister and Deputy Prime Ministers of the Council of Ministers, the Ministers, the Chairmen of the State Planning Commission and of the Committee for State Control, and the chairmen of various Committees at the Council of Ministers. The Government is responsible and gives account to the National Assembly, or to the Presidium when the Assembly is not in session. Persons who are not Representatives may be members of the Government. The Government controls the administration of the State and of its branches, is responsible for carrying through the general economic plan, and for securing public order and the observance of the laws. The Council of Ministers may take under its direct control certain branches of the administration by forming for the purpose commissions, committees, etc., and services directly subordinate to it. The members of the Government are jointly responsible for the general policy of the Government, and are individually responsible for their respective actions.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

The territory of the Republic is divided for administrative purposes into Municipalities and Counties, which are governed by Municipal and County People's Councils, elected by the local population for a period of three years. Their function is to implement all economic, social and cultural undertakings of local significance in conformity with the laws of the country. They prepare the economic plan and budget of the Municipality and the County within the framework of the State Economic Plan and the State Budget, and direct its execution. They are responsible for the correct administration of State property and economic enterprises in their areas, and for the maintenance of law

BULGARIA—(THE CONSTITUTION, THE GOVERNMENT)

and order. These councils report at least once a year to their electors on their activities.

JUSTICE

The judicial authorities apply the law. Justice is independent and subject only to the law. Lay judges (Assessors) also take part in the dispensation of justice. Judges of all ranks and assessors are elected except in special cases fixed by law. Supreme judicial control over every kind of court is exercised by the Supreme Court of the People's Republic, which is elected by the National Assembly for a term of five years.

The Chief Prosecutor, who is also elected by the National Assembly for five years, and is answerable to it alone, has supreme supervision over the correct observance of the law by Government organs, officials, and all citizens. It is his particular duty to attend to the prosecution and punishment of crimes which are detrimental to the national and economic interests of the Republic or affect its independence.

THE RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF CITIZENS

All citizens are equal before the law. No privileges based on national origin, religion, sex or property are recognised. All preaching of racial, national or religious hatred is punishable by law.

Women have equal rights with men in all spheres, including equal pay for equal work. The State pays special attention to the needs of mothers and children. Marriage and the family are under State protection, although only civil marriage is legally valid. Children born out of wedlock have equal rights with legitimate offspring.

Labour is recognised as the basic factor of public and economic life. All citizens have the right to work, and it is their duty to engage in socially useful labour, according to their abilities. Holidays, limited working hours, pensions and medical treatment are guaranteed.

All citizens have the right to education, which is secular and democratic. Elementary education is free and compulsory. National minorities have the right to be educated in their own tongue, and to develop their national culture, although the study of Bulgarian is compulsory.

The Church is separate from the State. Citizens have freedom of religion and conscience. However, misuse of the Church and religion for political ends for the formation of political organisations with a religious basis is prohibited.

Citizens are guaranteed freedom of speech and of the Press, secrecy of correspondence, inviolability of persons and dwellings, and the right of association and assembly, except for fascist and certain other meetings.

Military service is compulsory for all male citizens.

THE GOVERNMENT

THE PRESIDUM OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

President: GEORGI TRAIKOV.

First Vice-President: DANCHO DIMITROV.

Vice-President: GEORGI KULISHEV.

Secretary: MINTCHO MINTCHEV.

Members: ALI RAFIEV, GEORGI SLAVCHEV, DIMITER DIMOV, ENCHO STAIKOV, KIMON GEORGIEV, RADI NAIDENOV, RADA TODOROVA, TODOR PRAHOV, TODOR YANAKIEV, BOYAN BALGARANOV, TODOR PAVLOV, KIRIL LAZAROV, NIKOLAI GEORGIEV, RADENKO VIDINSKI, ROSA KORITAROVA.

THE POLITICAL BUREAU OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY

First Secretary: TODOR ZHIVKOV.

Members: BOYAN BALGARANOV, BORIS VELCHEV, IVAN POPOV, ZHIVKO ZHIVKOV, IVAN MIHAILOV, TODOR PAVLOV, STANKO TODOROV, PENCHO KUBADINSKI, TANO TSOLOV, TSOLA DRAGOYCHEVA.

Candidate Members: DIMITER DIMOV, LACHEZAR AVRAMOV, PEKO TAKOV, ANGHEL TSANEV, KOSTADIN GIAUROV, KRUSTU TRICHKOV, IVAN ABADJIEV.

THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(February 1968)

Chairman: TODOR ZHIVKOV.

First Deputy Chairman: ZHIVKO ZHIVKOV.

Deputy Chairmen: Gen. IVAN MIHAILOV, PETER TANCHEV, TANO TSOLOV, PENCHO KUBADINSKI, LUCHEZAR AVRAMOV.

Minister of the Interior: Gen. DIKO DIKOV.

Minister of National Defence: Gen. DOBRI DZHUROV.

Minister of Finance: DIMITER POPOV.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: IVAN BASHEV.

Minister of Internal Trade: PEKO TAKOV.

Minister of Foreign Trade: IVAN BUDINOV.

Minister of Education: GANCHO GANEV.

Minister of Chemistry and Metallurgy: GEORGI PAVLOV.

Minister of Construction: MARIN GRASHNOV.

Minister of Agriculture: NIKOLA PALAGACHEV.

Minister of Justice: SVETLA DASKALOVA.

Minister of Public Health and Social Welfare: Dr. KIRIL IGNATOV.

Minister of Transport: MARIN VACHKOV.

Minister of Architecture and Public Works: VLADIMIR VIDENOV.

Minister of Communications: STOYAN TONCHEV.

Chairman of the State Control Committee: NINKO STEFANOV.

Chairman of the State Planning Committee: APOSTOL PASHEV.

Chairman of the State Committee on Science and Technical Progress: Prof. IVAN POPOV.

Chairman of the Committee on Culture and Arts: PAVEL MATEV.

Chairman of the Committee for Labour and Remuneration: MISHO MISHEV.

Chairman of the Committee for State Security: Gen. ANGEL SOLAKOV.

Minister of Machine-building: Eng. MARI IVANOV.

Minister of Power and Fuels: Eng. KONSTANTIN POPOV.

Minister of Light Industry: DORA BELCHEVA.

Minister of Food Industry: ATANAS DIMITROV.

Minister of Forestry and Forest Industry: Prof. MAHO DAKOV.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ACCREDITED TO BULGARIA

(In Sofia unless otherwise stated)

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Afghanistan: Belgrade, Yugoslavia (E).
Albania: 8 Han Asparuh Street (E); *Ambassador:* DELO BALILI.
Algeria: 12 Sheinovo Street (E); *Ambassador:* (Vacant).
Argentina: 46 Tolbukhin Street (E); *Ambassador:* MARIO N. GIORDANO ECHEGOYEN.
Austria: 13 Ruski Boulevard (E); *Ambassador:* WILHELM NEZBEDA.
Belgium: 21 Patriarch Eftimi Boulevard (E); *Ambassador:* EMILE RASSON.
Brazil: 27/II Ruski Boulevard (L); *Minister:* LUIZ DE ALMEIDA NOGUEIRA PORTO.
Burma: Belgrade, Yugoslavia (E).
China, People's Republic: 18 Ruski Boulevard (E); *Ambassador:* SI BAN-CHI.
Cuba: 21 Marin Drinov Street (E); *Ambassador:* FELIPE TORRES TRUJILLO.
Czechoslovakia: 9 Vldimir Zaimov Boulevard (E); *Ambassador:* PAVEL MAJLING.
Denmark: Bucharest, Rumania (E).
Ethiopia: Belgrade, Yugoslavia (E).
Finland: Bloc 73, Lenin Complex (E); *Ambassador:* VILHELM SCHRECK.
France: 29 Oborishte Street (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).
German Democratic Republic: 1 Kapitan Andreyev Boulevard (E); *Ambassador:* JOHANNES KEUSCH.
Ghana: 47 Oborishte Street (E); *Ambassador:* K. D. GWIRA.
Greece: 31 San Stefano Street (E); *Ambassador:* TH. L. CHRYSANTHOPOULOS.
Guinea: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).
Hungary: 57 Shestri Septemvri Street (E); *Ambassador:* ISVÁN ROSKA.
India: Bucharest, Rumania (E).
Indonesia: 32 G. G. Dej Street (E); *Ambassador:* SUTJIPTO DANUKUSUMO.

Iran: Belgrade, Yugoslavia (E).
Italy: 2 Shipka Street (E); *Ambassador:* O. ANTINORI.
Japan: Belgrade, Yugoslavia (E).
Korea, People's Democratic Republic: 25 Tsar Krum Street (E); *Ambassador:* KO HUA EN.
Mali: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).
Mongolia: 16 Tolbukhin Boulevard (E); *Ambassador:* DELEGHIOUNAINE BALGINNIAM.
Morocco: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).
Netherlands: Belgrade, Yugoslavia (L).
Norway: Belgrade, Yugoslavia (E).
Poland: 46 Tsar Krum Street (E); *Ambassador:* RISZARD NIESZPOREK.
Romania: 10 Dimitar Polyakov Street (E); *Ambassador:* IOAN BELDEAN.
Sudan: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).
Sweden: 3 Tsar Krum Street (E); *Ambassador:* GUNNAR GERRING.
Switzerland: 31 Shipka Street (E); *Ambassador:* LUCIEN BERNARD.
Syrian Arab Republic: 15 ul. Deukoglu (E); *Ambassador:* NABIH SABBAGH.
Tunisia: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).
Turkey: 28 Dimitar Polyakov Street (L); *Ambassador:* NEJAT ERTÜZÜN.
U.A.R.: 91 Tsar Asen II (E); *Ambassador:* AHMED TALAAT.
United Kingdom: 65 Tolbukhin Boulevard (E); *Ambassador:* D. J. C. CRAWLEY.
U.S.A.: 1 Alexander Stambolisky Boulevard (E); *Ambassador:* JOHN M. MCSWEENEY.
U.S.S.R.: 92 Rakovski Street (E); *Ambassador:* ALEXANDR MIHAILOVITCH.
Viet-Nam, Democratic Republic: 12 Oborishte Street (E); *Ambassador:* FAM NGOUK GOUÉ.
Yugoslavia: 3 G. G. Dej Street (E); *Ambassador:* DRAGOSLAV MARCOVIĆ.

Bulgaria also has diplomatic relations with: Cambodia, Canada, Ceylon, Chile, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Democratic Republic), Cyprus, Dahomey, Iraq, Laos, Luxembourg, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Tanzania, Uganda, Uruguay, Yemen.

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Consists of 321 members and is elected for a four-year term. Bulgarian Communist Party 197, Bulgarian Agrarian People's Union 80, Dimitrov Communist Youth Union 23, Non-party 21.

Chairman: GEORGI TRAIKOV.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Communist Party: This is the dominant party in the Fatherland Front Government; First Secretary of Central Cttee. TODOR ZHIVKOV (re-elected June 1958 and November 1962); publ. *Rabotnichesko delo* (daily), *Novo Vreme*, *Partien Zhivot*.

Bulgarian Agrarian People's Union: 1 Yanko Zabunov Street, Sofia; f. 1899; peasant political organisation participating in the Fatherland Front Government; 120,000 mems.; Chair. of the Executive Council GEORGI TRAIKOV; publ. *Zemedelsko Zname* (daily).

POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS

The Fatherland Front: Sofia, Vitosha 18; a non-party organisation, covering both political parties and mass organisations; it has elected local and central councils

throughout the country controlled by the National Council in Sofia; Congress every four years; 3,500,000 mems.; Pres. ENCHO STRAIKOV; Sec. Dr. VLADIMIR BONEV; publ. *Otechestven Front*.

Dimitrov Communist Youth Union: f. 1947. A merger of several Communist Youth Organisations.

Dimitrov Pioneer Organization Septemvriiche: For the political education of children; directed by the Dimitrov Union.

Committee of Bulgarian Women: Boulevard Patriarch Eftimi 82, Sofia; f. 1950; 123 mems.; Pres. Mrs. RADA TODOROVA; Sec. Mrs. MARTA ZHELIAZKOVA; publs. *The Woman Today* (monthly), *The Bulgarian Woman* (annual).

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Civil and criminal justice is administered by the National and county courts of the Supreme Court. In labour disputes justice is administered by conciliation committees of the enterprises and the National courts.

Judges of all ranks, and assessors, are elected. Supreme judicial control over every kind and grade of court is exercised by the Supreme Court of the People's Republic, the members of which are elected by the National Assembly for a term of five years. Supreme control over the correct observance of the law by different Government organs and officials, and by the citizens, is exercised by the Attorney-General of the People's Republic, elected by the National Assembly for a term of five years, and subordinate to the National Assembly alone. All other prosecutors of courts of every grade are appointed and discharged by the Attorney-General of the People's Republic.

President of the Supreme Court: NAIDEN RAICHEV N. RUSCHEV.

RELIGION

Bulgarian Eastern Orthodox Church: Administered by the Bulgarian Patriarchy; Patriarch KIRIL, Synod Palace, 40 Oborishte Street, Sofia; there are 11 dioceses, each under a Metropolitan; 6 million adherents; publs. *Tzerkhoven Vestnik* (weekly), *Doukhovna Kultura* (monthly).

Bulgarian United Evangelical Church: 49 Vassil Kolarov Street, Sofia; President SIMEON MOUTAFOV.

The Muslim Community: Chief Mufti; HASAN ADEMOV; 27 Br. Miladinovi, Sofia; 600,000 adherents.

Roman Catholic Church: Apostolic Exarch for Byzantine Catholics Bishop KIRIL KURTEV, 10-a Bratya Pasovi Street, Sofia 6; Apostolic Administrator for Sofia and Southern Bulgaria for Catholics of the Latin Rite Bishop SIMEON KOKOV, 3 Lilyana Dimitrova, Plovdiv.

Armenian-Apostolic-Orthodox Church: Naitcho Tzanov Street 31, Sofia; President ONNIK ASLANIAN.

Jewish Community: 16 Ekz. Iossif Street, Sofia; 6,000 adherents.

THE PRESS

DAILIES

Rabotnichesko Delo (Workers' Cause): Sofia, V. I. Lenin 47; f. 1947; organ of the Communist Party; Editor GEORGI BOKOV; circ. 630,000.

Otechestven Front (Fatherland Front): Sofia, V. I. Lenin 47; f. 1942; organ of the Presidium and the National Council of the Fatherland Front; Editor ILIYA KYULYOVSKY; circ. 150,000.

Trud (Labour): Sofia, Boulevard Dondoukov 82; f. 1946; organ of the Central Council of Trade Unions; Editor DIMITER KALEV; circ. 65,000.

Zemedelsko Zname (Agrarian Banner): Sofia, Yanko Zabunov Street 23; organ of the Agrarian People's Party; Editor HARALAMPI TRAIKOV; circ. 130,000.

Narodna Mladezh (People's Youth): Sofia, V. I. Lenin 47; f. 1948; organ of the Central Committee of the Dimitrov Communist Youth Union; Editor LALJN DIMITROV; circ. 170,000.

Vecherni Novini (Evening News): Sofia, Bld. Lenin 47; f. 1951; organ of the Sofia City Committee of the Communist Party; Editor MICHU ZAHARIEV; circ. 80,000.

Narodna Armia (People's Army): 12 Ivan Vasov Street, Sofia; f. 1944; organ of the Ministry of National Defence; Editor-in-Chief KRUSTYU KRUSTEV.

Co-operativno Selo (For Co-operative Farming): 18 August 11 Street, Sofia; organ of the Ministry of Agriculture; Editor-in-Chief ANA VELEV; circ. 55,000.

Otechestven Glas (*The Voice of the Country*): Plovdiv; f. 1943; organ of local committees of the Communist Party and the Fatherland Front.

Chernomorski Front (*Black Sea Front*): Burgas, Milin Kaimak 9; f. 1950; organ of local committees of the Communist Party and the Fatherland Front.

Dounavska Pravda (*Danubian Truth*): Russe; f. 1950; organ of local committees of the Communist Party and the Fatherland Front.

Sofiiska Pravda: Sofia, Kaloyan 3; f. 1955; organ of local committees of the Communist Party and the Fatherland Front; Editor VIKTOR PCHELAROV; circ. 12,000.

Narodno Delo: 4 Batak, Varna; organ of local committees of the Communist Party and the Fatherland Front.

WEEKLIES

Darzhaven Vestnik (*State Newspaper*): Sofia, Boul. Cherni vrah 2; organ of the National Assembly; Editor KOSTA MIHAILOV; circ. 28,500.

Izvestia na Presidiuma (*News of the Presidium*): Sofia; replaces the former "State Newspaper"; publishes the laws, decrees, etc., of the National Assembly; twice a week.

Literaturen Front: Sofia, Angel Kanchev Street 5; f. 1944; organ of the Bulgarian Writers' Union; Editor-in-Chief BOGOMIL RAINOV; circ. 50,000.

Naroden Sport (*People's Sport*): Sofia, ul. Rakitin 2; organ of the Bulgarian Union for Physical Culture and Sports; three times a week; circ. 85,000.

Narodna Kultura: Sofia, Pl. Slaveikov 11; organ of the Committee on Culture and Art; Editor-in-Chief KRUM VASILEV; circ. 40,000.

Radio-televisionen-pregled: Sofia, ul. Lavele 32; organ of the Office of Radio Information and Television; Editor DIMITR STOIKOV; circ. 64,000.

Septemvriiche (*Septembrist*): Sofia, Boul. Lenin 47; organ of the Central Committee of the Dimitrov Union of People's Youth; circ. 250,000; Editor N. ZIDAROV.

Sturshel: Sofia, Lenin bod. 47; f. 1946; humour and satire; weekly; Editor-in-Chief ASSEN BOSSEV.

PERIODICALS

Bulgaria: Sofia, 1 Levski Street; monthly; illustrated magazine published in Russian, circ. 97,000, Chinese (Peking), circ. 3,000; Editor K. GEORGIEVA.

Bulgaria Today: Sofia, 1 Levski Street; Editor STELLA NIKOLOVA; French, German, English, Spanish, Italian, Arabic and Esperanto; total circ. 46,000.

Bulgarian Foreign Trade: Sofia, Alexander Stamboliiski 11A; f. 1952; bi-monthly journal of the Bulgarian Chamber of Commerce; in French, German, English, Spanish and Russian; Editor T. KONSTANINOV; circ. 13,000.

Bulgarosuvetska Druzhba: Sofia, Klement Gottwald Street; monthly organ of the Union of Bulgarian Soviet Societies; Editor ANGEL TODOROV; circ. 40,000.

Bulgarski Musika: Sofia, Vazov 2; organ of the Union of Bulgarian Composers and of the State Committee of Culture and Art; circ. 2,000.

Bulgarski Ezik: Sofia, Aksakov 3; f. 1951; bi-monthly organ of the Institute of the Bulgarian Language; Editor-in-Chief L. ANDREJCHIN; circ. 1,500.

Bulgarski Voin: Sofia, Sofiiska Comuna 1; literature and arts; monthly organ of the Political Department of the Ministry of Defence; Editor ALEXANDER GETMAN; circ. 18,000.

Chitalishte: Sofia, ul. Iskar 4; organ of the National Council of the Fatherland Front; Editor BALAN BALABANOV; circ. 5,000.

Economic News of Bulgaria: Sofia, Alexander Stamboliiski 11A; monthly paper published by the Bulgarian Chamber of Commerce in English, French, German and Spanish; circ. 18,000.

Ikonicheska Misal: Sofia, Aksakov 3; organ of the Institute of Economics of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences; ten times a year; Editor Prof. K. DOBREV; circ. 4,100.

Istoricheski Pregled: Sofia C., Benkovsky Street 3; f. 1944; bi-monthly of the Historical Institute of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences; Editor-in-Chief JACK NATHAN; circ. 3,000.

Izkustvo: Sofia, Slaveikov 11; f. 1949; organ of the Committee of Culture and Arts, and of the Union of Bulgarian Painters; Editor D. OSTOICH; circ. 3,000.

Jenata Dnes: Sofia, 82 Patriarch Eftimi St.; monthly organ of the Committee of Bulgarian Women; Editor SONJA BAKISH; circ. 370,000.

Kinoizkustvo: Sofia, 2 Todor Strashimirov Street; f. 1946; cinema; Editor EMIL PETROV; circ. 8,000.

Literaturna Misal: Sofia, 39 ul. Vitosha; literary history and criticism; bi-monthly organ of the Institute for Bulgarian literature at the Academy of Sciences; Editor PANTELEI ZAREV; circ. 4,500.

Lov i Ribolov: Sofia, 12 Gavril Genov Street; monthly organ of the Hunters' and Fishers' Union; Editor LYUBOMIR DOJCHEV; circ. 50,000.

MLadezh: Sofia, 10 Kaloyan Street; f. 1946; organ of the Central Committee of the Dimitrov Communist Youth Union.

Narodna Prosveta: Sofia, Boulevard Stamboliiski 18; monthly organ of the Union of Bulgarian Teachers; Editor SERGEI JANEV; circ. 10,000.

Nasha Rodina: Sofia, V. I. Lenin 47; socio-political and literary; monthly; Editor BOGOMIL NONEV; circ. 26,000 Bulgarian, 30,100 Russian.

Novo Vreme: Sofia, V. I. Lenin Street 47; first f. 1897 by D. Blagoev; monthly theoretical organ of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Bulgaria; Editor NIKOLAI IRIBADJAKOV; circ. 27,000.

Philosophska Misal: Sofia, bld. Patriarch Eftimi; philosophy and psychology; bi-monthly published by the Institute of Philosophy of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences; Editor Acad. TODOR PAVLOV; circ. 2,500.

Plamak: Sofia, Anghel Kunchev 5; f. 1924; literature and arts; every 20 days; organ of the Union of Bulgarian Writers; Editor BOJIDAR BOJILOV; circ. 9,000.

Planovo stonastvo i statistika: Sofia, Boul. Doudukov 21; organ of the State Committee of Planning and the Central Statistical Office; Editor TONJU DRUKOV; circ. 3,000.

Pravna Misal: Sofia, ul. Alabin 36; organ of the Institute of Law of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences; bi-monthly; Editor S. PAVLOV; circ. 2,400.

Radio i televizia: Sofia, ul. G. Ignatiev 18; monthly organ of the Central Committee of the Organization of Volunteers for Defence and the Ministry of Transport and Communications; Editor N. JOVCHEV; circ. 20,000.

Resorts: Sofia, 51 Boul. Tolbuhin; f. 1959; bi-monthly; Russian, French, English, German, Esperanto; Editor-in-Chief MICHAEL MISHEV; circ. 35,000.

Septemvri: Sofia, Slaveikov Square 2; monthly; organ of the Union of Bulgarian Writers; Editor KAMEN KALTCHEV; circ. 15,000.

Slavyani: Sofia, 1 Kaloyan Street; monthly organ of the Slav committee in Bulgaria; Editor TRIFON TRIFONOV; circ. 10,000.

Sofia: Sofia, Paris Street 5; monthly organ of the Sofia People's Council; Editor VESSELIN POPOV; circ. 2,000.
Teater: Sofia, Dondukoy Boulevard 82; organ of the Committee of Culture and Art, Bulgarian Writers' Union and Union of Actors; Editor Prof. P. PENEV; circ. 3,000.
Turist: Sofia, Boul, Tolbuhin 18; f. 1902; monthly organ of the Bulgarian Tourist Union; Editor STEFAN STANCHEV; circ. 8,000.

NEWS AGENCY

Bulgarian Telegraph Agency (B.T.A.): Sofia, Blvd. Lenin 49; official telegraph agency; Dir. LOZAN STRELKOV.

PUBLISHERS

The Publishing and Printing Board: Sofia, "Polygrafizdat", pl. Slaveinkov 10; f. 1950; the Board is under the administration of the Committee on Culture and Art and it directs the State Publishing Houses listed below; Chief Dir. VÁLČO KIROV.

State Publishing House, "Science and Art": Sofia, Boul. Rusky 6; f. 1948; Dir. ZVETAN PENEV.

State Publishing House, "National Culture": Sofia, Str. Graf Ignatiev 2A; f. 1945; Dir. DANIJAN BARNJAKOV.

State Publishing House, "Zemizdat": Sofia, Str. Positano; f. 1948; Dir. STOINO GJUROV.

Other publishing houses include the following:

Bulgarisk Pisatel: Sofia, ul. 6 Septemvri 35.

Darzhavno Izdatelstvo: Kh. G. Danor, Plovdiv; Dir. PETKO VELICHKOV.

Darzhavno Izdatelstvo: Varna; Dir. STEFAN ALEXIEV.

Foreign Languages Press: Sofia, Levski 1; Dir. SPAS RUSINOV.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Ceteka: Blbd. General Zaimov 9.

Novosti: 1 Dunov St., Apt. 3.

The following agencies are also represented: Prensa Latina, Tass.

PRESS ASSOCIATION

Union of Bulgarian Journalists: Sofia, Graf Ignatiev 4; f. 1955; 2,690 mems.; President GEORGI BOKOV; Gen. Sec. P. KARADELKOV; Sec. IV. KOVATCHEV; publ. *Bulgarski Journalist*.

Izdatelstvo Bulgarski Houdozhnik: Sofia, Moskovska 37; Dir. BORIS TASHEV.

Izdatelstvo na Bulgarskata Akademia na Naukite (*Publishing House of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences*): Sofia, 4 Serdika Str.; Manager KRÁSTYU KRÁSTEV.

Izdatelstvo na Bulgarskata Komunisticheska Partiya (*Publishing House of the Bulgarian Communist Party*): Sofia, 47 Lenin Blvd.; Manager VASSIL MIHAILOV.

Izdatelstvo na Nacionalniya Savet na Otechestveniya Front (*Publishing House of the National Council of the Fatherland Front*): Sofia, Doudukor 32; Dir. CHERNJU CHEUDOR.

Izdatelstvo "Narodna Mladej" (*People's Youth Publishing House*): Sofia, 10 Kayolan Street; Manager VALENTIN KARAMANCHEV.

Profizdat (*Publishing House of the Trade Unions*): Sofia, 82 Dondukov Blvd.; Man. TSVETAN DANKIN.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Bulgarian Radio and Television: Sofia 4, Bd. Dragan Tzankov; f. 1935; Dir.-Gen. BOGOMIL NONEV; directed by the Committee of Culture and Art.

RADIO

Radio Sofia: Two medium-wave transmitters of 100 and 200 kW.; four short-wave transmitters of 120 kW.; and two short-wave transmitters of 50 kW. There are medium-wave relay transmitters at Varna, Plovdiv, Shoumen, Blagoevgrad, Kardjali and Stara-Zagora, and ultra-short-wave transmitters at Plodiv, Sofia (two), Slantchev Prjag (two) and Botev (two).

There are three Home Service programmes broadcasting 34 hours a day and the Foreign Service broadcasts for 24 hours a day in Turkish, Greek, Serbo-Croat, Macedonian, French, Italian, German, English, Spanish, Esperanto and Arabic. In 1967 there were 2,215,451 registered radio sets.

TELEVISION

Channel VII, 0.5-0.25 kW. at Sofia started operating in November 1959 with two programmes a week. These were increased to four in 1962. In 1967 there were 186,000 registered television sets.

Publ. *Radio-televisionen pregled*.

FINANCE

BANKING

Bulgarska Narodna Banka (*National Bank of Bulgaria*): Sofia, 9th September Square; f. 1879 c.; in 1947 the National Bank of Bulgaria took over all the commercial banks of the country; Pres. KIRIL NESTOROV.

Bulgarian Investment Bank: Sofia, Ivan Vazov Street 1; a State-owned bank established in 1947, incorporating the assets of the former Banque Hypothécaire; credits and controls capital investments.

Bulgarian Foreign Trade Bank: Sofia, 2 Sofiiska Komouna Street; f. 1964; shares held by National Bank of Bulgaria and other state institutions; cap. 40m. leva; Pres. V. TODOROV; Vice-Pres. A. ZLATANOV.

State Savings Bank: Sofia, Moskovska 19; f. 1951; provides general individual banking services.

INSURANCE

The State Insurance Institute, Sofia, 102 Rakorsky Street. All insurance firms were nationalised during 1947, and were re-organised into one single State insurance company.

Bulstrad: (*Bulgarian Foreign Insurance and Reinsurance Co.*), Sofia, 5 Dunav St.; f. 1961; deals with all foreign insurances and reinsurances; Dir. D. POPOV.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Bulgarian Chamber of Commerce: Sofia, 11a Al. Stamboliisky Blvd.; maintains and promotes trade relations between Bulgaria and foreign firms and trade organisations; organises participation in international fairs and exhibitions; Pres. Ing. JORDAN DONCHEV.

TRADE ORGANIZATIONS

Ministry of Foreign Trade: Sofia 12, Sofiiska Komuna Street; contacts all foreign trade through the Commercial State Enterprises listed below:

COMMERCIAL STATE ENTERPRISES

Agromachina: Sofia, Belogradchik St.; export and import of agricultural machines, etc.; Dir. N. LEPOEV.

Agromachinaimpex: Sofia, 5 Aksakov St.; carries out the foreign trade activity of Agromachina.

Balkancar: Sofia, 34 Tottleben Blvd.; export of electric trucks, motor cycles, bicycles, storage batteries; Dir. E. RAZLOGOV. Associated Units:

Balkancarexport: Sofia, 34 Tottleben St.; exports electrical goods, internal combustion engines and motor cycles.

Balkancarimport: Sofia, 34 Tottleben St.; imports materials, machines and spares.

Balkancarreklaama: Sofia, 34 Tottleben St.; advertising and publicising the production of S.E.C. Balkancar.

Balkancarservice: Sofia, 34 Tottleben St.; service and car spares trade.

Bilkokoop: Sofia, ul. Rakovsky 103; import and export of herbs.

Bulet: Sofia, Graf Ignatiev Street 10; import-export; Dir. I. KOBARELOV.

Bulgarkoop: Sofia, Rakovsky 103; export of consumer goods; Dir. P. PETROV.

Bulgarplod: Sofia, Boul. Al. Stamboliiski 7; f. 1947; export of fresh and preserved fruit and vegetables; Dir. D. ALEXIEV.

Bulgarska Zakhar: Sofia, Exarch Jossif St., production and export of sugar and sugar products; Dir. N. JORDANOV.

Bulgarsko Pivo: Sofia, 22 San Stefano St.; production, export and import of beer, hops and barley.

Bulgartabac: (*State Tobacco Monopoly*): Sofia, 14 Al. Stamboliiski blvd.; covers manufacture and export of raw and manufactured tobacco; Manager K. VULKOV.

Cementmiramor: Sofia, 8 Sveta Sofia Sq.; imports and exports cement, marble, mosaics, bricks etc.

Chimimport (*Chemical Export and Import Company*): Sofia, Stephan Karadja Street 2; exports all basic chemicals for industry and other purposes, pharmaceutical products, attar of roses and other essential oils; imports medical goods, instruments, film papers, chemicals, etc.; Manager M. KOLEV.

Coopimpex: Sofia, 4 Trapezitza St.; exports handicraft articles, carpets, toys, kitchen utensils, imports raw materials.

Corecom: Sofia, Graf Ignatiev St. 10; f. 1961; export, import, transit, sale by retail of Bulgarian and foreign goods against currency; Dir. Gen. DIMCHIO DIMCHEV.

Electroimpex (*Electrical Export and Import Company*): Sofia, 17 George Washington Street; covers the export and import of electrical and power equipment; Manager A. GRIGOROV.

Energooedinenie: Sofia, 2 Dondoukov St.; marketing, import and export of electrical power and thermal energy.

Gabarstvo: Sofia, ul. Rakovsky 103; import and export of fresh and processed mushrooms.

Hranexport (*Miscellaneous Export and Import Company*): Sofia, 10 Graf Ignatiev Street; exports cereals, seeds; Dir. I. GOLOMEEV.

Industrialimport (*Industrial Export and Import Company*): Sofia, Pozitano St. 3; exports and imports textile raw materials, ready made goods and garments, and glassware; Manager Chr. GUMNEROV.

Jaizeimpex: Sofia, 6 Septemvri St.; import and export of eggs, poultry, down, feathers, etc.

Korabostroene: Sofia, Gourko St. 5; export and import of ships, ship and port equipment, repairs. Associated Unit:

Koraboimpex: Sofia, 5 Gurko St.; imports and exports ship equipment.

Lessoimpex: Sofia, 2 Tzar Assen St.; import and export of furniture and wooden products.

Machinoexport: Sofia, Aksakov St. 5; export of machines, equipment, tools, wagons and spare parts; Gen. Dir. I. NIKOLOV.

Machinoimport: Sofia, Slavianska Street 2; import of machines, equipment and spare parts; Gen. Dir. Eng. S. BACHISKI.

Mototechnica: Sofia, 25 Vitosha Blvd.; imports cars, trucks and spares.

Neftochim: Sofia, 6 Edinadeseti Avgust St.; export and import of petrol, oil, kerosene, chemicals, etc.

Pharmachim: Sofia, Iliensko chaussée 16; manufacture, import and export of drugs, essential oils, cosmetics; Dir. A. KIRKOV.

Photographia: ul. Tsar Shishman 31; f. 1948; import and export of photographic materials.

Pirin: Sofia, 2 Benesh Sq.; production of leather goods; foreign activity is carried out by:

Pirinimpex: Sofia, ul. Tsar Assen 14; import and export of furs and leather goods; Gen. Dir. P. PETKOV.

Raznoiznos (*Miscellaneous Export and Import Company*): Sofia, Tsar Assen Street 1; export and import of industrial and craftsmen's products, timber products, paper products, glassware, furniture, carpets, toys, sports equipment, musical instruments, etc.; Manager D. GOROSTANOV.

Ribno Stopanstvo: Sofia, 48 K. Irechek St.; import and export of fish products.

Rodopa: Sofia, 2 ul. Gavril Genov; export of cattle, meat, meat products, dairy products; Gen. Dir. K. JANKOV.

Rudmetal (*Ores, Minerals and Metals Export and Import Company*): Sofia, Dobroudja Street 1; export and import of coal, anthracite, metals and metal products, lead, zinc, copper, iron, pyrite, chrome and manganese ores, pure lead, kaolin, asbestos, chalk, marble, etc.; Manager R. KEREMIDTCHIEV.

Sortovi Semena: Sofia, 55 Christo Botev St.; import and export of planting materials, seeds.

Technoexport (*Technical Export Company*): Sofia, 16 Lenin Square; export of machines and complete plants; renders technical assistance abroad; Dir. E. YORDANOV.

BULGARIA—(TRADE AND INDUSTRY, TRANSPORT)

Technoexportstroy: Sofia, ul. George Washington 17; designing and building for foreign countries; Dir. V. GAVRAILOV.

Technoimpex: Sofia, 16 Lenin Sq.; technical and scientific assistance abroad, purchase and sale of licences.

Technoimport (*Technical Import Company*): Sofia, ul. Slavjanska 2; f. 1947; import of factory equipment; Man. G. STOEV.

Texim (*Textile Import Company*): Sofia, ul. Aksakov 21; f. 1961; import and export of consumer goods; imports factory equipment financed by foreign assets; Gen. Dir. G. BAIDENOV.

Tezhko i Obshto Machinostroene: Sofia, 8 Slavianska St.; production and export of complete plant and complete lines for industry.

Vaglishta: Sofia, 2 Dondoukov St.; mining, import and export of coal, production of briquettes.

Vinprom: Sofia, ul. Lavele 19; manufacture and export of wine and spirits; Gen. Dir. I. TODOROV.

Zarneni Hrani: Sofia, 15 Vitosha Blvd.; import and export of industrial oils, soap and vegetable oils.

TRADE UNIONS AND CO-OPERATIVES

Bulgarian Central Council of Trade Unions: 8 Pozitano St., Sofia; the central Trade Union organisation, to which are affiliated 14 individual trade unions; Pres. STOYAN GYUROV; total mems. 1,581,920.

TRADE UNIONS

Central Committee of the Medical Workers' Trade Union: Sofia, 4 Lenin Square; 83,259 mems.; Pres. DR. VLADIMIR VASSILEV; Sec. LUSHKA PETROVA.

Central Committee of the Miners' and Metallurgists' Trade Union: Sofia, 4 September 6 Street; 105,421 mems.; Pres. KRASHTIU BOSHKOV; Sec. KIRIL GEORGIEV.

Central Committee of the Administrative and Communal Workers' Trade Union: Sofia, 52 Alabin Street; 128,196 mems.; Pres. ILIYA BALEVSKI; Sec. MARIN GANEV.

Central Committee of the Trade Union of Light and Food Industry Workers: Sofia, 8 Pozitano Street; 297,188 mems.; Pres. NENO LALEV; Sec. OLGA HRANOVA.

Central Committee of the Teachers' Union: Sofia, 4 Lenin Square; Pres. MARIN GESHKOV; Sec. STEFAN DYULGEROV.

Central Committee of the Trade Union of Forestry Workers: Sofia, 29 Dimo Hadji Dimov Street; 277, 133 mems.; Pres. Ing. SLAVI SLAVOV.

Central Committee of the Trade Union of Construction Workers and of Workers in the Construction and Woodworking Industry: Sofia, 8 Pozitano Street; 170,950 mems.; Pres. LALO LALEV; Sec. NIKOLA ZDRAVKOV.

Central Committee of the Heavy Industry and Electrification Workers' Trade Union: Sofia, 4 Lenin Square; 131,145 mems.; Pres. IVAN DIMITROV; Sec. VLADO MITOV.

Central Committee of the Transport and Communication Workers' Trade Union: Sofia, 106 Boulevard Georgi Dimitrov; 138,891 mems.; Pres. GEORGI TURLAKOV; Sec. STOE DIN PETKOV.

Central Committee of the Commercial Workers' Trade Union: Sofia, 4 September 6 Street; 144,748 mems.; Pres. GEROI BUDINOV; Sec. K. TZONTCHEV.

Central Committee of the Actors' Trade Union: Sofia, 4 Lenin Square; f. 1921; 3,500 mems.; Pres. MIROSLAV MINDOV.

Central Committee of the Polygraphic Workers' Trade Union and Workers in the Cultural Institutes: Sofia, 4 Lenin Square; Pres. PETER PANAYOTOV; Sec. PETER ILIEV.

Central Committee of the Trade Union of Agricultural Workers: Sofia, ul. Dimo Hadji Dimov 29; Pres. IVAN VASILEV.

Central Committee of the Musicians' Union: Sofia, 4 Lenin Square; Pres. DIMITER RUSKOV.

CO-OPERATIVES

Bulgarian Central Co-operative Union: Sofia, Rakovski 103, P.O. Box 55; f. 1904; the central body to which are affiliated the regional unions of co-operatives; Pres. GEORGI IORDANOV.

Central Union of the Crafts Producers' Co-operatives: Sofia, ulitca Alabin 56; f. 1951; members: all productive co-operatives; Pres. V. RAIDOVSKI.

TRANSPORT

Ministry of Transport: ul. Levski 9, Sofia; publ. *Railway Transport*. Directs the following:

General Administration of Railways: ul. Iv. Vazov 3, Sofia.

"Shipbuilding and Shipping" Economic Union: ul. Pop Andrei 4, Sofia; f. 1965.

"Autotransport" Economic Union: ul. Pop Andrei 4, Sofia; f. 1965.

"Civil Aviation" Economic Union: Sofia Airport; f. 1966; Gen. Man. LAZAR BELOUHOV.

"Transpred" Economic Union: ul. Pop Andrei 4, Sofia; f. 1965.

RAILWAYS

Railway Administration: controls all railway transport.

There are approximately 3,340 miles of 1.435-metre track, 180 miles of .76-metre track and 66 miles of .60-

metre track. Main lines include the following: Svilengrad, on the Turkish border, via Plovdiv and Sofia, to Dragoman on the Yugoslav border; Plovdiv via St. Zagora and Sliven, to Burgas on the Black Sea; Sofia, via Mesdra, Pleven, O. Grechovilza and Schumen to the port of Varna; Sofia via Karlovo, Sliven to Burgas; Sofia via Pernik to Kulatoa on the Greek border.

ROADS

There are about 17,000 miles of roads in Bulgaria, to which 6,200 miles are paved. Some of the main tourist routes were surfaced in 1960.

MOTORING ASSOCIATION

Automobile and Touring Club of Bulgaria: 3 Lenin Place, Sofia; Pres. Tz. DRAGANOV.

BULGARIA—(TRANSPORT, TOURISM, ATOMIC ENERGY, UNIVERSITY)

SHIPPING AND INLAND WATERWAYS

Bulgarian United Corporation of Shipbuilding and Shipping: ul. Gourko 5, Sofia; carriage of goods and passengers on waterways; controls all aspects of shipping and shipbuilding, also engages in research, design and personnel training.

In 1964 Bulgaria had 118 vessels on the Danube, with a total capacity of 74,256 tons.

Bulgarian River Lines: Rousse.

Steamship Navigation Service: Chervenoarmeyski Bld., Varna I; fortnightly services between East Mediterranean ports, and tramp ships which call at ports in Western Europe, the Red Sea, the Persian Gulf and India.

CIVIL AVIATION

TABSO (*Bulgarian Civil Air Transport*): Sofia, Place Narodno Sobranie 12; f. 1947; internal services to Varna, Burgas, Ruse, Plovdiv, Stara Zagora, Khas-kova and Gorna Oriakhovitsa; external services to Algiers, Athens, Berlin, Budapest, Bucharest, Vienna, Damascus, Istanbul, Casablanca, Copenhagen, London, Moscow, Paris, Prague, Tunis, Frankfurt am Main, Zürich; fleet of eleven IL-18, three AN-24 and six IL-14; Gen. Man. PETAR EVSTATLEV.

Bulgaria is served by 16 foreign airlines.

TOURISM

Balkantourist: Sofia, 1 Lenin Square; f. 1948; the State travel agency for foreigners; Gen. Man. V. DAMJANOV.

Central Office of Tourism of the Council of Ministers: Pres. P. TODOROV.

Rodinatourist: Sofia, Slavianskas ul. 17; transport for tourists; Dir. I. VELKOV.

Tourist: Sofia, Lenin Square 1; directs hotels and restaurants; Dir. I. CHAKALSI.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

Komitet po kulturata i izkustvoto (*Committee on Culture and Art*): Chair. Dr. PETUR VUTOV.

PRINCIPAL THEATRES

Naroden teatur 'Ivan Vasov' (*Ivan Vasov People's Theatre*): Sofia; Dir. SLAVCHO VASEV.

Naroden teatur za mladezhata (*National Theatre for Young People*): Sofia; Dir. YOSIF GRIGOROV.

Teatur 'Narodna stsena' (*People's Stage*): Sofia; Dir. SASHO STOYANOV.

Durzhaven satirichen teatur (*State Satirical Theatre*): Sofia; Dir. BOYAN DANOVSKI.

Narodna opera (*National Opera*): Sofia; Dir. Prof. ILIYA YOSIFOV.

PRINCIPAL ORCHESTRAS

Sofiyska durzhavna filkharmoniya (*Sofia State Philharmonic*): Sofia, ul. Benkevski No. 1; f. 1929; Dir. LYUBOMIR SAGAEV; Chief Conductor KONSTANTIN-ILIEV.

Simfonichen orkestur na bulgarskoto radio i televiziya Sofia; Chief Conductor VASIL STEFANOV.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Institute of Physics and Atomic Research Centre of the Bulgarian Academy of Science: Lenin Street 152, Sofia; f. 1946; Dir. Acad. G. NADZHAKOV.

REACTOR

A heterogeneous swimming-pool reactor, with a thermal capacity of 1,500 kW. came into operation near Sofia in 1961. The reactor, supplied under a bilateral agreement by the U.S.S.R., is used for the production of radioactive isotopes as well as for experimental work.

UNIVERSITY

Sofiiski Universitet "Kliment Ohridsky": Sofia; teachers; 13,940 students.

CYPRUS

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Republic of Cyprus is an island in the eastern Mediterranean about 60 miles south of Turkey. It is the third largest Mediterranean island after Sicily and Sardinia. Climate is mild though snow falls in the mountainous south-west between December and March. About four-fifths of the people speak modern Greek and the remainder Turkish. The Greek-speaking community adhere to the Greek Orthodox Church while most of the Turks are Muslims. The flag is white with a map of Cyprus in gold in the centre garlanded by olive leaves. The capital is Nicosia.

Recent History

Cyprus was created a British Crown Colony in 1925. In 1955 Greek-Cypriot nationalists seeking independence and unification with Greece resisted British rule by force. The civil war ended in 1959 with the granting of independence. Unification with Greece and the Turkish-Cypriot demand for partition were both rejected. Britain remained in certain agreed areas to be used as military bases. Cyprus was admitted to the United Nations in 1960 and joined the Commonwealth in 1961. Serious fighting broke out between Greek and Turkish Cypriots in late 1963 and in April 1964 a United Nations Peace-Keeping force was set up and a UN Mediator appointed. As yet, no proposed solution has been acceptable to both Greek and Turkish communities.

Following continued unrest a grave crisis developed in November 1967, but war was averted by a peace plan under which Greece agreed to withdraw all troops in excess of the 1960 agreements, and Turkey to stand-down the forces she had mobilized. Presidential elections were to be held on 25th February, 1968.

The fifteen Turkish members of the House of Representatives have not attended sessions since January 1964, and in their absence a number of measures have been passed which, without amending the Constitution, make temporary provisions for the administration of the country (see below, Constitution).

Government

According to the Constitution, legislative authority is vested in a House of Representatives elected by adult universal suffrage for a five-year term and consisting of 35 members from the Greek community and 15 from the Turkish community. The House exercises authority on all matters save those reserved for the Communal Chambers. These bodies, elected by both communities, deal with communal affairs such as religion, teaching and culture. Executive authority is vested in the President who is Greek-speaking and the Vice-President who is from the Turkish community. They are assisted by a Council of Ministers composed of seven Greek and three Turkish members.

Note: Turkish participation in government and legislation was withdrawn in January 1964. In March 1965 the Greek Communal Chamber was abolished and its functions taken over by the Ministry of Education. In June 1966, all Turkish judges resigned.

Defence

The Armed Forces and Security Police have been greatly increased since 1963 but no figures are available. Military service in the National Guard is compulsory for all Greek-Cypriots between the ages of eighteen and fifty.

Economic Affairs

The economy is based mainly on agriculture. Principal crops are wheat, barley, vegetables and citrus fruits. Vines are cultivated and wine produced. Mining provides two-thirds of the island's exports. The most important minerals are cupreous and iron pyrites, asbestos, copper and gypsum. There is no heavy industry and manufactures are limited to food processing, textiles and woodworking. In 1966 a refinery was opened near Larnaca by a consortium of Shell, Mobil and B.P. Despite political and military troubles the country is relatively prosperous, with an estimated *per capita* income of £250 in 1966.

Transport and Communications

There are no railways in Cyprus. Towns and villages are linked by asphalted roads with frequent bus services. The three main ports are Famagusta, Limassol and Larnaca which provide cargo and passenger services to Greek and other Mediterranean ports. There is an international airport at Nicosia.

Social Welfare

There is compulsory social insurance for specified groups employed under contract. Others gainfully employed can join voluntarily. Benefits cover unemployment, sickness, maternity, widows, orphans, old age and death.

Education

Elementary education is free but not compulsory. Secondary schools charge fees but the state-aided ones are obliged to provide a fifth of their places free. There are about 760 elementary schools and 58 secondary schools.

Tourism

There are many beaches providing excellent sea bathing during the long, dry summer. Skiing is possible in the mountains during winter.

Visas are not required for nationals of the following countries: Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, The Netherlands, Norway, San Marino, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom and British Commonwealth, U.S.A.

Sport

Football, hockey, gymnastics and athletics are the most popular sports.

Public Holidays, 1968

The main public holidays are: January 1 (New Year's Day), January 6 (Epiphany), April 12 (Good Friday), April 15 (Easter Monday), August 16 (Independence Day), December 25 (Christmas Day), December 26 (Boxing Day).

CYPRUS—(INTRODUCTORY SURVEY, STATISTICAL SURVEY)

Weights and Measures

Weights and measures follow the standard British weights and measures (*see* under United Kingdom). The Metric System is also in use, as well as a special internal system as follows:

1 pic = $\frac{2}{3}$ yard; 1 oke = 2.8 pounds; 1 kilé = 8 Imperial gallons.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The monetary unit is the Cyprus Pound which is divided into 1,000 mils. In November 1967 Cyprus followed Britain in devaluing her currency by 14.3 per cent.

Notes: £5, £1, 500 mils, 250 mils.

Coins: Mils 100, 50, 25, 5, 3.

Exchange rate: £1 Cyprus = £1 sterling

416.6 mils = \$1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (square miles)		POPULATION (1966 estimates)					
TOTAL	CULTIVATED	TOTAL	GREEKS	TURKS	NICOSIA (capital)	BIRTH RATE (per '000)	DEATH RATE (per '000)
3,572	2,300	603,000	493,000	110,000	106,000	24.6	5.8

Limassol 47,000, Famagusta 39,000, Larnaca 20,000, Paphos 10,000, Kyrenia 4,000. Immigrants: 88; Emigrants: 2,967.

EMPLOYMENT

(1966 estimates)

Agriculture	97,000
Manufacturing and Construction	55,700
Mining	5,100
Commerce and Administration	40,500
Services	20,800
Military	8,500
Other	22,400

AGRICULTURE

PRODUCTION

(1966)

Wheat ('000 tons)	55	Olives ('000 tons)	17
Barley (" ")	50	Wine (million gals.)	17.6
Potatoes (" ")	130	Oranges ('000 cases)	1,944
Carrots (" ")	23	Grapefruit (" ")	950
Carobs (" ")	60	Lemons (" ")	500

EXPORTS (tons)

	1965	1966	1967*
Citrus Fruit	96,335	79,673	75,436
Potatoes	91,943	94,945	132,537
Carrots	10,782	17,682	17,226
Grapes	7,400	7,605	7,865
Raisins	6,699	5,744	3,772

* Jan.-Sept.

Livestock (1966): 300,000 sheep, 300,000 goats, 52,000 pigs, 36,000 cattle.

EXPORTS OF CITRUS FRUIT (tons)

	1965	1966	1967*
Oranges	62,289	49,762	57,244
Grapefruit	24,822	19,674	13,120
Lemons	9,052	9,880	5,018
Others	20	27	54

* Jan.-Sept.

Fishing (1966): Value of catch £226,000.

CYPRUS—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

**MINING
EXPORTS
(tons)**

	1964	1965	1966	1967 (Jan.-Sept.)
Asbestos	11,317	17,263	18,888	15,293
Chrome ore or concentrates	9,150	2	2,501	23,011
Cupreous concentrates	61,139	69,649	57,755	30,364
Cement copper	3,873	4,915	14,545	5,671
Cupreous pyrites	86,128	173,513	161,653	132,695
Iron pyrites	724,138	701,162	1,520,792	588,487
Gypsum	44,193	42,460	56,846	13,129
Terra umbra	6,022	6,041	5,346	4,837
Yellow ochre	411	404	314	271
Other minerals	1,979	3,924	4,128	2,904

**INDUSTRY
(£'000)**

1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
11,300	11,800	13,000	13,400	14,400	14,400	15,700

FINANCE

£100 Cyprus = £100 sterling = U.S. \$240.

**BUDGET 1967
(£)**

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
Direct Taxes	5,972,570	Agriculture and Forests	585,786
Indirect Taxes	11,314,500	Water Development	119,996
Fees, Charges and Reimbursements	2,650,237	Public Works	519,779
Interest on Public Money	1,750,910	Cyprus Army and Tripartite Agreement	106,886
Rents and Royalties	40,000	Customs and Excise	231,402
Fines and Forfeitures	46,850	Public Debt Charges	1,281,138
Lotteries	750,000	Pensions and Grants	1,039,500
Miscellaneous	117,520	Cost of Living Allowances	1,613,000
Sales of Immovable Property	4,000	Medical	1,201,008
Loan Proceeds	100,000	Police	1,668,942
		Subsidies and Contributions	800,000
		Education Grants	2,684,898
		Other	8,029,390
TOTAL	22,746,587	TOTAL	19,881,725

Development Budget: (1966) Expenditure £7 m.; (1967 estimates) Expenditure £8.5 m.

CYPRUS—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

SECOND FIVE-YEAR DEVELOPMENT PLAN 1967-71

Aims to develop the water and agricultural resources of Cyprus; estimated expenditure £60 million approx. 1967 Expenditure: £2 million on development projects, including road works, harbours and the civil airports.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS (£ million)

	1964	1965	1966
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	105.1	130.4	140.3
<i>of which:</i>			
Agriculture	18.8	29.2	29.2
Construction	—	8.7	11.1
Income from abroad	6.1	6.7	4.9
GROSS NATIONAL INCOME	111.2	137.1	145.2
Less depreciation allowances	—5.4	—6.6	—7.1
NET NATIONAL INCOME	105.8	130.5	138.1
Indirect taxes less subsidies	8.9	10.3	11.9
NET NATIONAL PRODUCT	114.7	140.8	150.0
Depreciation allowances	5.4	6.6	7.1
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	120.1	147.4	157.1
Balance of exports and imports of goods and services, and borrowing	9.8	9.4	7.6
AVAILABLE RESOURCES	129.9	156.8	164.7
<i>of which:</i>			
Private consumption expenditure	92.2	104.7	109.6
Government consumption expenditure	15.4	17.4	17.6
Gross fixed capital formation	16.1	24.2	32.1
Increase in stocks	0.1	4.0	0.5

CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION

September 1967: £14,125,000.

RETAIL PRICE INDEX (March 1957=100)

	1964	1965	1966
All Items	109.8	110.1	110.6
Food	106.9	108.0	109.3
Liquor	118.0	117.3	117.0
Tobacco	129.1	129.1	130.9
Fuel and Light	92.1	92.1	92.0
Clothing and Footwear	107.0	107.1	107.0
Household and Personal Appliances and Durable Goods	109.9	110.7	111.4
Rent	115.8	114.3	113.0

CYPRUS—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS—ALL FOREIGN COUNTRIES

(£ million)

	1964	1965	1966
<i>Goods and Services:</i>			
Merchandise	-14.6	-20.7	-20.4
Travel	1.0	2.2	3.6
Military	17.2	21.9	22.1
Official aid	0.2	1.9	0.4
Insurance and freight	- 3.6	- 4.9	- 5.3
Investment income	- 3.1	- 2.7	- 4.3
Travel and passenger fares	- 3.8	- 3.9	- 4.6
CURRENT BALANCE	0.6	2.4	1.4
<i>Capital and Monetary Gold:</i>			
Short-term capital	- 0.2	1.7	1.6
Long-term loans	1.2	2.4	0.7
Other private long-term capital	—	2.7	n.a.
Other official long-term capital	- 0.2	—	- 0.2
CAPITAL BALANCE	0.8	6.8	2.1
Net Errors and Omissions (incl. Multilateral Adjustments)	1.1	- 1.3	2.1
OVERALL BALANCE	2.5	7.9	5.6

LONG TERM LOANS
('000 £)

	1965	1966
I.B.R.D. (Electricity Authority)	2,303	1,257
German Federal Republic	52	89
U.S.A. (P.L. 480 program)	74	102
TOTAL	2,429	1,448

UNITED NATIONS PEACE-KEEPING FORCE
... IN CYPRUS ...

COMPOSITION OF FORCE

	MILITARY	POLICE
Australia	—	50
Austria (medical unit)	53	45
Canada	881	—
Denmark	641	40
Finland	608	—
Ireland	525	—
Sweden	601	38
United Kingdom	1,127	—
TOTAL	4,436	173

There are 51 civilians attached to UNFICYP. Grand total:
4,660.

FINANCE

Provisional estimate of cost of UN Forces March 1964 to
December 1967: \$79,905,000.

CYPRUS—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

EXTERNAL TRADE

(£'000)

YEAR	IMPORTS	EXPORTS	BALANCE
1962 . . .	44,953*	20,797	-24,156
1963 . . .	47,141*	21,902	-25,239
1964 . . .	37,616*	20,549	-17,067
1965 . . .	51,407*	25,288	-26,119
1966 . . .	55,368*	29,238	-26,130
1967 (Jan.-Oct) .	48,251*	24,119	-24,132

COMMODITIES

IMPORTS	1965*	1966*	1967†	EXPORTS	1965	1966	1967†
Food	7,708	8,018	6,228	Food	11,174	11,298	11,301
Beverages and Tobacco . .	866	828	684	Oranges	2,702	2,470	2,859
Crude Materials, Inedible .	1,170	1,276	882	Potatoes	2,387	3,380	4,789
Mineral Fuels and Lubri- cants	3,618	3,821	3,088	Beverages and Tobacco .	1,831	2,516	1,955
Petroleum Products . . .	3,429	3,804	3,075	Crude Materials, Inedible .	9,999	13,114	7,417
Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	996	1,113	697	Iron Pyrites	1,653	2,137	2,024
Chemicals	4,605	5,463	3,494	Cupreous Concentrates .	4,384	3,964	1,731
Manufactures	14,077	15,340	12,161	Copper Cement	1,129	3,811	1,261
Iron and Steel	2,188	2,287	1,937	Mineral Fuels and Lubri- cants	106	84	25
Machinery and Transport Equipment	12,573	12,854	10,538	Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	64	116	95
Non-electric Machinery . .	5,148	5,340	4,436	Chemicals	32	49	48
Electrical Machinery . . .	3,075	3,168	2,329	Manufactures	211	318	321
Transport Equipment . . .	4,351	4,346	3,773	Machinery and Transport Equipment	1,238	1,089	1,113
Miscellaneous Manufactures	4,358	5,161	4,272	Miscellaneous Manufactures	357	315	393
Other Items, n.e.s.	1,436	1,404	1,249	Other Items, n.e.s.	276	339	276
TOTAL	51,407	55,368	43,289	TOTAL	25,288	29,238	22,944

COUNTRIES (£'000)

IMPORTS	1965	1966	1967†	EXPORTS	1965	1966	1967†
Austria	652	498	362	Belgium	194	449	548
Belgium	1,051	1,221	974	Czechoslovakia	409	435	257
France	3,090	2,651	1,943	Denmark	283	211	189
German Fed. Republic . . .	3,945	4,831	3,802	France	360	539	131
Greece	1,700	2,097	1,788	German Dem. Republic .	369	559	658
India	478	572	357	German Fed. Republic .	4,679	5,768	2,544
Israel	914	1,118	773	Greece	422	661	446
Italy	5,042	5,147	4,114	Israel	810	340	240
Japan	1,599	1,919	1,432	Italy	1,232	1,004	1,363
Lebanon	640	565	386	Lebanon	235	296	237
Netherlands	1,701	1,749	1,301	Netherlands	1,527	1,466	1,050
Netherlands Antilles . . .	207	357	633	Spain	1,983	2,634	1,260
Portugal	670	698	490	Sweden	142	115	139
Sweden	948	933	646	Turkey	35	17	47
Turkey	87	144	258	U.S.S.R.	1,075	1,661	1,337
U.S.S.R.	1,551	1,538	956	United Kingdom	7,815	9,471	9,744
United Kingdom	17,224	17,571	13,717	U.S.A.	395	326	254
U.S.A.	1,630	2,608	2,423				
Yugoslavia	562	691	626				

* Excluding NAAFI imports.

† Jan.-Sept.

CYPRUS—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

**TRANSPORT
ROADS**

	1963	1964	1965	1966
Cars . . .	33,550	25,624	28,887	33,228
Taxis . . .	1,811	1,418	1,623	1,817
Lorries . . .	12,402	11,052	11,224	12,738
Motor Cycles . .	10,985	9,608	10,327	10,661
Tractors . . .	4,696	4,074	4,921	5,032
TOTAL	63,444	51,776	56,982	63,476

SHIPPING

	1964	1965	1966
Vessels Entered ('000 net reg. tons) .	3,970	4,464	4,559
Goods Loaded ('000 tons) . . .	1,233	1,402	1,418
Goods Unloaded ('000 tons) . . .	846	985	975

**CIVIL AVIATION
CYPRUS AIRWAYS**

	1964	1965	1966
Kilometres flown . . .	921,000	800,000	1,203,000
Passenger arrivals . . .	58,256	84,904	105,432
Passenger departures . . .	67,495	84,927	105,061
Freight landed (tons) . . .	1,174	1,261	1,293
Freight cleared (tons) . . .	965	1,455	1,753

TOURISM

Number of visitors: (1963) 74,619; (1964) 16,084; (1965) 33,246; (1966) 51,114.

Tourist earnings: (1963) £4.5m.; (1964) £1.0m.; (1965) £2.3m.; (1966) £3.6m.

Number of hotel beds (1966): 6,020.

**EDUCATION
(1965-66)**

	NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS		NUMBER OF PUPILS	
	Greek	Turkish	Greek	Turkish
Elementary . . .	538	227	71,992	16,700
Secondary . . .	43	15	25,272	} 7,600
Technical and Vocational . .	11	4	3,282	
Teacher Training . . .	1	1	119	

Source: Ministry of Finance, Department of Statistics and Research, Nicosia.

THE CONSTITUTION

SUMMARY

The Constitution entered into force on August 16th, 1960, on which date Cyprus became an Independent Republic. In March, 1961 Cyprus was accepted as a member of the Commonwealth.

ARTICLE 1

The State of Cyprus is an independent and sovereign Republic with a presidential régime, the President being Greek and the Vice-President being Turkish, elected by the Greek and the Turkish Communities of Cyprus respectively as hereinafter in this Constitution provided.

ARTICLES 2-5

The Greek Community comprises all citizens of the Republic who are of Greek origin and whose mother tongue is Greek or who share the Greek cultural traditions or who are members of the Greek Orthodox Church.

The Turkish Community comprises all citizens of the Republic who are of Turkish origin and whose mother tongue is Turkish or who share the Turkish cultural traditions or who are Moslems.

Citizens of the Republic who do not come within the above provisions shall, within three months of the date of the coming into operation of this Constitution, opt to belong to either the Greek or the Turkish Community as individuals, but, if they belong to a religious group, shall opt as a religious group and upon such option they shall be deemed to be members of such Community.

The official languages of the Republic are Greek and Turkish.

The Republic shall have its own flag of neutral design and colour, chosen jointly by the President and the Vice-President of the Republic.

The Greek and the Turkish Communities shall have the right to celebrate respectively the Greek and the Turkish national holidays.

ARTICLES 6-35

Fundamental Rights and Liberties

ARTICLES 36-53

President and Vice-President

The President of the Republic as Head of the State represents the Republic in all its official functions; signs the credentials of diplomatic envoys and receives the credentials of foreign diplomatic envoys; signs the credentials of delegates for the negotiation of international treaties, conventions or other agreements; signs the letter relating to the transmission of the instruments of ratification of any international treaties, conventions or agreements; confers the honours of the Republic.

The Vice-President of the Republic as Vice-Head of the State has the right to be present at all official functions; at the presentation of the credentials of foreign diplomatic envoys; to recommend to the President the conferment of honours on members of the Turkish Community which recommendation the President shall accept unless there are grave reasons to the contrary. The honours so conferred will be presented to the recipient by the Vice-President if he so desires.

The election of the President and the Vice-President of the Republic shall be direct, by universal suffrage and

secret ballot, and shall, except in the case of a by-election, take place on the same day but separately.

The office of the President and of the Vice-President shall be incompatible with that of a Minister or of a Representative or of a member of a Communal Chamber or of a member of any municipal council including a Mayor or of a member of the armed or security forces of the Republic or with a public or municipal office.

The President and Vice-President of the Republic are invested by the House of Representatives.

The President and the Vice-President shall hold office for a period of five years.

The Executive power is ensured by the President and the Vice-President of the Republic.

The President and the Vice-President of the Republic in order to ensure the executive power shall have a Council of Ministers composed of seven Greek Ministers and three Turkish Ministers. The Ministers shall be designated respectively by the President and the Vice-President of the Republic who shall appoint them by an instrument signed by them both.

The decisions of the Council of Ministers shall be taken by an absolute majority and shall, unless the right of final veto or return is exercised by the President or the Vice-President of the Republic or both, be promulgated immediately by them.

The executive power exercised by the President and the Vice-President of the Republic conjointly consists of:

- Determining the design and colour of the flag.
- Creation or establishment of honours.
- Appointment of the members of the Council of Ministers.
- Promulgation by publication of the decisions of the Council of Ministers.
- Promulgation by publication of any law or decision passed by the House of Representatives.
- Appointments and termination of appointments as in Articles provided.
- Institution of compulsory military service.
- Reduction or increase of the security forces.
- Exercise of the prerogative of mercy in capital cases.
- Remission, suspension and commutation of sentences.
- Right of references to the Supreme Constitutional Court and publication of Court decisions.
- Address of messages to the House of Representatives.

The executive power exercised by the President consists of:

- Designation and termination of appointment of Greek Ministers.
- Convening and presiding of the meetings of the Council of Ministers.
- Right of final veto on Council decisions and on laws or decisions of the House of Representatives concerning foreign affairs, defence or security.
- Right of recourse to the Supreme Constitutional Court.
- Publication of the communal laws and decisions of the Greek Communal Chamber.
- Prerogative of mercy in capital cases.
- Addressing messages to the House of Representatives.

The executive power exercised by the Vice-President consists of:

- Designation and termination of appointment of Turkish Ministers.
- Asking the President for the convening of the Council of Ministers and being present and taking part in the discussions.
- Right of final veto on Council decisions and on laws or decisions of the House of Representatives concerning foreign affairs, defence or security.
- Right of recourse to the Supreme Constitutional Court.
- Publication of the communal laws and decisions of the Turkish Communal Chamber.
- Prerogative of mercy in capital cases.
- Addressing messages to the House of Representatives.

ARTICLES 54-60

Council of Ministers

The Council of Ministers shall exercise executive power in all matters, other than those which are within the competence of a Communal Chamber, including the following:

- General direction and control of the government of the Republic and the direction of general policy.
- Foreign affairs, defence and security.
- Co-ordination and supervision of all public services.
- Supervision and disposition of property belonging to the Republic.
- Consideration of Bills to be introduced to the House of Representatives by a Minister.
- Making of any order or regulation for the carrying into effect of any law as provided by such law.
- Consideration of the Budget of the Republic to be introduced to the House of Representatives.

ARTICLES 61-85

House of Representatives

The legislative power of the Republic shall be exercised by the House of Representatives in all matters except those expressly reserved to the Communal Chambers.

The number of Representatives shall be fifty:

Provided that such number may be altered by a resolution of the House of Representatives carried by a majority comprising two-thirds of the Representatives elected by the Greek Community and two-thirds of the Representatives elected by the Turkish Community.

Out of the number of Representatives 70 per cent shall be elected by the Greek Community and 30 per cent by the Turkish Community separately from amongst their members respectively, and, in the case of a contested election, by universal suffrage and by direct and secret ballot held on the same day.

The term of office of the House of Representatives shall be for a period of five years.

The President of the House of Representatives shall be a Greek, and shall be elected by the Representatives elected by the Greek Community, and the Vice-President shall be a Turk and shall be elected by the Representatives elected by the Turkish Community.

ARTICLES 86-111

Communal Chambers

The Greek and the Turkish Communities respectively shall elect from amongst their own members a Communal Chamber.

The Communal Chambers shall, in relation to their respective Community, have competence to exercise legislative power solely with regard to the following:

- All religious, educational, cultural and teaching matters.
- Personal status; composition and instances of courts dealing with civil disputes relating to personal status and to religious matters.
- Imposition of personal taxes and fees on members of their respective Community in order to provide for their respective needs.

ARTICLES 112-121, 126-128

Officers of the Republic

ARTICLES 122-125

The Public Service

The public service shall be composed as to 70 per cent of Greeks and as to 30 per cent of Turks.

ARTICLES 129-132

The Forces of the Republic

The Republic shall have an army of two thousand men of whom 60 per cent shall be Greeks and 40 per cent shall be Turks.

The security forces of the Republic shall consist of the police and gendarmerie and shall have a contingent of two thousand men. The forces shall be composed as to 70 per cent of Greeks and as to 30 per cent of Turks.

ARTICLES 133-164

The Courts

(See section Judicial System)

ARTICLES 165-199

Financial, Miscellaneous, Final and Transitional Provisions

Note: The following measures have been passed by the House of Representatives since January 1964, when the Turkish members withdrew:

1. The amalgamation of the High Court and the Supreme Constitutional Court.
2. The abolition of the Greek Communal Chamber and the creation of a Ministry of Education.
3. The unification of the Municipalities.
4. The unification of the Police and the Gendarmerie.
5. The creation of a military force by providing that persons between the ages of eighteen and fifty can be called upon to serve in the National Guard.
6. The extension of the term of office of the President and the House of Representatives by one year from July 1965; extended by a further year, July 1966; extended by a further year, July 1967.
7. New electoral provisions; abolition of separate Greek and Turkish rolls; abolition of post of Vice-President.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

President: Archbishop MAKARIOS.

VICE-HEAD OF STATE

Vice-President: Dr. FAZIL KÜÇÜK.

In the presidential elections in December 1959 Archbishop Makarios defeated John Clerides (Democratic Union) by 144,501 votes to 71,753.

Dr. Küçük was returned unopposed as Vice-President.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(February 1968)

Minister of Foreign Affairs: SPYROS KYPRIANOU.

Minister of Finance: RENOS SOLOMIDES.

Minister of Communications and Works: TITOS PHANOS.

Minister of Agriculture and Natural Resources: GEORGHIOS TOMBAZOS.

Minister of Commerce and Industry: ANDREAS ARAOUZOS.

Minister of the Interior and Acting Minister of Defence: POLYKARPOS YEORKADJIS.

Minister of Justice: Mrs. STELLA SOULIOTI.

Minister of Labour and Social Insurance and Acting Minister of Health: TASSOS PAPADOPOULOS.

Minister of Education: Dr. CONSTANTINOS SPYRIDAKIS.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ACCREDITED TO CYPRUS

(In Nicosia, except where otherwise stated.)

(E) Embassy; (HC) High Commission; (L) Legation.

Austria: Athens 148, Greece (E).

Belgium: Beirut, Lebanon (E).

Bulgaria: 15 St. Paul St. (E); *Ambassador:* ANANI PANOV.

Canada: 15A Heroes St., P.O.B. 1633 (HC); *High Commissioner:* THOMAS WAINMAN-WOOD.

Chinese Republic (Taiwan): 3 Papanicoli St. (E); *Ambassador:* MATHEW LIU TSENG-HUA.

Cuba: Athens, Greece (L).

Czechoslovakia: 5 Glafkos St., Nicosia (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* JOSEF MANIS.

Denmark: Beirut, Lebanon (E).

Federal Republic of Germany: 10 Nikitara St. (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. JENS PETERSEN.

Finland: Rome, Italy (E).

France: 43 Savvas G. Rotsides St. (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* RENÉ SERVOISE.

Greece: 8-10 Byron Ave. (E); *Ambassador:* MENELAOS D. ALEXANDRAKIS.

Hungary: Athens, Greece (E).

India: Beirut, Lebanon (HC).

Israel: 27 Androcleous St. (E); *Ambassador:* TUVIA ARAZI.

Italy: 7 Diomedes St. (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. FRANCO BOUNOUS.

Ivory Coast: Tel-Aviv, Israel (E).

Japan: Beirut, Lebanon (E).

Lebanon: 1 Queen Olga St. (E); *Ambassador:* FARID CHÉHAB.

Netherlands: Beirut, Lebanon (E).

Norway: Tel-Aviv, Israel (L).

Pakistan: Beirut, Lebanon (HC).

Poland: 4 Passiades St. (E); *Ambassador:* HENRYK GOLANSKI.

Romania: Athens, Greece (E).

Sudan: Athens, Greece (E).

Sweden: Beirut, Lebanon (E).

Switzerland: Tel-Aviv, Israel (E).

Syrian Arab Republic: 28 Stassinou Ave. (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* A. GALEB KAYALI.

Turkey: 10 Server Somuncuoğlu St. (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* ERCÜMENT YAVUZALP.

U.S.S.R.: 4 Gladstone St. (E); *Ambassador:* PAVEL K. ERMOSHIN.

United Arab Republic: 3 Egypt Ave. (E); *Ambassador:* MOHAMED MOSTAFA LUTFI.

United Kingdom: Alexander Pallis St. (HC); *High Commissioner:* Sir NORMAN COSTAR, K.C.M.G.

U.S.A.: Therissos St. (E); *Ambassador:* TAYLOR G. BELCHER.

Vatican: 2 Victoria Rd. (Apostolic Nunciature); *Apostolic Delegate:* AGOSTINO SEPINSKY.

Yugoslavia: 2 Vasilissis Olgas St. (E); *Ambassador:* DUSAN BLAGOJEVIC.

Cyprus also has diplomatic relations with Argentina, Congo Democratic Republic, Ethiopia, Ghana, Nigeria, Somalia and Uganda.

PARLIAMENT

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

The House of Representatives consists of 50 members. Thirty-five Greeks were elected by the Greek community and 15 Turks by the Turkish community. (The Turkish members have not attended the House since January 1964). Election is for term of five years (extended by one year intervals to July 1968).

President: GLAFKOS CLERIDES (*Greek*).

ELECTIONS, JULY 1960

PARTY	SEATS
Patriotic Front . . .	30
Akel Party . . .	5
Turkish Nationalists . . .	15
TOTAL . . .	50

THE COMMUNAL CHAMBERS

The Greek Communal Chamber was abolished in 1965 and its former functions are now performed by the Ministry of Education.

The Turkish Communal Chamber continues to legislate on matters of a communal nature (e.g. religion, education and social affairs). Members are elected for a five-year term, and the President and Vice-President are elected by the members.

Turkish Chamber:

President: RAUF DENKTAŞ.

Vice-President: Dr. Ş. KIAZIM.
30 elected members.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Patriotic Front (*Patriotikön Melopon*): f. 1960; Greek; supporters of Archbishop Makarios; maintains the Hellenic character of the state, right of private ownership; 30 seats in the House of Representatives; Chair. GLAVKOS CLERIDES.

Cyprus Turkish National Union (*Kıbrıs Milli Türk Birliği*): f. 1959; formed out of the Cyprus-is-Turkish Party; is mainly concerned with the welfare of the Turkish minority; stands for full implementation of the London and Zürich agreements, which established the 1959 Constitution; anti-Communist; 15 seats in House of Representatives; Chairman Dr. KÜÇÜK; Vice-Chairman OSMAN ÖREK.

Progressive Party of the Working People—Cyprus (*Anorthotikön Komma Ergazomenou Laou—AKEL*): 2 Spyrou Lambrou St., Nicosia; f. 1941; stands for national independence, self-determination, development of the economy, land reform; its ultimate political programme is the establishment of a socialist society; over 14,000 members; 5 seats in the House of Representatives; Sec.-Gen. E. PAPAIOANNOU.

Democratic Union (*Demokratiki Enosis*): f. 1959; opposed to leadership of Archbishop Makarios and the Zürich agreement; Leaders Dr. DERSIS, Dr. J. POLYDORIDES.

United Democratic Youth Organisation (*Eniaia Demokratiki Organosis Neolaias—EDON*): P.O. Box 1986, Nicosia; f. 1959; 16,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. DONIS CHRISTOFINIS; Org. Sec. NICOS CHRISTODOULOU; publ. *Neolea* (Youth), circ. 6,000.

BRITISH SOVEREIGN BASE AREAS

AKROTIRI and DHEKELIA

Administrator: Air Marshal Sir EDWARD GORDON JONES, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., D.F.C., R.A.F.

Chief Officer of Administration: J. ROBERTS.

Senior Judge of Senior Judge's Court: W. A. SIME, M.B.E., Q.C.

Resident Judge of Judge's Court: E. A. J. EDMONDS.

Under the Cyprus Act 1960, the United Kingdom retained sovereignty in two sovereign base areas and this was recognized in the Treaty of Establishment signed between the U.K., Greece, Turkey and the Republic of Cyprus in August, 1960. The base areas cover 99 square miles. The Treaty also conferred on Britain certain rights within the Republic, including rights of movement and the use of specified training areas.

UNITED NATIONS PEACE-KEEPING FORCE IN CYPRUS

UNFICYP

P.O. Box 1642, Nicosia, Cyprus

Set up for three months in March 1964 (subsequently extended to December 1967) to keep the peace between the Greek and Turkish communities and resolve outstanding issues between them.

Commander: Maj.-Gen. ARMAS EINO ILMARI MARTOLA (Finland).

Mediator: (Vacant).

Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General: BIBIANO OSORIO-TAFALL (Mexico).

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Supreme Court: Nicosia.

President: Hon. Mr. Justice G. S. VASSILIADIS.

Judges: Hon. Mr. Justice M. A. TRIANTAFYLIDIS, Hon. Mr. Justice J. P. JOSEPHIDES, Hon. Mr. Justice A. S. STAVRIDES, Hon. Justice L. N. LOIZOU, Hon. Justice T. HADJIANASTASSIOU.

The Supreme Court is the final appellate court in the Republic and the final adjudicator in matters of constitutional and administrative law, including recourses on conflict of competence between state organs on questions of the constitutionality of laws, etc. It deals with appeals from Assize Courts and District Courts as well as from the decisions of its own single judges when exercising original jurisdiction in certain matters such as prerogative orders of *habeus corpus*, *mandamus*, *certiorari*, etc., and in admiralty and certain matrimonial causes.

Assize Courts and District Courts:

As required by the Constitution a law was passed in 1960 providing for the establishment, jurisdiction and powers of courts of civil and criminal jurisdiction, i.e. of six District Courts and six Assize Courts.

Ecclesiastical and Communal Courts:

There are seven Orthodox Church tribunals having exclusive jurisdiction in matrimonial causes between members of the Greek Orthodox Church. Appeals go from these tribunals to the appellate tribunal of the Church.

Civil disputes relating to personal status of members of the Turkish Community are dealt with by two Communal Courts. There is also a communal appellate court to which appeals may be made from the decisions of the courts of first instance.

Supreme Council of Judicature: Nicosia.

The Supreme Council of Judicature is composed of the Attorney-General, the President and the two senior Judges of the Supreme Court, the senior District Court President, the senior District Court Judge and a practising advocate of at least twelve years practice.

It is responsible for the appointment, promotion, transfer, etc., of the judges exercising civil and criminal jurisdiction in the District Courts and the Assize Courts.

RELIGION

Greeks form 80 per cent of the population and most of them belong to the Orthodox Church. Most Turks (18 per cent of the population) are Muslims.

Greek Orthodox	.	.	.	449,000
Muslims (Turks)	.	.	.	104,000
Armenian Apostolic	.	.	.	3,500
Maronite	.	.	.	3,000
Anglican	}	.	.	.
Roman Catholic		.	.	18,000
Other		.	.	.

The Orthodox Church of Cyprus: Archbishopric of Cyprus, P.O. Box 1130, Nicosia; f. 45 A.D.; the Autocephalous Orthodox Church of Cyprus, a part of the Eastern Orthodox Church, enjoys the privilege of independence with the right to elect its own Archbishop. 500,000 members.

Archbishop of Nova Justiniana and all Cyprus: Archbishop MAKARIOS III.

Metropolitan of Paphos: Bishop YENNADIOS.

Metropolitan of Kitium: Bishop ANTHIMOS.

Suffragan Bishop of Amathus: Bishop KALLINIKOS.

Metropolitan of Kyrenia: Bishop KYPRIANOS.

Islam: Most of the adherents in Cyprus are Sunnis of the Hanafi Sect. The religious head of the Muslim community is the Mufti.

The Mufti of Cyprus: MUDERRIS MEHMET DANA.

Other Churches: Armenian Apostolic, Catholic (Maronite Rite), Roman Catholic and Church of England.

THE PRESS

The establishment and general running of newspapers and periodicals is defined in the Press law, consisting of Chapter 79 of the pre-independence Code of Law, later amended by Law 69 in 1965. Article 19 of the Constitution declares in connection with the rights of the Press: "Every person has the right to freedom of speech and expression in any form. This right includes freedom to hold opinions and impart information and ideas without interference by any public authority and regardless of frontiers." This freedom is subject to legally specified conditions and restrictions in the interest of state security, public safety, order, public health and morals, the protection of the reputation and the rights of others and the preservation of the authority and impartiality of the judiciary.

Cyprus has a small but vigorous Press, catering for all political viewpoints in the twofold community, and constituting the most influential of the communications media. Most newspapers are owned by private individuals but *Patris* is owned by a limited company. Although several dailies have a clear political leaning, and *Haraughi* is affiliated to AKEL, the Progressive Party, none is directly owned by a political party.

Of the fourteen dailies, nine are in Greek, four in Turkish and one in English. This paper, the *Cyprus Mail*, appears each day, but all the Greek and some of the Turkish dailies do not publish a Monday edition, when most of the weekly papers appear.

Philelephtheros, *Agon* and *Makhi* (linked with the weekly *Tharros*) tend to be pro-government, while *Haraughi* (associated with the weekly *Nei Keri*) reflects the views of the extreme left, and *Patris* those of the political right. The moderate-liberal *Eleftheria*, a paper of some prestige, is politically independent, like the *Cyprus Mail*.

Bozkurt and *Halkin Sesi* are the chief spokesmen for the Turkish community. *Eleftheria*, *Philelephtheros* and the *Cyprus Mail* are the dailies most respected for their serious news coverage. *Makhi* and *Haraughi* are also very influential, as they are the most widely read, with circulations of over ten thousand. Though low by West European standards this figure is high in comparison with Middle Eastern circulation figures. Precise, reliable circulation figures are virtually unobtainable.

Among the most respected weekly newspapers are the moderate *Kypros* and *Alithia*, though *Tharros* and *Nei Keri* are very popular. There are also a number of trade union papers, headed by *Ergatiko Vima*, the organ of the Pan-Cyprian Federation of Labour.

DAILIES

Agon (Struggle): P.O.B. 1417, 73 Germanou Patron St., Nicosia; f. 1964; morning; Greek; nationalist; Owner and Editor N. KOSHS; circ. 12,000.

Akin: 37 Mecidiye St., Box 867, Nicosia; Turkish; Editor KEMAL AKINCI.

Bozkurt (Grey Wolf): P.O.B. 324, 142 Kyrenia St., Nicosia; f. 1951; Turkish; Independent; Editor CEMAL TOGAN; circ. 2,000.

Cyprus Mail: P.O.B. 1144, Vasilou Voulgaroctonou St. 24, Nicosia; f. 1945; English; Independent; Editor C. H. W. GOULT; circ. 5,800.

Devrim: 11-13 Medjidiye St., Nicosia; f. 1963; Turkish; Editor HIKMET A. MOPOLAR.

Eleftheria (Freedom): P.O.B. 1050, 30 Plutarch St., Nicosia; f. 1906 as bi-weekly, 1936 daily; Greek; Independent; Editor G. J. HADJINICOLAOU; circ. 9,000.

Halkin Sesi (Voice of the People): P.O.B. 339, 90 Asmaalti St., Nicosia; f. 1942; morning; Turkish; Independent Turkish Nationalist; Editor Dr. H. FAIZ; circ. 3,000.

Haraughi (Dawn): P.O.B. 1556, Bouboulinas 25, Nicosia; f. 1956; Left-wing; Greek; Editor ANDREAS FANTIS; circ. 13,500.

Makhi (Battle): P.O.B. 1105 Nicosia; f. 1960; morning; Greek; Owner and Editor N. SAMPSON; circ. 12,000.

Niki (Victory): Nicosia; f. 1964; Greek; Editor NICOS SAMPSON.

Patris (Fatherland): P.O.B. 2026, 1 Androcleous St., Nicosia; f. 1964; Greek; right wing; Editor K. KONONAS; circ. 7,500.

Philelephtheros (Liberal): P.O.B. 1094, 13-15 Sophocleous St., Nicosia; nationalist; Greek; morning; Editor N. PATTICHIS; circ. 8,000.

Phos (Light): Nicosia; f. 1950; Greek; Editor THASSOS KORFIOTIS.

Teleftea Ora (Stop Press): 36 Arsinois St., Nicosia; f. 1964; afternoon; Greek; Independent; Editor-in-Chief C. J. SOLOMONIDES.

WEEKLIES

Alithia (Truth): 31 Pygmalionos St., Nicosia; f. 1951; Greek; Pan-Cyprian; Liberal; Editor ANTONIOS PHARMAKIDES.

Ergatiki Phoni (Workers' Voice): P.O.B. 1138, 23 Athanasiou Diakou, Nicosia; f. 1946; Greek; organ of Cyprus Workers' Confederation; Editor CHR. A. MICHAELIDES; circ. 6,000.

Ergatiko Vima (Workers' Forum): P.O.B. 1885, 3 Theokritus St., Nicosia; f. 1956; Greek; organ of the Pan-Cyprian Federation of Labour; Editor-in-Chief GEORGIOS TSIRPOXOURIS; circ. 15,000.

Ethniki (National): 60 Pericles St., Nicosia; f. 1959; organ of Democratic Union; Greek; Edited by a Committee; circ. 5,000.

Kypros (Cyprus): P.O.B. 1491, 6-10 St. Barnabas St., Nicosia; f. 1952; Greek; non-party; circ. 16,000; Editor J. KYRIAKIDIS.

Nacak: 7 Ankara St., Nicosia; Turkish; Editor R. R. DENKTAŞ.

Nei Keri (New Times): 8 Vasiliou Voulgaroktonou St., P.O.B. 1963, Nicosia; Greek; Editor LYSSANDROS TSIMILLIS.

Official Gazette: Printing Office of the Republic of Cyprus, Nicosia; f. 1960; Greek; published by the Government of the Republic of Cyprus.

Synagromos: Nicosia; f. 1964; Greek; Owner and Editor PH. CONSTANTINIDES; circ. 3,000.

Tharros (Courage): Nicosia; f. 1961; Greek; Independent; Propr. and Editor N. SAMPSON.

PERIODICALS

Agon: Nicosia; f. 1963; monthly; Greek; miscellaneous material.

Apostolos Barnabas: Nicosia; monthly; Greek; organ of the Greek Orthodox Church of Cyprus; Dir. Prof. ANDREAS MITSIDES.

Bulletin of Pedagogical Researches: f. 1962; Greek; Bulletin of the Society of Pedagogical Researches in Cyprus.

Countryman: Nicosia; f. 1943; bi-monthly; Greek; published by the Cyprus Government; edited by the Public Information Office.

Cyprus Medical Journal: P.O.B. 93, Nicosia; f. 1947; monthly; English and Greek; Editor Dr. G. N. MARANGOS.

Cyprus Today: Nicosia; f. 1963; bi-monthly; published in English by the Ministry of Education; political and cultural.

Kypriakai Spoudai (Cyprus Studies): P.O. Box 1436, Nicosia; f. 1936; annually; Greek, English and French; bulletin of Etaireia Kypriakon Spoudon (Society of Cypriot Studies); popular art, folklore, history, archaeology, etc.

Mathitiki Estia (Student Hearth): Nicosia; f. 1950; twice a year; Greek; organ of the Pancyprian Gymnasium students; Editor FRIXOS PETRIDES.

Nea Epochi: Nicosia; f. 1959; monthly; Greek; miscellaneous material.

Neolea (Youth): P.O.B. 1986, Nicosia; f. 1960; monthly; Greek; Editor DONIS CHRISTOFINIS; circ. 6,000.

O Synergatistis: P.O.B. 1447, Nicosia; official organ of the Pancyprian Confederation of Co-operatives; Greek; monthly.

Pnevmatiki Estia: Nicosia; f. 1960; Greek; literary; monthly.

Trapezikos: P.O.B. 638, Nicosia; f. 1960; bank employees' magazine; Greek; monthly; Editor G. S. MICHAELIDES.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Cyprus Broadcasting Corporation: P.O.B. 1824, Nicosia; f. 1952; programmes in Greek, Turkish, English and French; two medium-wave transmitters of 20 kW., one of 2 kW. and one of 0.5 kW.; relay stations at Paphos and Limassol; Chair. F. PETRIDES; Dir.-Gen. A. N. CHRISTOFIDES; publ. *Radio and T.V. Guide* (fortnightly).

H.Q. British Forces Broadcasting Service (New): British Forces Post Office 53; 110 hours per week; English; Station Controller R. W. MORGAN.

In 1967 there were 145,000 radio receivers in use in Cyprus.

TELEVISION

Cyprus Broadcasting Corporation—T.V. Division: P.O. 1824, Nicosia; began in 1957; originally covered the Nicosia district only, but new transmitters now give coverage of the Island; programmes six days a week; two Band III ERP transmitters; Dir.-Gen. A. CHRISTOFIDES; Head of Television Programmes G. MORGAN.

In 1967 there were 25,000 television receivers in use in Cyprus.

FINANCE

Cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; dep. = deposits; m. = million.

BANKING

CENTRAL BANK

Central Bank of Cyprus: P.O. Box 1087, 36 Metochia Street, Nicosia; f. 1963; became the Bank of Issue in 1966; cap. p.u. £100,000; dep. £10.4m. (1966); Gen. C. C. STEPHANI; publ. *Report* (annual); *Bulletin* (annual).

CYPRIOI BANKS

Bank of Cyprus, Ltd.: P.O.B. 1472, Phaneromeni St., Nicosia; f. 1899; cap. p.u. £1,000,000; dep. £41.9m. (Dec. 1967); Gov. Dr. REGHINOS THEOCHARIS; Chair. C. D. SEVERIS.

Banque Populaire de Limassol, Ltd.: cnr. Athens and T.P. O'Connor Streets, Limassol; f. 1924; cap. p.u. £100,000; dep. £1.7m. (Dec. 1966); Chair. ANT. D. HAGGIPANTU; Chair. PANOS LANITIS; Managing Dir. JOHN JOANNIDES.

Cyprus Turkish Co-operative Central Bank, Ltd.: P.O.B. 1861, Mahmout Pasha St., Nicosia; banking and credit facilities to member societies.

Güven Türk Anonim Sigorta Şirketi (Turkish Bank of Nicosia): P.O. Box 242, Law Courts Square, Nicosia; f. 1943; cap. p.u. £55,740; dep. £2.7 m. (Dec. 1966); Chair. Dr. TAHSIN S. GÖZMEN; Gen. Man. I. ORHAN.

DEVELOPMENT BANK

Cyprus Development Corporation, Ltd.: Nicosia; f. 1963; Provides medium or long term loans or equity share participation supplementary to existing Cyprus sources to encourage the development of manufacturing industries, agriculture and tourism in Cyprus; performs related economic research, and acts as investment banker; Chair. N. G. DIMITRIOU; Gen. Man. L. A. WHITLEDGE.

OTHER BANKS

Barclays Bank D.C.O.: 54 Lombard Street, London, E.C.3; Cyprus Manager's Office, P.O.B. 2051, Metaxas Square, Nicosia; branches at Famagusta and Limassol; Cyprus Manager C. CAROLIDES.

Chartered Bank, The: P.O.B. 1047, Nicosia, and at Larnaca, Limassol, Famagusta, Paphos, Kyrenia and Morphou.

National Bank of Greece, S.A.: Athens, Greece; Nicosia, Limassol and Famagusta; Gov. IOANNIS PARASKEVOPOULOS.

Ottoman Bank: Bankalar Caddesi, Galata, Istanbul, Turkey; 58-64 Paphos Street, Nicosia; Chair. Rt. Hon. Lord LATYMER.

Türkiye İş Bankası: Ulus Meydanı, Ankara, Turkey; brs. at Famagusta and Nicosia.

CYPRUS—(FINANCE, TRADE AND INDUSTRY, TRANSPORT)

STOCK EXCHANGE

Exchange Co., Ltd.: Nicosia; f. 1961; Man. Dir. M. HADJIGAVRIEL.

INSURANCE

al Insurance Company of Cyprus, Ltd., The: Bank of Cyprus Building, P.O. Box 1668, Nicosia; f. 1951; Chair. M. S. SAVIDES; Vice-Chair. G. C. CHRISTOFIDES.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

rus Chamber of Commerce and Industry: P.O. Box 1455, Nicosia; Chair. M. SAVVIDES; Vice-Chair. M. THEODOSSIOU, St. DEMETRIOU; Sec.-Gen. P. BENAKIS.
Famagusta Chamber of Commerce and Industry: P.O.B. 147, Famagusta; Sec.-Gen. CHRISTODOULOS MAVROUDIS.

Nicosia Chamber of Commerce and Industry: P.O.B. 1455, Nicosia; Pres. Z. D. SEVERIS; Vice-Pres. MIKIS MICHAELIDES; Hon. Sec. AKIS KYPRIANOU.

Turkish Chamber of Commerce: 16 London St., Nicosia, P.O.B. 718; Chair. KEMAL RUSTEM; Vice-Chair. A. RASHID MOUSTAFA.

EMPLOYERS' ORGANISATIONS

Cyprus Employers' Consultative Association: 33D Grivas-Dighenis Avenue, P.O. Box 1657, Nicosia; f. 1960; 13 Trade Association mems., 240 direct mems. and 340 indirect mems.; Sec.-Dir. C. KAPARTIS; Chair. L. V. ZACHARIADES; publ. *The Employer*.

There are also a number of independent employers' associations, the two largest of which are:

Cyprus Cinematographists' Association: Nicosia; 60 mems.

Turkish Employers' Association: 69 Arasta St., Nicosia; f. 1961; 40 mems.; Pres. A. RASID MUSTAFA; Vice-Pres. R. N. MANYERA.

TRADE UNIONS

Pankypria Ergatiki Omospondia (Pancyprian Federation of Labour): 3 Volonaki St., Nicosia; f. 1941; branches in all Cyprus towns and local branches and offices in 284 villages; 19 unions with total fully paid-up membership of 37,000; affiliated to the World Federation of Trade Unions; Gen. Sec. A. ZIARTIDES; publ. *Ergatiko Vima* (Workers' Forum); weekly.

Synomospondia Ergaton Kyprou (Cyprus Workers' Confederation): 6 Athanasiou Diakou, P.O.B. 1138; f. 1944; 9 Federations, 5 Labour Centres, 39 Unions, 162 Branches; 20,000 mems.; affiliated to the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions; Gen. Sec. NICOS ZIVANAS; publs. *Ergatiki Phoni* (weekly), *Bulletin* (monthly, in English).

Kibris Türk İşçi Birlikleri Federasyonu (Cyprus Turkish Trade Unions Federation): 13-15 Müftü Ziai St., P.O.B. 681, Nicosia; f. 1954, re-organised 1959; 22 trade unions with a total membership of 3,800; affiliated to ICFTU; Gen. Sec. NECATİ TAŞKIN; publ. *Turkish Bulletin* (weekly).

Cyprus Civil Servants Trade Union: 2 Andreas Demetrioou St., Nicosia; restricted to persons in the civil employment of the Govt.; 51 branches with a total membership of 3,700; Pres. L. CHRISTODOLOU; Gen. Sec. C. DEMETRIOU.

Demokratiki Ergatiki Omospondia Kyprou (Democratic Labour Federation of Cyprus): 32 Avistokyprou St., Nicosia; f. 1962; 4 district branches, 6; local offices; membership 2,500; Gen. Sec. PETROS STYLIANOU; publ. *Ergatikos Agonas* (fortnightly).

Pankypria Omospondia Anexartition Syntechion (Pancyprian Federation of Independent Trade Unions): 12 Pantheon Street, Nicosia; f. 1956; has no political orientations; 11 trade unions with a total membership of 2,250; Pres. ANDREAS MICHAELIDES; Gen. Sec. KYRIACOS NATHANAEL.

There was at the end of 1963 a trade union or a branch of one in each of the 222 villages as well as in the six main towns. There were over 350 trade unions in 1963. There were 6 Federations of Trade Unions and a number of independent unions. Membership of all Unions of Employees is 70,586.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

The total number of co-operative societies in 1966 reached 939. The total membership of the movement is approximately 200,000.

TRADE FAIR

Cyprus International Trade Fair: Nicosia; annually.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

There are no railways in Cyprus.

ROADS

There are about 3,800 miles of roads, of which over 1,000 miles have been asphalted. Buses run from Nicosia to the main towns and most villages, and there are taxi services between the principal towns.

SHIPPING

Famagusta is the main port of the island and has a natural harbour; vessels of an overall length of 430 feet and a maximum draught of 22 feet can be accommodated alongside the quay in the inner harbour; ships with a maximum draught of 30 ft. can be accommodated in the outer harbour. There is open-roadstead accommodation at Larnaca and Limassol. The harbours of Paphos and Kyrenia offer good anchorage to small vessels and fishing craft. There is very little coastal shipping.

The following lines run cargo and cargo-passenger services to Cyprus at approximately weekly, bi-monthly and monthly intervals:

Aktiebolaget Transmarin.
Det Forenede Dampskibs-Selskab Aktieselskab.
Royal Netherlands Steamship Co.
Zim Israel Navigation Co.
Nor-Med Lines.
Adriatica Società Anonima di Navigazione.
Hellenic Mediterranean Lines Ltd.
Yugoslavenska Linijska Plovidba.
British Conference Lines.
Fred Olsen Line.
Deutsch Orient-Linie.
Atlas Levant Line.
Argo Levant Line.
Epirotiki Steamship Navigation Co.
Typaldos Brothers Steamship Co.
Black Sea Steamship Co.
Shoham Sherutey Hayam Ltd.
Cie. Française de Navigation.

CYPRUS—(TRANSPORT, TOURISM)

Cie. de Navigation Daher.
Borchard Lines Ltd.
"Metco" Trading Co. Ltd.
Ost Linie.
Deutsche Levante Linie.
Ved Deutsche Seereederei, Rostock.
Polish Ocean Lines.
American Export Lines Inc., of New York.
Ben Line.
Concordia Line.
Dorian Cruises.
Anchor Line.
Cyprus Sea Cruises.
Greek Line.
Greek-Cyprus-Israel Line.
Det Norske Mediterranean Line.
Navigation Romana.
Navigazione "SPERGO".
Naviera Line.

Marmedi Line.
Sela Maritime Services Ltd.
Jadranska Linijska Plovidba (Jadrolinija).
Jadranska Slobadna Plovidba.
Ophir Haifa Sea Transport Co-operative Society Ltd.
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Ligne De L'Etoile Blanche.
Potamianos Lines (New Epirotiki).
Numerous other ships call at irregular intervals.

CIVIL AVIATION

Cyprus Airways: Head Office: 16 Byron Avenue, Nicosia; f. 1946; Chair. G. ELIADES; Gen. Man. E. SAVVA; routes to Athens, Ankara, Istanbul, Rome, Tel Aviv, Cairo, Rhodes, London and Beirut; operates two Viscount 806.

Cyprus is also served by 20 foreign airlines.

TOURISM

Cyprus Tourist Office—Ministry of Commerce and Industry:
6 Drama Street, Nicosia; there are 128 established hotels with 6,027 beds; Dir.-Gen. of Ministry G. ELIADES; Senior Officer for Tourism C. MONTIS.
Cyprus Automobile Association: Flat 101, Pedhicos Building, Louki Akrita Ave., Nicosia.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS

E. Ka. Te: Pancyprrian Chamber of Fine Arts, P.O.B. 2179, Nicosia; f. 1964; Sec.-Gen. STELIOS G. VOTSIS; publ. *Bulletin* (monthly).
Othak: c/o Eleftheria, Nicosia; theatrical organisation; Dir. GEORGE PHILIS.

FESTIVAL

Festival of Ancient Drama: Nicosia; annually in late September; organized by the National Theatre of Athens.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic lies in Central Europe between 48°-51° N latitude and 12°-23° E longitude. Its neighbours are Poland to the north, the German Democratic Republic to the north-west, the German Federal Republic in the west, Austria to the south-west, Hungary to the south-east and the U.S.S.R. in the extreme east. The state is composed of two main population groups, the Czechs (65.1 per cent of the total population) and the Slavs (28.9 per cent). The climate is continental with warm summers and cold winters, average mean temperature 9°C (49°F). Czech and Slovak are the official languages. About 70 per cent of the people are Roman Catholics, 15 per cent Protestants and the remainder unstated. The flag is divided horizontally red and white with a blue triangle superimposed. The capital is Prague.

Recent History

The 1946 post-war elections returned the Communists as the strongest single party and in 1948 they assumed full power. The country aligned itself with the Soviet-led East European bloc and joined the Council of Mutual Economic Aid (COMECON) and the Warsaw Pact military alliance. Government followed a rigid Stalinist pattern until 1963 when a new Government under Josef Lenart was formed. In January 1968 Alexander Dubček succeeded Antonín Novotný as party Secretary.

Government

Czechoslovakia consists of the Slav nations, the Czechs and the Slovaks, united in one state and sharing equal rights.

The Head of State is the President, elected for a five-year term by the National Assembly, to whom he is accountable. The Government is the supreme executive organ and also responsible to the National Assembly which is elected for a four-year term by universal suffrage over the age of 18.

The national organ of state power in Slovakia is the Slovak National Council, elected in a manner similar to the National Assembly and it combines both legislative and executive powers.

Defence

Czechoslovakia is a member of the Eastern European Mutual Assistance Treaty, the "Warsaw Pact". Military service is compulsory for two years, and service with the reserve lasts until the age of 50 years. The total strength of the Regular Forces is about 235,000 men, Army 200,000, Air Force 35,000. The Border and Security Guards number 35,000. Defence estimates totalled 10,831 million koruna in 1966.

Economic Affairs

Industry is state-owned. Until 1961 heavy industry received precedence under development plans, but under the Third Five-Year Plan, 1961-65, greater stress was laid on light industry. This Plan had to be abandoned due to economic difficulties, but elements were incorporated in a Seven-Year Plan, 1964-70; in 1966 this was superseded by the fourth Five-Year Plan, 1966-70, which aims to strike a balance between industry and agriculture; power and chemical industries are to be developed, machinery building modernized and consumer services improved. In

1966 increases of 3.8 per cent in national income, 5.5 per cent in industrial production and 7.9 per cent in agricultural output were envisaged. Czechoslovakia is an important engineering nation with a considerable output of motor cars and motor cycles. Other important industries are glass, beer, ceramics and textiles.

Agriculture has been collectivized and about 90 per cent of the land is in Agricultural Co-operatives, State Farms or Communal Enterprises.

Transport and Communications

About 60 per cent of all freight traffic is carried by the railways and the main lines are being electrified. Roads carry about 70 per cent of the passenger transport. The Elbe and Danube are navigable and Czechoslovakia's overseas trade passes through East German, Polish and Black Sea ports. Civil aviation is important and there are about 60 regular internal services.

Social Welfare

The Social Security system includes health and pensions insurance. The National Health Insurance Scheme is administered by the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement, which also supervises other aspects of social welfare such as protection at work, housing conditions and recreation schemes. Old Age pensions are administered by the State Social Security Board. All employees are eligible for pensions and family allowances are granted.

Education

Education is free and compulsory and consists of a basic nine-year schooling from the ages of 6-15 years, from which children may go either to secondary school or vocational or apprentice training centres. Secondary education lasts for three years and includes about 40 per cent of the children from the basic schools. After matriculation students may graduate to the universities, of which there are 9, or join a Technological Institute.

Tourism

Czechoslovakia has magnificent scenery, with winter sports facilities. Prague is the best known of the historic cities and there are famous castles and cathedrals, numerous resorts and 20 spas with natural mineral springs, notably Mariánské Lázně (Marienbad) and Karlovy Vary (Karlbad). 3,518,456 tourists visited Czechoslovakia in 1966, 754,560 from West European and overseas countries. There is a special tourist exchange rate of 38.57 koruna to £1 sterling.

Visas are required by nationals of all countries.

Sport

Two voluntary bodies, the Czechoslovak Union of Physical Training and the Czechoslovak Union for Physical Culture, plan the development of sport, conduct research and encourage physical training of all kinds. There are about 7,842 sports clubs in Czechoslovakia, having a total of 1,752,460 members. The largest sections are football 367,794 members, track and field athletics with 60,397 members, handball 49,232 members, followed by basketball, ice-hockey, water sports and chess in order of popularity.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA—(INTRODUCTORY SURVEY, STATISTICAL SURVEY)

Public Holidays, 1968

Easter Monday, May 1 (Labour Day), May 9 (Liberation Day), October 28 (Nationalization Day), December 25, 26 (Christmas), January 1 (New Year's Day).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The principal unit of currency is the koruna (kčs), which is divided into 100 heller.

Notes: 100, 50, 25, 10, 3 Kčs.

Coins: 1 Kčs, 25, 10, 5, 3, 1 heller.

Exchange rate: 17.28 Kčs. = £1 sterling
7.20 Kčs. = \$1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

TOTAL AREA	CZECH REGIONS	SLOVAK REGIONS	POPULATION (Dec. 1966)	CZECH REGIONS	SLOVAK REGIONS
127,869.55	78,861	49,009	14,271,356	9,839,792	4,431,564

CHIEF TOWNS

POPULATION (1966)

Prague (capital)	1,029,676	Plzeň (Pilsen)	143,181
Brno	332,729	Košice	112,774
Bratislava	276,372	Olomouc	77,627
Ostrava	270,285	Ústí nad Labem	72,797

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS

	BIRTH RATE (per '000)	MARRIAGE RATE (per '000)	DEATH RATE (per '000)
1962	15.7	7.8	10.0
1963	16.9	7.9	9.5
1964	17.1	7.9	9.6
1965	16.4	7.9	10.0
1966	15.6	8.1	10.0

EMPLOYMENT

('000)

	1964	1965	1966
Agriculture and Forestry	1,392	1,366	1,360
Mining and Manufacturing	2,437	2,480	2,549
Building and Construction	509	521	541
Commerce	544	547	550
Transport	409	418	427
Services	1,083	1,145	1,181

AGRICULTURE

MAIN CROPS

	UNIT	1963	1964	1965	1966
Wheat	thousand tons	1,766	1,829	1,992	2,247
Rye	" "	880	870	822	790
Barley	" "	1,620	1,429	1,399	1,608
Oats	" "	797	669	630	746
Potatoes	" "	6,506	7,656	3,678	5,846
Sugar Beet	" "	8,018	7,474	5,662	7,762

CZECHOSLOVAKIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

DAIRY PRODUCE

	1964	1965	1966
Milk . . . (million litres)	3,650	3,806	4,044
Eggs . . . (million)	2,695	3,007	3,080
Butter . . . (thousand tons)	81.5	83.6	84.2
Meat . . . (" ")	516	560	544

LIVESTOCK ('000)

	1964	1965	1966
Cattle . . .	4,436	4,389	4,462
Pigs . . .	6,139	5,544	5,305
Sheep . . .	568	614	670
Hens . . .	22,772	21,465	21,307

FORESTRY

		1964	1965	1966
Total Production. . .	million cubic metres	13.3	14.8	13.2
Softwood	" " "	10.3	11.8	10.1

MINING AND INDUSTRY

	UNIT	1964	1965	1966
Hard Coal	million tons	28.2	27.7	26.7
Brown Coal	" "	71.5	69.0	69.9
Coke	" "	9.4	9.5	9.5
Iron Ore	" "	2.8	2.6	2.2
Manufactured Gas	thousand million cu. metres	5.8	6.0	5.9
Electric Power	million mW.h.	32.0	34.2	36.5
Pig Iron	million tons	5.7	5.9	6.3
Crude Steel	" "	8.4	8.6	9.1
Cement	" "	5.5	5.7	6.1
Cotton Fabrics	million metres	462.5	478.2	493.6
Woollen Fabrics	" "	42.6	43.7	44.9
Paper	thousand tons	492.0	518.9	544.5
Refined Sugar	" "	1,002.2	804.3	984.1
Beer	million litres	1,782.7	1,881.1	1,937.5
Radio Sets	number	173,987	244,679	247,114
TV Sets	"	239,894	274,399	227,942
Motor Cars	"	42,115	77,795	52,717
Motor Cycles	"	102,102	120,270	120,995
Tractors	"	29,734	30,534	28,164

FINANCE

One koruna = 100 heller.

100 Korunas = £5 15s. 8d. sterling = U.S. \$13.89 = 11.25 Soviet roubles.

BUDGET

(million korunas)

REVENUE	1967	EXPENDITURE	1967
Receipts from Socialist sector . . .	120,979	National Economy	98,143
Taxes	16,660	Culture and Social Welfare	58,813
Other receipts	4,874	Defence	12,373
		Administration	3,194
TOTAL	142,522	TOTAL	142,522

EXTERNAL TRADE

(million korunas)

	1963	1964	1965	1966
Imports . . .	15,554	17,489	19,242	19,699
Exports . . .	17,723	18,545	19,357	19,764

COMMODITIES

PRINCIPAL IMPORTS

(million korunas)

	1965	1966
Food and Live Animals . . .	2,752	2,973
Beverages and Tobacco . . .	394	340
Fuels and Lubricants . . .	1,645	1,504
Other Raw Materials . . .	3,515	3,626
Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats .	121	156
Chemicals . . .	1,138	1,145
Machinery and Transport Equipment	5,656	6,337
Manufactured Goods . . .	3,808	3,616
Miscellaneous . . .	912	1,920

PRINCIPAL EXPORTS

(million korunas)

	1965
Food and Live Animals . . .	823
Beverages and Tobacco . . .	65
Fuels and Lubricants . . .	797
of which Coal and Coke . . .	647
Chemicals . . .	819
Electrical Machinery . . .	1,535
Railway Equipment . . .	745
Motor Vehicles . . .	1,889
Other Machinery . . .	4,761
Textiles . . .	617
Iron and Steel . . .	2,023
Clothing . . .	489
Footwear . . .	776
Non-Metallic Mineral Products .	461

COUNTRIES

(million korunas)

	IMPORTS		EXPORTS	
	1965	1966	1965	1966
U.S.S.R.	6,874	6,585	7,364	6,627
German Democratic Republic . . .	2,073	2,291	1,995	2,141
Chinese People's Republic . . .	96	171	138	160
Hungary	1,234	1,237	1,952	952
Poland	1,502	1,294	1,791	1,703
German Federal Republic . . .	663	584	664	678
Bulgaria	642	460	445	587
Cuba	289	354	246	276
United Kingdom	528	691	434	485
Romania	679	664	496	500
United Arab Republic	208	357	226	270
Austria	349	446	306	282
France	159	257	191	206
Netherlands	180	246	224	253
Yugoslavia	517	531	498	686
Belgium	94	112	105	117
Italy	291	418	241	302
U.S.A.	139	307	147	203
India	250	282	344	324

CZECHOSLOVAKIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

TOURISM

	1963	1964	1965	1966
Visitors to Czechoslovakia. .	806,906	3,600,000	2,946,682	3,519,000

Number of hotel beds (1966): 88,657

TRANSPORT

	1964	1965	1966
Railway Transport:			
Freight . . . (thousand tons)	213,946	218,527	224,070
Passengers . . . (millions)	562.1	569.1	560.1
Public Road Transport:			
Freight . . . (thousand tons)	179,227	195,578	219,331
Passengers . . . (millions)	1,569.4	1,635.9	1,672.2
Waterway Transport:			
Freight . . . (thousand tons)	4,498	4,056	4,346
Passengers: . . . (thousands)	4,091	4,331	3,896
Air Transport			
Freight . . . (tons)	23,387	24,456	24,140
Passengers . . . (thousands)	1,050	1,245	1,360

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

	1963	1964	1965	1966
Telephones	1,300,344	1,398,509	1,491,621	1,582,852
Radio Sets	3,111,863	3,094,332	3,099,924	3,179,143
Television Sets	1,630,013	1,893,908	2,113,450	2,375,318
Book Titles	7,168	7,002	6,503	6,435
Newspapers (Dailies)	25	26	27	27
Periodicals	1,289	1,273	1,259	1,220

EDUCATION

(1966-67)

	SCHOOLS	STUDENTS
Primary (classes 1-9)	11,110	2,164,432
Secondary (classes 10-12)	364	111,219
Technical and Teacher-Training	619	284,174
Higher	35	142,373

Source: Department of International Statistics, State Statistical Office, Prague.

THE CONSTITUTION

(Proclaimed on July 11th, 1960)

The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic is a unitary State of two fraternal nations possessing equal rights, the Czechs and the Slovaks.

According to the Constitution, work in the interests of the community is a primary duty and the right to work a primary right of every citizen. All citizens have equal rights and equal duties with out regard to nationality and race. Remuneration for workdone is based on its quantity, quality and social importance. Men and women have equal status. All citizens have the right to health protection, education and leisure after work including paid holidays. Other rights include: freedom of expression, assembly, inviolability of the person, the home, mails, etc. Everyone has the right to profess any religious faith or to be without religious conviction.

The economic foundation of the State is the Socialist economic system which excludes every form of exploitation of man by man. The means of production are socially owned and the entire national economy is directed by plan. Socialist ownership includes both national property such as mineral wealth, the means of industrial production, banks, etc., and co-operative property. The land of members of agricultural co-operatives remains the personal property of the individual members, but is jointly farmed by the co-operative. Small private enterprises based on the labour of the owner himself and excluding exploitation of another's labour power are permitted. Personal ownership of consumer goods, family houses and savings derived from labour is inviolable. Inheritance of such personal property is guaranteed.

The supreme organs of state power are the National Assembly, consisting of 300 deputies elected for a term of four years, the President of the Republic, elected by the National Assembly for a term of five years and accountable to it, and the Government.

The National Assembly is the supreme legislative body which enacts the Constitution and other laws and also supervises their implementation. The President of the Republic is the head of the State. He represents the State in foreign relations, negotiates and ratifies international treaties, summons and prorogues sessions of the National Assembly, signs laws, appoints and recalls the Premier and other members of the Government and is Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces. The Government is the supreme executive organ and comes under the constant supervision of the National Assembly. Although there is a system of three supreme organs of state power there is no question of a division of this power among them although there is a division of work.

The national organ of state power in Slovakia is the Slovak National Council elected in a manner similar to that of the National Assembly. The Slovak National Council combines legislative and executive powers, because this elected body itself elects commissions headed by commissioners who have the task of ensuring the implementation of laws adopted by the Slovak National Council. The standing of the Slovak national organs is determined on the one hand by the unity of the State, which is reflected in the existence of joint supreme organs, joint citizenship, a common Constitution, etc., and on the other hand by the powers of the Slovak National Council to deal independently with matters of a national and regional nature within the limits of the Constitution.

National committees are the organs of popular self-government in the regions, districts and localities. They rely on the active participation of the working people of their area and co-operate with other organisations of the people. They direct local economic and cultural development, ensure the protection of socialist ownership and the maintenance of socialist order in society, see to the implementation and observance of laws, etc. They take part in drafting and carrying out the State plan for the development of the national economy and draw up their own budgets which form a part of the State budget. Commissions elected by the national committees are charged with various aspects of public work and carry out their tasks with the aid of a large number of citizens who need not be elected members of the national committees.

All representative bodies are elected, and the right to elect is universal, equal and by secret ballot. Every citizen has the right to vote on reaching the age of 18, and is eligible for election on reaching the age of 21. Deputies must maintain constant contacts with their constituents, heed their suggestions and be accountable to them for their activity. A member of any representative body may be recalled by his constituents at any time.

The execution of justice is vested in elected and independent people's courts. Benches are composed of professional judges and of judges who carry out their function in addition to their regular employment. Both categories are equal in making decisions. Judges are independent in the discharge of their office and bound solely by the legal order of the socialist State. The supervision of the observance of the laws and other legal regulations by public bodies and by individual citizens rests with the Office of the Procurator. The Procurator-General is appointed and recalled by the President of the Republic and is accountable to the National Assembly.

The Czechoslovak Constitution does not restrict itself to laying down a system of state organs but also sets forth the principles by which the life of society is to be guided. It is not just a Constitution of the State but a constitution for the whole of society. In economic, political and cultural life, in questions of social security and many other spheres it emphasises the participation of citizens in the administration of public affairs and even transfers a number of functions that have hitherto pertained to state organs to the working people and their voluntary organisations.

The guiding force in society and in the State is the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, a voluntary militant alliance of the most active and politically conscious citizens. It is associated with the other political parties, the Trade Union Movement and other people's organisations in the National Front of Czechs and Slovaks.

REVISED ELECTORAL SYSTEM, 1968

By a new law passed in the National Assembly new, larger electoral districts are to be established from which from four to eight deputies will be elected. Alternative candidates may also be put forward by the National Front, permitting a choice by the electorate. Those candidates who poll the most votes will become deputies, and the remainder will be made alternate deputies; in all cases candidates must poll more than 50 per cent of the votes. The new post of alternate deputy will give experience in the work of the representative bodies to those not elected as deputies, and will eliminate by-elections, as alternate deputies may take up vacated seats during the session of the Assembly.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF THE STATE

President of the Republic: ANTONÍN NOVOTNÝ (re-elected, November 1964).

MINISTERS

(February 1968)

Prime Minister: JOZEF LENÁRT.

Deputy Prime Ministers: OTAKAR ŠIMŮNEK, FRANTIŠEK KRAJČÍR.

Deputy Prime Minister and Chairman of the State Planning Commission: OLDŘICH ČERNÍK.

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Heavy Industry: JOSEF KREJČÍ.

Minister of the Interior: JOSEF KUDRNA.

Minister of Finance: Ing. BOHUMIL SUCHARDA.

Minister of Justice: ALOIS NEUMANN.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: VÁCLAV DAVID.

Minister of Foreign Trade: FRANTIŠEK HAMOUZ.

Minister of Domestic Trade: JINDŘICH UHER.

Minister of National Defence: BOHUMÍR LOMSKÝ.

Minister of Education: Dr. JIŘÍ HÁJEK.

Minister of Culture and Information: KAREL HOFFMANN.

Minister of the Consumer Goods Industry: BOŽENA MACHAČOVÁ-DOSTÁLOVÁ.

Minister of Health: Dr. JOSEF PLOJHAR.

Minister of Food and Agriculture: KAREL MESTEK.

Minister of Chemical Industry: VÁCLAV VALEŠ.

Minister of Mines: FRANTIŠEK PENC.

Minister of Construction: SAMUEL TAKÁČ.

Minister of Transport: ALOIS INDRA.

Minister of Forests and Water Conservation: JOSEF SMRKOVSKÝ.

Minister-Vice-Chairman of the Slovak Planning Commission: FRANTIŠEK BARBÍREK.

Minister-Chairman of the State Commission for Technology: Dr. FRANTIŠEK VLASÁK.

Head of Central Electricity Generating Board: JOSEF KORČÁK.

THE PRESIDUM OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY

First Secretary: ALEXANDER DUBČEK.

Members:

MICHAL CHUDÍK (Minister-Chairman of the Slovak National Council).

JAROMÍR DOLANSKÝ (Chairman of the State Wages Commission).

VASIL BILAK (First Secretary of the Communist Party of Slovakia).

JIŘÍ HENDRYCH (Secretary of the Central Committee).

DRAHOMÍR KOLDER (Secretary of the Central Committee).

BOHUMIL LAŠTOVIČKA (President of the National Assembly).

JOZEF LENÁRT (Prime Minister).

OTAKAR ŠIMŮNEK (Deputy Prime Minister).

OLDŘICH ČERNÍK (Deputy Prime Minister).

Candidate Members:

ANTONÍN KAPEK, MICHAL SABOLČÍK, MARTIN VACULÍK
MIROSLAV PASTYŘÍK, ŠTEFAN SÁDOVSKÝ.

Secretaries of the Central Committee: JIŘÍ HENDRYCH,
DRAHOMÍR KOLDER, VLADIMÍR KOUCKÝ, LUBOMÍR
STROUGAL.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ACCREDITED TO CZECHOSLOVAKIA

(In Prague unless otherwise stated)

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Afghanistan: V tišině 6 (E); *Ambassador:* Sultan AHMAD POPAL.

Albania: Pod kaštany 22, Bubeneč (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* KUJTIM MYZYRI.

Algeria: Korejská, Bubeneč (E); *Ambassador:* MOHAMED KELLOU.

Argentina: Washingtonova 25, Nové Město (E); *Ambassador:* FEDERICO QUINTANA ACHAVAL.

Austria: Viktora Huga 10, Smíchov (L); *Minister:* HEINRICH CALICE.

Belgium: Valdštejnská 6, Malá Strana (E); *Ambassador:* JEAN CUVELIER.

Brazil: Bolzanova 5, Nové Město (E); *Ambassador:* ROBERTO LUIZ ASSUMPTÃO DE ARAÚJO.

Bulgaria: Krakovská 6, Nové Město (E); *Ambassador:* STAJKO NEDELČEV.

Burma: Vienna, Austria.

Cambodia: Sverdlova 23, Bubeneč (E); *Ambassador:* MEASKETH CAIMEROM.

Canada: Mickiewiczova 6, Hradčany (E); *Ambassador:* MALCOLM NORMAN BOW.

Ceylon: Moscow, U.S.S.R.

Chile: U Nesypky 10 (E); *Ambassador:* ALFONSO SANTA CRUZ.

China, People's Republic: Majakovského 22, Bubeneč (E); *Ambassador:* DŽUNG ŠI-TUNG.

Cuba: Sibirski nám. 1, Bubeneč (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* Dr. ISIDRO ROSALES QUESADA.

Cyprus: Moscow, U.S.S.R.

Denmark: U Havlíčkových sadů 1, Vinohrady (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Ethiopia: Moscow, U.S.S.R.

Finland: Sibeliova 6, Střešovice (E); *Ambassador:* ATLE ASANTI.

France: Velkopřevorské nám. 2, Malá Strana (E); *Ambassador:* ROGER LALOUETTE.

German Democratic Republic: Gottwaldovo Nábřeží 32, Nové Město (E); *Ambassador:* PETER FLORIN.

Ghana: V. Tišině 4, Bubeneč (E); *Ambassador:* SP10 GABRAHA.

Greece: Španělská 14, Vinohrady (E); *Ambassador:* BASILE G. CALEVRAS.

Guinea: Moscow, U.S.S.R.

Hungary: Mičurínova 1, Hradčany (E); *Ambassador:* Lajos CSÉBY.

Iceland: Oslo, Norway (L).

India: Valdštejnská 6, Malá Strana (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Indonesia: Nad Budiánkami II/7, Smíchov (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. MEMET TANUMIDJAJA.

Iran: Na Zátorce 18, Bubeneč (E); *Ambassador:* ABDUL-AHAD DARA.

Iraq: Karlovo nám. 19, Nové Město (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. MOHAMMED SALEH EL-BAYATI.

Italy: Nerudova 20, Malá Strana (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Japan: Maltézské nám. 6, Malá Strana (E); *Ambassador:* TARO TOKUNAGA.

Jordan: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).

Korea, People's Republic: V bubenečských vilách 10, Bubeneč (E); *Ambassador:* CHAN SOP.

Kuwait: Moscow, U.S.S.R.

Laos: Moscow, U.S.S.R.

Lebanon: Warsaw, Poland.

Libya: Belgrade, Yugoslavia.

Mali: Moscow, U.S.S.R.

Mexico: Na Florenci 23, Nové Město (E); *Ambassador:* ALFONSO CASTRO VALLE.

Mongolia: Korejská 5, 6-Dejvice (E); *Ambassador:* BAJARYN ŽARGALSAJCHAN.

Morocco: Warsaw, Poland.

Nepal: Moscow, U.S.S.R.

Netherlands: Maltézské nám. 1, Nosticův palác, Malá Strana (E); *Ambassador:* Baron OSWALD FRANÇOIS BENTINCK VAN SCHOONHETEN.

Norway: Zitná 2 (E); *Ambassador:* EGIL ULSTEIN.

Pakistan: Warsaw, Poland.

Poland: Valdštejnská 8, Malá Strana (E); *Ambassador:* WLADZIMIERZ JANIUREK.

Romania: Nerudova 5, Malá Strana (E); *Ambassador:* Prof. GHERGHE NITESCU.

Somalia: Moscow, U.S.S.R.

Sudan: Moscow, U.S.S.R.

Sweden: Uvoz 13, Hradčany (E); *Ambassador:* HARRY A. M. N. BAGGE.

Switzerland: Hradčanské nám. 1, Hradčany (E); *Ambassador:* ANDRÉ PARODI.

Syria: Pod Kaštany 16, Bubeneč (E); *Ambassador:* SABET ARIS.

Tunisia: Karlovo nám. 19, Nové Město (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Turkey: Pevnostní 3, Střešovice (E); *Ambassador:* ISMAIL EREZ.

U.S.S.R.: Pod kaštany 1, Bubeneč (E); *Ambassador:* S. V. CERVONENKO.

U.A.R.: Italská 39, Vinohrady (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

United Kingdom: Thunovská 14, Malá Strana (E); *Ambassador:* Sir CECIL PARROTT, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.

U.S.A.: Tržiště 15, Malá Strana (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Uruguay: Václavské nám. 64, 1-Nové Město (E); *Ambassador:* MARCOS BRONDI.

Viet-Nam, People's Republic: V. tišině 2, Bubeneč (E); *Ambassador:* PHAN VAN SU.

Yemen: Myslíkova 23, Nové Město (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* MOHAMED AL KAWSI.

Yugoslavia: Mostecká 15, Malá Strana (E); *Ambassador:* TRPE JAKOVLEVSKI.

Czechoslovakia also has diplomatic relations with Tanzania.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

National Assembly: Consists of 300 deputies elected for a four-year term. Next elections 1968.

Chairman: BOHUMIL LAŠTOVIČKA.

Vice-Chairman: VÁCLAV SKODA.

Slovak National Council: Organ of state power in Slovakia. Elected for a four-year term. Next elections 1968.

Chairman: MICHAL CHUDÍK.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Communist Party of Czechoslovakia: f. 1921; incorporating the former Czechoslovak Social Democratic Party and the Slovak Labour Party. The leading political force in the National Front (*see below*); 1,698,002 mems.; Secretariat: Prague, nábr. 1.čs. Kyjevské brigády 12; First Sec. ANTONÍN NOVOTNÝ; publ. *Rudé právo*.

Communist Party of Slovakia: Bratislava, Hlboká 2; First Sec. ALEXANDER DUBČEK; publ. *Pravda*.

Czechoslovak Socialist Party: Formed from the former National Socialist Party in 1948; supports the National Front; Secretariat: Prague 1, nám. Republiky 7; Chair. Dr. ALOIS NEUMANN; Central Sec. Dr. BOHUSLAV KUČERA; press organ: *Svobodné Slovo*.

Czechoslovak People's Party (Christian Party): Formed in 1948 from the People's Party; supports the National Front; Secretariat: Prague 1, Revoluční 5; Chair. Th. Dr. JOSEF PLOJHAR; Sec.-Gen. VÁCLAV PACNER; press organ: *Lidová Demokracie*.

Slovak Reconstruction Party: Formed in 1948 from the Slovak Democratic Party; supports the National Front; Chair. JOSEF KYSELY; Sec.-Gen. JOSEF GAJDOSIK; Secretariat: Bratislava, Sedliárska 7; press organ: *Lud*.

Slovak Freedom Party: Established in 1946 as a splinter party from the Slovak Democratic Party; supports the National Front; Secretariat: Bratislava, Obráncov mieru 6C; Chair. MICHAL ŽAKOVIČ; Sec.-Gen. Dr. ŠTEFANÍK; press organ: *Sloboda*.

POLITICAL ORGANISATIONS

National Front: A political organization, covering all political parties and mass organizations; Prague 2, Škrétova 6; Sec. LADISLAVA KLENHOVÁ BESSEROVÁ.

Revolutionary Trade Union Movement—ROH: nám. Gustava Klimenta 2, Prague; f. 1945; 5,500,000 mems.; is a member of the National Front and controls the Central Council of Trade Unions (*see below*); Pres. MIROSLAV PASTYŘÍK; Vice-Pres. KAREL POLÁČEK, VOJTECH DAUBNER; Secs. of the Central Council: JOSEF HLAVIČKA, ANNA KARLOVSKÁ, ANTONÍN KRČEK, BEDŘICH KOZELKA, VÁCLAV PAŠEK; Publs. *Práce, Odborář, Bezpečnost a hygiena práce, Kulturní práce, Technické noviny, Práce a mzdy, Československé odbory, Czechoslovak Trade Unions* (for foreign circulation).

Czechoslovak Union of Youth: For political education of youth; leads the Young Pioneers for younger children; Secretariat: Prague 3, nám. M. Gorkého 24.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Justice is executed through the People's Courts which consist of three ranks of law courts, the Supreme Court (the highest judicial body), Regional and District Courts, and Local People's Courts. There are also Military Courts which are subject to special regulations. Judges of the Supreme Court are elected by the National Assembly, regional court judges by regional national committees, and district court judges by election by the people. Both the Supreme Court and the regional and district courts are elected for a period of four years. Judges are of two kinds, professional or lay judges, the latter having other

occupations, but both classes are equal in making decisions. Local People's Courts are found in work enterprises and small localities and are intended to encourage a general participation by the people in jurisdiction.

Chairman of the Supreme Court: Dr. JOSEF LITERA.

Supervision of the observance of laws and legal regulations rests with the Procurator-General who is appointed by the President of the Republic and accountable to the National Assembly.

Procurator-General: Dr. JAN BARTUŠKA.

RELIGION

State Bureau for Ecclesiastical Affairs: f. 1949; controls church affairs.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

BOHEMIA

Archbishop: Apostolic Administrator, Mgr. Dr. FRANCIS, Arcibiskupský Ordinariát, Prague 1, Hradčany No. 56.

Bishops:

Budějovice: ANTHONY TITMANN, Biskupský Ordinariát České Budějovice (impedito).
Hradec Králové: Canon VÁCLAV JAVŮREK, Biskupský Ordinariát.
Litoměřice: Provost Mgr. EDOUARD OLIVA, Biskupský Ordinariát, Liteměřice (impedito).

MORAVIA

Olomouc: Prelate JOSEF GLOGAR.
Brno: Prelate Dr. JOSEF KRATOCHVÍL, Biskupský Ordinariát, Brno, Petrov 8 (impedito).
Český Těšín: Canon ANTHONY VASELÝ.

SLOVAKIA

Bishops:

Třnava: Mgr. AMBRÓZ LAŽÍK.
Nitra: Mgr. EDOUARD NÉCSEY.
Bánská Bystrica: Mgr. JOHN DECHET.
Rožnava: Mgr. ROBERT POBOZNÝ.

APOSTOLIC ADMINISTRATORS

Košice: Canon ŠTEFAN ONDERKO.
Spiš: Canon ANDREJ SCHEFFER.

There are approximately 9 million Roman Catholics in Czechoslovakia.

OTHER DENOMINATIONS

Czechoslovak Church: Prague 6, Kujbyševa 5; f. 1920; 750,000 members; divided into five dioceses, each presided over by a bishop; the supreme head is the Bishop-Patriarch MIROSLAV NOVÁK, PH.D., TH.D.; publs. *Český zápas*, *Náboženská revue*.

Evangelical Church of Czech Brethren (Presbyterian): Prague I, Jungmannova 9; Pres. Dr. VIKTOR HÁJEK; Vice-Pres. VLADIMÍR ČAPEK; activities extend over Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia; 296,000 adherents and 271 parishes; publs. *Kostnické fiskry*, *Český Bratr*.

Slovak Lutheran Church (*Evangelical Church of the Augsburg Confession in Czechoslovakia*): the Slovak Lutheran Church made a new constitution in 1951; Bishop-General JÁN CHABADA, D.D., 52 Palisady, Bratislava; Eastern District Bishop Dr. ŠTEFAN KÁTLOVSKÝ, Košice; Bishop of the Western District ANDREJ L.

KATINA, Zvolen; 326 parishes in 15 seniorates; 450,000 baptised members; publs. *Církevné Listy*, *Evangelický posol spod Tatier*, *Služba slova*.

Silesian Lutheran Church (*Evangelical Church of the Augsburg Confession*): Český Těšín, Na nivách 7; Bishop JIŘÍ CYMOREK; 50,000 members; publ. *Přítel Lidu*.

Reformed Church in Slovakia: Rimavská Sobota, Ul. Družby 31; Bishop IMRICH VARGA; 110,000 members and 208 parishes, with 188 filial churches; publ. *Kalvinské Hlasy*.

The (Eastern) Orthodox Church: Prague 1, V Jama 6; divided into four eparchies: Prague, Olomouc, Prešov, Michalovce; Head of the Autocephalous Church Metropolitan DOROTHEOS Prague; 350,000 mems.; 300 parishes; Theological Faculty in Prešov; Publs. *Hlas Pravoslavi*, *Odkaz sv. Cyrila a Metoda*, *Zapovit sv. Kirila i Mefodija*, *Yearbook*, *Calendars*.

Union of Brethren (Jednota bratrská) (*Moravian Church*): Centre: Nová Paka, Bohemia; f. 1457; Head of Church Rt. Rev. K. REICHEL; Sec. Dr. RADIM KATHUS; 5,500 members; publ. *Jednota bratrská*.

Unitarians: Prague I, Karlova 8; f. 1923; Presiding Officers Dr. D. J. KAFKA, Ing. S. HOTĚK; 7,000 members.

Old Catholic Church: Bishop (Vacant); Acting Head Rev. MARTIN JAN VOCHOC, Jablonec, Bohemia; 1,500 members, 3 parishes.

Union of Czech Brethren (Congregational Church): Prague I, Soukenická 15; Pres. B. BENEŠ; Sec. J. MICHAL; 10,000 members, 29 congregations, 200 preaching stations.

Czechoslovak Baptists: Prague, Vinohradská 68; f. 1919; Pres. Rev. VÁCLAV TOMĚŠ; Sec. Rev. STANISLAV ŠVEC; 4,106 members.

Other sects are:

Adventists: 8,000 mems.

Union of Believers in Christ: 4,000 mems.

Evangelical Methodist Church: 4,500 mems.

JEWISH COMMUNITY

The present community is estimated at approximately 15,000 people, and is divided under two central organisations:

Council of Jewish Communities in Czech Regions: Prague, Maislova 18; Chair. Ing. FRANTIŠEK FUCHS; Chief Rabbi of Prague Dr. RICHARD FEDER; publ. *Věstník* (monthly), *Bulletin*.

Central Union of Jewish Communities of Slovakia: Bratislava, Šmeralova ul. 29; 8,000 mems; 26 communities; Chief Rabbi ELIAS KATZ; Pres. Dr. BENJAMIN EICHLER.

THE PRESS

The Czechoslovakian Press requires to be viewed in relation to its express mission which is, in the words of the October 1966 periodicals law: "to give as far as possible complete information . . . to advance the interest of socialist society . . . to promote the people's socialist awareness of the policy of the Communist Party as the leading force in society and state".

This law insists that "freedom of expression and of the Press is guaranteed by the fact that publishers and press organizations . . . have been placed at the disposal of the working people and their organizations". Hence, only political parties and such social institutions as trade unions, youth unions, cultural associations and rural co-operatives may own newspapers and periodicals. Private ownership is forbidden. But even collective ownership rests upon official approval; in October 1967 the central committee of the Communist Party transferred control of the powerful weekly *Literární noviny* from the Writers' Union to the Ministry of Culture as it had become "a platform for opposition political views".

The Czechoslovak people by far exceed other East European nations in their consumption per head of newspapers and magazines. There are twenty-seven daily papers with a total circulation of four million copies. After Prague where nine Czech dailies appear, the main provincial press centre is Bratislava, chief city of Slovakia, which produces seven dailies in Slovene and one in Hungarian. Some 506 weekly papers and magazines are published and a further 750 periodicals appear less frequently, their circulations together being 15 million. In addition, farms and factories produce about 120 daily or weekly news sheets of indifferent quality and low readership dealing mainly with local issues.

Political speeches and articles on social and economic development are given special prominence. In contrast with much of the East European Press, which is often characterized as dull and lacking in popular appeal, the Czechoslovak Press is relatively lively and colourful and allows a qualified scope for criticism. There is no tabloid press as the policy is to play down such items as constitute the sort of sensationalism familiar to the West. Advertising is now more common than formerly and, although mainly concerned with state enterprises, it includes some material from abroad. Sales are mainly by subscription.

The most widely read and influential papers are the Prague dailies headed by *Rudé právo*. This paper, modelled on the Moscow daily *Pravda*, is the chief organ of the Czech Communist Party. It is eight pages long and receives an official allocation of newsprint. Produced both in Prague and Bratislava, it has a nation-wide circulation of 1.1 million or over a quarter of the daily total. Its sister paper, the Slovak C.P.'s *Pravda* (250,000), is the leading provincial daily. The Czech and the Slovak Trade Union organs are *Práce* and *Pracé* in their respective cities. Two other important metropolitan dailies are *Lidová demokracie* and *Svobodné slovo* produced respectively by the People's Party and the Socialist Party.

A number of large national weekly magazines also play an influential role in political and cultural life. *Reportér* (30,000), a critical news magazine resembling *Time*, and *Seť v obrazech* (130,000), covering cultural affairs, have a growing readership. Three C.P. publications are especially predominant, the general interest *Kulturní tvorba* and *Předvoj*, and for economic affairs *Hospodářské noviny*. The literary-political magazine *Literární noviny* is significantly

more important than corresponding Western publications such as the U.K. *New Statesman*. There are also many small-circulation periodicals—often of very high quality—dealing with specialized subjects. One should also note several very popular and colourful women's magazines, such as *Vlasta* (650,000), and the satirical *Dikobraz*, famous for its political cartoons.

The national news agency, Československá Tisková Kancelář, receives a state subsidy and is controlled by the Ministry of Information.

DAILIES

Prague

Lidová Demokracie (*People's Democracy*): Karlovo nám. 5, II; f. 1945; morning; official organ of the Czechoslovak People's Party (Catholic); Editor FRANTIŠEK TOUŠKA; circ. 160,000.

Mladá Fronta (*Youth Front*): Panska 8; f. 1945; organ of the Czechoslovak Union of Youth; Editor MIROSLAV JELINEK; circ. 250,000.

Obrana lidu: Jungmanova 24; organ of Ministry of Defence; Editor-in-Chief JIŘÍ KUBKA.

Práce (*Labour*): Václavské nám. 17; f. 1945; daily (except Monday); central organ of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement; Editor ANTONÍN ZÁZVORKA; circ. 350,000.

Rudé Právo (*Red Justice*): Na Poříčí 30; f. 1920; daily; central organ of the Czechoslovak Communist Party; Editor OLDŘICH SVESTKA; circ. 1,000,000.

Svobodné Slovo (*Free Word*): Václavské nám. 36; f. 1907; organ of the Czechoslovak Socialist Party; Editor LUDĚK KAPITOLA; circ. 165,000.

Večerní Praha (*Evening Prague*): Prague I, Na Poříčí 30; f. 1955; evening; edited by the Communist Party; Editor-in-Chief ZDENEK KOŽELUH; circ. 120,000.

Zemědělské noviny: Václavské nám. 47; f. 1945; central organ of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Economy; Chief Editor ZDENEK FOŘT; circ. 200,000.

Bratislava

Lud: Michalská 3; organ of the Reconstruction Party.

Práca (*Labour*): Odborárske nám. 3; daily (except Monday); organ of the Slovak Revolution Trade Union Movement; circ. 125,000.

Pravda (*Truth*): Stúrova 4; f. 1920; daily (including Sunday); organ of Slovak Communist Party; circ. 270,000.

Rolnícké noviny: Bratislava; published daily by the Slovak Ministry of Agriculture.

Smena: Dostojevského rad 21; f. 1947; organ of Slovak Central Committee of the Union of Czechoslovak Youth; Editor SLÁVO KALNÝ; circ. 150,000.

ÚJ SZÓ (*New World*): Gorkého 10; f. 1948; Hungarian language paper of the Communist Party of Slovakia; Editor DÉNES FERENC.

Brno

Rovnost: nám. Rudé Armády 13; f. 1885; published by Regional Committee of the Communist Party; morning; Chief Editor BOHUMIL MARČÁK; circ. 130,000.

Gottwaldov

Naše Pravda: published by the Regional Committee of the Communist Party.

Olomouc

Stráž Lidu: Dominikánská 3; f. 1945; morning; published by the Regional Committee of the Communist Party.

Ostrava

Nová Svoboda (*New Freedom*): Novinářská 3; f. 1945; morning; published by the Regional Committee of the Communist Party.

Práce: Hollarova 14; f. 1945; morning.

Plzeň

Pravda: Leninova 15; f. 1919; published by the Regional Committee of the Communist Party; Chief Editor JOSEF BRAND; circ. 65,000.

PERIODICALS

Architektura ČSSR (*Czechoslovak Architecture*): Prague 1, Letenská 5; Journal of the Union of Czechoslovak Architects.

Automobil (*The Automobile*): Prague 1, Spálená 51; f. 1957; technical monthly on motor car construction and production; published by SNTL—publishers of technical literature.

Československá fotografie: Prague 2, Vinohradská 2; f. 1946; monthly; photographic; Editors Orbis, Prague 2, Vinohradská 46.

Československá televize: Prague 1; Jindřišská 16; f. 1965; cultural and television journal; published by Czechoslovak Television; Editor KAREL A. KREJČÍ.

Československý časopis historický: Prague, Publishing House of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences; f. 1953; original articles on Czechoslovak and general history; published in Czech, resumés in Russian, French, German, English; Editor B. ČERNÝ; six times a year.

Československý rozhlas: Prague 2, Vinohradská 12; f. 1923; cultural and sound radio journal; published by the Czechoslovak Radio; Editor JAN ULČÁK.

Československý sport: Prague 1, Na poříčí 30; central organ of the Czechoslovak Asscn. for Physical Training; Editor R. NEJEZCHLEB; circ. 200,000; six times weekly.

Československý voják: Prague, Jungmanova 24; pictorial; fortnightly; published by the Ministry of Defence; Editor JIŘÍ PRAŽÁK.

Český lid (*The Czechoslovak People*): Prague 2, Lazarská 8; f. 1891; bi-monthly; published by the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences; folklore and ethnology.

Czechoslovak Foreign Trade: Prague 1, Ul. 28 října 13; published in English, German, Spanish, Russian and French; monthly; Editor Ing. MILAN DUBSKÝ.

Czechoslovak Glass Review: Prague 1, 13 ul. 28 října; glass-making and ceramics; monthly in English, French and German; every two months in Spanish and Italian.

Czechoslovak Heavy Industry: Prague 1, 13 ul. 28 října; f. 1955; monthly in English, French, German, Spanish and Russian; Editor MIROSLAV MLINÁŘ; circ. 10,000.

Czechoslovak Life: Prague 3, Kalininova 5; f. 1946; illustrated monthly magazine; political, economic,

social, cultural and sports; in English, French, Italian and Swedish; Editor F. LEBENHART.

Czechoslovak Motor Review: Prague 1, 13 ul. 28 října; monthly in English, French, German, Russian and Spanish.

The Democratic Journalist: Prague 1, Pařížská 9; press organ of the International Organization of Journalists; Russian, English, French and Spanish.

Dikobraz (*The Porcupine*): satirical weekly.

Divadelní noviny (*Theatrical News*): Prague 1, Valdštejnské nám. 3; f. 1957; reviews and news including television and radio drama; Editor JOSEF TRÄGER.

Divadlo (*The Theatre*): Prague 1, Valentinská 7; f. 1949; ten times yearly; theatre, drama, complete texts of plays; Editor MILAN LUKEŠ.

Film a doba (*Contemporary Cinema*): Prague 1, Václavské nám. 43; monthly.

Filmový přehled (*Film Review*): Prague 1, Národní 28; f. 1939; weekly.

For You From Czechoslovakia: Prague 1, Ul. 28 října 13; in English, German, Spanish and French; quarterly.

Historica: Prague; f. 1959; foreign language review; original articles by Czechoslovak historians; Russian, English, French and German; twice a year; Editor JOSEF MACEK.

Hospodářské noviny: Prague; economic problems; weekly; published by Communist Party of Czechoslovakia.

Hudební rozhledy (*Musical Review*): Prague 1, Valdštejnské nám. 1; f. 1948; fortnightly review; published by the Association of Czechoslovak Composers.

Im Herzen Europas: Prague 1, Sněmovní 13; f. 1958; German language pictorial magazine; monthly; Editor Dr. G. SOLAR.

Kino: Prague 1, Václavské nám. 43; an illustrated film magazine published by Orbis; fortnightly.

Kovoexport: Prague 1, 13 ul. 28 října; f. 1955; all branches of precision engineering; monthly in English, French, German, Russian and Spanish.

Kulturní Práce (*Cultural Work*): trade union monthly; circ. 20,000.

Kulturní tvorba: Prague 1, Na poříčí 30; formerly *Tvorba* and *Kultura*; published by the Central Committee of the Communist Party; political, cultural and economic; weekly; circ. 130,000; Editor F. J. KOLAR.

Kultúrný život (*Cultural Life*): weekly; art and literature; published by the Slovak section of the Association of Czechoslovak Writers.

Květy: Prague, Na Florenci 13; illustrated weekly; published by the Central Committee of the Communist Party; circ. 225,000.

Literární noviny (*Literary News*): Prague; f. 1952; organ of the Ministry of Culture; politics, culture, art; weekly; Editor J. NEDVED; circ. 135,000.

Mezinárodní Politika (*International Affairs*): Prague 1, Valdštejnská 14; published by the Socialist Academy; Editor EGON BUSCH.

Národní divadlo: Prague 1, Divadelní 6; f. 1924; review of the Prague National Theatre; similar reviews are published by all the large theatres in Czechoslovakia; monthly; issued by Prague National Theatre.

Nová mysl: Rudé Právo Publishing House, Prague 1, Na Poříčí 30; theoretical and political magazine of the Central Committee of the Communist Party; fortnightly; circ. 90,000.

Novinář: Prague 1, Vinohradská 3; f. 1949; published by the Union of Czechoslovak Journalists; monthly.

Novinářský sborník (Journalism Almanac): Prague 1, Vinohradská 5; f. 1955; quarterly theoretical magazine of the Research Institute of Journalism.

Obchod-Průmysl-Hospodářství (Trade-Industry-Economy): Prague 1, Ul. 28. října 13; published in Czech; quarterly; Editor-in-Chief Ing. MILAN DUBSKÝ.

Odborár (Trade Unionist): Prague, nám. M. Gorkého 23; fortnightly; circ. 135,000.

Pionýrské noviny: Prague 1, Panská 8, and also Bratislava, Pražská 9; published for schools, advising as to choice of career, etc.; weekly.

Plamen (Flame): Prague 1, Národní 11; f. 1959; published by the Czechoslovak Writers' Union; monthly; poems, short stories, criticism, essays.

Právník: Prague 1, Národní 18; f. 1861; monthly law; owned by Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences (Institute of State and Law).

Predvoj: Bratislava, Šmeralova St. 10; f. 1965; weekly; politics, culture and economy; published by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Slovakia; Editor-in-Chief LAJČIAK MILAN; circ. 30,000.

Reportér: Prague; news magazine; weekly; published by Union of Czech Writers.

Slovenská literatura (Slovak Literature): quarterly.

Slovenské národné divadlo (Slovak National Theatre): Bratislava, Gorkého 4; f. 1920; mems. 410; quarterly; Dir. IVAN TURZO.

Sloboda: Bratislava; published by the Freedom Party of Slovakia.

Slovenský prehľad: Prague 1, Thunovská 2; f. 1898; popular magazine for the study of Slavistics and European socialist countries; bi-monthly; Editor-in-Chief Dr. VÁCLAV KRÁL; published by the Institute of History of European Socialist Countries of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences.

Slovenské Pohľady: Bratislava, Šturova 8; f. 1846, reissued 1881; monthly of the Union of Slovak Writers; works of Slovak prose writers and poets, literary criticism, translations from world literature; Editor-in-Chief MILAN FERKO.

Solidarity: Prague 1, Spálená 26; f. 1962; Czechoslovak-African relations; monthly in English and French; Editor Dr. JOSEF KLÁNSKÝ.

Sotsialisticheskaya Czechoslovakia: Prague 1, Národní 17; monthly; political, cultural and technical; in Russian.

Svět Motorů: Prague 2, Lublaňská 57; f. 1947; fortnightly; Motoring; Editor Ing. J. HAUSMAN.

Světová literatura (World Literature): bi-monthly; contemporary foreign literature.

Svět Sovětů: Prague, Václavské nám. 36; f. 1932; weekly; central organ of the Union of Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship; circ. 210,000.

Svět v Obrazech (Illustrated World): Prague 1, Národní Str. 17; f. 1945; illustrated weekly; pictorial, political and cultural; circ. 120,000.

Technical Information: Prague 1, 13 ul. 28 října; organ of the Czechoslovak Chamber of Commerce; quarterly in Russian, English-French, Spanish-Portuguese.

Technický Týdeník: Prague, Václavské nám. 17; technical weekly; circ. 43,000.

Umění (Art): Prague 1, Nové Město, Vodičkova 40; f. 1952; published by the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences; six times yearly.

Učitelské noviny (Teachers' Gazette): Prague 1, Příkopy 12; f. 1950; published by the Czechoslovak Ministry of Education and the Union of Educational, Scientific and Cultural Employees; Editor ZDENĚK KONEČNÝ.

Věda Ludu (Popular Science): weekly; the Czechoslovak Society for the Dissemination of Political and Economic Knowledge.

Věda a život (Science and Life): Brno, nám. Družby národů 5; monthly; the Socialist Academy; Editor Dr. ZDENĚK KŘAPA.

Vesmír: Prague 1, Vodičkova 40; f. 1871; a popular science magazine of the Czechoslovak Academy of Science which aims at stimulating an intelligent interest in recent scientific discoveries; twelve times yearly; Editors LADISLAV ČEPEK, JIŘÍ KORYTA, BOHUMIL BÍLEK.

Vlasta: Prague 1, Jindřichská 5; f. 1946; published by the Committee of Czechoslovak Women; illustrated weekly; concerned with the status of women in society problems of family and education; circ. 630,000.

Výtvarná práce (The Artists' Work): Prague; f. 1953; published by the Union of Czechoslovak Artists; fortnightly; Chief Editor Dr. JIŘÍ ŠETLÍK; circ. 9,000.

Wir und Sie (We and You): Prague 1, Sněmovní 13; f. 1961; German-language pictorial magazine; monthly; Editor Dr. G. SOLAR.

World Student News: Prague 2, Vocolova 3; magazine of the International Union of Students; Arabic, English, French, German and Spanish; monthly.

Život (Life): Bratislava, Gorkého 8/I; f. 1950; illustrated weekly; political, economic, social and cultural matters; Chief Editor V. LABÁTÍ; circ. 100,000.

Zora (Morning Star): Prague 1, Krakovská 21; f. 1917; fortnightly review for the blind; Editor ZDENĚK ŠARBACH; circ. 1,500.

NEWS AGENCY

Československá tisková kancelář (ČTK) (Czechoslovak News Agency): Prague 1, Opletalova 5; f. 1918; Gen. Dir. MIROSLAV SULEK; maintains wide network of foreign correspondents; English, Russian, French and Spanish news service for foreign countries; photo service; publs. weekly bulletin in Russian, English, Spanish, French and German, international economic bulletin for the Czechoslovak press.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

ANSA: Petrske nám. 1, I; Bureau Chief PIERO BENETAZZO.

BTA: Zdanova 46 Dejvice, VI; Bureau Chief STOIL MORTEV.

Novosti: 7 Mezimbranska St.; Bureau Chief A. PETROV.

The following Agencies are also represented: Prensa Latina, Tass.

PRESS ASSOCIATION

Svaz Československých Novinářů (Union of Czechoslovak Journalists): Prague 1, Parížská 9; f. 1877; 4,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. ADOLF HRADECKÝ; publ. *Novinář* (monthly), *Sešity Novinářů* (6 times a year), *Reportér* (fortnightly).

PUBLISHERS

In May 1949 legislation was passed making the publication, printing, illustration, and distribution of all books and music the prerogative of the State. These activities are now restricted to the Government, political parties, trade unions, and national and communal bodies. However, churches and religious bodies are permitted to publish if the State will accept their work for printing. There are about 30 central and regional publishing houses (not including the universities). Most of them are associated in the Czechoslovak Centre of Book Culture which is linked with the network of book distributors. In 1965 6,503 titles were published and 52,822,400 copies printed.

Academia Publishing House of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences: Prague 1, Vodičkova 40; f. 1953; scientific books and journals; Dir. J. ŽÍKA.

Czechoslovak Medical Press: Prague, Malostranské nám. 28, Malá Strana, f. 1950.

"Mladé Letá" (Young Years): Bratislava, Námestie SNP 11.

Odeon-State Publishing House of Literature and Art: Prague 1, Národní třída 36, Nové Město.

Publishing House "Československý spisovatel" (Czechoslovak Writer): Prague 1, Staré Město, třída 9; philosophy, fiction.

Publishing House "Mladá Fronta": Prague 1, Panská 8; f. 1945; children's books; Dir. ČESTMÍR VEJDĚLEK; Chief Editor KAREL SIKTANC.

Publishing House "Naše Vojsko": Prague, Na Děkance 3, Nové Město; fiction, popular sciences.

Publishing House "Orbis": Prague 2, Vinohradská 46; f. 1921; law, popular science, theatre, films, photography, periodicals; Dir. J. PROKOPOVÁ; a national corporation.

Publishing House "Osvěta": Bratislava, ul. Československej armády 29; educational, popular sciences.

Publishing House "Práce": Bratislava, Odborárske nám. 3; f. 1946.

Publishing House "Práce": Prague, Václavské nám. 17; f. 1945; Man. VACLAV HURT.

Publishing House "Smena": Bratislava, Pražská ul. 9.

Publishing House of the Slovak Academy of Sciences: Bratislava, Klemensova 27.

Publishing House "The Slovak Writer": Bratislava, Gajova 9.

Publishing House for Sports and Tourism: Prague 1, Klimentská 1; f. 1954.

Rapid (Foreign Trade Publicity Corporation): Prague 1, 13 ul. 28 října; Editor-in-Chief MIROSLAV MLINÁŘ.

Slovak Pedagogical Publishing House: Bratislava, Sasinkova 5; educational, school texts, dictionaries.

Slovak Publishing House of Agricultural Literature: Bratislava, Križkova 7.

Slovak Publishing House of Political Literature: Bratislava, Gunduličova ul. č. 12.

Slovak Publishing House of Technical Literature: Bratislava, Hurbanovo nám. 6.

SNTL—Publishers of Technical Literature: Prague 1, Spálená 51.

State Agricultural Publishing House: Prague 1, Václavské nám. 47, Nové Město.

State Pedagogical Publishing House: Prague 1, Ostronvi 30, Nové Město.

State Publishing House of Literature for Children: Prague, Staropramenná 12, Smíchov; f. 1949; Dir. BOHUMIL ŘÍHA; Editor-in-Chief VÁCLAV STEJSKAL.

State Publishing House of Socio-Political Literature: Prague 1, Revoluční 15; politics, economics, history, philosophy, fiction.

"Svět Sovětů" State Publishing House: Prague, Václavské nám. 36; f. 1946; Dir. JIŘÍ PLACHETKA.

Tatran-Slovak Publishing House of Belles Lettres: Bratislava Michalská 9; f. 1947; Editor-in-Chief JÁN FERENCÍK.

Transport Publishing House: Prague, Dlážděná 5, Staré Město.

PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION

Československé ústředí knižní kultury (Czechoslovak Centre for Publishing and Booktrade): Prague 1, Valdštejnské náměstí 1; f. 1963; mems.: 50 publishing houses; Man. Dir. J. GROHMAN.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Československý rozhlas (Czechoslovak Radio): Prague 2, Vinohradská 12; f. 1923; Dir.-Gen. Dr. MILOŠ MARKO.

Home programmes in Czech, Slovak, Ukrainian, Hungarian, Polish and German.

Foreign broadcasts in Arabic, English, French, German, Italian, Portuguese, Spanish, Czech, Slovak, Swahili.

Nation-wide networks:

Czechoslovakia (nation-wide in Czech and Slovak) I:

Prague (for Bohemia and Moravia); II: Bratislava (for Slovakia).

Czechoslovakia 11 (VHF).

There were 3,830,000 receivers in 1967.

TELEVISION

Československá televize (Czechoslovak Television): Prague 1, Náměstí M. Gorkého 29; f. 1953; Dir.-Gen. J. PELIKÁN.

Studios in Prague, Brno, Ostrava, Bratislava and Košice.

There were 2,538,387 television receivers in 1967.

FINANCE

BANKS

Státní Banka Československá (*State Bank of Czechoslovakia*): Head office: Prague 1, Na příkopě 28; the State Monetary Agency; constituted in 1950, actual activities based on Act of November 10th, 1965; the Bank is a bank of issue, a central bank for granting long-term and short-term credits, maintaining payments relations, financing and control of capital construction, a bank for buying and selling securities, a deposit centre, a central bank for directing and securing banking economic relations with foreign countries, and a cash and clearing centre of the CSSR for both the territory of the State and in relations with foreign countries. Statutory Funds Kčs. 5,000,000,000; General Reserve Kčs. 1,000,000,000; Gen. Man. Dr. OTAKAR POHL.

Československé Obchodní Banka A.S. (*Commercial Bank of Czechoslovakia*): Prague 1, Na příkopě 14; f. 1965 to take over the commercial and foreign exchange transactions of the State Bank; cap. 700m. Kčs.;

dep. 10,501m. Kčs.; Chair. and Gen. Man. LUDOVÍK KOVÁČIK.

Živnostenská Banka—*Narodni Podnik* (National Corporation): Head Office: Prague 1, Na příkopě 20; London Office: 48 Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2.; f. 1868; cap. 80,000,000 Kčs; res. 34,500,000 Kčs.; Gen. Man. M. KOREC.

State Savings Bank: Prague 1, Václavské nám. 42; accepts deposits and issues loans; 13,114,847 depositors; Gen. Dir. Dr. KAREL HES.

INSURANCE

Státní Pojišťevna (*Insurance and Reinsurance Corporation*): Spálená 16, Prague 1; many home branches and some agencies abroad; controls all insurance; issues life, accident, fire, aviation and marine policies; Lloyd's agency; Gen. Man. Judr. JAROSLAV PROCHÁZKA.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Československá obchodní komora (*Chamber of Commerce of Czechoslovakia*): Prague 1, Ulice 28, Října 13; f. 1949; contributes to the development of Czechoslovak foreign trade; its members are all Czechoslovak foreign trade corporations and the largest industrial enterprises of Czechoslovakia; Pres. JOSEF HORN. **Rapid**, Foreign Trade Publicity Corp., publishes *Czechoslovak Foreign Trade* (monthly, in English, Spanish, German and French), *Heavy Industry* (monthly, in English, German, French, Spanish and Russian), *Motor Review* (monthly), *Glass Review* (six times per year) (both in English, French, German, Spanish), *Kovo-Export* (monthly, in English, German, Russian, with French and Spanish).

FOREIGN TRADE CORPORATIONS

Artia (*Imports and Exports of Cultural Commodities*): Prague 1, Smečky 30.

Centrotex (*Imports and Exports of Textiles and Leather Goods*): Prague 7, třída Dukelských hrdinů 47.

Čechofracht (*Shipping and International Forwarding Corporation*): Prague 1, Na příkopě 8.

Chemapol (*Imports and Exports of Chemical and Pharmaceutical products and raw materials*): Prague 13, Panská 9; Pres. and Gen. Man. Dr. Z. MOJŽÍŠEK.

Czechoslovak Ceramics (*Exports and Imports Ceramics*): Prague 1, Vjámě 1.

Czechoslovak Filmexport (*Import and Export of Films*): Prague 1, Václavské nám. 28.

Exico (*Exports and Imports Leather, Furs, Skins*): Prague 7, Dukelských hrdinů 47; Gen. Man. Ing. J. PETRÁK.

Ferromet (*Imports and Exports Metallurgical Products*): Prague 1, Opletalova 27.

Inspekta (*Control of Goods in Foreign Trade*): Prague 1, Vjámě 1.

Investa (*Exports and Imports Machinery for Clothing and Footwear Industries*): Prague 7, Holešovice, Dukelských hrdinů 47.

Jablonec (*Exports of Imitation Jewellery and Decorations*): Jablonec nad Nisou, Gottwaldova 12.

Koospol (*Imports and Exports Foodstuffs*): Prague 7, třída Dukelských hrdinů 47.

Kovo (*Imports and Exports Precision Engineering Products*): Prague 7, třída Dukelských hrdinů 47.

Ligna (*Imports and Exports Timber, Wood Products, Musical Instruments and Paper*): Prague 1, Vodičkova 41.

Merkur (*Exports and Imports Tools and Consumer Durables*): Prague 7, Dukelských hrdinů 47.

Metalimex (*Imports and Exports Ores, Metals and Solid Fuels*): Prague 1, Štěpánska 34.

Motokov (*Imports and Exports Vehicles and Light Engineering Products*): Prague 7, třída Dukelských hrdinů 47.

Omnipol (*Import and Export of Sports and Hunting Arms, Ammunition, Sports and Civil Aircraft*): Prague 1, Washingtonova 11; Gen. Man. VLADIMÍR KIRŠBAUM.

Pragoexport (*Imports and Exports Clothing*): Prague 1, Jungmannova 34.

Skioexport (*Exports Glass*): Liberec, Tř. 1. máje 1; Gen. Man. JAN KREJSA.

Skodaexport (*Exports and Imports Power Engineering and Metallurgical Plant, Engineering Works, Electrical Locomotives and Trolleybuses, Tobacco Machines*): Prague 1, Václavské nám. 56.

Státní pojišťovna (*Insurance and Reinsurance Corporation*): Prague 1, Spálená 16.

Strojexport (*Imports and Exports of Machines and Machinery Equipment*): Prague 1, Václavské nám. 56, P.O.B. 662.

Strojimport (*Imports and Exports of Machines and Industrial Plants*): Prague 1, Václavské nám. 1.

Technoexport (*Complete Industrial Plants*): Prague 1, Václavské nám. 56.

Tuzex (*Retail Goods for Foreign Currency*): Prague 1, Rytířská 13.

TRADE UNIONS

Ústřední rada odborů (*Central Council of Trade Unions*): Prague 3, Kalininova 2; f. 1945; federated to WFTU; Pres. MIROSLAV PASTYŘÍK; consists of 12 unions; 5,500,000 mems.

Odborový svaz zaměstnanců v hornictví (*Union of Mineworkers*): Prague 11, Kalininova 1800; Pres. JAN TEPEŘ.

Odborový svaz zaměstnanců hutního průmyslu a rudných dolů (*Union of Foundry and Ore Mining Workers*): Prague 3, Kalininova 1800; f. 1952; Pres. ALOIS KOPÁČEK.

Odborový svaz zaměstnanců ve strojírenství (*Union of Engineering Workers*): Prague 3, Kalininova 1800; Pres. ANTONÍN MALÍK.

Odborový svaz zaměstnanců v energetice (*Union of Power Generating Industries*): Prague 11, Kalininova 1800; Pres. VÁCLAV VALD.

Odborový svaz pracovníků chemického průmyslu (*Union of Chemical Workers*): R.O.H. Chemical Workers T.U., Prague 3, Žižkov, Nám. G. Klimenta 2; f. 1919; Pres. JAROSLAV ŠEDIVÝ; 170,000 mems.

Odborový svaz pracovníků stavebního průmyslu (*Building Workers' Union*): Prague 1, Nám. Gorkého 23; Pres. ALOIS POKORNÝ.

Odborový svaz pracovníků dopravy a spojení (*Union of Transport and Communication Workers*): Prague 3, Žižkov, Nám. G. Klimenta 2; Pres. JOSEF FILO; 534,000 mems.

Odborový svaz pracovníků obchodu (*Union of Trade Employees*): Prague 1, Nám. M. Gorkého 23; Pres. MARIE RADOVÁ.

Odborový svaz pracujících ve zdravotnictví (*Health Workers' Trade Union*): Prague 3, Nám. G. Klimenta 2; Pres. JAROSLAV KOLÁŘ.

Odborový svaz pracovníků zemědělství lesního a vodního hospodářství (*Trade Union of Agricultural, Forestry and Water Conservancy Workers*): Prague 3, Kalininova 1800; f. 1903; Pres. FRANTIŠEK KLÍMA; 432,400 mems.

Odborový svaz zaměstnanců spotřebního průmyslu (*Union of Workers in Light Industry*): Prague 11, Kalininova 1800; Pres. MILADA NETUŠILOVÁ.

Odborový svaz zaměstnanců v potravinářském průmyslu a výkupu (*Food, Drink, Tobacco Workers' Union*): Prague 3, Nám. M. Gorkého 23; Pres. JOSEF DVOŘÁK.

Odborový svaz zaměstnanců místního hospodářství (*Union of Workers in Communal Enterprises*): Prague 3, Nám. M. Gorkého 23; Pres. VÁCLAV BERAN.

Odborový svaz zaměstnanců státních orgánů a finanční soustavy (*Union of Employees in Government and Financial Institutions*): Prague 3, Nám. M. Gorkého 23; Pres. RUDOLF SOUČEK.

Odborový svaz zaměstnanců školství, a kultury (*Union of Cultural and Educational Workers*): Prague 3, Nám. M. Gorkého 23; Pres. JAN ŠTEPÁNEK; 450,000 mems.

TRADE FAIR

Brno International Trade Fair: Brno, Vystaviště 1; f. 1959; yearly in September; specializing in engineering; Gen. Dir. JAN ČEBIŠ.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Československé státní dráhy (*Czechoslovak State Railways*): Prague 1, Na Příkopě 33; The head office of the Č.S.D. is at the Ministry of Transport in Prague, and comes under its authority. The total length of the Czechoslovak railways is 13,168 km. Over 12 per cent is electrified, including the connection Prague-Warsaw via Bohumín. The densest part of the network runs from north to south and only in recent years was the direct rail link between the west and east of the country completed. The trunk line Prague-Česká Třebová-Bohumín-Košice is the most important. From Bohumín there is a railway connexion to Poland. Other international lines lead from Prague via Děčín to Dresden, Leipzig and Berlin, via Cheb to Nuremberg, via České Velenice to Vienna, and via České Budějovice and Horní Dvořiště to Linz. Bratislava has rail connexions with Budapest and Vienna.

ROADS

Československá státní automobilová doprava (*Czechoslovak State Road Transport*): Prague 1, Hybernská 32; the Head Office of the ČSAD is at the Ministry of Transport, Prague, and is under its authority.

Sdružení československých mezinárodních automobilových dopravců—CESMAD (*International Czechoslovak Road Transport Association*): Prague 1, Hybernská 32.

Ústřední Automotoklub ČSSR (*Central Motoring Club of Czechoslovakia*): Prague 1, Opletalova 29.

INLAND WATERWAYS

Československá plavba dunajská (*Czechoslovak Danube River Shipping*): Cerevenej armády č. 39, Bratislava; Dir. ONDŘEJ LUBY.

Československá plavba labsko-oderská (*Czechoslovak Elbe-Oder River Shipping*): Děčín, Labská ul. 137; Man. Dir. ALOIS OPRCHALSKI.

The total length of navigable waterways in Czechoslovakia is 480 kms. The Elbe and its tributary the Vltava connect the country with the North Sea via the port of Hamburg. The Oder provides a connexion with the Baltic Sea and the port of Stettin. The Danube provides a link with Western Germany, Austria, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Rumania and the U.S.S.R. Czechoslovakia's river ports are Prague, Mělník, Ústí nad Labem, Děčín and Hřensko on the Vltava and Elbe; Kozlí on the Oder; and Bratislava and Komárno on the Danube.

SHIPPING

Československá námořní plavba, mezinárodní akciová společnost (*Czechoslovak Ocean Shipping, International Company, Ltd.*): Prague 1, Na Můstku 11; a shipping company operating the Czechoslovak Seagoing Fleet; Man. Dir. FRANTIŠEK MAJER; seven ships totalling 75,000 B.R.T.

CIVIL AVIATION

ČSA (*Československé Aerolinie, Czechoslovak Airlines*): Head Office: Prague 1, Revoluční 1, palác Kotva; f. 1923; civil air ports at Praha-Ružyně, Brno, Bratislava, Holešov, Karlovy Vary, Košice, Ostrava, Piešťany, Přerov, Sliač, Tatry; internal and external services. ČSA's airliners are Russian, Czechoslovak and British; areas served are East and West Europe, the Middle and Far East, North and Central America and West Africa; Gen. Dir. JOSEF KARLÍK.

Czechoslovakia is served by 28 foreign airlines.

TOURISM

Czechoslovak Travel Bureau (*Čedok*): Prague 1, Na příkopě 18; Dir. J. CINKL; services for foreign visitors provided through a network of 22 travel offices directed by ČEDOK Trust Management; Gen. Dir. LADISLAV KURTÁK.

OFFICES IN EUROPE

Austria: Parkring 12, Vienna I.
Belgium: Bld. de l'Impératrice 60, Brussels 1.
Denmark: Vester Farimagsgade 6, Copenhagen V.
France: 32 Avenue de l'Opéra, Paris 1er.
German Federal Republic: Neue Mainzer Strasse 24, Frankfurt-am-Main.
Italy: Via Bissolatti 33, Rome.
Netherlands: Leidsestraat 4, Amsterdam-C.
Sweden: Sveavägen 9-11, Stockholm.
United Kingdom: 45 Oxford Street, London W.1.
U.S.A.: 10 East 40th Street, New York.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

Ministry of Education and Culture: Karmelitská 5, Prague.

PRINCIPAL THEATRES

Národní Divadlo (*National Theatre*): Národní třída 2, Prague 1.

Smetanovo Divadlo (*Smetana Theatre*): Tr. Vítězného února, Prague 1; opera and ballet.

Tylovo Divadlo (*Tyl Theatre*): Železná ul. 11, Prague 1; f. 1791-93 as a German theatre with Czech performances, since 1920 part of National Theatre of Prague; drama.

Divadlo S. Armády (*Army Theatre*): náměstí Miru, Prague 2; modern drama.

Divadlo E. F. Buriana (*E. F. Burian Theatre*): Na poříčí 26, Prague.

PRINCIPAL ORCHESTRAS

Prague Symphony Orchestra FOK.

Czechoslovak Broadcasting Symphony Orchestra.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Czechoslovak Atomic Energy Commission (ČSKAE): Slezská 7, Prague 2; Chair. JAN NEUMANN.

The ČSKAE is responsible for co-ordinating the atomic energy programme.

Ministry of Fuels: Lazarská 7, Prague 1; Minister JOSEF ODVÁRKA.

The Ministry is responsible for nuclear power station construction.

Ústav Jaderného výzkumu (*Institute of Nuclear Research*): Režu Prahy; f. 1952; Dir. Ing. Dr. VLADIMÍR ŠVÁB.

UNIVERSITIES

České Vysoké Technické Učení v Praze: Prague; 1,493 teachers, 15,200 students.

Universita Komenského Bratislava: Bratislava; 1,468 teachers, 8,407 students.

Palackého Universita: Olomouc; 670 teachers, 3,785 students.

Slovenská Vysoká Škola Technická: Bratislava; 1,180 teachers, 11,747 students.

Universita Karlova: Prague; 2,842 teachers, 18,238 students.

Universita J. E. Purkyně: Brno; 868 teachers, 4,500 students.

Universita 17. Listopadu: Prague; 193 teachers.

Universita P. J. Šafárika; Košice.

Vysoké Učení Technické v Brně: Brno; 59 teachers.

DENMARK

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Kingdom of Denmark consists of the peninsula of Jutland, the islands of Zealand, Funen and Bornholm and about 400 smaller islands between the North Sea and the Baltic. Outlying possessions are Greenland, and the Faroe Islands in the North Atlantic. Denmark is low-lying and the climate is temperate with cold winters. The language is Danish. The Danish Lutheran Church is the established Church and there are small communities of Roman Catholic, Baptists and Jews. The flag carries a white cross on a red background. The capital is Copenhagen.

Recent History

In 1948 Home Rule was granted to the Faroe Islands. In 1953 Greenland became an integral part of the Danish Kingdom. In the same year the Constitution of Denmark was radically revised. The major provisions of the new Constitution were to allow female succession to the throne, abolition of the Upper House and changes in the Court of the Realm, definition of Ministerial responsibility and changes in the franchise, including provision for referenda.

Denmark is a founder member of NATO and in 1953 joined the Nordic Council. In 1961 she joined the European Free Trade Association. A minority government led by the Social Democrats held power from 1964-67. Following a General Election in January 1968, a new coalition government was formed led by Hilmar Baunsgaard (Social Radical).

Government

Denmark is a constitutional monarchy, legislative power being vested in the King in conjunction with the Folketing (Parliament). Executive power is exercised by the King through his ministers. The Folketing is unicameral, elected by and from Danish subjects of 21 and over. The Faroe Islands and Greenland are each represented by two members.

Defence

Denmark maintains an Army of 33,000 men, a Navy of 8,000 men and an Air Force of 10,000 men. The Army consists of field forces and a home guard. The Navy has frigates, escort vessels, submarines, minelayers, minesweepers and fast patrol craft. The Air Force has fighters and fighter-bombers of American and British types. National Service lasts for 14-16 months. Denmark has been a member of NATO since 1949. Defence estimates totalled 1,650 million Kroner for 1966-67.

Economic Affairs

Danish agriculture is internationally competitive and is organised on a co-operative basis. Farmers and small-holders are grouped in co-operative societies which market the produce and conduct scientific research. The co-operatives are united in national federations. Butter, eggs and bacon are the main exports, for which the principal markets are the United Kingdom and the German Federal Republic. Major industries are shipbuilding, engineering, chemicals, brewing, fishing and food processing. Danish-

designed furniture, porcelain, textiles and metal goods are finding a widening foreign market. Denmark maintains a considerable merchant fleet. It is a member of the European Free Trade Association (EFTA) and in 1967 applied for membership of the European Economic Community (EEC).

Transport and Communications

There are about 2,500 miles of railways, half of them operated by the State and the rest by companies in which the State or public authorities have a financial interest. There is an extensive bus service using many bridges. Ferry services connect the principal islands and Jutland and there are services to Sweden, Norway and Germany. Danish ships, local and ocean-going, have a tonnage of 2½ million.

Social Welfare

Denmark was one of the first countries to introduce State social welfare schemes. Principal services cover unemployment, sickness, old age and disability and are financed largely by State subventions. Health insurance is compulsory for all citizens over 21.

Education

Education is compulsory and free at the primary stage between 7 and 14 years. Secondary education is also given free as, on the whole, is university and other higher education. There are three universities, a technical university and a network of Folk High Schools for adults, chiefly young farmers.

Tourism

Tourism is organised by the National Travel Association of Denmark. Receipts from tourism totalled \$164 million in 1964, and expenditure was \$135 million.

Visas are not required for nationals of the following countries: Algeria, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Cyprus, Finland, France, German Federal Republic, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mexico, Monaco, Morocco, The Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Portugal, San Marino, Sierra Leone, Singapore, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tanzania, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Kingdom and Dependencies, U.S.A., Yugoslavia, and all countries of South and Central America.

Sport

Fifteen per cent of the population take an active part in sports. Practically all sport is amateur. The national game is football, and rowing, swimming and sailing are popular. People over 30 swim, play tennis or the Danish game of hand-ball, shoot and fish.

Public Holidays, 1968

January 1 (New Year's Day), April 11 (Maundy Thursday), April 12 (Good Friday), April 15 (Easter Monday), Store Bededag (fourth Friday after Easter), May 23 (Ascension Day), June 3 (Whit Monday), June 5 (Constitution Day), December 25, 26 (Christmas).

DENMARK—(INTRODUCTORY SURVEY, STATISTICAL SURVEY)

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

In November 1967 Denmark devalued the Krone by 7.9 per cent as a result of the devaluation of the £ sterling

The monetary unit is the Krone which is divided into 100 øre.

Notes: Kroner 500, 100, 50, 10, 5.

Coins: Kroner 5, 2, 1; Øre 25, 10, 5, 2, 1.

Exchange rate: 17.94 Kroner = £1 sterling

7.5 Kroner = \$1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

DENMARK		OVERSEAS TERRITORIES			
		Faroe Islands		Greenland	
Area (sq. km.)	Population (1965 est.)	Area (sq. km.)	Population (1966)	Area (sq. km.)	Population (1965)
43,068	4,767,597	1,399	37,122	341,700 (ice-free land)	39,613

PRINCIPAL TOWNS

POPULATION (1965)

Copenhagen (capital)	678,072	Aarlborg . . .	85,910
Aarhus . . .	118,945	Esbjerg . . .	56,170
Odense . . .	107,531	Randers . . .	42,775
Horsens	37,433		

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS

	BIRTH RATE (per '000)	MARRIAGE RATE (per '000)	DEATH RATE (per '000)
1962 .	16.7	8.1	9.7
1963 .	17.6	8.2	9.8
1964 .	17.7	8.4	9.9
1965 .	18.0	8.2	10.1

EMPLOYMENT

(1960—'000)

Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing . . .	854	Transport . . .	331
Manufacturing . . .	1,189	Administration . . .	476
Construction . . .	354	Services . . .	159
Commerce . . .	560	Other Activities . . .	88

AGRICULTURE

DISTRIBUTION OF LAND

(1963—'000 hectares)

TOTAL AREA	LAND AREA	ARABLE LAND	MEADOW AND PASTURE	FORESTS	OTHER LAND
4,303	4,293	2,817	343	438	595

DENMARK—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

PRINCIPAL CEREALS

(Area in 1,000 hectares, Production in 1,000 tons, and Yield in 100 Kg. per hectare)

COMMODITY	1964			1965			1966		
	Area	Production	Yield	Area	Production	Yield	Area	Production	Yield
Wheat . . .	128	541	40.3	125	564	41.5	94	400	40.6
Rye . . .	93	292	29.0	87	265	28.5	46	136	27.6
Barley . . .	950	3,900	37.9	1,041	4,125	39.6	1,112	4,159	37.4
Oats . . .	211	821	36.3	203	780	38.3	233	864	37.0
Root Crops . .	458	22,357	47.2	410	17,898	43.6	392	19,816	50.6

LIVESTOCK

('000)

	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Pigs . . .	7,181	7,334	8,011	8,591	8,120
Cattle . . .	3,504	3,343	3,277	3,345	3,374
Horses . . .	99	81	64	53	45
Poultry . . .	29,046	25,283	24,982	20,264	20,527

DAIRY PRODUCE

(million kg.)

PRODUCE	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Cheese . . .	114	122	124	115	125
Milk . . .	5,351	5,086	5,232	5,369	5,309
Meat (Beef & Pork)	949	989	985	1,052	1,050
Butter . . .	166	149	155	166	160
Eggs . . .	113	107	100	90	90

SALT-WATER FISHERIES

FISHING GROUNDS	1963		1964		1965	
	Quantity Tons	Value '000 Kr.	Quantity Tons	Value '000 Kr.	Quantity Tons	Value '000 Kr.
North Sea . . .	477,248	192,366	449,720	216,416	479,798	279,171
Skagerrak . . .	162,288	61,963	189,314	75,778	146,575	81,760
The Kattegat . . .	101,099	62,918	99,820	83,096	91,020	84,814
The Sound . . .	1,031	2,862	987	3,042	1,199	3,538
Belt Waters . . .	30,538	33,768	48,917	39,131	36,976	41,311
The Baltic . . .	38,493	49,688	37,526	60,097	36,943	67,616
The Lim Fjord . . .	6,880	6,232	7,784	6,581	6,682	7,675
The Ringkøbing and Nis- sum Fjords . . .	905	2,378	1,581	2,949	2,458	4,498
TOTAL . . .	818,482	412,175	835,649	487,090	801,651	570,403

DENMARK—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

INDUSTRY

('000 Kr.)

	1964	1965	1966
Food, Beverages, Tobacco	6,201,000	6,363,000	7,171,000
Textile Industry	1,474,000	1,521,000	1,557,000
Footwear and Clothing	1,327,000	1,411,000	1,480,000
Wood	818,000	940,000	971,000
Paper and Printing Industries	2,151,000	2,420,000	2,591,000
Chemical Industry	2,354,000	2,590,000	2,780,000
Stone, Clay and Glass	1,406,000	1,490,000	1,605,000
Iron, Steel, and Engineering Industries	4,682,000	5,202,000	6,028,000
Electrical Industry	1,917,000	2,127,000	2,157,000
Transport Equipment	1,958,000	1,895,000	2,313,000
Miscellaneous Industries	2,380,000	2,772,000	2,950,000
TOTAL	27,079,000	29,677,000	31,583,000

FINANCE

1 Kroner=100 Øre

100 kroner=£5 11s. 4d. sterling=\$U.S. 13.33.

BUDGET 1966-67

(million Kr.)

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
Taxes, Duties	15,487	Social Services	3,069
Road Taxes	1,310	Education	2,414
Other Revenue	349	Defence	1,050
		Public Works	2,085
		Agriculture	677
		Justice	488
		Finance Ministry	1,516
		Other Expenditure	3,135
TOTAL	17,143	TOTAL	15,934

1967 Expenditure on Greenland: 164 million kr.

DENMARK—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

(million Kr.)

	1963	1964	1965
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	53,429	60,366	67,439
<i>of which:</i>			
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	6,646	7,507	7,630
Manufacturing, building and utilities	20,897	24,209	27,250
Commerce, transport and distribution	11,935	12,909	14,191
Other private services and rent	7,808	8,626	9,714
Government services	6,143	7,115	8,534
Income paid abroad	—58	—65	—89
GROSS NATIONAL INCOME	53,371	60,301	67,350
Less depreciation allowances	—4,480	5,125	5,700
NET NATIONAL INCOME	48,891	55,176	61,650
Indirect taxes less subsidies	5,756	6,669	7,778
NET NATIONAL PRODUCT	54,647	61,845	69,428
Depreciation allowances	4,480	5,125	5,700
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	59,127	66,970	75,128
Balance of exports and imports of goods and services, and lending and borrowing	618	2,424	2,044
AVAILABLE RESOURCES	59 745	69,394	77,172
<i>of which:</i>			
Private consumption expenditure	35,544	39,006	43,260
Government consumption expenditure	8,010	9,205	10,844
Gross fixed capital formation	15,310	18,675	21,000
Increase in stocks	—3	1,297	1,092

CURRENCY AND GOLD RESERVES

(million Kr. at year end)

	1965	1966
Notes and Coin in Circulation	4,441.7	4,906.2
Gold Reserves	68.4	68.4

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

(1955=100)

1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
106	109	112	116	119

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

(1965—million Kr.)

	GOODS AND SERVICES			INVESTMENT INCOME		
	Credit	Debit	Balance	Credit	Debit	Balance
EFTA	9,060	8,278	782	91	117	—26
EEC	5,268	7,926	—2,658	33	63	—30
Other OECD Countries in Europe	583	348	235	7	1	6
Eastern Europe and China	778	929	—151	6	—	6
U.S.A. and Canada	2,295	1,776	519	111	159	—48
Latin America	591	556	35	10	3	7
Rest of World	2,200	2,091	109	34	38	—4
TOTAL	20,775	21,904	—1,129	292	381	—89

DENMARK—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

EXTERNAL TRADE

(million Kr.)

	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967 (Jan.-Nov.)
Imports . . .	14,665	14,644	18,018	19,417	20,652	19,853
Exports . . .	11,315	12,946.8	14,385	15,702	16,590	15,649

COMMODITIES

(million Kr.)

IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1965	1966		1965	1966
Cereals and Cereal Products . . .	419	446	Live Animals . . .	617	420
Fodder	610	672	Meat and Meat Products . . .	3,628	4,119
Oilseeds	410	336	Dairy Produce and Eggs . . .	1,551	1,515
Timber	607	547	Fish	680	691
Fuels	1,986	2,222	Animal and Vegetable Materials	414	417
Fertilisers	501	502	Machinery	1,958	2,146
Chemicals	1,350	1,502	Electrical Machinery . . .	713	751
Paper and Pulp	583	198	Vehicles	713	713
Yarn, Textiles, Clothing . . .	1,308	1,352	Furs and Skins	355	455
Iron and Steel	1,312	1,152	Yarn, Textiles, Clothing . . .	348	359
Other Metals	519	495			
Worked Metals	474	n.a.			
Machinery	2,026	2,345			
Electrical Machinery	965	1,053			
Vehicles	1,085	2,049			
TOTAL (incl. other items) .	19,417	20,652	TOTAL (incl. other items)	15,702	16,590

COUNTRIES

(million Kr.)

COUNTRY	IMPORTS				EXPORTS			
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1963	1964	1965	1966
Great Britain	2,741	3,083	2,583	2,842	3,163	3,571	3,503	3,812
German Federal Republic . . .	3,276	3,872	4,122	4,203	2,118	2,273	2,670	2,522
Sweden	1,828	2,403	2,570	2,808	1,367	1,684	1,971	2,101
U.S.A.	1,214	1,401	1,566	1,629	1,062	1,182	1,064	1,312
Netherlands	819	919	915	876	304	327	380	365
Norway	532	605	738	800	792	802	906	1,046
Belgium-Luxembourg	439	562	573	531	160	163	187	203
France	547	769	724	746	398	513	437	506
Italy	358	452	572	747	656	634	590	625
Switzerland	472	569	398	465	349	447	383	405
Finland	308	451	492	566	252	295	332	385

TOURISM

	1963	1964	1965
Income from Visitors (million Kr.) . . .	997	1,150	1,130
Scandinavian Visitors*	5,965,799	7,769,437	7,691,771
German Visitors*	7,640,294	8,686,850	8,643,075
All Other Visitors	699,420	730,986	814,446

*Mostly day-trippers.

DENMARK—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

TRANSPORT RAILWAYS (1965-66)

	UNIT	STATE RAILWAYS	PRIVATE RAILWAYS	TOTAL
Length of Track . . .	kilometres	2,449	1,451	3,900
Length of Ferry Service. . .	kilometres	219	2	221
Number of Journeys . . .	'000	116,500	9,231	125,731
Passenger-kilometres . . .	'000	3,400,000	167,024	3,567,024
Ton-kilometres . . .	'000	1,462,089	25,931	1,488,020

ROADS

	BUSES, COACHES	TAXIS, HIRE CARS	PRIVATE CARS	VANS, LORRIES	TRACTORS	TRAILERS	MOTOR CYCLES
1963 . . .	3,680	14,774	590,712	213,246	125,601	21,497	104,210
1964 . . .	3,797	14,146	661,021	228,048	132,818	22,111	95,233
1965 . . .	3,927	13,919	730,497	232,741	136,408	23,055	84,768

SHIPPING DANISH MERCHANT MARINE (Vessels above 20 Gross Registered Tons)

TYPE OF VESSEL	1965	
	Number	Gross Tonnage
Steamers	48	315,437
Motor Vessels	2,918	2,433,272
TOTAL	2,966	2,748,709

GOODS LOADED AND UNLOADED ('000 tons)

	TOTAL TRAFFIC AT DANISH PORTS	TRAFFIC BETWEEN DANISH PORTS
1962 . . .	31,400	7,500
1963 . . .	28,732	5,718
1964 . . .	n.a.	n.a.
1965 . . .	5,259	38,631

CIVIL AVIATION (Copenhagen Airport)

	1964	1965
Passengers Carried ('000)	2,964	3,489
Freight Carried (tons)	46,810	54,730
Mail Carried (tons)	9,448	11,029

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

	1964	1965	1966
Radio Licences	507,956	383,345	379,642
Television Licences	938,741	1,030,871	1,096,618
Number of Newspapers	68	63	59

EDUCATION

(1965-66)

	SCHOOLS, ETC.	STUDENTS
Primary and Secondary Schools.	2,797	682,585
Universities and Institutes of Higher Education	14	30,000

Source: *Statistisk Årbog*: published by Det Statistiske Departement, Frederiksholms Kanal 27, Copenhagen K.

THE CONSTITUTION

The main features of the 1953 Constitution are:

- (1) Changes in the succession law allowing a daughter to succeed to the throne in the absence of sons;
- (2) Abolition of the Upper House and the introduction of single-chamber government;
- (3) The enfranchisement of Greenland, which will in future send two members to Parliament; and
- (4) Clause 20, which enables Parliament to assign some of its rights to an international body in the interest of international co-operation.

The form of government is a limited (constitutional) monarchy. The legislative authority rests jointly with the Crown and Parliament. Executive power is vested in the Crown, and the administration of justice is exercised by the courts. The King can constitutionally "do no wrong". He exercises his authority through the Ministers appointed by him. The Ministers are responsible for the government of the country. The Constitution establishes the principle of Parliamentarism under which individual Ministers of the whole Cabinet must retire when defeated in Parliament by a vote of no confidence.

The King acts on behalf of the State in international affairs. Except with the consent of the Parliament, he

cannot, however, take any action which increases or reduces the area of the Realm or undertake any obligation, the fulfilment of which requires the co-operation of the Parliament or which is of major importance. Nor can the King, without the consent of the Parliament, terminate any international agreement which has been concluded with the consent of the Parliament.

Apart from defence against armed attack on the Realm or on Danish forces, the King cannot, without the consent of the Parliament, employ military force against any foreign power.

The Parliament is an assembly consisting of not more than 179 members, two of whom are elected in the Faroe Islands and two in Greenland. It is called the Folketing. Danish nationals, having attained 21 years of age, with permanent residence in Denmark, have the franchise and are eligible. The members of the Folketing are elected for four years. Election is by a system of proportional representation, with direct and secret ballot on lists in large constituencies. A bill adopted by the Folketing may be submitted to referendum, when such referendum is claimed by not less than one-third of the members of the Folketing and not later than three days after the adoption. The bill is void if rejected by a majority of the votes cast, representing not less than 30 per cent of all electors.

OUTLYING POSSESSIONS

THE FAROE ISLANDS

The Faroes are a group of islands in the Atlantic north-west of Scotland and constitute a self-governing community within the Danish State. There are 19 islands altogether, 18 of which are inhabited. The capital is Thorshavn. A separate administration governs the Faroe Islands. The highest authority of this administration is the county prefect; there are, besides, a magistrate and a chief constable, together with 6 sheriffs who attend to local

police matters. Local administration and legislation are carried out by a publicly elected body called the "Lagting", which has 29 members. The Islands elects two members to the Danish Folketing.

The economy of the islands depends chiefly on fishing and in March 1964 the islands' fishing limits were extended to 12 miles.

GREENLAND

Greenland is the largest island in the world, with a total area of 840,000 square miles.

All matters relating to the administration of Greenland come under the Ministry for Greenland. There are also, in West Greenland, a National Council (Landsraad) of which

the Government Representative is Chairman, and a number of Local Councils. Other parts of Greenland have local administration by sheriffs. Under the 1953 Constitution, Greenland became part of the Danish Kingdom and has two seats in the Folketing.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF THE STATE

King of Denmark: H.M. KING FREDERIK IX.

THE CABINET

(A Coalition of Social Radical, Conservative and Liberal, formed in February, 1968).

(February 1968)

Prime Minister: HILMAR BAUNSGAARD.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: POUL HARTLING.

Minister of Finance: POUL MOELLER.

Minister of Fisheries and Minister for Greenland: A. C. NORMANN.

Minister of Cultural Affairs, Minister of Technical Co-operation with Developing Countries and Minister of Disarmament: K. HELVEG-PETERSEN.

Minister of the Interior: POUL SOERENSEN.

Minister of Justice: K. THESTRUP.

Minister of Defence: E. NINN-HANSEN.

Minister of Agriculture: PETER LARSEN.

Minister of Commerce: KNUD THOMSEN.

Minister of Public Works: OVE GULDBERG.

Minister of Housing: AAGE HASTRUP.

Minister of Social Affairs: NATHALIA LIND.

Minister of Education: HELGE LARSEN.

Minister for Work: LAUGE DHALGAARD.

Minister of Economy, Minister of Nordic Affairs and European Market Relations: P. NYBOE ANDERSEN.

Minister of Church: ARNE FOG PEDERSEN.

DEFENCE

Chief of Defence: Gen. K. R. RAMBERG.

Commander-in-Chief Army: Lt.-Gen. V. JACOBSEN.

Commander-in-Chief Navy: Vice-Admiral SVEN THOSTRUP.

Commander-in-Chief Air Force: Lt.-Gen. H. J. PAGH.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATION ACCREDITED TO DENMARK

(Copenhagen unless otherwise indicated.)

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Afghanistan: Bonn-Ückesdorf, Federal Republic of Germany (E).**Algeria:** Stockholm Ö, Sweden (E).**Argentina:** Store Kongensgade 47, K (E); *Ambassador:* HECTOR MILBERG.**Austria:** Dronningens Tvaergade 21, K (E); *Ambassador:* EDUARD TSCHÖP (also accred. to Iceland).**Belgium:** Øster Allé 7, Ø (E); *Ambassador:* AMAURY HOLVOET.**Brazil:** Ryvangs Allé 24, Ø (E); *Ambassador:* CARLOS MARTINS THOMPSON-FLÔRES.**Bulgaria:** Nørrebrogade 26, N (E); *Ambassador:* LALIOU GANTCHEV.**Burma:** London, W.1, England (E).**Burundi:** Niederbachem/Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany (E).**Canada:** Prinsesse Maries Allé 2, V (E); *Ambassador:* MAX WERSHOF.**Chile:** Sortedam Dossering 41, B.N. (E); *Ambassador:* EDUARDO D. HAMILTON.**China, People's Republic:** Øregaards Allé 25, Hellerup (E); *Ambassador:* KE PAI-NIEN.**Colombia:** Bredgade 34, K (E); *Ambassador:* VICENTE LAVERDE.**Congo Republic (Brazzaville):** Brussels, Belgium (E).**Costa Rica:** London, S.W.7, England (E).**Cuba:** Vesterled 37, Ø (E); *Ambassador:* RAUL PRIMELLES XENES.**Czechoslovakia:** Ryvangs Allé 14, Ø (E); *Ambassador:* JAROSLAV ŠMÍD.**Dahomey:** Bad Godesberg-Mehlem, Federal Republic of Germany (E).**Dominican Republic:** Kronprinsessegade 8, K (L); *Chargé d'Affaires:* ERIK HERMANSEN.**Ecuador:** Store Kongensgade 25, K (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* ALFREDO CORREA.**El Salvador:** Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany (E).**Ethiopia:** Stockholm, Sweden (E).**Finland:** Hammerensgade 5, K (E); *Ambassador:* P. K. TARJANNE.**France:** Kongens Nytorv 4, K (E); *Ambassador:* PIERRE SÉBILLEAU.**Gabon:** Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany (E).**Germany, Federal Republic:** Stockholmsgade 57, Ø (E); *Ambassador:* DR. KLAUS SIMON.**Ghana:** Egebjerg Allé 13, Hellerup (E); *Ambassador:* ROBERT DOKYI AMPAW.**Greece:** St. Annæ Plads 20, K (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* CHRISTOS G. ZACHARAKIS (also accred. to Norway).**Guinea:** Bonn-Dottendorf, Federal Republic of Germany (E).**Hungary:** Gammel Vartov Vej 20, Hellerup (E); *Ambassador:* LÁSZLÓ TERÉNYI.**Iceland:** Dantes Plads 3, V (E); *Ambassador:* GUNNAR THORODDSEN (also accred. to Ireland and Turkey).**India:** Amagertorv 8, K (E); *Ambassador:* ABID HASAN SAFRANI.**Indonesia:** Trondhjems Plads 4, Ø (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* JOE LIANG KWA (also accred. to Norway).**Iran:** Dag Hammarskölds Allé 25, Ø (E); *Ambassador:* HOMAYOUN SAMII.**Iraq:** Stockholm NO, Sweden (E).**Ireland:** Bredgade 58, K (E); *Ambassador:* EGIN MAC-WHITE.**Israel:** Trondhjems Plads 4, Ø (E); *Ambassador:* MILLE ESTHER HERLITZ.**Italy:** Amaliegade 21, K (E); *Ambassador:* LUCIANO CONTI.**Ivory Coast:** London, S.W.1, England (E).**Japan:** Kultorvet 2, K (E); *Ambassador:* KENICHI OTABE.**Jordan:** London, W.8, England (E).**Korea, Republic of:** Stockholm NO, Sweden (E).**Laos:** London, W.8, England (E).**Lebanon:** Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).**Liberia:** Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany (E).**Libya:** Brussels 5, Belgium (E).**Malawi:** Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany (E).**Mexico:** Kastanievej 6A, V (E); *Ambassador:* LEOBARDO REYNOSO GUTIÉRREZ.**Morocco:** Stockholm, Sweden (E).**Nepal:** Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany (E).**Netherlands:** Amaliegade 42, K (E); *Ambassador:* K. E. VAN DER MANDELE.**Niger:** Brussels, Belgium (E).**Norway:** Borgergade 16, K (E); *Ambassador:* HERSLEH VOGT.**Pakistan:** Stockholm, Sweden (E).**Panama:** Paris 16e, France (E).**Paraguay:** Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany (E).**Peru:** Vesterbrogade 20, Mezz. V. (E); *Ambassador:* OSCAR GRAU-STATE.**Philippines:** London, W.8, England (E).**Poland:** Richelieus Allé 12, Hellerup (E); *Ambassador:* ROMUALD POLESZCZUK.**Portugal:** Skovvej 109, Charlottenlund (E); *Ambassador:* MARCUS DE FONTES PEREIRA DE MELLO FONSECA.**Romania:** Strandagervej 27, Hellerup (E); *Ambassador:* GEORGE PLOESTEANU.**Senegal:** London, W.1, England (E).**Spain:** Hjalmar Brantings Plads 1, Ø (E); *Ambassador:* The Marquis DEL ROMERAL.

DENMARK—(DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION, PARLIAMENT)

Sudan: Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany (E).

Sweden: St. Annae Plads 15 A, K (E); *Ambassador:* RAGNVALD RICHARDSON BAGGE.

Switzerland: Amaliegade 14, K (E); *Ambassador:* ERWIN BERNATH.

Tanzania: Stockholm O, Sweden (E).

Thailand: Norgesmindeveg 18, Hellerup (E); *Ambassador:* VIVADH NA POMEJRA (also accredited to Norway).

Tunisia: Stockholm, Sweden (E).

Turkey: Strandagervej 21, Hellerup (E); *Ambassador:* VAHAP AŞIROĞLU.

U.S.S.R.: Kristianiagade 5, Ø (E); *Ambassador:* IVAN IVANOVICH ILICHEV.

United Kingdom: Kastelsvej 40, Ø (E); *Ambassador:* JOHN OLIVER WRIGHT.

U.S.A.: Dag Hammarskjölds Allé 24, Ø (E); *Ambassador:* Mrs. KATHARINE ELKUS WHITE.

Uruguay: Peter Skramsgade 26, K (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* CESAR ABAD FREIRE.

Venezuela: Gl. Vartovvej 8, Hellerup (E); *Ambassador:* VICENTE GERBASI (also accredited to Norway).

Viet-Nam, Republic of: Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany (L).

Yugoslavia: Svanevaenget 36, Ø (E); *Ambassador:* DANILO PURIĆ.

PARLIAMENT

Chairman of the Folketing: JULIUS BOMHOLT.

Chief of the Parliamentary Bureau: HELGE HJORLIDAL.

Secretary to the Folketing: L. E. HANSEN-SALBY.

FOLKETING

(General Election, January 1968)

	VOTES	SEATS
DENMARK		
Social-Democratic Party . . .	975,058	62
Conservative Party . . .	581,477	37
Moderate-Liberal Party . . .	530,031	34
Social Radical Party . . .	427,326	27
Socialist People's Party . . .	174,506	11
Left Socialist Party . . .	56,987	4
Independents . . .	14,347	0
FAROE ISLANDS . . .	n.a.	2
GREENLAND . . .	n.a.	2

FAROE ISLANDS

LAGTING

(General Election, November 1966)

	VOTES	SEATS
Social Democratic Party . . .	4,757	7
Unionist Party (<i>Sambandspartiet</i>)	4,156	6
People's Party (<i>Folkeflokk</i>) . .	3,802	6
Republican Party (<i>Tjóðveldisflokk</i>) . . .	3,511	5
Others . . .	1,350	2

GREENLAND

Minister for Greenland: CARL P. JENSEN.

Representative of the Danish Government: N. O. CHRISTENSEN.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Socialdemokratiske Parti (*The Social-Democratic Party*): Rosenørns Allé 14, Copenhagen V; founded in 1871, finds its chief adherents among the industrial and farm workers; it took office in 1924, fell at the General Election in 1926, but assumed office again, in coalition with the Radical-Liberal Party, in 1929. The Social Democrat, VILHELM BUHL, headed the coalition government from May to November 1945. The Party assumed office again in 1947-50, 1953-57. From 1957-64 it headed a coalition government, from 1964-68 a minority government. The Party's policy is a modified form of the ordinary continental Socialist programme. Number of members 260,000. Chair. JENS OTTO KRAG; Sec. NIELS MATTHIASSEN. Party organs: *Aktuelt* and *Verdens Gang* (monthly).

Leading members in the Folketing: JENS OTTO KRAG, POUL HANSEN, PER HAEKKERUP.

Venstre (*The Moderate-Liberal Party*): Hammerichsgade 14, Copenhagen V; founded in 1870, split and reunited several times up to 1905. Its main adherents have been farmers who, from 1870 to 1901, in opposition to the Conservative Party, successfully vindicated the predominance of the Folketing over the Landsting, placing the Liberals in power 1901-09, 1910-13, 1920-24, 1926-29, 1945-47, and 1950-53 in a Liberal-Conservative-Coalition Government. At the last General Election the Party received 530,031 votes, distributed almost equally between the rural districts, the towns and built-up areas, so that it may claim to have adherents in all classes of the community. The main planks in the Party platform are free trade, a minimum of State interference, and the adoption, in matters of social expenditure, of a modern general social security system. Pres. Federation of Liberal-Democratic Associations and Chair. Parliamentary Group POUL HARTLING; Sec.-Gen. of the Party KURT SORESENSEN. Chief party organs: *Fyns Tidende*, *Vestkysten*, *Frederiksborg Amts Avis*, *Venstres Maanedssblad* (monthly), *Den Liberale Venstrealtmanak* (yearbook).

Konservative Folkeparti (*Conservative Party*): Nyrops-gade 19, Copenhagen; founded in 1916, replacing the former Højreparti (the Right-Wing or old Conservative Party). Between 1870 and 1901 the old Conservative Party formed a number of cabinets, mainly under J. B. S. ESTRUP. The Party advocates free initiative and the maintenance of private property, but recognises the right of the State to take action in periods of depression and for the sake of the whole country. From 1950-53 formed coalition government with the Moderate-Liberal Party, and together with Social-Radical Party in 1968-. Chair. POUL

SØRENSEN; Gen. Sec. MOGENS OLSEN; Political Spokesman POUL MÖLLER. Chief party organs: *Berlingske Tidende*, *Aarhus Stiftstidende*, *Fyens Stiftstidende*.

Leading members in the Folketing: POUL SØRENSEN, POUL MÖLLER, K. THESTRUP, H. C. TOFT, OVE WEIKOP, HANNE BUDTZ.

Socialistisk Folkeparti (*Socialist People's Party*): Folke-tinget, Christiansborg, Copenhagen; f. 1959, with Socialist aims, by AKSEL LARSEN, formerly Chairman of the Communist Party; 11 seats in Parliament; Chair. AKSEL LARSEN; Sec. FRANTS GERTSEN. Chief party organ: *S.F. Bladet* (weekly).

Leading members in the Folketing: AKSEL LARSEN, MORTEN LANGE.

Radikale Venstre Parti (*The Social Radical Party*): Det radikale Venstres kontor, Christiansborg Slot, Copenhagen K.; founded in 1905. Its chief adherents are the smallholders and certain intellectuals. It held office 1909-10, 1913-20, and has taken part in the coalition governments of 1929-40, 1940-43, May-Nov. 1945, May 1957-Nov. 1960, and Feb. 1968-. The main points in its programme are reduction of armaments, supporting peace, international co-operation and the United Nations, arbitration in conflicts between workers and employers, the establishment of smallholdings, social reform, and State control of trusts and monopolies. Advocates strengthening of private enterprise. Chair. KARL SKYTTE. Chief party organs: *Politiken*, *Shive Folkeblad*, *Holbæk Amts Venstreblad*, *Roskilde Tidende*.

Leading members in the Folketing: KARL SKYTTE, HILMER BAUNSGAARD, K. HELVEG PETERSEN.

De Uafhængige (*Independent Party*): Christiansborg Slot, Copenhagen K.; f. 1953; Chair. IVER POULSEN.

Danmarks Retsforbund: Ved Stranden 8, Copenhagen K.; made its appearance in active politics about 1920. Its programme is closely allied to Henry George's teachings (single tax, free trade). Chair. IB CHRISTENSEN. Party organ: *Ret og Frihed* (monthly).

Danmarks Kommunistiske Parti (*Danish Communist Party*): Copenhagen K., Dr. Tvaergade 3; f. 1919. At the 1932 election it was for the first time represented in the Folketing, and in May 1945 for the first time in a (coalition) government. Leader KNUD JESPERSEN. Chief party organ: *Land og Folk*.

Left Socialist Party: f. 1969 as a result of a split from the Socialist People's Party. Leader ERIK SIGSGAARD.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

In Denmark the judiciary is independent of the Government. Judges are appointed by the Crown on the recommendation of the Minister of Justice and cannot be dismissed except by judicial sentence.

The judicial system in Denmark consists of three "Instances": (1) Supreme Court (a President and 14 judges); (2) two High Courts, "Landsretter", the Eastern for the islands, the Western for Jutland; (3) about 100 "lower courts" spread over the country. Appeal from the lower courts is to the High Court. Important cases, however, are commenced in the High Court, from which the Supreme Court is the court of appeal. There is a special Maritime and Commercial Court in Copenhagen, consisting of a President and Vice-President with legal training and a number of commercial and nautical assessors; and also a Labour Court, which deals with labour disputes.

An Ombudsman is appointed by Parliament, after each general election, and is concerned with defects in the laws or administrative provisions. He must render to Parliament an annual report.

Supreme Court: Pres. A. LORENZEN; Judges: BODIL P. DYBDAL, J. TROLLE, P. HERMANN, T. F. GJERULFF, T. E. PETERSEN, P. A. SPLETH, H. TAMM, A. BLOM-ANDERSEN, H. A. SØRENSEN, E. VETLI, C. LOUIS LÈ MAIRE, M. HVIDT, HELGA PEDERSEN, H. C. SCHAUMBURG.

East High Court: Bredgade 59, Copenhagen; Pres. E. ANDERSEN; Judges: T. B. ROEPSTORFF, I. W. ANDERSEN, S. A. SMITH, E. R. HENNINGSSEN, E. WESTERKJÆR, E. HASTRUP, O. LUND-ANDERSEN, O. TAKSØE-JENSEN, C. LUDVIGSEN, K. KIRCHHEINER, A. T. BERTELSEN, C. E. LARSEN, P. HØYRUP, H. URNE, E. JENSEN, I. LUNØE, F. MØLLER, J. E. SVENDSEN, T. BJØRN, P. J. HANSEN, K. KJØGX, S. KALLESØE, BORG K. HANSEN, E. TOFTHØJ, H. KROG, T. TAUL, H. VOLLMOND, D. J. NOISØE.

West High Court: Viborg; Pres. Dr.jur. E. A. ABITZ; Judges: P. U. F. SCHJØTT, V. ADSEBALLE, M. J. MIKKELSEN, S. B. MÜLLER, B. P. SCHAEFFER, B. C. FRANDSEN, P. RØNNØV, E. GJESINGFELT, J. K. JUUL-OLSEN, FR. THYGESEN, G. SIMONSEN, MIKKEL JACOBSEN, O. AGERSNAP, P. HØY-HANSEN, V. FUNCH JENSEN, P. KIL.

Maritime and Commercial Court: Copenhagen; Pres. H. P. G. V. TOPSØE JENSEN; Vice-Pres. T. SCHELLE.

Labour Court: Pres. (vacant); P. HERMANN, T. F. GJERULFF, M. HVIDT; Sec. C. OVE CHRISTENSEN.

Ombudsman: Dr. Jur. STEPHAN HURWITZ.

RELIGION

Ninety-five per cent of the adult population of Denmark belong to the Danish Lutheran Church, but only 2.8 per cent go to church once a week.

Den Evangelisk-lutherske Folkekirke i Danmark (*The Danish Lutheran Church*) is the established Church of Denmark, and is supported by the State.

Bishops: W. WESTERGAARD MADSEN, Copenhagen K.; J. B. LEER ANDERSEN, Helsingør; G. SCHJØLER, Roskilde; H. C. K. HALD, Nykøbing/F; K. C. HOLM, Odense; ERIK JENSEN, Aalborg; C. M. BAUN, Viborg; H. N. HØTRUP, Aarhus; H. DONS CHRISTENSEN, Ribe; T. V. KRAGH, Haderslev.

There are approximately 4,448,000 members.

The Roman Catholic Church: Frederiksgade 7, Copenhagen K; 26,000 members; Bishop: THEODOR SUHR, O.S.B., Bishop of Copenhagen.

Baptist Union of Denmark (*Danish Baptistsamfund*): Marsalavej 14, Copenhagen S; f. 1839; 7,143 mems.; Pres. Rev. CARL THOMSEN; Gen. Sec. Rev. KNUD WÜMPPELMANN; publ. *Baptisternes Ugeblad* (weekly).

Jewish Synagogue: Krystalgade 12, Copenhagen; there are about 6,500 Jews.

English Church: Amaliegade at Esplanaden, Copenhagen; f. 1728; Chaplain; Rev. H. L. HERTZLER.

There are also Methodist and Reformist communities.

THE PRESS

Denmark's long press history dates from the first newspaper published in 1666, but it was not until press freedom was introduced by law in 1849 that newspapers began to assume their present importance.

The freedom of the press is embodied in paragraph 77 of the 1953 Constitution. The legal limits to press comment are wide, legislation on defamation being chiefly concerned to protect the reputation of the individual. The Law of 1938 included provision for a Board of Denials and Corrections to be established to guard the individual's right to require a newspaper to correct factual errors. This Press Law makes editors legally responsible for the contents of a paper with the exception of signed articles for which the author is responsible.

Most newspapers and magazines are privately owned and published by joint concerns, co-operatives or limited liability companies. Ownership is usually restricted in number or confined to residents of the area in which the paper circulates.

No newspaper is directly owned by a political party. A private company, in which various trade unions own the shares, publishes the eight Social Democrat papers (the most important being *Aktuelt*), which are heavily subsidized by the unions.

The main concentration of papers is held by the *Berlingske Tidende* Group which owns *Berlingske Tidende*, *Berlingske Aftenavis*, *B.T.*, and the provincial *Jydske Tidende*, also three weekly magazines and a large printing works. In all, this family organization controls some 25 per cent of the total daily newspaper circulation.

Another company, *Politiken A/S*, owns several dailies, including *Politiken* and *Ekstrabladet*, one weekly and a large publishing house. *De Bergske Blade* owns a group of six Liberal papers.

Daily newspapers have a far more influential place in Danish life than weeklies. As the largest papers have only a small circulation outside the city and suburbs of Copenhagen, e.g. 14 per cent in the case of *Berlingske Tidende*, they can barely claim to be national. The most popular papers give a broad and serious news coverage; there is no really sensational press. The major Copenhagen dailies in order of circulation are: *Berlingske Tidende* (165,000), *Politiken* (143,000), *Ekstrabladet* (118,000), and *Aktuelt* (96,000). The serious evening papers *Information* and *Berlingske Aftenavis* are also rather influential. *Jyllands-Posten* (72,000), published at Aarhus, is the major provincial paper.

COPENHAGEN DAILIES

Aktuelt: Nr. Farimagsgade 49, Copenhagen K; f. 1872; morning; organ of Social Democratic Party; net circ. for Copenhagen 96,000 weekdays, 69,000 Sundays; 13 local papers all over the country, with aggregate daily circ. of 124,070; Editors IVAR NØRGAARD and CLAUD BECKER.

Berlingske Aftenavis: Pilestræde, Copenhagen K; f. 1749; evening; Independent Conservative; circ. 19,600; Chief Editors TERKEL M. TERKELSEN, SV. AA. LUND.

Berlingske Tidende: Pilestræde, Copenhagen K; f. 1749; morning; Independent Conservative; approx. circ. on weekdays 165,000, Sundays 330,000; Chief Editors TERKEL M. TERKELSEN and SV. AA. LUND.

Børsen, Danmarks Handels-og Søfarts-Dagblad (Børsen, Denmark's Commercial and Shipping Daily): Raadhus-

pladsen 4, Copenhagen V; f. 1896; morning; independent, supporting Liberal economic policy; also publishes *Denmark Exports* (yearly); Editors P. KOCH JENSEN, JENS PETER JENSEN.

B.T.: Pilestræde 34, Copenhagen K; f. 1916; midday; Independent Conservative; approx. circ. 162,000; Chief Editors TERKEL M. TERKELSEN, SV. AA. LUND.

Ekstrabladet: Raadhuspladsen 37, Copenhagen V; f. 1904; morning; Liberal; circ. 118,000; Editor-in-Chief VICTOR ANDREASEN.

Information: Store Kongensgade 40, Copenhagen K; f. (underground during occupation 1943) legally 1945; evening; circ. 21,220; Independent; Editors BORGE OUTZE, DAVID J. ADLER and EJVIND LARSEN.

Kristeligt Dagblad: Frederiksborggade 5, Copenhagen K; morning; Independent; f. 1896; circ. 17,703; Editor BENT A. KOCH.

Land og Folk (Land and People): formerly *Arbejderbladet*; Dr. Tværgade 1-3, Copenhagen K; f. 1911; published by Danish Communist Party; morning; av. circ. 8,000; Editor VILLY KARLSSON.

Politiken: Politikens Hus, Raadhusplads, Copenhagen V; f. 1884; morning; Liberal; circ. weekdays 143,000, Sundays 250,000; Editors ARNE EJBYE-ERNST, ERNST PRIEMÉ, HARALD ENGBERG.

PROVINCIAL DAILIES

AARHUS

Aarhus Amtstidende: Ryesgade 20; f. 1866; morning; Liberal; approx. circ. 13,000; Editors JACOB MARTIN, ROLF HAUGSTRUP.

Aarhus Stiftstidende: Kannikegade 14; f. 1794; Independent Conservative; circ. 93,925 (Sundays), 64,817 (weekdays); Editor ERIK SCHMIDT.

Demokraten: Banegaardplads; f. 1883; Socialist; evening; approx. circ. 20,000; Chief Editor HANS RISHØJ.

Jyllands-Posten (The Jutland Post): Viby J; f. 1871; Independent; morning; approx. circ. weekdays 72,000, Sunday 158,216; Editor GUNNAR HENRIKSEN.

AALBORG

Aalborg Amtstidende (County of Aalborg Times): 15 Østeraa; f. 1889; Liberal; morning paper with Sunday supplement; approx. circ. weekdays 20,000, Sundays 23,000; Chief Editor ANDR. JUHL ANDERSEN.

Aalborg Stiftstidende (Times of the Diocese of Aalborg): Nytorv 5; f. 1767; Independent Conservative; weekday evenings and Sunday morning; approx. circ., weekdays 53,000, Sundays 82,000; Publisher and Chief Editor ALF SCHIØTTZ-CHRISTENSEN.

Ny Tid: Boulevarden 34; f. 1887; Social Democrat; evenings and Sundays; circ. weekdays 10,250, Sundays 1,880; Editor HARRY RASMUSSEN.

ESBJERG

Vestkysten (The West Coast): Banegaardspladsen; f. 1917; Liberal; evening; approx. circ. 47,486; Editors KNUD REE, AAGE NIELSEN.

HADERSLEV

Dannevirke Hjemdal: f. 1838; Liberal-Democratic; evening; circ. c. 12,000; Editor SV. IRGENS HANSEN.

HILLERØD

Frederiksborg Amts Avis (*Newspaper of Frederiksborg County*): Helsingørsgade 6-8, Hillerød; f. 1874; Liberal; morning; circ. weekdays 34,076, Sundays 38,924; Editors EINAR JACOBSEN and HELGE LANGKILDE.

HJØRRING

Vendsyssel Tidende (*Vendsyssel Times*): f. 1872; Liberal; evening; approx. circ. 29,600; Editor SV. AA. THORSEN.

HOLBAEK

Holbaek Amts Venstreblad: Algade 1; f. 1905; Radical Liberal; evening; circ. 13,300; Editor VIGGO KNUDSEN.

HORSENS

Horsens Folkeblad: Søndergade 47; f. 1866 Liberal; evening; circ. 20,369; Chief Editor N. CHR. CHRISTENSEN; Editor IVER TANG.

KOLDING

Jydske Tidende: Jernbanegade 46; f. 1849; Conservative; morning; circ. 34,100, Sundays 44,238; Editors BØRGE THERKILSEN, VAGN MADSEN.

Kolding Folkeblad: f. 1871; Liberal; evening; circ. 19,847; Editor P. GIVSKOV CHRISTENSEN.

KØGE

Dagbladet: f. 1871; independent Liberal; circ. 31,000; Editor PER WINTHER.

NYKØBING

Lolland Falsters Folketidende: f. 1873; Liberal; evening; circ. 14,700; Editor GUNHILD BORK.

NAESTVED

Naestved Tidende: Ringstedgade 13; f. 1866; circ. 22,486; Liberal; Editor ASGER OLSEN.

ODENSE

Fyens Stiftstidende: Jernbanegade 1; f. 1772; Conservative; evening; circ. weekdays 50,000, Sundays 60,000; Editors KNUD SECHER, JUEL V. RY.

Fyns Tidende (*Times of Funen*): Fisketorvet 12; f. 1872; Liberal; morning; net circ. weekdays 36,000, Sundays 58,639; Editor HOLGER SØRENSEN.

Fynsk Aktuelt: Kongensgade 65; f. 1896; organ of Social-Democratic Party; mornings; circ. 14,000; Editor ERLING WELBLUND.

RANDERS

Randers Amts Avis: f. 1810; circ. 24,500; Conservative; Editors PREBEN WINGE, C. THOR MØLLER, B. GRAUBALLE.

Randers Dagblad: Østergade 8; f. 1874; Liberal; circ. 11,323; Editor AXEL RYE.

SLAGELSE

Sjællands Tidende: Bredegade 14; f. 1815; Liberal; daily; for western part of Seeland; approx. circ. 28,000; Editor ERHARDT LARSEN.

SØNDERBORG

Sønderjyden: Jernbanegade 13; f. 1920; afternoon; Social-Democratic; Editor BJERREGAARD JESSEN.

VEJLE

Jysk Aktuelt: Daemningen 19; Social Democratic; evening; circ. 25,000; Editor OLUF PEDERSEN.

Vejle Amts Folkeblad: f. 1865; Liberal; evening; circ. 27,902; Editor G. SKYTTE NIELSEN.

WEEKLIES AND BI-WEEKLIES

Alt for Damerne: Vognmagergade 11, Copenhagen K; women's magazine; circ. 190,943.

Arkitekten: Nyhavn 43, Copenhagen K.; f. 1898; circ. 5,000; Editor POUL ERIK SKRIVER.

Billed-Bladet: Pilestraede, Copenhagen K; f. 1938; circ. 121,470; Editor ERIK SABROE.

Danmarks Handels og Søfarts-Tidende (*The Danish Journal of Shipping and Commerce*): Artillerivej 40, Copenhagen S; f. 1921; circ. 3,800; weekly; Editor KR. ZARP.

Dansk Familieblad: Forlagshuset, Bygmestervej 2, Copenhagen N.V.; f. 1910; circ. 107,741; weekly; Editor HANS BARFOD.

Dansk Søfarts Tidende (*Danish Shipping Weekly*): Amaliegade 33, Copenhagen; f. 1893; Editor E. JØNCH-CLAUSEN.

Familie Journalen-Illustreret Familie Journal: 18 Vigersler Alle, Copenhagen Valby; f. 1877; circ. 352,693; weekly; Editor MOGENS ALLER.

Femina: 18 Vigersler Alle, Copenhagen Valby; f. 1874; circ. 115,000; Editor Mrs. ELSE FISCHER.

Finanstidende (*The Financial Times*): St. Kannikestraede 16, Copenhagen K.; f. 1915; circ. 6,300; Editors C. THALBITZER, S. THIBERG.

Hendes Verden: Bygmestervej 2, Copenhagen NV; f. 1937; circ. 134,871; weekly; women; Editor PREBEN HØVLAND.

Hjemmet (*The Home*): Vognmagergade 11, Copenhagen K; weekly; circ. 308,734; Chief Editor ARNE MELGAARD.

Hus og Hjem: Kronprinsensgade 1, Copenhagen K; f. 1896; circ. 23,764; weekly; women; Editor KAY HOLKENFELDT.

Politiken Weekly: Raadhuspladsen 37, Copenhagen; f. 1909; circ. 6,000; Editor G. LUND HENRIKSEN.

Scandinavian Shipping Gazette: Amaliegade 33, Copenhagen K; f. 1917; Editor F. E. EGGE.

Se og Hør: 18 Vigersler Alle, Copenhagen Valby; f. 1940; family; circ. 183,981; Editor THOMAS ROSENBERG.

Søndags B.T.: Købmagergade 39, Copenhagen K; f. 1921; circ. 255,600; weekly; Editor NELE POUL SØRENSEN.

Tidens Kvinder (*Today's Women*): H. C. Ørstedesvej 50 C, Copenhagen V; f. 1923; circ. 44,791; Editor-in-Chief KIS PALLIS.

Ude og Hjemme: Vigersler Alle 18, Copenhagen V; f. 1927; circ. 116,655; weekly; Editor EIGIL ANDERSEN.

MONTHLIES

Arkitektur: Nyhavn 43, Copenhagen K; f. 1957; circ. 4,200; Editor POUL ERIK SKRIVER; bi-monthly.

Det Bedste: Raadhedspladsen 14, Copenhagen V; circ. 205,000.

Fremtiden: published by Det Udenrigspolitiske Selskab., Farvergade 4, Copenhagen; f. 1945; international affairs; circ. 3,500; Editors ERIK SEIDENFADEN, JOHAN WILHELM, NIELS J. HAAGERUP.

QUARTERLIES

Acta Scandinavica Juris Gentium (*Scandinavian Review of International Law*): Nicolaj Plads, 26, Copenhagen; f. 1930; circ. 1,500; Editor DR. ERIK BRUEL; Chair. of Committee PER FEDERSPIEL.

Danish Foreign Office Journal: Published by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Christiansborg, Copenhagen K.; f. 1920; editions in English (circ. 25,000), German (14,000), French (11,000), Spanish (11,000); Editors KAI JOHANSEN, SØREN DYSEGAARD.

Økonomi og Politik (*Economics and Politics*): Sankt Peders Straede 5, Copenhagen K; f. 1927; publ. by Society of Economics and History; circ. 2,600 copies; Editor H. THUSTRUP HANSEN.

NEWS AGENCY

Ritzaus Bureau (*Ritzaus Agency*): Mikkellbryggersgade 3, Copenhagen K; f. 1866 to collect and distribute to Danish Press and firms general, financial and commercial news; works in conjunction with Reuter, Agence France-Presse and European national agencies; owned by all Danish Newspapers as from January 1st, 1947; Chair. of Board of Dirs. KNUD SECHER; Gen. Man. and Editor-in-Chief G. NÆSSELUND.

FOREIGN BUREAUX Copenhagen

AP: Raadhuspladsen 55, Copenhagen V; Bureau Chief JOHN GALE.

Novosti: Adelgade 49.

UPI: Store Strandstraede 8; Bureau Chief BØRGE MORS.

The following agencies are also represented: Deutsche Presse Agentur (DPA) and Tass.

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Copenhagen Newspaper Publishers' Association: Copenhagen; comprises managing directors.

Dansk Dagblades Faellesrepraesentation (*Joint Council of Danish Newspapers*): Copenhagen; f. 1936; comprises representatives of the ten publishers' and editors' organizations; general spokesman for the Danish Press; issued Code of Ethics for the Press, 1960.

Dansk Journalistforbund (*Danish Journalists' Union*): Gammel Strand 46, Copenhagen K; f. 1961; 1,600 mems.; Pres. KARSTEN NIELSEN; Sec. ELSEBET BACH.

Federation of Danish Newspapers: Copenhagen; comprises owners and editors.

Illustrated Press Publishers' Association: Copenhagen; mems. publishers of magazines.

Københavns Bladudgiverforening (*Copenhagen Newspaper Society*): Raadhuspladsen 4, Copenhagen V.

Provincial Newspaper Publishers' Association: Landemaerket, Copenhagen K; mems. directors of all provincial papers except Social Democrat dailies.

Social Democrat Provincial Newspaper Press: Nørre Farimagsgade 49, Copenhagen V.

PUBLISHERS

Aschehoug Dansk Forlag A/S: Landemaerket 11, 1119 Copenhagen K.

Carit Andersens Forlag A/S: Vesterbrogade 20, Copenhagen V.

Chr. Erichsens Forlag A/S: Montergade 19-21, Copenhagen K.

Fremad: Noerrebrogade 54, Copenhagen N; Dirs. IB LINDÉN (Man.), WERNER SVENDSEN; fiction, non-fiction, illustrated and paperbacks.

G.E.C. Gad: Vimmelskiftet 32, Copenhagen K; f. 1855; Propr. G. E. C. GAD'S FOUNDATION; scientific and other handbooks.

Jul. Gjellerups Forlag: Roemersgade 11, Copenhagen K.

Gutenberghus-Ugebladene: Gutenberghus, Vognmagergade 11, Copenhagen K; magazines for women, children and the family; Dirs. WILLY JACOBSEN, POUL BRAHE PEDERSEN.

Gyldendalske Boghandel, Nordisk Forlag: Klareboderne 3, Copenhagen K; f. 1770; Dirs. OTTO B. LINDHARDT, CARL Z. HANSEN, MOGENS KNUDSEN; fiction, non-fiction, reference books, paperbacks, children's books, textbooks.

P. Haase & Sons Forlag: Lovstraede 8, Copenhagen K; f. 1877; Dir. N. J. HAASE; children's books, textbooks, hand-books.

H. Hagerup's Forlag, A/S: Landemaerket 11, Copenhagen K.

Steen Hasselbalchs Forlag: Nyropsgade 19, Copenhagen; f. 1916; fiction (Danish, and translations) and general literature; Man. Dir. E. WILKENSCHILDT.

Alfred G. Hassings Forlag A/S: Vodroffsvej 26, Copenhagen V.

H. Hirschsprungs Forlag: Landemaerket 11, 1119 Copenhagen K.

A. F. Host & Son: Bredgade 35, Copenhagen; f. 1836; Dir. MOGENS C. LIND; publishers and booksellers, foreign literature and languages, modern fiction, science, fine art and architecture, children's books.

Jespersen og Pios Forlag: Valkendorfsgade 22, Copenhagen; f. 1852 and 1865; Dir. IVER JESPERSEN; fiction, popular science and children's books.

Kraks Legat: Nytorv 17, Copenhagen; f. 1770; Dir. F. HILSTED; publishers of *Kraks Directory of Merchants, Manufacturers and Shippers of Denmark, The Danish Who's Who, Export Directory of Denmark, Kraks-Fejviser, Denmark—An Official Handbook* (in collaboration with the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs).

Martins Forlag: Ny Vestergade 13, Copenhagen K.

Munksgaard Ltd.: 47 Prags Boulevard, 2300 Copenhagen S; f. 1917; agents to Royal Danish Acad., Royal Library, United Nations, and various learned societies; specializing in medical and natural science, international scientific journals, humanities, and school books; Man. Dir. OLUF V. MØLLER.

Nyt Nordisk Forlag-Arnold Busck A/S: Koebmagergade 49, Copenhagen K.

Politikens Forlag: Vestergade 26, Copenhagen K; f. 1947; dictionaries, reference books, handbooks, yearbooks and maps; Dirs. BO BRAMSEN, PETER LINDHOLT.

J. H. Schultz Ltd.: Gothersgade 49, Copenhagen; f. 1661; printers, publishers, booksellers; printers to the Danish Government and the Copenhagen University; special educational books; Managing Dir. OLE TROCK-JANSEN; Publishing Man. G. ROGER-HENRICHSEN.

Det Schønbergske Forlag: Landemaerket 3, Copenhagen K; f. 1857; Propr. Nyt Nordisk Forlag-Arnold Busck A/S; Managing Dir. PAUL MONRAD; text-books, fiction, history, travels.

Thaning & Appels Forlag: Snaregade 4, 1205 Copenhagen K.

PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION

Den danske Forlaeggerforening: Vesterbrogade 41B, 1620 Copenhagen V; f. 1837; 61 mems.; Chair. OLE RESTRUP; Sec. JOHAN G. KRARUP; publ. *Det Danske Bogmarked* (weekly).

RADIO AND TELEVISION

DENMARK

Radio Denmark: Radiohuset, Rosenørnsallé 22, Copenhagen; Gen. Dir. HANS SØLVHØJ; Radio Programme Dir. J. FR. LAWAETZ; Television Programme Dir. L. BINDSLOV.

RADIO

Stations at:

Home Services:

Copenhagen	Sønderjylland
Herstedvester	Vestjylland
Kalundborg	Sydsjælland
Bornholm	Esbjerg
Fyn	Skive
Aarhus	Tønder
Aalborg	

Overseas Services:

Herstedvester

Programmes in English, Spanish and Danish.

Number of receivers (1967): 1,450,000.

TELEVISION

Stations at:

Copenhagen	West-Jutland
Fünen (Fyn)	Nordschleswig (Sønderjylland)
Aalborg	South-Zealand
Aarhus	Bornholm

Number of receivers (1967): 1,170,800.

FAROE ISLANDS

RADIO

Utvarp Foroya, Torshavn, Faroe-Islands; Man. N. J. ARGE.

There is one programme on 513 metres.

Number of receivers (1967): 9,300.

TELEVISION

There is no programme.

GREENLAND

RADIO

Angmagssalik Radio: Angmagssalik Radiostation, Angmagssalik.

Grønlands Radio: Grønlands Radiofoni, Godthåb; Dir. FR. NIELSEN.

Radioavisen (Radio News Service): Godthåb; the service is run by the Danish Government and enjoys complete freedom and independence; Head of Service JØRGEN BENZON.

U.S. Armed Forces Radio and Television Service: 4683 Air Base Group (ADC) (CIO/AFRTS), APO 09023, New York, N.Y., U.S.A.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

There are U.S. Air Force radio and television outlets at Thule.

FINANCE

(cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; dep. = deposits; m. = million)

BANKING

Danmarks Nationalbank (National Bank of Denmark): 17 Holmens Kanal, 1093 Copenhagen K; f. 1818 (Danish bank of issue); since May 1936 national autonomous institution chartered under the Act of April 7th, 1936; capital fund 50m. Kr.; dep. 5,190m. Kr. (Dec. 1966), gold (at par) in coin and bullion 68m. Kr.; notes in circ. 4,906m. Kr.; brs. 4 (in Aalborg, Aarhus, Kolding and Odense); Govs. E. HOFFMEYER, F. SUNESEN, Sv. ANDERSEN; Managers H. MEINER, T. FRIIS, B. CHRISTIANSEN, R. MIKKELSEN.

Aalborg Diskontobank A/S: Gammel Torv 10, Aalborg; f. 1854; cap. 40.2m. Kr.; dep. 326.5 m. Kr.; Chair. EMIL RUGE; Gen. Managers A. TOFT, EIGIL HASTRUP.

Amagerbanken, Aktieselskab: Amagerbrogade 25, Copenhagen S; f. 1903; cap. 24m. Kr.; dep. 352m. Kr.; Chair. BØRGE KOCK; Chief Gen. Manager IVER THOMSEN.

Andelsbanken A.m.b.A.: Vesterbrogade 4A, Copenhagen V; f. 1925; cap. (p.u.) 103m. Kr.; dep. 1,900m. Kr.; Gen. Mans. PETER KROGH, KRISTIAN MØLLER.

Arbejdernes Landsbank A/S: Vesterbrogade 5, Copenhagen; f. 1919; cap. (p.u.) 49.1m. Kr.; Man. Dir. G. SCHMIDT LAURSEN.

Danske Provinsbank, A/S: Kannikegade 4-6, Aarhus and Flakhaven 1, Odense; f. 1967 by merger of Aarhus

Privatbank and Fyens Disconto Kasse; cap. 85m. Kr.; dep. 1,199m. Kr.; Gen. Mans. E. RAHBEK, E. NÆRØ, N. SCHACK-EYBER, E. SLEBSAGER.

Den Danske Landmandsbank: Holmens Kanal 12, Copenhagen; f. 1871; cap. 300m. Kr.; res. 323m. Kr.; Chair. A. W. NIELSEN; Gen. Mans. S. O. SØRENSEN, HERLUF SØRENSEN, MÆGAARD NIELSEN.

Faellesbanken for Danmarks Sparekasser, Aktieselskab: H. C. Andersens Boulevard 37, Copenhagen V; f. 1850 as D. B. Adler & Co.; name changed to D. B. Adler & Co. Bank A/S; present name adopted in 1950; cap. 62.1m. Kr.; Chair. H. O. FISCHER-MØLLER; Gen. Man. SVEND HANSEN.

Haandvaerkerbanken i Kjøbenhavn A/S: Amagertov 24, Copenhagen; f. 1867; cap. 16m.; dep. 303m. Kr.; Dir. W. KLOSTER.

Kjøbenhavns Handelsbank A/S: Holmens Kanal 2, Copenhagen; f. 1873; cap. (p.u.) 250m. Kr.; Chair. H. BECH-BRUNN; Man. Dirs. EINAR GLASHOF, HENNING HOFFMANN, C. B. ANDERSEN, BENDT HANSEN.

Privatbanken i Kjøbenhavn, A/S: Borsgade 4, Copenhagen; f. 1857; cap. 187.5m. Kr.; dep. 3,670m. Kr.; Chair. of Board B. SUENSON; Gen. Mans. J. GREEN, J. V. THYGESEN, A. SCHMIEGELOW, M. STAAL.

Varde Bank A/S: Varde; f. 1872; cap. 15.4m. Kr., res. 27.8m. Kr.; Chair. P. JAEGER; Gen. Mans. E. JACOBSEN, G. ULRIK, C. K. HANSEN; CHR. F. HOUBORG.

MORTGAGE CREDIT ASSOCIATIONS

Creditkassen for Landejendomme i Østifterne (*Credit Association for Landed Estates on the Danish Islands*): Anker Heegaardsgade 4, Copenhagen V; f. 1866; cap. 1,055m. Kr.; res. 50m. Kr.; Man. Dir. H. CLAUSEN; Dir. R. RIIS.

Den vest- og sønderjydske Kreditforening (*The Credit Association of Proprietors of Landed Property in Western and Southern Jutland*): Herningvej 1, Ringkøbing; f. 1860; cap. 751.5m. Kr.; Dir. P. VALEUR.

Jydsk Grundejer-Kreditforening: Herning; f. 1893; cap. 3,000m. Kr.; Chair. AXEL SØRENSEN; publ. *Aarsberetning* (yearly).

Jydsk Husmandskreditforening (Kreditforeningen af ejere af mindre ejendomme på Landet i Jylland): Aalborg; f. 1880; cap. 1,338m. Kr.; res. 76m. Kr.; Managers S. J. SØRENSEN, SØREN HANSEN, OLE CHRISTIANSEN, ARNE HEM, BENT RASMUSSEN.

Kreditforeningen af Grundejere i Fyens Stift (*Credit Association of Estate Owners in the Island of Fünen*): Mageløs 2, Odense; f. 1860; cap. 1,800m. Kr.; Mans. KNUD ANDERSEN, H. L. HANSEN, BILLE FOLKMAR.

Kreditforeningen af Jydske Landejendomsbesiddere (*The Credit Association of Proprietors of Landed Estates in Jutland*): Viborg; f. 1851; cap. 2,680m. Kr.; dep. 2,754m. Kr.; res. 117.3m. Kr.; Dirs. E. WITTRUP, KR. HAMMER SØRENSEN, JOHS. KIRKETERP NIELSEN.

Kreditforeningen af Kommuner i Danmark: Kultorvet 16, Copenhagen K; f. 1899; issued and outstanding bonds 2,035m. Kr.; res. 12.9m. Kr.; safety fund 5.5m. Kr.; Dirs. NIELS RASMUSSEN, WOLDHARDT MADSEN.

Kreditforeningen for industrielle Ejendomme: Banegaardspladsen 1, Copenhagen V; f. 1898; loan association; rendering loan on mortgage to owners of industrial real estate; cap. 822m. Kr., p.u. 675m. Kr.; res. 60m. Kr.; Dir. TORK SØRENSEN.

Creditkassen for Husejere i København: Raadhuspladsen 59, 1550 Copenhagen V; f. 1797; cap. (p.u.) 1,422m. Kr.; res. 84.1m. Kr.; Dirs. B. HARUP, K. STEGLICH-PETERSEN, RALPH BENTSEN, ALB. RISOM.

Københavns Kreditforening (Kreditforeningen af Grundejere i København og Omegn): Gl. Torv 4, Copenhagen K; f. 1882; loans 2,000m. Kr.; bonds 2,000m. Kr.; res. 26m. Kr.; Dirs. HENNING HASLE, K. OXHOLM JUNGENSEN.

Ny Jydske Kjøbstad-Creditforening (*First Mortgage Credit Association*): Aaboulevard 69, Aarhus; f. 1871; cap. 3,528.4m. Kr.; bonds in circulation 3,298.1m. Kr.; balance of debts owing 3,299.4m. Kr.; res. (res. fund) 98.4m. Kr.; Chair. KARMARK OLSEN; Dirs. SVEND DAL, JUUL-NIELSEN, CARL KJERGAARD PETERSEN.

Østfjernes Husmands-Kreditforening (*The Credit-Association of Proprietors of Small Landed Estates in the Islands of Denmark*): H. C. Andersens Boulevard 45, Copenhagen V; f. 1880; cap. 770m. Kr.; res. 33m. Kr.; Man. Dir. JØRG FR. MANSFELD BOE.

Østfjernes Kreditforening (*The Credit Association of Estate Owners in the Danish Islands*): Jarmers Plads 2, Copenhagen; f. 1851; bonds (cap.) 10,581m. Kr.; res. 296m. Kr.; Pres. R. MAGTENGGAARD; Mans. NIELS ALKIL, SVEN WALSOE, E. HANSEN, CH. F. JENSEN, V. A. TERPAGER.

Sønderjyllands Kreditforening (*South Jutland Credit Association*): Aastrupvej 13, Haderslev; f. 1920; mortgage 765m. Kr.; res. 37.5m. Kr.; Dirs. S. MARCUSSEN, H. BAYER, A. HOYER.

STOCK EXCHANGE

Copenhagen Børsen: Fondsbørsen, Copenhagen; f. 1651; Royal Commissioner E. SVEINBJØRNSSON; Dir. ERIK RAVN.

INSURANCE

STATE INSURANCE COMPANY

Statsanstalten for Livsforsikring (*The Danish State Life Insurance Office*): Kampmannsgade 4, Copenhagen; f. 1842; Man. Dir. C. A. BUSCH-PETERSEN; Man. A. KOUSGAARD NIELSEN.

PRINCIPAL PRIVATE COMPANIES

Arbejdsgivernes Ulykkesforsikring (*Employers' Accident Insurance Co., Mutual*): 14 Polititorvet, Copenhagen V; f. 1899; Man. K. LYDERS-PETERSEN.

Assurance-Compagniet Baltica A/S: Bredgade 40, Copenhagen; f. 1915; Gen. Man. L. PAULI ANDERSEN.

Dansk Folkeforsikringsanstalt (*Danish Industrial Insurance Co. Ltd.*): Otto Mønsteds Plads, Copenhagen; f. 1896; Dir. M. BARNER-RASMUSSEN.

Danske Lloyd Forsikrings-Aktieselskabet (*Danish Lloyd Insurance Company Ltd.*): Holmens Kanal 42, Copenhagen; f. 1899; marine, transport, fire, accident, car, third party; Gen. Man. C. P. HEIEDE; Man. J. SVEND-HANSEN.

Den almindelige Brandforsikring for Landbygninger (*The General Fire Insurance Company, Mutual*): Stormgade 10, Copenhagen; f. 1792; mutual buildings' fire insurance company; Man. Dir. MOGENS K. A. OLESEN.

Det gjensidige Forsikringsselskab "Danmark" (*Mutual Insurance Company "Denmark"*): Niels Brocks Gade 1, Copenhagen V; f. 1861; fire, casualty, liability, workmen's compensation, etc.; Dir. O. H. DALL.

Det gjensidige Livsforsikringsselskab "Danmark" (*Mutual Life Insurance Company "Denmark"*): Niels Brocks Gade 1, Copenhagen V; f. 1872; life insurance; Dir. H. C. ANDERSEN.

Det kongelige octroierede almindelige Brandassurance-Co. A/S (*The Royal Chartered General Fire Insurance Co. Ltd.*): Højbro Plads 10, Copenhagen; f. 1798; all branches except life; Manager POUL VISSING.

Forsikringsaktieselskabet Haand i Haand (*Hand in Hand Insurance Company*): Holmens Kanal 22, Copenhagen; f. 1890; Chair. of Board of Dirs. F. LOPPENTHIEN; Management R. LUND-ANDERSEN, M. LOPPENTHIEN, H. H. MATHIESEN.

Forsikringsaktieselskabet National: Holmens Kanal 22, Copenhagen; f. 1905; accident, burglary, fire, marine and transport, automobile, sickness, workmen's compensation, reinsurance; Chair. of Board of Dirs. F. LOPPENTHIEN; Management CARL CHRISTENSEN, MOGENS LOPPENTHIEN, R. LUND-ANDERSEN, H. H. MATHIESEN; Vice-Man. LEO PEDERSEN.

Forsikrings-Aktieselskabet Skandinavia (*"Skandinavia" Insurance Co. Ltd.*): Kongens Nytorv 6, Copenhagen; f. 1899; insurance and reinsurance of all classes; Gen. Mans. M. BARNER-RASMUSSEN, S. ØST HANSEN, FINN HERTZ, H. THRANOW, E. SCHOLLER LARSEN.

Københavns Brandforsikring (*The Copenhagen Fire Insurance*): Ved Stranden 14, Copenhagen; f. 1731; Chair. S. NIELSEN; Dirs. K. CHRISTENSEN, H. E. LANGKILDE; Sec. CH. HOLGERSEN.

Købstæ dernes almindelige Brandforsikring (*Common Fire Insurance in the Provincial Towns*): Cronningen 1, Copenhagen K; f. 1761; fire; Chair. AAGE JENSEN; Gen. Man. ALF TORP-PEDERSEN.

Livsforsikringsselskabet Fremtiden, gensidigt (*Fremtiden Mutual Life Insurance Association*): Vesterbro 18, Aalborg; f. 1886; mutual life; Pres. Bo GJESSING; Managers J. SIDENIUS, R. BEIER.

Nordisk Brandforsikring A/S (*Nordisk Fire Insurance Co. Ltd.*): Grønningen 25, Copenhagen K; f. 1897; Gen. Manager J. WOGELIUS NIELSEN.

Nordisk Gjenforsikrings Selskab (*Nordisk Reinsurance Co. Ltd.*): Grønningen 23, Copenhagen K; f. 1894; reinsurance; Gen. Man. U. TORP-PEDERSEN; Man. J. JØRGENSEN.

Nordisk Livsforsikrings-Aktieselskab HAFNIA (*The Nordic Life Assurance Co. HAFNIA*): Holmens Kanal 9,

Copenhagen; f. 1872; life; Gen. Managers N. E. ANDERSEN (Chair.) J. S. DREYER, K. NYHOLM.

Nye Danske af 1864: Raadhuspladsen 14, Copenhagen V; f. 1864; all branches except direct marine; Gen. Man. KAJ CHRISTENSEN.

Roassurance-Compagniet Salamandra A/S (*Reinsurance Company Salamandra A/S*): Hammerensgade 4, Copenhagen; f. 1918; Man. PETER BRAMSEN.

ASSOCIATION

Assurander-Societetet (*Danish Insurance Assoc.*): Amaliegade 10, Copenhagen K; f. 1918; 170 mems.; Chair. JØRGEN S. DREYER; Dir. GREGERS KOEFOED; Sec. M. BOJESSEN-KOEFOED.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

ADVISORY BODY

The Economic Council: Ministry for Economic Affairs, Copenhagen; f. 1962, under the Economic Co-ordination Act, to watch national economic development and help to co-ordinate the actions of economic interest groups; 25 members representing both sides of industry, the Government and independent economic experts; Praesidium: Prof. Dr. CARL IVERSEN, Prof. Dr. A. ØLGAARD, N. V. SKAK-NIELSEN.

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Danish National Committee of International Chamber of Commerce: Børsen, Copenhagen V.; Chair. J. C. THYGESEN; Sec. ROBERT RIIS.

Donmark's Provincial Chamber of Commerce: Kompagnistraede 32A, Copenhagen K; Pres. J. HAGEMANN-PETERSEN; Man. Dir. TORBEN CARLSSON.

Grosserer-Societetets Komite (*Chamber of Commerce of Copenhagen*): Børsen, Copenhagen V; f. 1742; approx. 7,000 mems.; Pres. Chr. SAUGMAN; Sec.-Gen. B. HØEGH-GULDBERG.

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATIONS

Industriraadet (*Fed. of Danish Industries*): H. C. Andersens Boulevard 18, Copenhagen V.; f. 1910; 3,000 mems.; Pres. N. ARNTH-JENSEN; Dir. WIGO THEILGAARD; publ. *Tidsskrift for Industri*.

Haandvaerksraadet (*Chamber of Danish Handicraft*): H. C. Andersens Boulevard 20, Copenhagen; f. 1879; comprises about 450 assns. with 57,000 mems.; Chair. ADOLPH SØRENSEN; Man. M. J. ROSENBERG; publ. *Danmarks Haandværk* (monthly).

Dansk Arbejdsgiverforening (*Danish Employers' Confederation*): Vester Voldgade 113, Copenhagen; f. 1896; 25,131 mems.; Chair. SVEND HEINEKE; Vice-Chair. LEIF HARTWELL; Dir.-Gen. ARNE LUND; publ. *Arbejdsgiveren*.

Danske Handelsstands Fællesrepræsentation (*Joint Representation of the Danish Traders' Associations*): Børsen, Copenhagen V; f. 1884; Sec. B. HØEGH-GULDBERG; publ. *Handelsnyt, Komiteens Meddelelser*.

Bryggeriforeningen (*Brewers' Assn.*): Frederiksberggade 11, Copenhagen; f. 1899; 21 mems.; Chair. A. W. NIELSEN; Dir. J. SIMONSEN.

Foreningen af Fabrikanter i Jernindustrien i København (*Manufacturers' Federation of the Copenhagen Iron Industry*): N. Voldgade 30, Copenhagen; f. 1885; 215 mems.; Chair. E. RAMSBY; Sec. EBBE NIELSEN.

Foreningen af Fabrikanter i Jernindustrien i Provinserne (*Manufacturers' Federation of the Provincial Iron Industry*): N. Voldgade 34, Copenhagen; f. 1895; 303 mems.; Chair. SVEND HEINEKE; Sec. S. F. THOMSEN.

Sammons slutningen af Arbejdsgivero indenfor den keramiske Industri (*Federation of Employers of the Danish Ceramic Industry*): N. Voldgade 34, Copenhagen; f. 1918; 34 mems.; Chair. ERIK LINDGREN; Sec. FINN BOLT JØRGENSEN.

Foreningen af danske Cementfabrikker (*Assn. of Danish Cement Manufacturers*): N. Voldgade 34, Copenhagen; f. 1898; 9 mems.; Chair. POUL SKJOLDBORG; Sec. A. FLANDRUP.

Danmarks Textiltekniske Forening (*The Textile Technical Society of Denmark*): Stokhusgade 5, Copenhagen K; f. 1942; 400 mems.; Pres. ADAM HARTZ; Vice-Pres. KURT FUNDER; publ. *Tidsskrift for Textilteknik* (for the whole textile industry).

Textilfabrikantforeningen (*Federation of Danish Textile Industries*): Vester Farimagsgade 20, Copenhagen; f. 1895; 170 mems.; Pres. JØRGEN G. HANSEN, M.C.E.; Managing Dir. ERLING LARSEN, LL.M.; Sec. E. HAMMERSHØY; publ. annual report, directory of membership, *Danish Textile Export Guide, Journal of Textile Technique* (10 issues per year).

Arbejdsgiverforeningen for landbruget i Fyns Stift (*Agricultural Employers' Federation*): Gl. Vartovvej 1, Hellerup, Copenhagen; f. 1944; 1,000 mems.; Chair. J. AX. HANSEN; Sec.-in-Charge K. BLOCH.

Landbrugsraadet (*The Agricultural Council*): Axelborg. Axeltorv 3, Copenhagen; f. 1919; 27 mems.; Pres. A. ANDERSEN; Dir. N. KJÆRGAARD; publ. *Landbrugsraadets Meddelelser* (weekly).

Det kongelige danske Landhusholdningsselskab (*The Royal Agricultural Society of Denmark*): Rolighedsvvej 26, Copenhagen V; f. 1769 to promote agricultural progress; 2,720 mems.; Pres. HJALMAR CLAUSEN, A. OLUFSEN, EDV. TESDORFF; Dir. H. WRAAE-JENSEN; publ. *Tidsskrift for Landøkonomi*.

De samvirkende danske Landboforeninger (*Federation of Danish Agricultural Societies*): Axelborg, Copenhagen; f. 1893; 139,300 mems.; Pres. A. ANDERSEN, A. PILEGAARD LARSEN; Chief Sec. JØRGEN SKOVBAK; publ. *Landsbladet* (weekly).

De samvirkende danske Husmandsforeninger (*The Federation of Danish Smallholders' Societies*): Vester Farimagsgade 6, 1606 Copenhagen V; f. 1910; 76,000 mems.; Chair. PETER JØRGENSEN; Sec.-Gen. JØRGEN PEDERSEN; publ. *Husmandshjemmet*.

Fællesforeningen for Danmarks Brugsforeninger (*The Danish Co-operative Wholesale Society*): Roskildevej 65, Albertslund; f. 1896; Chair. LARS P. JENSEN; Vice-Chair. KAJ NIELSEN; Mem. Board KRISTIAN NIELSEN, THORKILD THOUSTRUP, POUL PETERSEN, GUNNAR SKOV ANDERSEN, S. RASMUSSEN; Sec. F. METZLAFF; Gen. Man. EBBE GROES.

De danske Mejeriforeningers Fællesorganisation (*The Federation of Danish Dairy Associations*): Raadhuspladsen 3, Aarhus; f. 1912; 26 mems.; Chair. Chr. SPEGGERS; Sec. T. MATHIASSEN.

TRADE UNIONS

Landsorganisationen i Danmark (*Federation of Danish Trade Unions*): Rosenorns Alle 14, Copenhagen; Chair. THOMAS NIELSEN; Vice-Chair. KAI PETERSEN; Treas. CARL ROSENBERG JENSEN; Secs. FRANDS E. PEDERSEN, KNUD CHRISTIENSEN, SVEND BACHE VOGBJERG, VERNER SØRENSEN, INGA OLSEN; publ. *Løn og Virke*; total membership 835,052; 65 affiliated unions.

Dansk Smede- og Maskinarbejderforbund (*Blacksmiths' and Ironworkers' Union*): Vester Søgade 4, Copenhagen; f. 1888; about 80,000 mems.; Chair. HANS RASMUSSEN; Deputy Chair. JOHNS. BERG; Secs. ARNE JENSEN, BØRGE OLSEN, JANUS JENSEN, CH. HANSEN, E. HOILAND ANDERSEN, TAGE JENSEN, ERIK ANDERSEN; Treas. CHR. CARLSSON; publ. *The Union's Monthly*.

Handels- og Kontorfunktionærernes Forbund i Danmark (*Shop Assistants' and Office Clerks' Union*): H. C. Andersens Boulevard 43, Copenhagen; f. 1900; 122,000 mems.; Chair. HENRY GRAN; publ. *H.K.-bladet* (monthly).

Kvindeligt Arbejderforbund (*Women Workers' Union*): Ewaldsgade 3, Copenhagen; f. 1901; 56,000 mems.; Chair. EDITH OLSEN; publ. *Medlemsblad for Kvindeligt Arbejderforbund* (quarterly).

Dansk Textilarbejderforbund (*Textile Workers' Union*): Nyropsgade 14, Copenhagen V; f. 1885; 16,000 mems. (March 1967); Pres. and Gen. Sec. HOLGER HANSEN; publ., together with the Garment Workers' Union, *Slof & Saks* (monthly, 34,500 copies).

Beklædningsarbejderforbund (*Garment Worker's Union*): Vendersgade 29, Copenhagen; f. 1887; 19,000 mems.; Chair. and Sec. HERMAN SCHÄFER.

Snedkerforbundet (*Joiners' Union*): Romersgade 24, Copenhagen; f. 1885; approx. 15,444 mems.; Chair. HARRY CHRISTENSEN; publ. *Snedkeren*.

Dansk Jernbane Forbund (*Danish Railway Workers' Union*): Knapbrostraede 12, Copenhagen K; f. 1899; 10,500 mems.; Chair. E. RASMUSSEN; Sec. B. AANÅS; publ. *Jerbane Tidende* (fortnightly).

Malerforbundet (*Painters' Union*): Tomsgårdsvej 23C, 2400 Copenhagen NV; f. 1890; approx. 11,828 mems.; Chair. AGNER CHRISTENSEN; publ. *Maleren* (monthly).

Dansk Postforbund (*Postmen's Union*): Vodroffsvej 13, Copenhagen V; f. 1908; 11,300 mems.; Chair. AAGE NIELSEN; Sec. S. K. JENSEN.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Danske Statsbaner (*Danish State Railways*): Sølvgade 40, Copenhagen; Gen. Man. PETER SKOV; controls 2,400 of the 3,600 kilometres of track in Denmark. 1,200 kilometres, mostly branch lines, are run by some 25 private companies.

ROADS

There are 8,460 km. (5,218 miles) of highways in Denmark, 70 per cent of which are tarmac. In addition, some 46,993 km. (29,200 miles) are secondary roads.

Ministry of Public Works (*Transport Department*): Slots-holmsgade 10, Copenhagen K; Permanent Sec. PALLE CHRISTENSEN; admin. general traffic problems, road traffic, air traffic, harbours, roads, private railways.

FERRIES

Danish State Railways (D.S.B.): Copenhagen; operates passenger, train and motor car ferries between the mainland and principal islands. Train and motor car ferries are also operated between Denmark, Sweden and Germany in co-operation with German Federal Railways, and German and Swedish State Railways.

Other services are operated by private companies.

SHIPPING

The Free Port of Copenhagen is the largest and busiest port in Denmark. It covers 161 acres and has extensive cold-storage facilities and 13,000 feet of quays. Customs duties are only payable if the merchandise is sold in Denmark. The other major ports are Aalborg, Aarhus and Odense. Esbjerg provides daily services to England and there are eight other ports of importance.

COMPANIES

"Atalanta" Steamship Co. Ltd.: Longanstraede 16, Copenhagen; f. 1963; Man. AAGE HEMPEL.

Det Forenede Dampskibs-Selskab (*United Steamship Co.*): Sct. Annae Plads 30, Copenhagen; f. 1866; 200,000 gross registered tons. Daily passenger and goods services between Copenhagen and Danish provincial ports, also regular services between Esbjerg and Harwich and from other ports in Denmark to principal ports in Great Britain, France, Belgium, Norway, Germany, Sweden, Finland, the Baltic, Iceland, Faroes, Portugal, Spain, the Mediterranean, the Levant, North Africa, Canary Islands, U.S.A., South America, Puerto Rico, Venezuela, Curacao, Mexico, U.S. Gulf; Managing Dirs. G. ANDERSEN, J. FOG-PETERSEN.

The East Asiatic Co., Ltd.: Holbergsgade 2, Copenhagen; f. 1897; 338,089 gross registered tons; motor ships and tankers. Regular services to all parts of the world. Importers and exporters. General merchants. Owners of sawmills, forestry plantations and other industrial undertakings; Chair. MOGENS PAGH; Vice-Chair. J. C. ASCHENGREEN; Man. Dirs. M. PAGH, WERNER NIELSEN, T. W. SCHMITH, S. STORM-JØRGENSEN.

"Dantank" Steamship Co. Ltd.: Amaliegade 35, Copenhagen K; f. 1952; Man. C. K. HANSEN.

J. Lauritzen: Hammerengsgade 1, Copenhagen; f. 1884; 200,490 gross registered tons; winter service from U.K./Continent to Canada; service with refrigerated vessels from S. America to U.K. and Continent; refrigerated vessels, tanker services and Arctic and Antarctic trade; Proprs. KNUD LAURITZEN, IVAR LAURITZEN.

A. P. Møller Associated Concerns: Kongens Nytorv 8, Copenhagen; 1,251,605 gross registered tons; principal services: U.S.A., Far East, West Africa, Persian Gulf, Ceylon; Dirs. MAERSK MCKINNEY MØLLER, GEORG ANDERSEN.

Norden Steamship Co., Ltd.: Amaliegade 49, Copenhagen K; f. 1871; 30,029 gross registered tons; tramp; Dir. A. TONBOE.

Steamship Company, Orient, Ltd.: Amaliegade 49, Copenhagen K; f. 1915; approx. 7,700 gross registered tons; world-wide tramp trade; Dir. A. TONBOE.

Weco-Shipping I/S: Fredetigsgade 17, Copenhagen K; joint management for the following shipping lines; Man. Dirs. CHRISTIAN K. HANSEN and E. WEDELL-WEDELLSBORG.

"Dannebrog" Steamship Co. Ltd.: f. 1883; 24,861 gross registered tons; general tramp and tank trade on all seas.

"Vendila" Steamship Co. Ltd.: f. 1898; 3,100 gross registered tons; general tramp and tank trade on all seas.

Weco-Shipping I/S: general tramp and tank trade on all seas, also chartering and agency business in Copenhagen and Kalundborg.

ASSOCIATION

Danmarks Rederiforening (Danish Shipowners' Assn.): Amaliegade 33, Copenhagen K; f. 1884; representing 2,528,331 registered tons; Chair. HENRY JENSEN; Managing Dir. VICTOR WENZEL.

CIVIL AVIATION

The International Airport is at Kastrup, six miles from the centre of Copenhagen.

Domestic Airports include Tirstrup at Aarhus, Aalborg in Jutland, Ronne in Bornhold and Odense in Funen.

Scandinavian Airlines System (SAS):

On February 8th, 1951, an agreement was signed at Oslo, merging the three Scandinavian national airlines—Denmark's DDL, Norway's DNL, and Sweden's ABA—into one company, the Consortium Scandinavian Airlines System (SAS). The agreement was retroactively effective from October 1st, 1950.

The Board of the new consortium consists of the Boards of the three holding partners, with two from each country having voting power. The chairmanship alternates yearly between the three partners. Chairman of the Board (1967-68) JENS CHR. HAUGE (Norway). The Management consists of a President, KARL NILSSON, and two Executive Vice-Presidents, KNUT HAGRUP and ARNE WICKBERG.

Det Danske Luftfartselskab A/S (DDL): Non-Operating Holding Company for SAS; Ved Stranden 14, Copenhagen K; f. 1918; Pres. J. CHR. ASCHENGREEN; Managing Dir. H. BECH-BRUUN.

Denmark is served by 30 foreign airlines.

TOURISM

TOURIST ORGANIZATION

Danish Tourist Board: Banegaardspladsen 5, Copenhagen V; f. 1967; Dir. SVEN ACKER; publs. *Hotel Guide*, *Denmark-folders*, *Denmark-posters*.

EUROPEAN OFFICES

Austria: Gerhard Gross, Auerspergstrasse 2, Salzburg.

Belgium: 115 Rue Royale, Brussels.

France: 142 Champ-Élysées, Paris 8e.

Germany (Federal Republic): 6 Am Hauptbahnhof, Frankfurt am Main.

Italy: 76 Via L. Bissolati, Rome.

Netherlands: 58 Joh. Geradtsweg, Hilversum.

Norway: 8 Fr. Nansens Plass, Oslo.

Sweden: 3 Jakobsgatan, Stockholm.

Switzerland: 14 Münsterhof, Zürich.

United Kingdom: 169-173 Regent St., London, W.1.

There are also offices in New York and Los Angeles.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

Det danske Selskab (The Danish Institute): Biblioteksgården 2, Kultorvet, Copenhagen; supplies information on Danish culture; missions abroad; summer courses and study tours; publs. in foreign languages.

PRINCIPAL THEATRES

Royal Theatre: Copenhagen; f. 1748; drama, opera, ballet; administered by the Ministry of Cultural Affairs; receives state subsidies.

New Stage: Copenhagen; f. 1931; annex of the above.

New Theatre: Copenhagen; under private management.

PRINCIPAL ORCHESTRAS

Danish Radio Symphony Orchestra: Copenhagen.

Royal Orchestra: Copenhagen.

ATOMIC ENERGY

The Danish Atomic Energy Commission: Copenhagen K, Strandgade 29; f. 1955; Chair. Prof. P. BRANDT REHBERG; Chair. Exec. Cttee. H. H. KOCH; Sec.-Gen. HANS VON BÜLOW.

Risø Research Establishment: Risø, Roskilde; Dir. Prof. TORKILD BJERGE; Deputy Dir. Dr. FLEMMING JUUL.

Heads of Divisions: Prof. O. KOFOED-HANSEN (Physics); S. O. NIELSEN (Chemistry); AAGE JENSEN (Reactors); Dr. J. MARSTRAND (Constructions); JENS RASMUSSEN (Electronics); H. L. GJØRUP (Health Physics); J. SANDFAER (Agriculture); P. L. ØLGAARD (Reactor Physics); NIELS HANSEN (Metallurgy); TORKIL OLSEN (Library).

UNIVERSITIES

Aarhus Universitet: Aarhus; 100 professors; 6,952 students.

Københavns Universitet: Copenhagen; 172 professors; 20,000 students.

Odense Universitet: Odense; 14 professors; 381 students.

TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY

Danmarks Tekniske Højskole: Lyngby, Copenhagen; 63 professors; 2,666 students.

FINLAND

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Finland is a republic in Northern Europe bordered in the far north by Norway and in the north-west by Sweden. The U.S.S.R. runs along the whole of the eastern frontier. Its western and southern shores are washed by the Baltic. The climate varies sharply with warm summers and very cold winters. The annual mean temperature is 5.4° (42°F) in Helsinki and -0.4° (31°F) in the far north. The official languages are Finnish and Swedish. 93 per cent of the people belong to the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Finland but there are small groups of Roman Catholics, Methodists and Jews and other religious groups. The flag carries a blue cross on a white background. The capital is Helsinki.

Recent History

After the Second World War Finland ceded a tenth of its territory to the U.S.S.R. and agreed to pay reparations. In 1948 President Paasikivi and Stalin signed the Finno-Soviet Pact of Friendship, which was extended for twenty years from 1956, when the U.S.S.R. relinquished its military post on the Porkkala promontory. In every other respect Finland has maintained a policy of strict neutrality, refusing to be compromised by its proximity to the U.S.S.R. In 1961 Finland joined the Nordic Council, and in the same year became an associate member of the European Free Trade Association (EFTA).

Government

Parliament is unicameral and elected for four years by the system of proportional representation. The President of the Republic is voted for a six-year term by an electoral college elected by the citizens. The Council of State is the executive organ and members are appointed by the President.

Defence

The armed forces of Finland are restricted by treaty to about 42,000, mostly conscripts serving up to 11 months.

Economic Affairs

Finland's economy is based on coniferous forests which cover 70 per cent of the land. The country is one of the world's leading producers of timber, pulp and paper. The manufacture of furniture is important. Since the war the metal-working industry has prospered and Finnish-designed cutlery and other tableware are finding a widening market. Cereal and dairy farming are highly mechanised.

Transport and Communications

There are about 5,618 kilometres (3,492 miles) of railways connecting Finland with Sweden and the Soviet Union. The railways are state operated, most of the trains being run on diesel engines. There are 69,829 kilometres (43,399 miles) of highway, but traffic is relatively light. Extensive use is made of the canals which connect Finland's innumerable lakes; these waterways are navigable by ships for over 4,000 miles. The Water Bus is a characteristic feature. In winter, water communications are paralysed by the severe frost, but ice-breakers are used to open up channels for commercial traffic.

Social Welfare

Social Security covers unemployment, social insurance (national pensions, accident insurance and sickness insurance), social assistance (maternity allowances, child allowances, care of the disabled) and social welfare (public aid). Sickness insurance compensates the patient for a considerable part of the costs of medical care outside hospital and the general hospitals charge moderate fees.

Education

Primary education is compulsory and free between the ages of 7 and 15. In 1966 there were 670 secondary schools with 268,000 pupils, and six universities including a Swedish-speaking one at Turku. There are also six colleges of University standing and two Teacher Training colleges.

Tourism

Vast forests, numerous lakes, magnificent unspoilt scenery and the possibility of holiday seclusion are the chief attractions for the visitor to Finland. In the town there are medieval churches and castles. The winter sports season is prolonged, and visitors enjoy trying the famous Finnish Sauna Bath. In 1965, 2,763,228 people visited Finland, mostly from Sweden.

Visas are not required for nationals of the following countries: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Cyprus, Denmark, Ecuador, France, Gambia, German Federal Republic, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Morocco, Netherlands, Niger, Norway, Peru, Portugal, San Marino, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, Turkey, U.K., U.S.A., Uruguay, Yugoslavia.

Sport

The national game is pesäpallo, a form of baseball. Football, skiing, skating and ice hockey are popular sports.

Public Holidays, 1968

January 1 (New Year's Day), January 6 (Epiphany), April 12 (Good Friday), April 13 (Bank Holiday), April 14-15 (Easter), May 23 (Ascension), June 3 (Whit Monday), June 21 (Bank Holiday), June 22 (Midsummer Day), November 1 (All Saints), December 6 (Independence Day), December 25, 26 (Christmas).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The currency unit is the Mark = 100 Penni. On January 1, 1963 the currency was reformed and the new Mark is equal to 100 of the old. On October 12, 1967 the Mark was devalued by 31.25 per cent.

Notes: Mark 100, 50, 10, 5, 1.

Coins: Mark 1. Penni 50, 20, 10, 5, 1.

Exchange rate: 10.163 Mark = £1 sterling

4.186 Mark = \$1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

TOTAL AREA (sq. kilometres)	TOTAL LAND AREA (sq. kilometres)	INLAND WATERS (sq. kilometres)	POPULATION 1966
337,032	305,475	31,557	4,651,000

PRINCIPAL TOWNS

(POPULATION—1967 Estimate)

Helsinki (capital)	519,326	Pori	69,885
Tampere	147,343	Jyväskylä	54,018
Turku (Åbo)	145,689	Kuopio	53,751
Lahti	83,237	Lappeenranta	49,320
Espoo	82,384	Vaasa	47,980
Oulu	81,199	Hämeenlinna	36,436

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS

YEAR	BIRTHS (‘000)	BIRTH RATE (per ‘000)	DEATHS (‘000)	DEATH RATE (per ‘000)	MARRIAGE RATE (per ‘000)
1960	82.1	18.5	39.8	9.0	7.4
1961	82.0	18.4	40.6	9.1	7.7
1962	81.5	18.1	42.9	9.5	7.6
1963	82.3	18.1	42.0	9.2	7.3
1964	80.4	17.6	42.4	9.3	7.5
1965	77.9	16.9	44.5	9.6	7.9
1966	77.6	16.7	43.5	9.4	8.2

EMPLOYMENT

(1966)

	(‘000)
Farming and Forestry	623
Manufacturing	536
Building	128
Civil Engineering	72
Communications	145
Trade, Banks and Insurance	304
Government Services	372
TOTAL	2,180

AGRICULTURE

DISTRIBUTION OF LAND
(sq. kilometres)

ARABLE LAND	MEADOW AND PASTURE	FORESTS	PRODUCTIVE WOODLANDS	WASTE
26,333	2,780	217,410	169,090	22,783

FINLAND—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

PRINCIPAL CROPS

CROP	AREA (['] 000 hectares)				PRODUCTION (['] 000 quintals)				YIELD PER HECTARE (quintals)			
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1963	1964	1965	1966	1963	1964	1965	1966
Wheat	239	268	267	209	3,970	4,625	5,007	3,683	16.6	17.3	18.7	17.6
Rye	76	103	111	93	1,241	1,634	1,897	1,186	16.3	15.9	17.2	12.8
Barley	262	252	252	321	4,921	3,697	5,016	5,967	18.8	14.7	19.9	18.6
Oats	444	470	472	479	8,202	7,420	10,201	8,808	18.5	15.8	21.6	18.4
Potatoes	77	71	73	68	12,212	8,502	12,574	10,664	159.4	119.7	172.9	157.6

LIVESTOCK ([']000 head)

YEAR	HORSES	CATTLE	SHEEP	PIGS	POULTRY
1962	228	2,152	279	571	3,675
1963	217	2,175	238	522	3,871
1964	207	2,146	222	551	3,865
1965	184	2,028	199	558	4,085
1966	165	2,049	175	612	4,167

DAIRY PRODUCTION
(million kilos)

	1965	1966
Milk	3,765.4	3,689.3
Butter	101.2	101.0
Eggs	52.3	54.4
Cheese	37.6	36.9

FORESTRY
GROWING STOCK

ANNUAL GROWTH (million cubic metres)	TOTAL STOCK	PINE	SPRUCE	DECIDUOUS
42.3	1,390	42.7%	38.0%	19.3%

FELLINGS
([']000 cu. m. piled measure)

	1963	1964	1965	1966
Thick softwood	14,239	14,435	15,543	13,288
Thick hardwood	2,254	2,201	2,925	3,073
Spruce pulpwood	11,216	13,886	12,486	10,610
Pine pulpwood	6,940	9,902	10,096	8,283
Pitprops	382	233	—	2
Firewood	7,977	6,300	2,098	2,284
Other kinds	4,768	6,243	8,754	5,655
TOTAL	47,780	53,200	51,902	43,195

PRODUCTION

YEAR	SAWN TIMBER (['] 000 stds.)	CELLULOSE (['] 000 tons)	MACHINE PULP (FOR SALE) (['] 000 tons)	NEWSPRINT (['] 000 tons)	OTHER PAPER (['] 000 tons)	BOARDS AND CARD- BOARDS (['] 000 tons)	PLYWOOD (['] 000 cu. m.)
1961	1,334	2,826	178	955	721	698	412
1962	1,175	2,937	158	966	754	794	428
1963	1,140	3,193	160	954	917	854	465
1964	1,225	3,543	160	1,051	1,000	942	493
1965	1,185	3,673	151	1,194	998	967	573
1966	1,038	3,946	154	1,295	1,180	1,064	546

FISHING

	1963	1964	1965	1966
Freshwater Fish ('000 metric tons)	19.3	16.0	15.5	17.0
Sea Fish . . (" " ")	64.3	47.1	57.6	54.0
TOTAL	83.6	63.0	73.1	71.0

MINING

	1963	1964	1965	1966
Copper Ore ('000 metric tons) .	36.6	35.1	32.2	28.7
Lead Ore (" " ") .	1.8	2.6	7.3	5.7
Zinc Ore (" " ") .	80.5	78.0	78.3	62.5
Silver (metric tons) .	18.0	18.0	18.1	16.2
Gold (kilograms) .	635	647	561	481

INDUSTRY

COMMODITY	UNIT	1964	1965	1966
Cement	('000 metric tons)	1,572	1,770	1,575
Pig Iron and Ferro-Alloys . .	(" " ")	644	986	985
Superphosphates	(" " ")	514	437	574
Electricity	(million kWh)	12,755	13,920	15,877
Chemicals	(Index: 1959=100)	183	203	213
Wool Yarn	('000 kilograms)	5,897	4,362	4,900
Cotton Yarn	(" ")	17,087	16,634	18,900
Cotton Fabrics	(" ")	13,927	11,797	15,700
Sugar	(" ")	118,543	131,880	148,355
Steel Ingots and Castings . .	(" ")	353,284	339,488	383,663
Rolled Steel Products	(" ")	318,590	332,550	357,247
Copper (Cathodes)	(" ")	33,177	30,523	31,912
Cigarettes	('000 million)	5,951	6,509	6,420

For Timber Industry see Forestry above.

FINLAND—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FINANCE

One new mark=100 penni.

100 new marks = £9 16s. 10d. sterling = U.S. \$23.89

BUDGET

(million marks)

REVENUE	1965	1966	EXPENDITURE	1965	1966
Direct Taxes on Income and Property	1,313.4	1,498.1	Social Welfare	871.8	942.0
Purchase Tax	1,253.0	1,357.5	Public Administration	500.3	575.1
Customs	367.3	310.1	Education	704.9	793.1
Alcohol Monopoly	409.3	488.8	National Defence	253.0	274.2
Other	3,520.2	3,758.6	Other	4,491.0	4,582.3
TOTAL	6,863.2	7,413.1	TOTAL	6,821.0	7,166.7

Budget Estimates (1968): Revenue 8,685 million marks; Expenditure 8,600 million marks.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

(million marks)

	1964	1965	1966
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST .	21,140.3	23,145.7	24,628.3
<i>of which:</i>			
Agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing .	3,913.2	4,129.4	3,986.8
Mining and quarrying; manufacturing; electricity, gas, water and sanitary ser- vices	6,189.9	6,706.3	7,202.4
Construction	1,959.9	2,230.3	2,406.2
Transport and communications	1,532.8	1,671.8	1,798.4
Commerce	2,234.8	2,459.2	2,606.4
Banking and insurance	499.5	577.0	656.2
Ownership of dwellings	1,445.7	1,558.3	1,679.0
Public administration and defence . . .	842.7	943.5	1,073.3
Services	2,521.8	2,869.9	3,219.6
Net factor income from abroad	-101.3	-131.4	-150.0
GROSS NATIONAL INCOME AT FACTOR COST .	21,039.0	23,014.3	24,478.3
Less provisions for domestic fixed capital consumption	2,268.2	2,454.4	2,609.7
NET NATIONAL INCOME AT FACTOR COST . .	18,770.8	20,559.9	21,868.6
Indirect taxes less subsidies	2,413.6	2,682.1	3,034.1
NET NATIONAL PRODUCT AT MARKET PRICES .	21,184.4	23,242.0	24,902.7
Provisions for domestic fixed capital con- sumption	2,268.2	2,454.4	2,609.7
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT AT MARKET PRICES .	23,452.6	25,696.4	27,512.4
Less surplus on the current account* . .	-566.8	-624.5	-638.4
AVAILABLE RESOURCES	24,019.4	26,320.9	28,150.8
<i>of which:</i>			
Private consumption expenditure . . .	13,710.2	14,982.5	16,176.5
Government consumption expenditure . .	3,349.0	3,758.8	4,154.4
Fixed capital formation	5,756.7	6,705.4	7,037.3
Increase in stocks and statistical dis- crepancy	1,203.5	874.2	782.6

* Not including transfer payments.

FINLAND—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

GOLD AND CURRENCY
(million marks—at year's end)

	1964	1965	1966
Gold Reserves	273	267	144
Net Foreign Exchange Reserves	699	503	251
IMF Gold Tranche	46	46	100
Other Net Foreign Exchange Reserves	-73	-154	-188
Total Gold and Net Foreign Exchange Reserves	945	662	307
Coin and Notes in Circulation	894	945	1,069

COST OF LIVING INDEX
(October 1951=100)

	1964	1965	1966
Food	184	195	202
Rent	364	377	392
Heating and Lighting	114	115	119
Clothing	107	109	111
Miscellaneous	164	173	182
All Items	170	178	185

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(million U.S. \$)

	1964	1965	1966
<i>Goods and Services:</i>			
Goods, Freight and Insurance	-106.4	-101.3	-99.3
Other Services and Private Transfers	-67.3	-87.0	-97.1
<i>Central Government Transfers</i>	—	—	—
<i>Capital and Monetary Gold:</i>			
<i>Non-Monetary Sector:</i>			
Direct Investment	134.1	83.4	34.2
Central Government Investment	68.0	6.6	-6.9
<i>Monetary Sector:</i>			
Private Institutions	3.5	15.7	20.8
Central Institutions	-46.6	62.0	125.7
Net Errors and Omissions	14.7	20.7	22.5

EXTERNAL TRADE
(million marks)

	1964	1965	1966	1967*
Imports	4,816.5	5,265	5,527	4,530
Exports	4,131.9	4,566	4,817	4,159

* Jan.-Oct.

FINLAND—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

COMMODITIES

(million marks)

	IMPORTS		EXPORTS	
	1966	1967*	1966	1967*
Food	513.3	327.2	178.3	125.2
Beverages and Tobacco	49.8	43.3	4.0	6.8
Crude Material, Inedible, except Fuels	516.1	325.4	1,629.9	1,089.7
Mineral Fuels, Lubricants	579.5	437.6	4.4	16.3
Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats .	10.2	5.1	7.5	7.7
Chemicals	553.3	406.4	99.1	73.0
Manufactured Goods	1,183.3	882.1	2,175.5	1,647.9
Machinery and Transport Equipment	1,749.7	1,265.5	553.2	478.8
Miscellaneous Manufactures	323.5	269.1	163.3	151.2
Miscellaneous Transactions and Com- modities, n.e.s.	45.7	26.1	1.7	0.5
TOTAL	5,524.4	3,987.8	4,816.9	3,597.1

* Jan.-Sept.

EXPORTS OF FOREST PRODUCTS

		QUANTITY			VALUE (million marks)		
		1965	1966	1967*	1965	1966	1967*
Round Timber	('000 cu. m.)	803	709	559	57.7	56.1	38.3
Pulpwood	(" " ")	529	347	289	26.5	14.6	10.2
Pit Props	(" " ")	30	59	16	1.5	2.8	0.7
Sawn Goods	('000 stds.)	882	811	548	625.6	565.2	362.2
Plywood	('000 cu. m.)	458	457	347	202.7	210.9	164.4
Particle Board	(" " ")	54	61	52	10.6	12.0	10.1
Mechanical Pulp	('000 tons)	149	130	82	30.0	26.7	16.7
Woodpulp	(" " ")	1,969	2,087	1,463	801.9	797.0	557.6
Sulphite Pulp	(" " ")	931	909	627	405.4	368.5	257.5
Sulphate Pulp	(" " ")	1,038	1,178	836	396.5	428.5	300.1
Fibreboard	(" " ")	144	131	100	43.6	38.5	29.0
Cardboard	(" " ")	758	826	587	327.9	364.2	264.6
Paper	(" " ")	1,917	2,077	1,522	934.0	1,030.4	775.4
Newsprint	(" " ")	1,101	1,192	857	437.3	479.0	352.9
Printing and Writing Paper	(" " ")	410	428	306	206.5	220.1	161.8
Kraft Paper	(" " ")	267	283	206	144.3	153.6	113.8
Other Paper	(" " ")	139	174	153	145.9	177.7	146.9

* Jan.-Sept.

FINLAND—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

COUNTRIES

('000 marks)

COUNTRY	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1965	1966	1967*	1965	1966	1967*
Argentina	14,857	14,791	10,755	43,289	50,160	35,409
Austria	41,847	47,215	38,789	11,454	20,786	16,459
Belgium-Luxembourg	112,968	104,241	80,429	152,281	148,117	89,844
Brazil	65,416	69,606	40,505	15,010	18,256	29,597
Canada	11,227	19,801	10,082	8,456	7,045	7,587
Chinese People's Republic	17,516	26,572	23,903	25,681	32,239	25,066
Colombia	30,241	37,897	31,285	31,843	28,333	10,577
Czechoslovakia	35,413	34,128	26,402	25,517	37,949	15,674
Denmark	163,714	191,113	129,361	177,229	166,704	134,660
France	221,525	235,878	157,232	204,050	218,826	154,234
German Democratic Republic	48,401	47,439	34,506	37,033	46,818	25,086
German Federal Republic	996,048	941,774	679,893	512,494	534,639	302,864
Hungary	18,049	22,483	14,630	24,376	22,208	12,851
Iceland	14,951	16,150	7,300	8,391	10,609	6,419
India	1,609	2,301	1,611	9,751	12,102	4,392
Ireland, Republic of	1,399	1,820	1,615	40,849	40,241	30,578
Israel	17,635	19,566	18,993	25,181	19,603	15,654
Italy	101,463	110,440	83,290	139,136	144,482	110,783
Netherlands	222,137	197,347	147,839	272,644	278,850	189,182
Norway	97,505	114,384	84,237	51,905	89,718	88,267
Poland	100,994	89,738	60,161	103,903	66,548	54,514
Romania	11,744	11,421	9,059	10,197	11,856	10,329
Spain	27,444	21,913	17,065	48,653	57,099	42,296
Sweden	736,765	781,151	586,487	342,846	422,924	328,421
Switzerland	150,759	171,358	119,238	30,423	43,137	36,841
Turkey	10,802	4,506	936	7,751	9,933	6,128
U.S.S.R.	755,354	856,489	591,341	724,545	682,220	628,032
United Kingdom	808,199	886,908	627,478	943,810	988,018	752,338
U.S.A.	264,605	251,691	165,966	272,519	307,710	202,160

* Jan.-Sept.

TOURISM

Arrivals: 1964: 3,346,831; 1965: 2,763,228.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

(millions)

	1963	1964	1965	1966
Passenger-kilometres	1,953	2,038	2,050	2,131
Freight ton-kilometres	4,928	4,863	5,183	5,610

ROADS 1966

CARS	LORRIES AND VANS	BUSES	OTHER
505,927	85,235	7,158	3,778

FINLAND—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

SHIPPING

YEAR	ENTERED			CLEARED			Goods	
	Number of Vessels		'000 Net Registered Tons	Number of Vessels		1,000 Net Registered Tons	1,000 Tons	
	Total	Of which Finnish		Total	Of which Finnish		Imports	Exports
1963 .	13,686	5,656	7,803	13,681	5,623	7,933	10,048	10,032
1964 .	15,386	6,713	9,670	15,394	6,704	8,888	12,474	10,617
1965 .	16,067	7,110	11,676	16,120	7,139	9,990	13,868	10,178
1966 .	15,048	6,735	12,076	15,008	6,704	10,075	14,911	10,130

MERCHANT FLEET 1966

	Number	Gross registered tons
Steamers	123	211,000
Motor vessels	393	794,000
Sailing vessels with auxiliary engine	25	3,000
TOTAL	541	1,008,000

CANAL TRAFFIC 1966

Vessels in Transit	18,804
Timber Rafts in Transit	25,681
Goods Carried ('000 tons)	7,007

CIVIL AVIATION
('000)

	1963	1964	1965	1966
Kilometres flown	12,567	11,955	13,002	14,502
Passenger-kilometres	312,559	311,157	370,477	409,670
Cargo ton-kilometres	5,201	5,539	7,135	7,953

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

	1963	1964	1965	1966
Telephones	728,785	778,101	835,682	892,300
Radio Sets	1,396,733	1,455,675	1,540,851	1,605,059
Television Sets	475,687	622,455	778,331	822,311
Book Titles	2,655	3,360	3,189	3,328
Newspapers and Periodicals	2,041	2,159	2,385	2,196

EDUCATION
(1965-66)

	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS	STAFF	STUDENTS
Primary	6,384	26,205	544,047
Secondary	590	14,072	268,014
Secondary Vocational	651	7,143	76,953
Universities and Institutes of Higher Education	14	3,836	38,408

Source: Central Statistical Office of Finland; Helsinki

THE CONSTITUTION

ON December 6th, 1917, the Finnish Parliament approved a manifesto proclaiming the independence of the country. Recognition of this independence was received in December 1917 from the Russian Government; in January 1918 from France, Sweden and Germany; and later from other countries.

During the interregnum that ensued, the Parliament, having decided to exercise temporarily the authority belonging to the ruler of the State, on May 18th, 1918, authorised the Chairman of the Senate to exercise sovereign power, and thereafter, on December 12th, 1918, elected a Regent. Opinions were divided as to whether Finland should be a kingdom or a republic. But at the election of representatives in March 1919 the parties voting for a republic received a substantial majority, and a republican form of government was approved and proclaimed on July 17th, 1919.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC

The President is elected for a term of six years by 300 electors. The electors are chosen by public vote in the same manner as members of the Parliament.

The President of the Republic is entrusted with supreme executive power. Legislative power is exercised by the Parliament in conjunction with the President. Both the President and the Parliament have the right of initiative in legislation. Laws passed by the Parliament are submitted to the President, who has the right of veto. If the President has not within three months assented to a law, this is tantamount to a refusal of his assent. A law to which the President has not given his assent will nevertheless come into force, if the Parliament elected at the next general election adopts it without alteration.

The President has also the right to issue decrees in certain events, to convene extraordinary meetings of the Parliament, to dissolve the Parliament, to order new elections to the Parliament, to grant pardons and dispensations, and to grant Finnish citizenship to foreigners.

The President's approval is necessary in all matters concerning the relations of Finland with foreign countries, and he is Supreme Commander of the Defence Forces of the Republic.

Such decisions as are arrived at by the President are made by him in the Council of State, except in matters pertaining to military functions and appointments.

GOVERNMENT

For the general administration of the country there is a Council of State, appointed by the President, and composed of the Prime Minister and the Ministers of the various Ministries. The members of the Council, who must

enjoy the confidence of the Parliament, are collectively responsible to it for their conduct of affairs, and for the general policy of the administration; while each member is responsible for the administration of his own Ministry.

To this Council or Cabinet the President can appoint supernumerary Ministers, who serve either as assistant Ministers or as Ministers without portfolio. The President also appoints a Chancellor of Justice, who must see that the Council and its members act within the law. If in his opinion the Council of State or an individual Minister has acted in a manner contrary to the law, the Chancellor of Justice must report the matter to the President of the Republic or in certain cases to the Parliament. In this way Ministers are rendered legally as well as politically responsible for their official acts.

THE PARLIAMENT (EDUSKUNTA-RIKSDAG)

The Parliament is an assembly of one chamber with 200 members elected for four years by universal suffrage on a system of proportional representation, every man and woman who is twenty or over being entitled to vote. It assembles yearly without special summons. The ordinary duration of a session is 120 days, but the Parliament can at its pleasure extend or shorten its session. The opposition of one-third of the members can cause ordinary legislative proposals to be deferred till after the next elections. Discussion of questions relating to the constitutional laws belongs also the Parliament, but for the settlement of such questions certain delaying conditions (fixed majorities) are prescribed. The Parliament, besides taking part in legislation, has the right to determine the estimates, which, though not technically a law, are published as a law.

Furthermore, the Parliament has the right, in a large measure to supervise the administration of the Government. For this purpose it receives special reports, the Government also submitting an account of its administration every year, and a special account of the administration of national finances. The Chancellor of Justice submits a yearly report on the administration of the Council of State. The Parliament elects five auditors, who submit to it annual reports of their work, to see that the estimates have been adhered to. The Parliament also appoints every four years an Ombudsman (*Solicitor-General*), who submits to it a report, to supervise the observance of the laws.

The Parliament has the right to interrogate the Government. It can impeach a member of the Council of State or the Chancellor of Justice for not having conformed to the law in the discharge of his duties. Trials are conducted at a special court, known as the Court of the Realm, of which one-half of the members, that is to say, six, are elected by the Parliament for a term of three years.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF THE STATE

President of the Republic: U. K. KEKKONEN.

Head of the President's Chancellery: RICHARD TÖTTERMAN.

THE CABINET

(February 1968)

(A coalition of the Social Democratic Party, Centre Party, Finnish People's Democratic League and Social Democratic Workers' and Smallholders' Union, first formed in May 1966.)

Prime Minister: RAFAEL PAASIO (S.D.P.).

Minister for Foreign Affairs: AHTI KARJALAINEN (Centre).

Minister of Justice: AARE SIMONEN (S.D.W.S.U.).

Minister of the Interior: ANTERO VÄYRYNEN (S.D.P.).

Minister of Finance: EINO RAUNIO (S.D.P.).

Deputy Minister of Finance: ELE ALENUS (F.P.D.L.).

Minister of Defence: S. E. SUORTTANEN (Centre).

Minister of Education: R. H. OITTINEN (S.D.P.).

Minister of Agriculture: NESTORI KAASALAINEN (Centre).

Deputy Minister of Agriculture: LARS LINDEMAN (S.D.P.).

Minister of Communications: LEO SUONPÄÄ (F.P.D.L.).

Deputy Minister of Communications: MATTI KEKKONEN (Centre).

Minister of Trade and Industry: OLAVI SALONEN (S.D.P.).

Minister of Social Affairs: MATTI KOIVUNEN (F.P.D.L.).

Deputy Minister of Social Affairs: TOIVO SALORANTA (Centre).

COMMANDERS-IN-CHIEF

Defence Forces and Army C.-in-C.: Gen. YRJÖ KEINONEN.

Navy C.-in-C.: Vice-Adm. O. LENNES.

Air Force C.-in-C.: Maj.-Gen. R. F. TURKKI.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO FINLAND

(Helsinki unless otherwise stated)

Afghanistan: Moscow, U.S.S.R.

Albania: Warsaw, Poland.

Algeria: Stockholm, Sweden.

Argentina: Bulevardi 10A 14; *Ambassador:* HUGO BOATTI OSSORIO.

Austria: E. Esplanadikatu 18; *Ambassador:* Dr. ERICH PICHLER.

Belgium: Puistokatu 5; *Ambassador:* CHARLES KERREMANS.

Brazil: Mariankatu 7A 3; *Ambassador:* HYGAS CHAGAS PEREIRA.

Bulgaria: Neitsytpolku 2A A; *Ambassador:* VALKO CHIVAROV.

Canada: P. Esplanadikatu 25B; *Ambassador:* HARRY H. CARTER.

Chile: Stockholm, Sweden.

China, People's Republic: Kulosaari, Brändö. Vanha Kelkkamäki 11; *Ambassador:* YUEH HSIN.

Colombia: Stockholm, Sweden.

Cuba: Tehtaankatu 4B 15; *Chargé d'Affaires:* ALBERTO PERALTA.

Cyprus: Moscow, U.S.S.R.

Czechoslovakia: Armfeltintie 14; *Ambassador:* ZDENĚK URBAN.

Denmark: Yrjönkatu 9 II kerros; *Ambassador:* A. TSCHERNING.

Ecuador: London, S.W.1, England.

Ethiopia: Stockholm, Sweden.

France: 1 Kaivopuisto 8A; *Ambassador:* BERNARD DUFOURNIER.

Greece: Stockholm, Sweden.

Guinea: Moscow, U.S.S.R.

Hungary: Pohjoisranta 4A; *Ambassador:* SÁNDOR KURTÁN.

Iceland: Stockholm, Sweden.

India: Lönnrotinkatu 35D 44; *Ambassador:* Shri B. K. KAPUR.

Indonesia: Stockholm, Sweden.

Iran: Stockholm, Sweden.

Ireland, Republic of: Stockholm, Sweden.

Israel: Vironkatu 5A; *Ambassador:* MOSHE AVIDAN.

Italy: P. Esplanadikatu 25B 15; *Ambassador:* MARQUIS ALESSANDRO MARIENI SAREDO.

Japan: Malminkatu 20; *Ambassador:* MASAO OSATO.

Jordan: Moscow, U.S.S.R.

Lebanon: London, W.8, England.

Mexico: Puistokatu 11A 17; *Ambassador:* FRANCISCO APODACA Y OSUNA.

Mongolia: Moscow, U.S.S.R.

Morocco: Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany.

Netherlands: Raatimiehenkatu 2A 7; *Ambassador:* Dr. J. H. ZEEMAN.

Norway: Rehbinderintie 17; *Ambassador:* BREDO STABELL.

Pakistan: Stockholm Ö, Sweden.

Peru: Kasarminkatu 23A; *Ambassador:* JULIO VARGAS PRADA PEIRANO.

FINLAND—(DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION, PARLIAMENT)

Philippines: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany.
Poland: Kulosaari, Brandö. Armas Lindgrenintie 17;
Ambassador: ALEKSANDER JUSZKIEWICZ.
Portugal: Stockholm, Sweden.
Romania: Stenbäckinkatu 24; *Ambassador:* NICULAI IOAN VANCEA.
South Africa: Kapteeninkatu 11B; *Chargé d'Affaires:* A. G. DUNN.
Spain: Yrjönkatu 13; *Ambassador:* MANUEL VITURRO.
Sudan: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany.
Sweden: P. Esplanadikatu 7B; *Ambassador:* INGEMAR HÄGGLÖF.
Switzerland: Erottajankatu 1; *Ambassador:* JEAN-JACQUES DE TRIBOLET-HARDY.
Syria: Moscow, U.S.S.R.

Tanzania: Stockholm Ö, Sweden.
Thailand: Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany.
Tunisia: Stockholm C, Sweden.
Turkey: Tehtaankatu 4B 12; *Ambassador:* IRFAN KARASAR.
Uruguay: Stockholm Ö, Sweden.
U.S.S.R.: Tehtaankatu 1B; *Ambassador:* A. E. KOVALEV.
United Arab Republic: Stenbäckinkatu 22A; *Ambassador:* SALAH DESSOUKI.
United Kingdom: Korkeavuorenkatu 34; *Ambassador:* Sir DAVID SCOTT FOX.
U.S.A.: I. Kaivopuisto 21; *Ambassador:* TYLER THOMPSON.
Vatican: Copenhagen, Denmark (Apostolic Nunciature).
Venezuela: Stockholm, Sweden.
Yugoslavia: Topeliuksenkatu 3B A; *Ambassador:* ZLATKO SINOBAD.

PARLIAMENT

Speaker: J. VIROLAINEN.
First Deputy Speaker: V. KOKKOLA.
Secretary-General: A. O. SALERVO.

(General Election, March 1966)

	SEATS	VOTES	PERCENTAGE
Social Democratic Party	55	645,339	27.2
Centre Party	50	503,047	21.2
Finnish People's Democratic League	42	502,635	21.2
Conservative Party	26	326,928	13.8
Swedish People's Party	12	141,688	6.0
Liberal Party	8	153,259	6.5
Social Democratic Workers' and Small-holders' Union	6	61,274	2.6
Finnish Rural Party	1	24,351	1.0
Others	—	20,062	0.5

POLITICAL PARTIES

Social Democratic Party: Helsinki, Paasivuorenkatu 3; f. 1899; constitutional socialist programme; mainly supported by the working and middle classes and small farmers; mems. approx. 100,000.

Leaders: K. R. PAASIO (Chair. of Party), O. LINDBLOM (Vice-Chair. of Party), H. E. RAATIKAINEN (Sec. of Party). Parliamentary Group: V. KOKKOLA (Chair.).

Chief Press organs: *Suomen Sosialidemokraatti* (daily), *Sosialistinen Aikakauslehti* (quarterly).

Centre Party: Helsinki, Pursimiehenkatu 15; f. 1906 as the Agrarian Union; name changed October 1965; a radical centre party founded to promote the interests of the rural population, especially that of the numerous small farmers, on the line of individual enterprise. Takes part in the coalition government of JOHANNES VIROLAINEN; membership 277,852.

Leaders: JOHANNES VIROLAINEN (Chair. of Party), P. SILVOLA (Sec. of Party). Parliamentary Group: V. J. SUKSELAINEN (Chair.).

Chief Press organs: *Etelä-Saimaa*, *Ilhka*, *Iisalmen Sanomat*, *Ilä-Savo*, *Kainuun Sanomat*, *Lalli*, *Suomenmaa*, *Savon Sanomat*, *Pohjolan Sanomat*, *Kymen Sanomat*, *Keskisalmijärvi*, *Liitto*, *Keskisuomalainen*, *Karjalan Maa*, *Masseuden Viesti*, *Kynäjä*, *Avian*.

Finnish People's Democratic League (Communists and Socialist Union Party): Helsinki, Simonkatu 8B; f. 1944; membership 150,000.

Leaders: E. ALENIOUS (Chair. of Party). Parliamentary Group: PAAVO AITIO (Chair.).

Publications: *Liittoviesti*, *Kansan Uutiset* (daily).

Communist Party: Helsinki, Sturenkatu 4; f. in Moscow by Finnish revolutionists and began illegal activity in Finland in 1918; became legal in Finland in 1944 after the signing of the Armistice.

Leaders: VILLE PESSI (Gen. Sec.), AARNE SAARINEN (Chair.); Mems. of Politburo: ANNA-LISA HYVONEN, M. KAINULAINEN, H. KUUSINEN, O. J. LAINE, I. LEHTINEN, M. MALMBERG, E. SALOMAA, J. SIMPURA, T. SINISALO, O. SJOMAN, L. SUONPAA, E. TUOMINEN, A. HAUTALA. The Communists are represented in the Diet Group of the Popular Democrats.; Chair. PAAVO AITIO.

Publication: *Kommunisti* (monthly).

Socialist Union Party: Helsinki; f. 1946; constitutional left-wing socialists, mainly supported by the working class, small farmers, and radical intellectual circles.

Leaders: ATOS VIRTANEN (Chair. of Party), E. HILTTONEN and E. PEURANEN (Vice-Chair. of Party),

S.-K. KILPI, V. MELTTI, R. KARLSSON, J. HÄMÄLAINEN, F. RAUTIO; Parliamentary Group: no separate group exists, the Party being represented in Parliamentary Group of the Popular Democrats.

Publication: *Yhteisrintama-Ehketsfront* (monthly).

Conservative Party (The National Coalition Party): Helsinki, Fabianinkatu 28; f. 1918; 92,000 mems.; emphasises private enterprise in economic matters.

Leaders: J. RIHTNIEMI (Chair. of Party), H. HOLKERI (Sec. of Party). Parliamentary Group: O. LÄNTEENMÄKI (Chair. of Group).

Chief Press organs: *Uusi Suomi*, *Kajaani*, *Aamulehti*, *Vaasa*, *Savo*, *Savonmaa*, *Karjalainen*, *Keski-Suomen Ilta-lehti*, *Satakunnan Kansa*, *Nyky päivä* (periodical).

Swedish People's Party: Helsinki, Bulevarden 7; f. 1906; represents the interests of the Swedish-speaking minority, divided on political and social questions, with Liberals in the majority; won 142,000 votes in the 1966 general election.

Leaders: JAN-MAGNUS JANSSON (Chair. of Party), GRELS TEIR, STIG NYMALM (Vice-Chairs.), PATRICK LILJUS (Sec.). Parliamentary Group: GRELS TEIR (Chair. of Group), VERNER KORSBÄCK, GEORG C. EHNRROOTH (Vice-Chairs.).

Chief Press organs: *Svenska Finland*, *Medborgarbladet*, *Hufvudstadsbladet*, *Åbo Underrättelser*, *Västra Nyland*, *Vasabladet*.

Liberal Party of Finland: Helsinki 10, Fredrikink., 58A 6; f. 1965 by the union of the Finnish People's Party and the Liberal Union; a centre party with a liberal-democratic programme; represents middle classes.

Leaders: M. JUVA (Chair. of Party), T. AURA and E. KATTILA (Vice-Chair.), H. HALSTI (Sec.). Parliamentary Group: T. SALO (Chair.).

Press organ: *Polttopiste*.

Social Democratic Workers' and Smallholders' Union: Helsinki, Liisankatu 21B; f. 1959 by a union between the former Independent Social Democrats and dissident members of the Social Democrat Party.

Leaders: A. SIMONEN (Chair. of Party), U. NOKELAINEN, OLAVI SAARINEN, ELLI NURMINEN (Vice-Chairs.), T. TOIVONEN (Sec. of Party), T. OLLI (Int. Sec. of Party). Parliamentary Group: T. LEIVO-LARSSON (Chair.), I. LUKKARINEN (Sec.).

Press Organ: *Päivän Sanomat*.

Finnish Small Farmers' (Rural) Party: Helsinki, Korkeavuorenkatu 45 C.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The administration of justice is independent of the Government and judges can be removed only by judicial sentence.

SUPREME COURT

Korkein oikeus (*Högsta domstolen*): Helsinki. Consists of a President and 21 Justices appointed by the President of the Republic. Final court of appeal in civil and criminal cases, supervises judges and executive authorities, appoints judges.

President: ANTTI HANNIKAINEN.

SUPREME ADMINISTRATIVE COURT

Korkein hallinto-oikeus (*Högsta förvaltningsdomstolen*): Helsinki. Consists of a President and 20 Justices appointed by the President of the Republic. Highest tribunal for appeals in administrative cases.

President: AARNE NUORVALA.

COURTS OF APPEAL

Hovioikeus (*Hovrätt*): at Turku, Vaasa, Kuopio and Helsinki. Consist of a President and appropriate number of members.

DISTRICT AND MUNICIPAL COURTS

Kihlakunnanoikeus (*Häradsvrätt—District Courts*): Consist of a judge and from seven to twelve jurors. The decision rests with the judge, but the jurors may overrule him if they are unanimous.

Raastuvanoikeus (*Rådstuvrätt—Municipal Courts*): Municipal equivalent of the District Courts. Presided over by the *formestari* (burgomaster).

District and Municipal Courts are courts of first instance for almost all suits. Appeals lie to the Courts of Appeal, then to the Supreme Court.

CHANCELLOR OF JUSTICE

The **Oikeuskansleri** (*Justitiekansler*) is responsible for seeing that authorities and officials comply with the law. He is the chief public prosecutor, and acts as counsel for the Government.

Chancellor of Justice: JAAKKO ENÄJÄRVI.

PARLIAMENTARY SOLICITOR-GENERAL

The **Eduskunnan Oikeusasiamies** (*Ombudsman*) is appointed by Parliament to supervise the observance of the law.

Parliamentary Solicitor-General: RISTO LESKINEN.

RELIGION

Evangelical Lutheran Church of Finland (*Evanhelistulainen Kirkko*): to which is attached 94 per cent of the population; Archbishop Dr. ILMARI SALOMIES, Archbishop's House, Turku.

Orthodox Church (*Ortodoksinen kirkkokunta*): 1.6 per cent of the population; 70,000 mems.; Archbishop PAAVALI of Karelia, Suokatu 41, Kuopio; Sec. MAURI KONONEN; publ. *Aamun Koitto*.

Other registered congregations:

Free Church of Finland (*Suomen Vapaakirkko*): Annankatu 1A, Helsinki; f. 1923; membership 9,161; Moderator USKO WAISMAA; publ. *Suomen Viikkolehdi* (weekly), *Todistus* (monthly), *Tahtipolcu* (monthly).

Jehovah's Witnesses (*Jehovan Todistajat*): Kuismatie 58, Tikkurila; membership 9,815; publs. Finnish editions of *The Watchtower* and *Awake*, circ. 53,000.

Adventists (*Suomen Adventtikirkko*): Vuorikatu 8-24, Turku; membership 5,234.

Church of Sweden in Finland, Archbishopric of Uppsala (*Olaus Petri—Parish Church*): Minervagatan 6, Helsinki; f. 1919; membership 3,450; Rector GUNNAR SJOEHOLM, T.L., F.M., L.N.O.

Roman Catholic Church of Finland (*Katolinen Kirkko Suomessa*): membership 2,497; Bishop GUILLAUME P. B. COBBEN; Coadjutor Bishop PAUL VERSCHUREN.

Methodists (*Metodistiseurakunnat*): membership 2,199.

Baptists (*Baptistiseurakunnat*): membership 6,050; Publs. *Suomen Baptistiyhdyskunta* (in Finnish), *Finlands Svenska baptistmission* (in Swedish).

Jewish (*Moosekseunuskolaisseurakunnat*): Helsingin Juutalainen Seurakunta; membership 1,420.

THE PRESS

The 1919 Constitution provided safeguards for press freedom in Finland. And in the same year the Freedom of the Press Act developed and qualified this principle by defining the rights and responsibilities of editors and the circumstances in which the Supreme Court may confiscate or suppress a publication. In practice there are few restrictions but the proximity of the Soviet Union casts its shadow in the form of legislation penalising defamation of foreign heads of state and anything which may endanger relations with neighbouring states. Consequently this aspect of political commentary is very restrained. Otherwise the most notable offences for newspapermen concern libel and copyright. Two notable features of the press scene are the public's legal right of access to all official documents (with important exceptions), and since 1966 the right of the journalist to conceal his source of news.

Almost all daily newspapers are independent companies, most of which are owned by large numbers of shareholders. Newspaper chains are virtually unknown. But the Finnish press is a party press. The small number of papers which are generally considered left-oriented are usually owned by the political parties concerned, by trade unions, or by other workers' associations (the Social Democratic Party's chief organ is *Suomen Sosialidemokraatti*; the Social Democratic Workers' Union publishes *Päivän Sanomat*, and the People's Democratic League (Communist) *Kansan Uutiset*.) On the other hand most of the right-wing newspapers are owned by private shareholders. Some even belong to private endowments. Leading organs of the Conservative Party are *Uusi Suomi* (93,000) and *Aamulehti* (98,000) in Tampere. The left-wing papers are subject to considerably closer influence from the parties to which

they are affiliated than their right-wing counterparts. Privately owned newspapers—including some of the largest such as *Helsingin Sanomat* and *Turun Sanomat*—are usually independent of political parties, and the number of votes cast by the political parties in the 1966 election bears little relation to the respective circulation totals of affiliated newspapers.

Helsinki is the only large press centre, boasting 14 daily papers and complete monopoly of the periodical field. Several large dailies are produced in provincial towns, nine of which have four each; so are a number of weekly and twice-weekly papers which provide an important news service to outlying areas. An important feature of the daily press is the large amount of space devoted to foreign news and also to commentary.

There are 102 newspapers appearing from once to seven times per week with a total circulation of 2,238,000 copies. Only 68 of them appear four or more times weekly (the remainder have very small circulations) and this group represents a daily circulation of 35.8 per hundred persons. Sixteen of the dailies are in Swedish. A further 130 small local non-daily papers are also registered.

In order of circulation the most popular daily papers are: *Helsingin Sanomat* (265,000), *Aamulehti* (98,000), *Uusi Suomi* (93,000), *Turun Sanomat* (89,500), *Hufvudstadsbladet* in Swedish (70,000) and *Ilta-Sanomat* (71,000). Those most respected for their standard of news coverage and commentary are *Helsingin Sanomat*, an independent paper able to devote six of its twenty pages to advertising, and the smaller conservative *Uusi Suomi*.

Where periodicals and magazines are concerned there are signs of concentration. Two of the largest companies, under joint management (**Yhtyneet Kuvalehdet Oy** and **Valiolehdet Oy**), publish seventeen periodicals with a total circulation of 750,000 copies. Consumer co-operatives and other organizations are very important publishers and use their periodicals as information media for both their members and their customers. Thus two co-operative leagues produce the weekly *Me Kuluttajat* (245,000) and *Yhteishyvä* (356,000).

There are 1,330 periodicals of which some 300 are in the nation's second language, Swedish. Among the leading weekly periodicals are the general interest *Apu* (210,000) and the illustrated newsmagazines *Suomen Kuvalehti* (113,000) and *Viikkosanomat* (124,000). The publications of the consumer co-operatives enjoy large circulations (the largest *Pirkka* (400,000) is distributed free) as do the chief women's magazines *Me Naiset* (223,000) and *Kotoliesi* (200,000). The more popular serious magazines include the fortnightly *Pellervo* specialising in economic affairs and *Valitut Palat* (the Finnish Readers' Digest).

DAILIES

HELSINKI

Helsingin Sanomat: Ludviginkatu 2-10; f. 1904 (1889 as *Paivalehti*); independent Liberal; Editors A. EAKKO, T. MERTANEN, H. TIKKANEN; circulation 265,000 weekdays, 278,000 Sunday.

Hufvudstadsbladet: Mannerheimvägen 18; f. 1864; Swedish language; two daily issues; circulation 70,000; Editor Dr. T. STEINBY.

Ilta-Sanomat: Ludviginkatu 2-10; f. 1932; independent; evening; Liberal; circulation 71,000; Editor OLAVI AAREJÄRVI.

Kansan Utiset: Kotkankatu 9; f. 1957; organ of the Democratic League of the People of Finland and the Communist Party; circulation 57,000; Editor J. SIMPURA.

Kauppalehti (*The Commercial Daily*): Yrjönkatu 13; f. 1898; morning; approx. circulation 22,500; Editor-in-Chief REINO VAURASTE.

Maakansa: Kansakoulukuja 3; agricultural; Centre; Editor PENTTI SORVALI.

Nya Pressen: Mannerheimvägen 18; f. 1883; afternoon; Swedish Liberal; Editor HENRIK VON BONSDORFF.

Päivän Sanomat: Veneentekyönti 2, Lauttasaari; Socialist; circ. 24,000; Editor EERO SANTALA.

Suomen Sosialidemokraatti: 3 Paasivuorenkatu; f. 1918; chief organ of the Social-Democratic Party; circulation 38,500; Editor ATTE POHJANMAA.

Suomenmaa: Kansakoulukuja 3; agriculture; circ. 34,500.

Uusi Suomi: Mannerheimintie 6; f. 1847; organ of the Conservative Party; morning; approx. circulation 93,000; Editor-in-Chief PENTTI POUKKA.

EKENÄS

Västra Nyland: Stationsvägen 1; f. 1881; Liberal; circulation 12,000; Editor FRANK JERNSTRÖM.

HÄMEENLINNA

Hämeen Sanomat: Hallituskatu 24; f. 1879; Conservative; circulation 22,000; Manager AIMO VIHERVUORI; Editor-in-Chief LEO HALLA.

JOENSUU

Karjalainen: Torikatu 33; f. 1918; Conservative; Editor SEPPÖ VENTO; circulation 42,000.

JYVÄSKYLÄ

Keskisuomalainen: Kauppatie 17; Centre; circulation 52,000; Editor M. E. JUUSELA.

KUOPIO

Savo: Tulliportinkatu 9-11; f. 1878; Conservative; circulation 15,000; Editor PAAVO EERIKÄINEN.

Savon Sanomat: Vuorikatu 21; f. 1907; Centre; circulation 57,000; Editor MAURI AUVINEN; Dir. RISTO SUHONEN.

LAHTI

Etelä-Suomen Sanomat: Hämeenkatu 5; f. 1914; Independent; circulation 43,000; Dir. OSSI KIVELÄS; Editor OLLI JÄRVINEN.

LAPPEENRANTA

Etelä-Saimaa: f. 1915; Centre; Managing Dir. VAINO HURTTA; Editor LAURI SARHIMAA; circulation 27,226.

OULU

Kaleva: Ahjotie 1; Liberal; independent; f. 1891; Editor ESKO SAARINEN; circ. 56,000.

PORI

Satakunnan Kansa: Valtakatu 12; f. 1873; Conservative; Editor KALEVI PULKKINEN; circulation 48,000.

TAMPERE

Aamulehti: Kuninkaankatu 30; f. 1881; Conservative; circulation 98,000; Editor VAINO PELTONEN.

Kansan Lehti: Hämeenpuisto 21; f. 1899; Social-Democratic; published seven times weekly; Editor VILHO HALME.

ÅBO (TURKU)

Åbo Underrättelser (*Åbo News*): Slottsgatan 23; f. 1824; liberal; supports the Swedish People's Party; morning; approx. circulation 8,000; Editor OLO TORVALDS.

Turun Päivälehti: Kasityöläiskatu 10; f. 1898; organ of the Social-Democratic Party; morning; approx. circulation 10,000; Editor R. PAASIO.

Turun Sanomat: Kauppiaskatu 5; f. 1904; Independent; circulation 89,500; Managing Dir. IRJA KETONEN; Editor TYKO TARPONEN.

VAASA

Ilkka: Ilkan Toimitus; f. 1906; leading organ of Centre Party; circulation 28,300; Editor VEIKKO PIRILÄ.

Vaasa: Pitkätatu 37; f. 1903; Coalition; circulation 54,000; Editor I. LAUKKONEN.

Vasabladet: Sandögatan 6; f. 1856; organ of Swedish Party; Editor BIRGER THÖLIX.

PERIODICALS

HELSINKI

Anna: Salomonkatu 17; women's; weekly.

Antenni: Hietalahdentanta 13; broadcasting; weekly; circ. 45,095.

Apu: Salomonkatu 17; general; weekly; circ. 210,000.

Arkitekten (Arkitehti): E. Esplanadikatu 22A; architectural; monthly.

Astra: Dagmargatan 6, Helsingfors 10; women's; Swedish; monthly.

Asutustoiminnan aikakauskirja: Liisankatu 8; economics; quarterly.

Auto ja Liikenne: Unionkatu 45 H; motoring.

Avain: Pursimiehenkatu 15; women's; Centre; monthly.

Bank of Finland monthly bulletin: Raubankatu 16; economics; in English; monthly.

Duodecim: Mikonkatu 8; f. 1885; medical; twice monthly; approx. circulation 4,900; Editor Prof. Esko NIKKILÄ.

Eeva: Lönnrotinkatu 11 A; f. 1934; illustrated monthly; Editor MAIJA DAHLGREN.

Ekonomia: Economists' Asscn. of Finland, P. Rautatienkatu 21 c; eight a year.

Emäntälehti: Uudenmaankatu 24; women's; monthly.

Finnish Foreign Trade Directory: E. Esplanadikatu 18, Helsinki 13; f. 1921; published by the Finnish Foreign Trade Association; in English with six-language index; every second year; Editor M. LHPOLA.

Finnish Trade Review: E. Esplanadikatu 18; f. 1930; publ. by the Finnish Foreign Trade Asscn.; in English; bi-monthly; circulation 5,000; Editor BROR SJÖMAN.

Folktidningen Ny Tid: Helsinki 51, Kotkagatan 9; f. 1945; Swedish; Editor MIKAEL ROMBERG.

Hem och Hard: Kaserngatan 23; commercial; Swedish; monthly.

Historiallinen Aikakauskirja: Lipparanta 11/161, Viherlaakso; f. 1903; historical review; four numbers yearly; circulation 2,200; Chief Editor Prof. PENTTI RENVALL.

Hopeapeili: Hietalahdenratna 13; women's; weekly; circ. 94,904.

Ilmailu: Mannerheimintie 16A6; f. 1938; aviation; monthly; Editor SEPPÖ T. RAIVISTO.

Jaana: Ludviginkatu 3-5 A27; women's; monthly.

Kameralehti: Kalevankatu 21A5; f. 1950; photographic; ten a year; Editor P. K. JASKARI; circ. 5,700.

Kansantaloudellinen Aikakauskirja: Raubankatu 16; f. 1905; quarterly; journal of the Society of Political Economy; circulation 1,600; Editor HENRI J. VARTIAINEN; Asst. Editor HEIKKI U. ELOWEN.

Kasvatustieteellinen Aikakauskirja (Acta Paedagogica Fennica): 10 Snellmanink; f. 1864; four issues yearly; Editor MATTI KOSKENNIEMI.

Katso: Yrönkatu 13; broadcasting; weekly.

Kauppakamarilehti: Fabianinkatu 14 A; commerce; monthly.

Kauppaviest: Temppelikatu 3-5A; commerce; weekly.

Kirjastolehti: Museokatu 18A; libraries; ten a year.

Kodin Kuvalehti: Fredrikinkatu 41B; f. 1950; twice monthly; home pictorial; Editor MAIRE VARHELA.

Kommunisti: Kotkankatu 9; f. 1944; political; published monthly; approx. circulation 8,000; Editor MATTI JANHUNEN.

Köpmannen: Kaserngatan 23; commercial; monthly.

Kotiliesi: Hietalahdenranta 13; f. 1922; home journal; published twice monthly; Editor Miss EILA JOKELA; circ. 175,057.

Koti-Posti: Fredrikinkatu 48; general interest; fortnightly.

Kunta ja Me: P.O.B. 53106, Helsinki 53; general; fortnightly; Editor REINO HEININEN; circ. 45,000.

Liiketaloudellinen aikakauskirja (The journal of business economics): Runeberginkatu 14-16; summaries in English; quarterly.

Look at Finland: P.O.B. 10625, Mikonkatu 15A; tourist information; quarterly.

Maalaiskunta: Albertinkatu 34; f. 1922; the Finnish Association of Rural Municipalities journal; published twice a month; approx. circulation 17,500; Editor-in-Chief AARNE ESKOLA.

Maaseudun tulevaisuus: Simonkatu 6; agricultural-political, non-party newspaper; thrice-weekly; f. 1917; circulation 157,000; Editor-in-Chief ILMARI NERONEN.

Maataloustilastollinen kuukausikatsaus (Monthly review of agricultural statistics): Marionkatu 23; in English; monthly.

Mainostaja: Iso Roobertinkatu 33A; advertising; summaries in English; quarterly.

Marthabladet-Husmodern: Georgsgatan 11A6; women's; monthly.

Me Kuluttajat: Mikonkatu, 17H212; organ of League of Co-operative Stores; weekly; circ. 239,000.

Me Naiset: Fredrikinkatu 25; f. 1952; women's magazine; weekly; circ. 223,000; Editor MARY A. WUORIN.

Mercator: Mikaelsgatan 9; f. 1906; Wednesday; Editor INGER EHRSTRÖM.

Merkonomi: Simonkatu 12B; economic; eight a year.

Metsälehti (Forestry News): Salomonkatu 17B; f. 1933; forestry weekly; approx. circulation 50,000; Editor V. J. PALOSUO.

Neuphilologische Mitteilungen: Porthania, the University, Helsinki; f. 1899; modern languages; quarterly; bulletin of the Modern Language Society, Helsinki; approx. circulation 1,000; Editors EMIIL ÖHMANN, VEIKKO VÄÄNÄNEN, TAUNO F. MUSTANOJA.

Nuori Voima: Fredrikinkatu 58A10; f. 1908; youth's cultural monthly; Editor MIKA SUVIJOJA.

Nya Argus: Dagmargatan 6; f. 1908; cultural; Swedish; published fortnightly; approx. circulation 2,000; Chief Editor NILS-BÖRJE STORMBOM.

Paperi ja puu (Paper and timber): Pietarinkatu 1c; partly in English; monthly.

Parnasso: Boulevardi 5, Yhtyneet Kuvalehdet Oy, Helsinki 12; f. 1951; 8 numbers a year; circ. 5,258; non-political, literary; Editor TUOMAS ANHAVA.

Pellervo: Simonkatu 6; f. 1899; agricultural and co-operative journal; organ of the Central Union of Agricultural Co-operative Societies; fortnightly; circulation 140,000; Editor PAAVO KORHONEN.

Pirkka: Rauhan 15; published free for the customers of retail stores; fortnightly; circ. 400,000.

Radio-TV-bladet: Mannerheimvagen 18; broadcasting; weekly.

Radio TV Viikko: Yrjönkatu 4A; f. 1966; radio and T.V. times; weekly; Editor SIRKKA MURTOMAA; circ. 86,000.

Samarbete: Vilhonkatu 7; family; weekly.

Sorjat Pukimet: Hietalahdenranta 13; fashion; quarterly.

Sosiaalinen aikakauskirja: Hallituskatu 4F; social policy; summaries in English; monthly.

Sosialistinen Aikakauslehti: Paasivuotenkatu 3B10; political; monthly.

Sosiologia: Viherniemenkatu 7A; sociology; quarterly.

Suomalainen Suomi: Hietalahdenranta 13; f. 1933; journal for Finnish culture and policy; nine numbers yearly; circulation 4,681; Editor LAURIE HYVÄMÄKI.

Suomen Kirjakaupalehti—Finsk Bokhandelstidning: Kalevankatu 16; booksellers'; twenty-two a year.

Suomen Kuvalehti: Hietalahdenranta 13; f. 1919; illustrated weekly; circulation 114,000; Editor LEO TUJUNEN.

Suomen Nainen: Fabianiukatu 28A1; f. 1912; organ of the Unionist Women's Organization; Editor TYTTI NILES.

Suomen puutalous: Pietarinkatu 1C; forest industry; monthly.

Suomen tukkukauppa: Fabianinkatu 23; commerce; 10 a year.

Suomen Urheilulehti (Finnish Sport News): Topeliuksenkatu 41A A, Helsinki 25; f. 1898; sports; weekly; approx. circulation 30,000; Editor AARO LAINE.

Talouselämä: Kalevank 6A; f. 1938; leading economic weekly; Editor RAUNO LARSIO.

Teknillinen aikakauslehti: Ratakatu 9; technical; monthly.

Teollisuuslehti: Eteläranta 10; industrial; monthly.

Terra: Kivitorpantie 1A; geographic; quarterly.

Tidskrift för Folkskolan: Museigatan 24A; education; Swedish; thirty a year.

Unitas: Aleksanterinkatu 30; f. 1929; quarterly economic review in English; circulation 28,000; Editor GÖRAN STJERNCHANZ.

Uusi Maailma: Yrjönkatu 13, Helsinki 10; Editor JUSSI TALVI; illustrated weekly.

Valitut Palat: Korkeavuorenenk. 28; Finnish *Reader's Digest*; monthly; circ. 181,000.

Valvoja (Guardian): Vuorikatu 5, Helsinki 10; f. 1881; literary and scientific; 6 per year; circ. 1,500; Editor YRJÖ BLOMSTEDT.

Viikkosanomat: Fredrikink 25A; f. 1921; illustrated; weekly news magazine; circ. 124,000; Editor JUHA NEVALAINEN.

Viikonloppu: Höylyamöntie 11, Pitäjämäki; general, literary; weekly.

Virittäjä: Fabianinkatu 33; f. 1897; Finnish philology with German summary; quarterly; journal of the Society for Finnish Philology; approx. circulation 1,200; Editor VEIKKO RUOPPILA.

Yhtöishyvä: Vilhonkatu 7; f. 1905; weekly; organ of the co-operative societies; approx. circulation 358,000. Editor SEPPO SIMONEN.

Yrittäjä: Fredrikinkatu 33A; economic; monthly.

OULU

Kaltio: Pakkahuoneenkatu 15A; cultural; eight a year.

NEWS AGENCY

Oy Suomen Tietotoimisto-Finska Notisbyran AB (STT-FNB): Mannerheimintie 18, Helsinki 10; f. 1915; 6 provincial branches; independent agency covering all Finland, general service in Finnish and Swedish; Pres. T. STEINBY; Man. Dir. DR. K. KILLINEN.

PRESS ASSOCIATION

Suomen Sanomalehtimiesten Liitto (Union of Journalists in Finland): Yrjönkatu 11A, Helsinki; f. 1921; 1,200 mems.; Pres. J. A. JUUTI; Sec.-Gen. (vacant); publ. *Sanomalehtimies Journalisten*; circulation 1,600.

Sanomalehtien Liitto-Tidningarnas Förbund (Newspapers' Association): P. Esplanadinkatu 25A, Helsinki; f. 1916; 78 mems.; Man. Dir. HEIKKI V. VUORINEN; publ. *Suomen Lehdistö* (Finland's Press).

PUBLISHERS

Arvi A. Karisto Oy: Hameenlinna, Raatihuoneenkatu 1; f. 1900; Managing Dir. ONNI KARISTO; non-fiction and fiction.

Holger Schildts Förlagsaktiebolag: Helsinki, Anneg. 16; f. 1913; Managing Dir. O. ZWYGBERGK; books on all subjects in Swedish only.

K. J. Gummerus Oy: Jyväskylän, Puhelin 11980; f. 1872; Managing Dir. MAUNO SALOJÄRVI; fiction, non-fiction, juveniles and text-books.

Kansanvalta: Helsinki 53, Paasivuorenk. 3; f. 1918; Socialist publishing company; Dir. VISA KIVI.

Kirjayhtymä Oy: Helsinki, Simonkatu 6; f. 1958; Managing Dir. P. NURMIO; fiction, non-fiction, text-books.

Kustannusosakeyhtiö Otava: Helsinki, Uudenmaankatu 10; f. 1800; Managing Dir. KARI REENPÄÄ; non-fiction, fiction, science, juveniles, text-books and encyclopedias.

Kustannusosakeyhtiö Tammi: Helsinki, Hameentie 15; f. 1943; Managing Dir. UNTAMO UTRIO; fiction, non-fiction, juveniles, text-books in original and translation.

Oy Weilin & Göös Ab: Helsinki, Mannerheimintie 40; f. 1872; Managing Dir. VIILJO K. RUONO; non-fiction, fiction, text-books, encyclopaedias.

Sanoma Osakeyhtiö: Helsinki 13; Ludviginkatu 2-10; f. 1904; non-fiction; also newspapers *Helsingin Sanomat*, *Iltä-Sanomat* and eight magazines including *Me Naiset*, *Viikkosanomat*, *Kodin Kuvalehti* and *Radio T.V. Viikko*; Man. Dir. AATOS ERKKO.

Söderström & Co. Förlags Ab: Helsinki, Bangatan 3; f. 1891; Managing Dir. GÖRAN APPELBERG; books on all subjects in Swedish only.

Werner Söderström Osakeyhtiö: Helsinki, Bulevardi 12; f. 1878; Managing Dir. Y. A. JÄNTTI; fiction and non-fiction, science, juveniles and text-books.

PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION

Suomen Kustannusyhdistys (Book Publishers' Association of Finland): Kalevankatu 16, Helsinki 10; f. 1858; 38 mems.; Chair. YRJO A. JÄNTTI; Sec. UNTO LARPI; publ. *Suomen Kirjakaupalehti* (Finnish Booksellers' Journal).

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Oy Yleisradio Ab (*Finnish Broadcasting Company*): Helsinki 13, Unioninkatu 16; f. 1926, State controlled since 1934; Dir.-Gen. E. S. REPO; Deputy Dir.-Gen. and Dir. Staff Administration L. H. VENNOLA; Asst. Dir. Staff Adm. R. Koski; Dir. of Programmes JUSSI Koski-LUOMA; Dir. of Swedish Sound Radio and TV CHR. SCHILDT; Dir. of Engineering P. ARNI; Asst. Dir. of Engineering P. VELANDER; Dir. of Finance A. PAANANEN; Asst. Dir. of Finance M. TAMMINEN; Head of TV Programme 1 V. ZILLIACUS; Dir. of TV Programme 2 H. LEMINEN; Sec.-Gen. P. PALOHEIMO; Head of Foreign Relations Mrs. S. PALMGREN.

RADIO

There are 90 transmitters and 2 repeaters.

Home Service:

Finnish Main programme and Regional programmes: 134 hours per week; Finnish Second programme: 75 hours per week; total 209 hours per week.
Swedish programme 57 hours per week.

Foreign Service:

Broadcasts to Europe and America in Finnish, Swedish and English: 133 hours per week.

There were 1,648,461 licensed sets in 1967.

TELEVISION

There are 33 transmitters and 19 repeaters.

TV Programme 1: about 47 hours per week (commercial programmes included).

TV Programme 2: about 23 hours per week (commercial programmes included).

Oy Mainos-TV-Reklam Ab

Independent TV company for commercial programmes on both channels: about 15 hours per week.

There were 864,214 licensed sets in 1967.

FINANCE

Finland has had its own monetary system since 1860. The country was on the gold standard from 1877 until 1914 and again from 1926 until 1931. The Central Bank, which was founded in 1811, suspended the redemption of bank notes in gold in 1931, and at the end of 1962 this redemption was totally abolished. On 1st January 1963 the exchange rate for the Finnish mark was raised by 100 per cent, and in October 1967 the mark was again devalued, this time by 31½ per cent. Finland has been a member of the International Monetary Fund since 1948.

The Bank of Finland is the Bank of Issue under the guarantee and supervision of the Diet. Its Board of Management is appointed by the President of the Republic and the nine Bank Supervisors are elected by Parliament. The Bank has a head office in Helsinki and twelve branches in provincial towns.

The Bank of Finland has very close connections with the central banks of the other Nordic countries (Denmark, Iceland, Norway and Sweden), and in 1962 an agreement was signed on short-term credits between these countries. Each participating central bank had the right to enter at will into swap transactions with the other banks for an amount of 100 million Swedish Kronor (10 million for Iceland), with the obligation limited to 200 million at any one time. In 1967 the amount concerned was increased to 200 million Swedish Kronor and the obligation for outstanding credits to 300 million (30 million for Iceland).

In 1966 there were two large and four small commercial banks with 783 offices in the country. At that time Finland also had 356 savings banks.

An important part is played in the financial activities of the country by Co-operative Credit Societies, with their own central bank. In 1966 there were 483 credit societies and six mortgage societies. The savings departments of all co-operative stores accept deposits from the public.

The Postal Savings Bank is also extremely important in the life of the country. It collects the petty savings from

the public through the 2,769 local post offices, the 13 offices of the Bank of Finland, as well as through its own head office and fifteen branches. The National Pension Institute and sixty-four private insurance companies also granted credits in 1966.

BANKING

(cap. = capital; dep. = deposits; m. = million;
Fmk. = Finnish new marks)

CENTRAL BANK

Suomen Pankki (*The Bank of Finland*): Helsinki, Rauhan-
katu 16; f. 1811; Bank of Issue under the guarantee
and supervision of the Diet; cap. Fmk. 300m. (Dec.
1966); Gov. MAUNO KOIVISTO; Dep. Gov. R. ROSSI;
Dirs. ESKO K. LEINONEN, A. SIMONEN, AHTI KAR-
JALAINEN, HEIKKI VALVANNE (ad. int.); publs.
Monthly Bulletin, Year Book.

Ålands Aktiebank: Mariehamn; f. 1919; cap. Fmk. 2m.;
dep. Fmk. 61m. (1966); Chair. Board of Management
TH. ERIKSSON.

Finlands Hypoteksförening (*Mortgage Society of Finland*):
Helsinki, P.O.B. 10509, 9 Georgsgatan; f. 1861; cap.
Fmk. 2.5m.; Pres. ASLAK FRÄNTI; Dir. PENTTI
HUHANANTTI.

Helsingin Osakepankki-Helsingfors Aktiebank: Helsinki,
P.O.B. 110, Aleksanterinkatu 17; f. 1913; cap. Fmk.
14m.; dep. Fmk. 438m. (1966); Chair. ERIK SARLIN;
Chief Gen. Manager C.-E. OLIN.

Kansallis-Osake-Pankki: Helsinki, Aleksanterinkatu 42;
f. 1889; cap. Fmk. 100m.; total dep. Fmk. 2,113m.
(Sept. 1967); Gen. Manager MATTI VIRKKUNEN.

**Oy Pohjoismaiden Yhdyspankki-Ab Nordiska Förenings-
banken:** Helsinki, Aleksanterinkatu 30; f. 1862; cap.
Fmk. 112m.; dep. Fmk. 2,350m. (1966); Chair. Super-
visory Board P. RAVILA; Chair. Board of Management
GÖRAN EHRNROOTH; Gen. Man. MIKA THIVOLA; Gen.

Manager Foreign Business TOR HAGLUND; publ. *Unitas* (quarterly review in English, German, Swedish, Finnish).

Osuuskassojen Keskus Oy: (*The Central Bank of the Co-operative Credit Societies*): Helsinki 10, Arkadiankatu 23; f. 1902; cap. Fmk. 40m.; dep. Fmk. 574m. (Dec. 1966); Chief General Manager SEPPÖ KONTINEN.

Postisäästöpankki (*Post Office Savings Bank*): Helsinki, Unioninkatu 20; f. 1887; functions through the head office and the 15 branches, the 2,769 local post offices and 13 offices of the Bank of Finland; Chair. KLAUS WARIS; Gov. TEUVO AURA.

Säästöpankkien Keskus-Osake-Pankki (*Central Bank of the Savings Banks*): Helsinki, Aleksanterinkatu 46; f. 1909; cap. Fmk. 16m.; dep. Fmk. 656m. (Dec. 1966); Chief Gen. Manager ONNI SÄROKÄRI.

Suomen Asuntohypoteekkipankki (*Residential Mortgage Bank of Finland*): Bulevardi 3, Helsinki; f. 1927; cap. Fmk. 2m. (1967); Pres. PAAVO SÄIPÄÄ, Gen. Man. PENTTI HUHANANTTI.

Suomen Teollisuus-Hypoteekkipankki O.Y. Industri-Hypoteeksin i Finland A.B. (*Industrial Mortgage Bank of Finland*): Helsinki, Aleksanterinkatu 36; f. 1924; cap. Fmk. 6m.; Pres. GÖRAN EHNRÖOTH; Managing Dir. RAIMO ILASKIVI.

BANKING ASSOCIATIONS

Osuuskassojen Keskusliitto r.y. (*The Central Union of the Co-operative Credit Societies*): Helsinki 10, Arkadiankatu 23; f. 1928; Gen. Manager SAMPSA MANTERE.

Suomen Pankkiyhdistys (*Finnish Bankers' Association*): Helsinki, Aleksanterinkatu 36A; f. 1914; Sec. Dr. RAIMO ILASKIVI.

Suomen Säästöpankiliitto (*League of Finnish Savings Banks*): Helsinki, Pohjoinen Esplanadikatu 35A; f. 1906; 356 mems.; Chair. Prof. V. J. SUKSELAINEN; Managing Dir. LAURI LEVÄMÄKI; publs. *Säästöpankki*, *Työn lomassa*, *Lipas*, *Sparbanken*, *Lyckoshrint*.

STOCK EXCHANGE

Stock Exchange: Helsinki, Fabianinkatu 14; f. 1912; Manager H. BACKMANSSON; Sec. V. MOLANDER.

INSURANCE

Avbrottsförsäkringsaktiebolaget OTSO: Helsinki, Bulevarden 10, P.O. Box 589; f. 1939; Chair. K. V. HERTZEN.

Fennia Försäkrings- A.B. (*Fennia Insurance Co. Ltd.*): Helsinki 10, P.O.B. 10247, 25 Unionsgatan; f. 1882; Gen. Manager N. E. INGMAN; fire, marine, transport, accident, burglary, automobile, etc.

Finska Reassurans AB: Södra Kajen 8, P.O. Box 6299, Helsinki; f. 1916; Gen. Man. H. KRAUSE.

Finska Sjöförsäkrings Aktiebolaget (*Finnish Marine Insurance Co. Ltd.*): Helsinki, P.O.B. 10276; f. 1898; Gen. Manager HENRIK KRAUSE; marine, inland transit, aviation, fire, burglary, reinsurance, etc.

Försäkrings-AB Alandia: Ålandsvägen 31, Mariehamn; f. 1918; Gen. Man. B. J. PALME.

Försäkrings-AB Liv Alandia: Ålandsvägen 31, Mariehamn; f. 1961; Gen. Man. B. J. PALME.

Keskinäinen Henkivakuutusyhtiö Kansa (*Kansa Mutual Life Insurance Co.*): Helsinki, Hämeentie 33; f. 1923; Gen. Manager KALervo PEITSALO.

Keskinäinen Henkivakuutusyhtiö Pohja (*Pohja Mutual Life Insurance Co.*): Helsinki 10, Runeberginkatu 5; f. 1922; Chair. L. HIETANEN.

Keskinäinen Henkivakuutusyhtiö Salama (*Salama Mutual Life Insurance Co.*): Helsinki, Aleksanterinkatu 15; f. 1910; Gen. Manager J. E. MANTYLA.

Keskinäinen Henkivakuutusyhtiö Suomi (*Finnish Mutual Life Insurance Co.*): Helsinki 12, Lönnrotinkatu 5; f. 1890; Gen. Manager Dr. KARI KARHUNEN.

Keskinäinen Vahinkovakuutusyhtiö Kansa (*Kansa Mutual General Insurance Co.*): Helsinki, Hämeentie 33; f. 1919; Gen. Manager KALervo PEITSALO.

Keskinäinen Vakuutusyhtiö Aura: Tukholmankatu 2, Helsinki 25; f. 1917; Gen. Manager J. E. NIEMI, LL.B.
There are two sister companies:

Keskinäinen Henkivakuutusyhtiö Aura: f. 1934.

MAVA keskinäinen vakuutusyhtiö: f. 1857

Keskinäinen Vakuutusyhtiö Eläke-Varma: Bulevardi 7, Helsinki 12; f. 1947; Gen. Man. C. G. AMINOFF.

Keskinäinen Vakuutusyhtiö Kaleva (*Kaleva Mutual Insurance Co.*): Helsinki-K, Mannerheimintie 7; f. 1874; Chair. P. RAVILA; life insurance only.

Keskinäinen Vakuutusyhtiö Sampo (*Sampo Mutual Insurance Co.*): Yliopistonkatu 27, Turku; f. 1909; Gen. Manager RAINO RAADE.

Keskinäinen Vakuutusyhtiö Tarmo: Aleksanterinkatu 11, Helsinki-K; f. 1832; Chair. and Gen. Man. H. KYTTÄ.

Keskinäinen yhtiö Teollisuusvakuutus (*Industrial Mutual Insurance Company*): Helsinki; f. 1965 by merger of Saha-Palo, Teollisuus-Palo, Teollisuus-Tapaturma and Teollisuuden Auto-ja Vastuukakuutus.

Livförsäkrings-AB Patria: Unionsgatan 25, P.O. Box 10247, Helsinki; f. 1888; Man. Dir. NILS ERIK INGMAN.

Livförsäkrings-AB Verdandi: Olofsvägen 2, Åbo; f. 1932; Gen. Man. H. STRANDELL.

Mava Keskinäinen Vakuutusyhtiö: Tukholmankatu 2, P.O.B. 2200, Helsinki 25; f. 1857; Gen. Man. J. E. NIEMI.

Meijerinen Keskinäinen Vakuutusyhtiö: Kalevankatu 61, Helsinki-K; f. 1920; Man. A. ISOPURO.

Ömsesidiga bolaget Industriförsäkring: Helsinki 10, P.O. Box 10630; f. 1890 (refounded 1965 by amalgamation of Säg-Brand, Industri-Brand, Industri-Olycksfall and Industrins Auto-och Ansvar); Man. N. von VEN.

Osuuskassojen Keskinäinen Vakuutusyhtiö (*Mutual Insurance Co. of the Co-operative Credit Societies*): Helsinki 10, Arkadiankatu 23; f. 1965.

Redarnas Ömsesidiga Försäkringsbolaget: Ålandsvägen 31, Mariehamn; f. 1938; Gen. Manager B. J. PALME.

Suomen Vakuutus Osakeyhtiö AB: Etelä Esplanadikatu 14, Helsinki 13; f. 1957; Man. B. WECKSTRÖM.

Tapaturmavakuutusosakeyhtiö Kullervo (*Kullervo Accident Insurance Co. Ltd.*): Helsinki 10, P.O. Box 10250, Aleksanterinkatu 44; f. 1895; Gen. Manager TAUVO ANGERVO.

Vakuutusosakeyhtiö Pohjola (*Pohjola Insurance Co. Ltd.*): Helsinki 10, P.O.B. 10250; Aleksanterinkatu 44; f. 1891; Chair. and Man. Dir. TAUVO ANGERVO.

Yrittäjien Vakuutus Keskinäinen Yhtiö: Aleksanterinkatu 7, Helsinki 10; f. 1928; Gen. Man. U. M. HILSKA; Dep. R. E. SARASTE.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Finnish Foreign Trade Association: Helsinki 13, E. Esplanadik 18; f. 1919; 800 mems.; Patron URHO KEKKONEN; Chair. U. E. SAVOLA; Vice-Chair. VEIKKO VIRKUNNEN, ERIC BARGUM; Managing Dir. L. HENRIKSON; Board of Dirs. H. BERNER, J. LARINKARI, U. E. SAVOLA, M. MANNIO, H. TIMONEN, H. TURPEINEN, K. UUSITALO; publs. *Finnish Trade Review*, *Revue Commerciale de Finlande*, *Finskij Torgovij Journal*, *Finnische Handelsrundschau*, *Finlandia*, *Designed in Finland*, *Finnish Foreign Trade Directory*.

Suomen Keskuskauppakamari (*The Central Chamber of Commerce of Finland*): Helsinki 10, Fabianinkatu 14; f. 1918; Pres. MATTI VIRKKUNEN; Gen. Manager SAKARI YRJÖNEN; 20 local Chambers of Commerce represented by 8 mems. each on Board; publ. *Kauppakamarilehti* (*Chamber of Commerce Journal*), in Finnish and Swedish.

Helsinki Chamber of Commerce: Helsinki, Kalevankatu 12; f. 1917; 800 mems.; Pres. E. TUOMAS-KETTUNEN; Man. Dir. ROLF BIESE.

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATIONS

Suomen Teollisuusliitto (*Federation of Finnish Industries*): Helsinki 13, Eteläranta 10; f. 1921; the central organization of Finnish industry, except the woodworking industry; 400 mems.; Chair. E. TUOMAS-KETTUNEN; Managing Dir. SAKARI T. LEHTO.

Liiketyöntantajain Keskusliitto (*Confederation of Commerce Employers*): Eteläranta 10, Helsinki 13; f. 1945. The main aim is to safeguard the interests of commercial employers and to develop and regulate their relations with employees. The LK is divided into four member associations and a general group and consists of over 2,000 member enterprises with about 125,000 employees. Chair. LAURI HIETANEN, Managing Dir. VEIKKO PESONIUS.

Suomen Työntantajain Keskusliitto (*Finnish Employers' Confederation*): Eteläranta 10, Helsinki; f. 1907. The main aim is to safeguard the interests of the employers in questions concerning their relations with employees. The STK consists of 27 different branch associations with about 2,200 mostly privately owned member enterprises employing about 300,000 employees. Chair. LAURI J. KIVEKÄS; Managing Dir. PÄIVIÖ HETEMÄKI; publs. *Teollisuuslehti* (monthly in Finnish), *Bulletin* (bi-monthly in Finnish, monthly in Swedish).

BRANCH ASSOCIATIONS

Autoalan Työntantajaliitto r.y. (*Federation of Motor Car Trade Employers*): Keskuskatu 5A 8, Helsinki; 261 mems.; Chair. KURT PALMGREN; Managing Dir. ÅKE ROSCHIER-HOLMBERG.

Kenkäteollisuuden Työntantajaliitto r.y. (*Employers' Federation of the Shoe Industry*): Vuorikatu 4, Helsinki 10; 45 mems.; Chair. LAURI J. KIVEKÄS; Managing Dir. EINO ARANTO.

Kiviteollisuusliitto r.y. (*Employers' Federation of the Stone-cutting Industry*): Eteläranta 10, Helsinki; 48 mems.; Chair. GUNNAR FLOMAN; Managing Dir. HENRIK LAGUS.

Konttorikoneliikkeiden Yhdistys r.y. (*Association of the Office Machine Merchants*): Mannerheimintie 18A, Helsinki; 80 mems.; Chair. TOIVO G. MÄKELÄ; Managing Dir. MATTI KAUPPINEN.

Laukkuteollisuusliitto r.y. (*Federation of the Bag and Suitcase Industry*): Eteläranta 10, Helsinki 13; f. 1940; 24 mems.; Chair. EERO HÄMÄLÄINEN; Managing Dir. KAUKO MARKKANEN; publ. *Laukkupeili* (bi-annual).

Merenkulun Työntantajaliitto r.y. (*Association of Ship-owners*): Eteläranta 10, Helsinki; 52 mems.; Chair. NILS WETTERSTEIN; Managing Dir. J. ROSNELL.

Nahkateollisuuden Työntantajaliitto r.y. (*Employers' Federation of the Leather Industry*): Vuorikatu 4, Helsinki 10; 12 mems.; Chair. RUNAR SANDELIN; Managing Dir. EINO ARANTO.

Panimo- ja Virvoitusjuomateollisuuden Työntantajaliitto (*Employers' Federation of the Brewery and Mineral Water Industry*): Eteläranta 10, Helsinki 13; 17 mems.; Chair. I. F. HORNBOG; Man. Dir. ALEKSI LAHELMA.

Putkijohtotyöntantajainliitto r.y. (*Employers' Federation of the Plumbing Trade*): Eteläranta 10, Helsinki; 60 mems.; Chair. G. W. NORRMEN; Managing Dir. ESKO SIMILÄ.

Puunjalostusteollisuuden Työntantajaliitto (*Employers' Federation of the Woodworking Industries*): E. Esplanadikatu 2, Helsinki 13; 67 mems.; Chair. JOHAN NYKOPP; Managing Dir. LAURI T. OLKINUORA.

Puusepäteollisuuden Liitto r.y. (*Association of Woodworking Industries*): I. Roobertinkatu 15A, Helsinki; 59 mems.; Chair. OLAVI SILVO; Managing Dir. OLLI HERVA.

Rannikko- ja Sisävesiliikenteen Työntantajaliitto r.y. (*Employers' Federation of Coastal Shipping and Interior Waterways' Traffic*): Fredrikinkatu 61, Helsinki 10; 42 mems.; Chair. SANTERI SAUVO; Managing Dir. ERIC EDGREN.

Suomen Asfalttityöntantajaliitto r.y. (*Employers' Federation of the Finnish Asphalt Industry*): Eteläranta 10, Helsinki; 10 mems.; Chair. ERKKI RATIA; Managing Dir. ESKO SIMILÄ.

Suomen Eristystyöntantajaliitto r.y. (*Employers' Federation of the Finnish Insulation Industry*): Eteläranta 10, Helsinki; 19 mems.; Chair. YRJÖ VIITALA; Managing Dir. ESKO SIMILÄ.

Suomen Lasiteollisuuden Työntantajaliitto (*Employers' Federation of the Finnish Glass Industry*): Eteläranta 10, Helsinki; f. 1906; 7 mems.; Chair. A. O. KOLEHMAINEN; Managing Dir. NILO RYDMAN.

Suomen Lasitus- ja Hiomoliitto r.y. (*Federation of the Finnish Glazing and Glasscutting Works*): Eteläranta 10, Helsinki; 45 mems.; Chair. MARTTI LINDBLOM; Managing Dir. KALEVI ILMONEN.

Suomen Lastauttajain Työntantajaliitto r.y. (*Employers' Corporation of Stevedores in Finland*): Kalevankatu 12, Helsinki 10; 78 mems.; Chair. PEKKA PARTANEN; Managing Dir. ERIK STJERNVALL.

Suomen Metalliteollisuuden Työntantajaliitto (*Employers' Association of the Finnish Metal Trades*): Eteläranta 10, Helsinki 13; 93 mems.; Chair. INGVAR BLOMGVIST; Managing Dir. ROLF WIDEN.

Suomen Rakennusaineteollisuuden Työntantajaliitto (*Employers' Federation of the Finnish Building Material Industry*): Eteläranta 10, Helsinki 13; 23 mems.; Chair. ROLF THOMASSON; Managing Dir. ESKO SIMILÄ.

Suomen Rakennusteollisuusliitto r.y. (*Finnish Building Industry Federation*): Eteläranta 10, Helsinki 13; 470 mems.; Chair. ILMARI HELANTO; Managing Dir. VÄINÖ J. HINTIKKA.

Suomen Työnantajain Yleinen Ryhmä (*General Group of Finnish Employers*): Eteläranta 10, Helsinki 13; 171 mems.; Hon. Chair. E. H. LILJEROOS; Chair. ERKKI PARTANEN; Managing Dir. LAURI SAURAMA.

Sähkötyönantajain Liitto r.y. (*Electrical Employers' Federation*): Eteläranta 10, Helsinki 33; 215 mems.; Chair. P. WALLINHEIMO; Managing Dir. NILO HONKALA.

Tekstiiliteollisuuden Työnantajaliitto (*Employers' Association of Textile Industries*): Aleksis Kivenkatu 10, Tampere; 43 mems.; Chair. S. HÄSTO; Man. Dir. PENTTI TUOMOLA.

Tiilitöteollisuuden Työnantajaliitto r.y. (*Employers' Federation of the Brick Industry*): Ruoholahdenkatu 10A 3, Helsinki; 40 mems.; Chair. ARVI PALOHEIMO; Managing Dir. K. LEIPONEN.

Vaatetusteollisuusliitto r.y. (*Clothing Industry Federation*): Eteläranta 10, "Ryhmä", Helsinki 13; 70 mems.; Chair. EERO KESTILÄ; Managing Dir. ALEKSI LAHELMA.

Voimalaitosten Työnantajaliitto r.y. (*Federation of Power Plant Employers*): Eteläranta 10, Helsinki 13; f. 1945; 69 mems.; Chair. K. HJELT; Managing Dir. NILO HONKALA.

Suomen Puunjalostusteollisuuden Keskusliitto (*Central Association of Finnish Woodworking Industries*): Helsinki 13, E. Esplanadik. 2; f. 1918; Pres. R. ERIK SERLACHIUS; Gen. Manager LAURI KIRVES. The Central Association publishes *Suomen Puutalous, Papperi ja Puu-Papper och Trä* (only technical), and *Finnish Paper and Timber*. Members of the Central Association are:

Finnboard (*Finnish Board Mills' Association*): Helsinki 10, P.O.B. 10420, E. Esplanadik. 2; f. 1943; 13 mems.; Gen. Manager E. O. SORAVUO.

Finnish Paper Mills' Association (*Suomen Paperitehtaitten Yhdistys*): Helsinki 13, E. Esplanadik. 2, P.O.B. 10380; f. 1918; 25 mems.; Board of Dirs. ÅKE FRÖJDMAN, A. SEGERCRANTZ, NILS G. GROTFELT, C.-C. ROSENBRÖIJER, HEINZ DETTMANN.

Suomen Paperin- ja Kartonginjalostajain Yhdistys (*Finnish Paper and Board Converters' Association*): Helsinki, Fabianink. 29B; f. 1944; 12 mems.; Gen. Manager K. RINTAKOSKI.

Suomen Sahanomistajayhdistys (*Finnish Sawmill Owners' Association*): Helsinki 10, Fabianink. 29C; f. 1895; 68 mems.; Gen. Manager U. RINTAKOSKI.

Suomen Selluloosayhdistys-FINNCCELL-Finska Cellulosa-föreningen (*Finnish Cellulose Union*): Helsinki, E. Esplanadik. 2, P.O.B. 10060; f. 1918; 22 mems.; 34 mills; Man. Dir. SVEN HÄGERSTROM.

Puutalo (*Sales Association for Prefabricated Houses*): Helsinki, Mannerheimintie 9; f. 1941; Gen. Manager O. RINKINEN.

Suomen Kuitulevy-yhdistys (*Wallboard Association of Finland*): Helsinki 10, P.O.B. 10263, Kluuvikatu 8; f. 1953, reorganized 1960; 7 mems.; Chair. HERRICK HACKMAN; Sec. A. VIITANEN.

Suomen Vaneriyhdistys-Finlands Fanerförening (*Association of Finnish Plywood Industry*): Helsinki, E. Esplanadik. 22B; f. 1939; 16 mems.; Gen. Manager UNTO ALAVA.

Suomen Rullatehdasyhdistys (*Finnish Spoolmakers' Association*): Helsinki, Fabianinkatu 9; f. 1922; 3 mems.

OTHER ORGANISATIONS

Mentaloustuottajain Keskusliitto (*Central Union of Agricultural Producers*): Helsinki, Simonkatu 6; f. 1917; Gen. Sec. HEIKKILÄAIVISTO; publ. *Maansadan Tulevaisuus* (tri-weekly).

Osuuskassojen Keskusliitto r.y. (*Central Union of the Co-operative Credit Societies*): Helsinki 10, Arkadiankatu 23; f. 1928; in 1966 there were 483 Co-operative Credit Societies operating in Finland, with a membership of 313,000; Man. Dir. SAMPSA MANTERE.

Svenska Lantbruksproducenternas Centralförbund (*Union of Swedish Agricultural Producers*): Lönnrotsgatan 35; f. 1945; 23,543 mems.; Swedish-speaking producers; Chair. T. NYMALM; Sec. G. ENGSTRÖM; publ. *Landsbygdens Folk* (weekly).

Hankkija Wholesale Co-operative Society Ltd., The (*Agricultural*): Helsinki, Salomonkatu 1; f. 1905; 557 mems.; Gen. Manager VÄINÖ PESSI.

Central Co-operative Society Labor (Agricultural): Helsinki, Malmgatan 20; f. 1898; Gen. Manager G. LÄXSTRÖM.

Valio Finnish Co-operative Dairies Association: Helsinki, Kalevankatu 61; f. 1905; 270 mems. (dairies); Managing Dir. Prof. P. SAARINEN.

Enigheten Centrallaget (*Butter and Cheese Export*): Helsinki 39, Päiväläisentie 1; 33 mems.; Chair. and Managing Dir. E. SERÉN.

Vientikunta Muna (*The Central Co-operative Egg Export Association*): Helsinki, P.O. Box 115; f. 1921; 9,808 mems.; Chair. MATTI KALLELA; Managing Dir. MATTI KALLELA.

Tuottajain Lihakeskuskunta (*Meat Producers' Central Federation*): Helsinki, Vanha talvitie 5; f. 1936; 13 mem. co-operatives; Managing Dir. O. SIPILÄ; publ. *Osuustseurastamolehti* (6 times a year).

Suomen Betoniteollisuuden Keskusjärjestö r.y. (*Association of the Concrete Industry in Finland*): Ruoholahdenk. 4B, Helsinki 18; f. 1963; 96 mems.; Chair. EERO SOINI; Man. Dir. PENTTI PUSA; publ. *Betonituote journal*.

Suomen Kalastusyhdistys (*Central Association representing Fishing Interests*): Helsinki, Urheilukatu 14A10; f. 1891; 197,000 mems.; Sec. L. LINDEN; publs. *Suomen Kalastuslehti* (8 times a year), *Fiskeritidskrift for Finland* (6 times a year).

Suomen Tukkukauppiain Liitto r.y. (*Finnish Wholesalers' Association*): Helsinki, Fabianinkatu 23; f. 1920; 406 mem. firms include those of 12 affiliated organisations; Manager KAARLO ARVE; publs. *Suomen Tukku-kauppa* (Finnish Wholesale Trade) (monthly), *Year Book* and yearly report on wholesale turnover.

Osuuskunta Suomen Messut (*The Finnish Fair Corporation*): Helsinki 25; f. 1919; Pres. RUNAR HERNBERG; Chair. KAI KIVIJÄRVI; Managing Dir. OLLE HEROLD; publ. *Messuviesti* (8 times a year).

Suomen Osuuskauppojen Keskuskunta (SOK) (*Finnish Co-operative Wholesale Society*): Helsinki, Vilhonkatu 7; f. 1904; 318 mems.; Managing Dir. MARTTI MUSTONEN; publs. *Yhteishyvä, Osuuskauppalehti, Samarbete, Handelslaget*.

Osuustukku-kauppa (OTK) (*Co-operative Wholesale Society*): P.O.B. 10120, Helsinki 10, Hameentie 19; f. 1917; 88 co-operatives with 562,000 mems.; Pres. EERO SALOVAARA; publs. *MT-tiedotuksia, LT-tiedotuksia, OTK:n Renkaat*.

Yleinen Osuuskauppojen Liitto (YOL) r.y. (*The General Union of Co-operative Stores*): Helsinki, Vilhonkatu 7; f. 1908; 318 mem. socs., 533,000 individual mems.; Managing Dir. MARTTI MUSTONEN; publs. *Yhteishyvä, Samarbete, Osuuskauppalehti, Handelslaget*.

Pellervo-Seura (*Pellervo Society*): Helsinki 10, Simonkatu 6; f. 1899; 1,162 mem. societies (incl. 9 central co-operative societies); central organisation of Farmers' co-operatives; Managing Dir. HARRI RAUTAVAARA; publs. *Pellervo* (fortnightly; circulation 110,000), *Suomen Osuustoimintalehti* (six issues a year).

Suomen Työn Liitto (STL) (*The Association for Finnish Work—AFW*): Helsinki, Runebergink. 60B; f. 1912; public relations for Finnish products and for Finnish work; 700 mems.; Chair. of Board of Govs. TOR NESSLING; Chair. of Board of Dirs. VEIKKO SjöBLOM; Man. Dir. VEIKKO LINNA; publ. *Tuotantouutiset* (10 times a year).

Teollisuudenharjoittajain Liitto (*Union of Manufacturers*): Helsinki, Ratakatu 29; f. 1945; the central organisation for medium and small manufacturers (firms); 600 mems.; Chair. Col. V. VARTIAINEN; Director PEKKA MANNIO, M.Sc.(Eng.), B.B.A.; publ. *Teollisuussanomien* (monthly, in Finnish).

Kesko Oy (*Finnish Retailers' Wholesale Co. Ltd.*): Helsinki, Satamakatu 3; f. 1941; 23,000 shareholders; Chair. and Pres. I. O. NURMELA; publs. *Kauppa Kay*, *Handelsnytt*, *K-Räntaviesti*, *Kauppia ja Myyjä*, *Pirkka*.

Kulutusosuuskuntien Keskusliitto KK (*The Co-operative Union K.K.*): Helsinki, Mikonkatu 17; f. 1916; 93 mem. societies, 562,134 individual mems.; Chair. PAAVO HEINIMO; Gen. Dir. JORMA JALAVA; Sec.-Gen. PEKKA KUOPPALA; publs. *Me Kuluttajat* (weekly), *Konsumentien* (bi-weekly), *Osuusliike*, *Työtoveri*, *Vilje Eijä* (fortnightly).

Suomen Teknillinen Kauppaliitto (*Finnish Association of Technical Traders*): Helsinki, Fabianinkatu 23; f. 1918; the organisation of the biggest importers who deal in iron, steel, and non-ferrous metals, machines and equipment, tools, electric machines and equipment, heavy chemicals and raw materials; 65 mems.; Chair. ERIC BARGUM; Managing Dir. KLAUS VARTIOVAARA.

Metex Corporation: Helsinki, Ruoholahdenk. 4; f. 1948; export organisation of the Finnish Metal and Engineering Industries; Chair. H. BERGHILL; Pres. K. UUSITALO.

Finnish Cabinet Makers' and Wood Turners' Association: Helsinki, P. Esplanadinkatu 25A; f. 1944; Managing Dir. JUHO SAVIO.

The Finnish Joinery Association: Helsinki, P. Esplanadinkatu 25A; f. 1944; Managing Dir. JUHO SAVIO.

TRADE UNIONS

Suomen Ammattiyhdistysten Keskusliitto (SAK) r.y. (*Federation of Finnish Trade Unions*): Helsinki, Paasivuorenkatu 5; f. 1907; Pres. NILO HÄMÄLÄINEN; Gen. Sec. AHTI FREDERIKSSON; 24 affiliated unions; 259,445 mems.; publ. *Palkkatyöläinen* (weekly).

PRINCIPAL AFFILIATED UNIONS (Membership of over 5,000)

Suomen Elintarviketyöläisten Liitto r.y. (*Finnish Food Stuff Workers' Union*): Helsinki 53, Suonionkatu 4B 21; f. 1905; Pres. URPO VIRTANEN; Sec. EERO LEHTONEN; 11,000 mems.; publ. *Elintäe* (fortnightly).

Suomen Hotelli- ja Ravintolahenkilökunnan Liitto r.y. (*Finnish Hotel and Restaurant Workers' Union*): Helsinki, Mariankatu 15A 11; f. 1933; Pres. YRJO KARISALMI; 6,500 mems.; publ. *Ravintolahenkilökunta* (monthly).

Suomen Kunnallisten Työntekijäin ja Viranhaltijain Liitto r.y. (*Finnish Municipal Workers' Union*): Helsinki 53, Box 53106; f. 1931; Pres. REINO HEINONEN; Sec. JAAKKO RIIKONEN; 45,000 mems.; publ. *Kunta ja Me* (fortnightly).

Liiketyöntekijäin Liitto r.y. (*Union of Commercial Workers*): Helsinki 17, Unioninkatu 45H 106; f. 1917; Pres. AARRE HAPPONEN; 24,743 mems.; publ. *Liiketyöntekijä* (monthly).

Suomen Maaseututyöväen Liitto r.y. (*Finnish Rural Workers' Union*): Helsinki, IV linja 3-5B; f. 1945; Pres. NILO HÄMÄLÄINEN; Sec. JUHANI HIETANEN; 10,300 mems.

Suomen Metallityöväen Liitto r.y. (*Finnish Metal Workers' Union*): Helsinki 53, Siltasaarenkatu 3; f. 1899; Pres. ONNI NÄRVÄNEN; Secs. ESKO SUUKKANEN, EDVIN SALONEN; 45,000 mems.; publ. *Ahjo* (fortnightly).

Suomen Muurarien Liitto r.y. (*Finnish Bricklayers' Union*): Helsinki, Suonionkatu 4A 10; f. 1905; Pres. NILO AHAVA; Sec. URHO KILPINEN; 5,824 mems.

Suomen Nahka- ja Kumityöväen Liitto r.y. (*Finnish Leather, Shoe and Rubber Workers' Union*): Helsinki, Vironkatu 9D 22; f. 1937; Pres. VÄINÖ HUHTAMÄKI; Sec. AHTI MATTILA; 6,700 mems.; publ. *Nahka- ja Kumityöläinen* (monthly).

Suomen Paperiteollisuudentyöntekijäin Liitto r.y. (*Finnish Paper Industry Workers' Union*): Helsinki, Rauhankatu 15B; f. 1906; Pres. VEIKKO AHTOLA; Sec. ANTERO MAKI; 29,778 mems.; publ. *Paperiliitto* (fortnightly).

Puutyöväen Liitto r.y. (*Wood Workers' Union*): Helsinki, Annankatu 6B 10; f. 1960; Pres. JAAKKO VIITASARI; Sec. VILJO RONKAINEN; 13,000 mems.

Suomen Rakennustyöläisten Liitto r.y. (*Finnish Building Workers' Union*): Helsinki 53, Viherniemenkatu 5; f. 1930; Pres. ERKKI SALOMAA; Sec. VILHO RAJALA; 68,000 mems.; publ. *Rakentaja* (weekly).

Suomen Rautatieläisten Liitto r.y. (*Finnish Railwaymen's Union*): Helsinki, Kaisaniemenkatu 10, V kerrä; f. 1906; Pres. ONNI KOSKI; Sec. UNTO KEIJONEN; 15,818 mems.; publ. *Rautatieläinen* (weekly).

Suomen Työläisliitto r.y. (*Finnish General Workers' Union*): Helsinki, Hernesaarenkatu 7B 16; f. 1929; Pres. TAPIO MALMIVVORI; Sec. AHTI SALLI; 9,140 mems.

Tekstiilityöväen Liitto r.y. (*Textile Workers' Union*): Tampere, Hämeenkatu 5B; f. 1960; Pres. VÄINÖ KUJANPÄÄ; Sec. ONNI ANDERSSON; 13,807 mems.

Suomen Ammattijärjestö r.y. (SAJ) (*Finnish Trade Federation*): Paasivuorenkatu 5, Helsinki; f. 1960; 18 affiliated unions; 107,412 mems.; Pres. JAAKKO RANTANEN, EDVIN LOUTO; publ. *Ammattijärjestö* (weekly).

PRINCIPAL AFFILIATED UNIONS (Membership of over 5,000)

Suomen Puunjalostusteollisuustyöntekijäin Liitto r.y. (*Wood Industry Workers' Union*): Helsinki, Fredrikinkatu 34B 10; 15,500 mems.; Pres. EERO LILJA.

Suomen Merimies-Unioni r.y. (*Finnish Seamen's Union*): Helsinki, Iso Robertinkatu 30A; f. 1920; 12,309 mems.; Pres. OLAVI KEITELE; Sec. BERNT JOHANSSON; publ. *Merimies-Sjömannen*.

Kutoma- ja Neuletyöväen Liitto r.y. (*Textile and Knitting Workers' Union*): Tampere, Hallituskatu 19; 7,538 mems.; Pres. VEIKKO OKSANEN; Sec. REINO KOLINEN.

Suomen Auto- ja Kuljetusalan Työntekijäliitto r.y. (*Transport Workers' Union*): Helsinki, Vuorikatu 8A 14; f. 1948; 8,500 mems.; Pres. OLAVI AARNIO; Sec. E. U. RAUTIAINEN.

Teräs- ja Konepajatyöväen Ammattiliitto r.y. (*Steel and Machine Shop Workers' Union*): Helsinki, Paasivuorenkatu 5A 24; 6,891 mems.; Pres. UUNO VILJANEN; Sec. HEIKKI HELKAVUORI.

Rautatieläisten Ammattiyhdistysten Liitto r.y. (*Federation of Railwaymen's Unions*): Helsinki, Paasivuorenkatu 5A 42; 6,100 mems.; Pres. VEIKKO AALTO; Sec. MAUNU ALPPINEN.

Yleis- ja Erikoisalojen Ammattiliitto r.y. (*General and Special Workers' Union*): Helsinki, Paasivuorenkatu 5, huone 45; 10,000 mems.; Pres. EERO KAIREMA; Gen. Sec. LAURI VILPONIEMI.

Toimihenkilö- ja Virkamiesjärjestöjen Keskusliitto—TVK (*Confederation of Salaried Employees*): Töölöntullinkatu 8, Helsinki 25; f. 1944; non-political, no international affiliation; 160,000 mems.; 29 affiliates; Chair. VILJO SUVANTO; Exec. Dir. A. I. VÄLIKANGAS; Sec.-Gen. LAURI HYPÖNEN; publ. *TVK-lehti* (*TVK News-paper*—monthly).

PRINCIPAL AFFILIATED UNIONS

(Membership of over 5,000)

Kunnallisivirkamiesliitto (*Federation of Municipal Employees*): Töölöntullinkatu 8, Helsinki 25; 18,120 mems.; Chair. U. RYÖNÄNKOSKI; Exec. Dir. E. KANTOLA; publ. *Kunnallisivirkamies*.

Suomen Liikeväen Liitto (*Federation of Commercial Employees*): Bulevardi 28, Helsinki; 6,840 mems.; Chair. OSMO KUTILA; Exec. Dir. O. SUOMINEN; publ. *Liikeväki*.

Suomen Opettajain Liitto (*National Union of Primary School Teachers of Finland*): Töölöntullinkatu 8, Helsinki 25; f. 1893; 25,450 mems.; Chair. AIMO TAMMIVUORI; Gen. Sec. PANU VAPAAVUORI; publ. *Opettajain Lehti*.

Sairaanhoidtajain Liitto (*Finnish Federation of Nurses*): Töölöntullink 8, Helsinki 25; f. 1925; 17,456 mems.; Gen. Sec. MISS TOINI NOUSIAINEN; publ. *Sairaanhoidtajalehti*.

Suomen Teollisuustöimihenkilöiden Liitto (*Federation of Industrial Employees*): Töölöntullinkatu 8, Helsinki 25; 9,000 mems.; Chair. ESA SUOMELA; Exec. Dir. Y. RAITA; publ. *Teollisuustöimihenkilö*.

Virkamiesliitto (*Federation of Civil Servants*): Töölöntullinkatu 8, Helsinki 25, f. 1917; 34,600 mems.; Chair. V. W. HEINSTRÖM; Sec.-Gen. J. MATTILA; publ. *Virkamieslehti*.

Virkamiesten Yhteisjärjestö r.y. (VY) (*Federation of State Officers' Unions*): Mechelinink 10 A5, Helsinki; f. 1961; 16 affiliated unions; 32,500 mems.; Sec.-Gen. MIKKO LAAKSONEN; publ. *VY Tänään* (monthly).

Four unions are affiliated to the Federation of Finnish Technical Functionary Organizations; membership about 14,000.

There are 24 unaffiliated unions, with a total membership of about 94,000

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Valtionrautatiet (*State Railways*): Finnish State Railways, Board of Administration, Helsinki; began operating 1862; operates 5,471 km. of railways; gauge 1,524 metres; privately-owned total 74 km.; total length 5,545 km.; Dir.-Gen. E. REKOLA; publs. Statistical books: *Valtionrautatiet*, *Kuukausitilasto* (monthly), *Rautatietilasto* (annual), *Rautatiehallituksen Kertomus* (annual).

OTHER RAILWAYS

Jokioisten Railway: Forssa; Man. Dir. A. J. HAAPAKOSKI.

Karhula Railway: Karhula; Man. Dir. KAJ LANG.

ROADS

There are 68,000 kilometres of public highways.

MOTORISTS' ORGANISATIONS

Suomi Touring Club (*Suomen Autoliitto*): Unioninkatu 45H, Helsinki 17; approx. 20,000 mems.; Pres. MATTI VIRKKUNEN; Managing Dir. SIMO LAURILA; publ. *Auto ja Liikenne* (monthly; circulation 60,000).

Suomen Autoklubi (*Finnish Automobile Club*): Fabianinkatu 14, Helsinki 10.

LAKES AND CANALS

Tie- ja Vesirakennushallitus (*The National Board of Public Roads and Waterways*): Helsinki; builds and maintains waterways and roads.

Lakes cover about 12,200 square miles, some linked by canals. Inland waterways are navigable by ships for about 4,130 miles. Total length of coastal waterways is about 1,370 miles.

In August 1963 the U.S.S.R. agreed to lease to Finland the right to use the southern part of the canal Saimaa and

the channel leading to Viipuri. Construction works are going on and when completed in 1968, the waterways belonging to the watercourse of Saimaa will be connected to the Gulf of Finland.

SHIPPING

The chief port is Helsinki, which has five specialized harbours. The West Harbour handles most of the transatlantic traffic, the East Harbour coastal and North Sea freight and most passenger traffic. North Harbour deals only in local launch traffic. Sörnäinen is the timber and coal harbour; Herttoniemi specializes in oil. Other ports include Pori (Björneberg) and Turku (Åbo).

Suomen Laivanvarustajain Yhdistys-Finlands Redareförening (*Finnish Shipowners' Assn.*): Helsinki, S. Kajen 10A; f. 1932; Chair. NILS WETTERSTEN; Managing Dir. H. HALLBERG; 52 mems.

Suomen Höyrylaiva Oy—Finska Ångfartygs Aktiebolaget (*Finland Steamship Company*): Helsinki, Eteläranta 8; f. 1883; passenger and cargo sailings to European and overseas ports; Managing Dir. BIRGER KROGIUS.

John Nurminen Oy: Helsinki, Snellmaninkatu 13; f. 1932; branch offices: Turku, Kotka, Hanko, Hamina, Rauma, Mäntyluoto, Vainikkala; Gen. Manager MATTI NURMINEN.

Höyrylaiva Osakeyhtiö Bore-Ångfartygs Aktiebolaget Bore: Åbo, Slottsgatan 36; f. 1897; routes: passenger lines, Åbo-Stockholm and Helsingfors-Stockholm; cruising service in the Baltic with passenger vessel; cargo vessels employed in world-wide tramp service; regular cargo line Finland-Lübeck, Finland-Bristol Channel, Finland-British East Coast, Finland-British West Coast, Harwich-Finland, Finland-Gothenburg, Finland-Norway, Finland-N. France, Bristol Channel-Sweden; Managing Dir. GUNTHER VON RUTTEN.

A/B Baltic Lloyd Line, Ltd. O/Y: Helsinki, Fabiansgatan 13 A.3.; f. 1933; tonnage, 9,143 gross reg. tons; routes principally in the Baltic and North Sea; Dir. H. JANHONEN.

Gustaf Erikson (Shipowners): Mariehamn, Åland Islands; f. 1913; total tonnage 28,536 g.r.t.; 2 steamships, 14 motor vessels of which 6 refrigerator vessels; new building 3,900 d.w. tons (1 motor vessel); Dir. EDGAR ERIKSON.

Werner Hacklinin Säätiö: Pori, Valtakatu 9; f. 1957; Dir. A. KAREMO.

Helsingin Lloyd O/Y: Helsinki, Fabiansgatan 13; f. 1927; routes: principally in the Baltic and the North Sea; Dir. H. JANHONEN.

Henry Nielsen OY/AB: Helsinki, Fabiansgatan 6; f. 1923; managing owners for about 68,000 d.w. tons tanker and dry cargo; shipbrokers, liner- and forwarding-agents; Manager BERNDT AMINOFF; Dep. Manager F. STANGEBYE.

Oy Finnlines Ltd.: Helsinki 16, Kanavaranta 1, P.O.B. 16142; f. 1947; 140,645 (closed) gross reg. tons; Managing Dir. M. PIIRONEN.

Oy Baltic Chartering Ab: Helsinki, Kalliokaivonmäki 2; Managing Dir. KARI LAMPEN.

Finland-Sydamerika Linjen Ab (Finland-South America Line Ltd.): Helsinki, S. Kajen 8; f. 1926; tonnage, 80,500 d.w. tons; cargo line, Finland-Brazil, River Plate; Managing Dir. L. KROGIUS.

Ab. R. Nordström & Co. Oy: Loviisa; f. 1924; shipowners; tonnage, approx. 39,108 g.r.t.; shipbrokers at Lovisa, Walkom and Pernoviken; Managing Dir. EION MIETTINEN; Dir. M.-R. NORDSTRÖM, O. NYMAN.

Ab. Finska Nordamerika Linjen: Helsinki, Unionsgatan 24; f. 1924; formerly *Rederi Ab. Suomi*, name changed Dec.

1955; cargo; total tonnage 23,750 d.w. tons; tramp service; Dir. H. ERICSSON.

Ab. Anchor Shipping Co. Oy: Helsinki, Unionsgatan 24; f. 1950; tonnage, 8,560 gross reg. tons; tramp service; Dirs. C. H. ERICSSON, C. SLÖTTE.

Ab. Turret Oy: Hopeasalmentie 48, Helsinki 57; tankers; total tonnage 56,504 d.w.; Chair. RAKEL WIHURI; Dir. R. WIHURI.

Rederiaktiebolaget Sally: Strandgatan 7, Mariehamn; services to Baltic, North Sea, Mediterranean and Atlantic; total tonnage 190,475 d.w. tons; Managing Dir. ALGOT JOHANSSON.

Lundqvist Rederierna: Mariehamn; tramp and liner services; total tonnage 120,000 d.w. tons; Pres. FRAENK LUNDQVIST.

Suomen Tankkilaiva O/Y: Hopeasalmentie 48, Helsinki 57; tanker, tramp and liner services; total tonnage 122,156 d.w. tons; Chair. RAKEL WIHURI; Dir. R. WIHURI.

CIVIL AVIATION

Finnair (Aero O/Y): Head Office: Helsinki 10, Töölönkatu 4; f. 1923; 75 per cent of the share capital owned by the State; operates domestic services and services to Amsterdam, Barcelona, Brussels, Copenhagen, Frankfurt, Gothenburg, Hamburg, Kirkenes, Leningrad, London, Luxembourg, Malaga, Milan, Moscow, Oslo, Paris, Stockholm, Sundsvall, Zürich and Umeå; fleet of 8 Super Caravelle, 8 Convair Metropolitan, 5 DC-3; Pres. GUNNAR KORHONEN.

Kar-Air Oy: Head Office, Helsinki, Lönnrotinkatu 3; internal services and charter flights abroad; Dir. TUOMAS KARHUMÄKI; Man. K. SIPILÄ; fleet of 6 Douglas DC, 1 Convair and 1 Lockheed.

There are 18 foreign airlines serving Finland.

TOURISM

Finnish Travel Association (Suomen Matkailuliitto): Mikonkatu 13A, Helsinki 10.

EUROPEAN OFFICES

Denmark: Finland Information, Vester Farimagsgade 3, Copenhagen V.

France: Office National du Tourisme de Finlande, 13 rue Auber, Paris 9e.

Federal Germany: Finnland-Informationen, Mommsenstrasse 67, 1 Berlin 12; Finnland-Informationsbüro, Ludwigstrasse 6, 8 Munich 15; Finnisches Reiseinformation, Finnland Haus, Esplanade 41, 2 Hamburg 36.

Italy: Finnair, Galleria Unione 4, Milan.

Netherlands: Fins National Verkeersbureau, Oranje Nassaulaan 25, Amsterdam-Zuid.

Sweden: Finska Turistbyrå, Arsenalsgatan, 7, Stockholm C.

Switzerland: Skandinavisches Verkehrsbüro, Munsterhof 14, Zürich 8001.

United Kingdom: Finnish Travel Information Centre, Finland House, 56 Haymarket, London, S.W.1.

PRINCIPAL THEATRES

Suomen Kansallisteatteri (Finnish National Theatre): Helsinki; f. 1872; Dir. Prof. ARVI KIVIMAA.

Svenska Teatern (Swedish Theatre): Helsinki; f. 1866; Man. DR. CARL ÖHMAN.

Suomen Kansallisooppera (Finnish National Opera): Helsinki; opera and ballet.

Pyynikin Kesäteatteri (Pyynikki Summer Theatre): Tampere; f. 1955; large open-air theatre.

PRINCIPAL ORCHESTRAS

Helsingin Kaupunginorkesteri (Helsinki City Symphony Orchestra): Aleksanterinkatu 21A, Helsinki 10; f. 1882; 95 mems.; Musical Dir. JORMA PANULA; Man. Dir. DR. NILS-ERIC RINGBOM.

Radio-orkesteri (Finnish Radio Symphony Orchestra): Oy Yleisradio Ab, Unioninkatu 16, Helsinki; f. 1927; 87 mems.; Man. AULIS SALLINEN; Chief Conductor PAAVO BERGLUND.

FESTIVAL

Turku Music Festival: c/o Turku Music Society, Sibelius Museum, Piispankatu 15, Turku; f. 1960; fortnight's annual festival in May with Finnish and international musicians; organized by Turku Music Society.

Finnish Radio Chamber Choir: c/o Unioninkatu 16, Helsinki 13; frequent tours abroad; Conductor HARALD ANDERSEN.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Atomic Energy Commission: Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Annankatu 26, Helsinki 10; Chair. Prof. E. LAURILA; Sec.-Gen. I. MAKIPENTTI; Technical Sec. M. KAJE.

An administrative body which advises the government. One of its main objectives is to promote the training of personnel.

Teknillinen Korkeakoulu (*Technical University of Helsinki*): Department of Technical Physics, Otaniemi; Prof. of Nuclear Physics Dr. P. JAUHO.

The Institute provides education in nuclear science and engineering and has a reactor laboratory.

Atomienergia Oy. (*Atomic Energy Company*): Runeberginkatu 15A 17, Helsinki; Dir. K. RÄISÄNEN.

A corporation formed for the use of atomic energy in industry.

UNIVERSITIES

Åbo Akademi: Åbo, Domkyrkotorget; 150 teachers, 1,492 students.

Helsingin Yliopisto-Helsingfors Universitet: Helsinki; 1,670 teachers; 20,578 students.

Jyväskylän Yliopisto: Jyväskylä; 314 teachers; 3,800 students.

Oulun Yliopisto: Oulu; 700 teachers; 2,750 students.

Tampereen Yliopisto: Tampere; 111 teachers; 5,384 students.

Turun Yliopisto: Turku; 583 teachers; 5,921 students.

Teknillinen Korkeakoulu: Helsinki; 459 teachers; 3,926 students.

FRANCE

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Republic of France is situated in Western Europe and bounded to the north by the English Channel, to the east by Belgium, Luxembourg, the German Federal Republic, Switzerland and Italy, to the south by the Mediterranean and Spain and to the west by the Atlantic Ocean. Climate is temperate throughout most of the country but in the south it is of the Mediterranean type with warm summers and mild winters. The language is French. Out of a total population of some 49 million, 12 million are Roman Catholics. There are numerous other Christian, Jewish and Muslim communities. The flag carries three vertical bands of blue, white and red. The capital is Paris.

Recent History

After the liberation in 1945 there was unicameral parliamentary government under General de Gaulle. In 1946, following a referendum, the Fourth Republic was set up with the legislature composed of the Constituent Assembly and the Council of the Republic. General de Gaulle retired from public life. Twenty-six cabinets were formed during the life of the Fourth Republic which came to an end in 1958 with an insurrection in Algiers and the threat of civil war facing the country. Invited by President Coty to form a government, General de Gaulle was invested as Prime Minister to rule by decree for six months. In September 1958, by an overwhelming majority in a referendum, a new constitution introducing important changes was adopted and the Fifth Republic came into being with General de Gaulle as its President. In 1962 General de Gaulle's decision to have future Presidents of the Republic elected by direct universal suffrage was taken as a breach of the Constitution. The Government was defeated by a no-confidence vote and resigned. A referendum to decide the Presidential issue and the elections for a new government were held in the autumn of 1962. They resulted in victory for de Gaulle and his supporters. In the Presidential election of December 1965, President de Gaulle was returned to power at the second ballot. In March 1967 elections for a new government resulted in a narrow victory for the Gaullist parties.

Overseas, France granted independence to her former colonies after the Second World War. In Indo-China, after prolonged fighting, Laos became independent in 1949, Viet-Nam in 1954 and Cambodia in 1955. In Africa most of the French colonies in the West and Equatorial regions attained independence between 1960 and 1961. Algeria became independent after a war lasting seven years, from 1955 to 1962, between French forces and the Front de Libération Nationale (FLN) based on Tunis. In 1962 an agreement was finally signed at Evian between France and the Algerian nationalist leaders. French forces were withdrawn from Algeria and nearly all the many French settlers decided to leave the country. France has, however, continued to give Algeria economic aid.

All the former colonies in Africa, excepting only Guinea,

continue their close association with France, most remaining members of the Franc Zone. They receive considerable economic aid and technical assistance from France as well as a guaranteed market for their exports. Much aid is also channelled to these territories through the Overseas Development Fund of the European Economic Community (the Common Market).

In 1958 France became a founder member of the European Economic Community, and in 1963 President de Gaulle and Dr. Adenauer signed the Franco-German Pact. France has been following an increasingly independent policy while remaining in partnership with her allies, and in 1964 she recognised the People's Republic of China.

Government

According to the Constitution of 1958 the executive is composed of the President of the Republic and of a Council of Ministers headed by the Prime Minister. Legislative power is exercised by Parliament composed of a National Assembly and a Senate. The National Assembly is elected by direct adult suffrage for a term of five years. Senators are elected for a nine-year term by an electoral college. One third of the Senate membership is renewable every three years. By an amendment following a national referendum in 1962 the President is henceforth elected not by an electoral college as hitherto but by direct universal suffrage for seven years. The District of the Region of Paris was created in 1961 to harmonize the development of the region as a whole, governed by a General Delegation. Other local government areas were reformed in March 1964, when the country was divided into 21 administrative regions containing 88 departments.

Defence

French military policy is decided by the Supreme Defence Council. Under a decree of January 1964, President de Gaulle, as Chairman of the Council, assumed direct responsibility for command of the French nuclear forces in case of atomic warfare. Military service is compulsory and lasts for fifteen months. Liability for service lasts from the twentieth to the thirty-seventh year. At the end of 1965, the strength of the armed forces stood at 557,000, comprising: Army 350,000, Navy 72,500, and Air Force 122,500. Nuclear tests have been carried out in the Sahara. France withdrew from the military side of NATO during 1967. Defence estimates total 22,015 million francs for 1966.

Economic Affairs

France is West Europe's leading agricultural country with more than three-quarters of its area under cultivation. Production is valued at nearly 46,000 million francs, and the manpower force is nearly 3 million strong. Cereals, fruit, vegetables, livestock, butter and cheese are abundantly produced, and national consumption of these commodities is very high. French wines are an important export. More than half of the land is worked by owner-occupiers, and a third by tenant-farmers.

Since the Second World War French industry has expanded extremely rapidly. In 1946 the Commissariat Général du Plan (General Planning Office) was set up, the rôle of which is to co-ordinate projects initiated by other departments. Subsidiary to the General Commissariat are the Modernisation Commissions which elaborate individual plans. Every major field of industry is affected by the Commissions and particular progress has been made in electronics, transport, the processing industries and housing. To encourage expansion the Government offers public loans, tax relief and development incentives in certain areas.

The principal French industries are steel (over 19 million tons per year), motor vehicles (over a million and a half passenger cars a year), aircraft, mechanical and electrical engineering, textiles and chemicals. Large quantities of coal and iron ore are mined. France possesses valuable oil interests in the Sahara (now a part of Algeria) and an agreement between France and Algeria to exploit these deposits was signed in July 1965.

France has greatly increased its exports in recent years and also supplies much technical advice, sending experts all over the world to advise on development projects. It provides massive grants and loans to underdeveloped countries.

The first tidal power station in the world, on the River Rance, was officially opened in November 1966. The first four generators are already supplying electricity to the national grid. When in full production this plant will produce 544 million kWh per annum.

A wide variety of services such as fashion, catering and tourism play an important part in the French economy.

Transport

After the last war France had to reconstruct much of its railway system. Now there are about 40,000 kilometres of lines and French trains hold world records for speed. There are some 600,000 kilometres of highway, including 80,000 kilometres of national roads. A network of motorways is under construction and in 1965 the tunnel under Mont Blanc, linking France and Italy, was officially opened. Air France, one of the world's largest airlines, maintains many internal and external services. The French merchant marine totals over 4,800 vessels of over 5,200,000 tons (January 1967).

Social Welfare

France has evolved an outstandingly comprehensive system of social security which is compulsory for all wage-earners, and latterly for farmers. State insurance requires contributions from both employers and employees, and provides for sickness, unemployment, maternity, disability through industrial accident and substantial allowances for large families. War veterans receive pensions and certain privileges, and widows the equivalent of three months' salary and pension. 80 per cent of all medical practitioners adhere to the state scheme. About one fifth of the net national product is spent in health and welfare services.

Education

Education is compulsory and free from the age of 6 to 14. An "observation" period begins at the eleventh year to decide the most appropriate type of education to be fol-

lowed by the pupil after the fourteenth year. This is given either in the classical, modern or technical *lycées* leading to university study or in the *collèges* which prepare skilled workers and office staff. There are 23 universities, and thirteen university institutes of technology were opened in October 1966.

Tourism

France draws tourists from all over the world. Paris is famous for its boulevards, historic buildings, theatres, art treasures, fashion houses and restaurants, and for its many music halls and night clubs. The Mediterranean and Atlantic coasts and the French Alps are the most popular tourist resorts but holidaymakers are to be found during the summer nearly everywhere. There are many ancient towns, the châteaux of the Loire, the fishing villages of Brittany and Normandy, and thousands of other attractive places. In 1966, 11,800,000 tourists visited France.

In February 1968 the Winter Olympics are scheduled to be held at Grenoble.

Receipts from tourism were \$808 million in 1964, and expenditure totalled \$785 million.

Visas are not required for nationals of the following countries: Algeria, Argentina, Andorra, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo (Brazzaville), Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Dahomey, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Finland, Gabon, German Federal Republic, Greece, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Ivory Coast, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Laos, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Monaco, Morocco, The Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, San Marino, Senegal, Singapore, South Africa, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom and Dependencies, U.S.A., Upper Volta, Uruguay, Vatican.

Sport

There is a National Sports Council to advise the Government on policy regarding sport. The State makes its contribution to the development of popular education and sport through the High Commission for Youth and Sports. There are 20,000 sports clubs with over two million members. Football and rugby are the two most popular games.

Public Holidays, 1968

January 1 (New Year's Day), April 15 (Easter Monday), May 1 (Labour Day), May 23 (Ascension Day), June 3 (Whit Monday), July 14 (Fall of the Bastille), August 15 (The Assumption), November 1 (All Saints' Day), November 11 (Armistice Day), December 25 (Christmas Day).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The currency unit is the Franc, divided into 100 centimes. Notes: Francs 500, 100, 50, 10, 5. Coins: Francs, 5, 1.

Exchange rate: 11.549 Francs = £1 sterling
4.9 Francs = \$1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

METROPOLITAN FRANCE			OVERSEAS DEPARTMENTS AND TERRITORIES	
Total Area	Population		Total Area	Population
	1962 Census	1967 (January)		
551,208 sq. kilometres	46,520,271	49,650,000	151,000 sq. kilometres (approx.)	1,660,000 (approx.)

Metropolitan France is France and Corsica. The French Republic comprises Metropolitan France, the Overseas Departments of Guadeloupe, French Guiana, Martinique, and Réunion, the Overseas Territories of Comoro Islands, New Caledonia, French Polynesia, French Territory of the Afars and Issas (Djibouti), Saint-Pierre et Miquelon, Wallis and Futuna Islands, and the Austral and Antarctic Territories.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS

POPULATION (1962 Census)

Paris (capital)*	2,811,171	Grenoble	162,764	Roubaix	113,163
Marseilles	783,738	Rennes	157,692	Mulhouse	110,735
Lyons	535,784	Brest	142,901	Amiens	109,869
Toulouse	330,570	Dijon	141,104	Metz	109,678
Nice	294,976	Reims	138,576	Villeurbanne	107,630
Bordeaux	254,122	Le Mans	136,083	Boulogne-Billancourt	107,074
Nantes	246,227	Clermont-Ferrand	134,263	Nîmes	105,199
Strasbourg	233,549	Nancy	133,532	Besançon	101,729
Saint-Etienne	203,633	Rouen	123,474	Tours	96,472
Lille	199,033	Montpellier	123,367	Caen	95,238
Le Havre	184,133	Angers	122,269	Versailles	95,149
Toulon	172,586	Limoges	120,596		

* Greater Paris: 8,389,000.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS

	BIRTH RATE (per '000)	MARRIAGE RATE (per '000)	DEATH RATE (per '000)
1963	18.1	14.2	11.6
1964	18.1	14.4	10.7
1965	17.7	14.2	11.1
1966	17.4	13.8	10.6

POPULATION MOVEMENTS

	1965	1966
France and Algeria:		
Immigration	228,093	256,005
Emigration	237,374	220,437
France and the Rest of the World:		
Immigration (permanent) (seasonal)	207,412 131,573	185,656 124,270

AGRICULTURE

DISTRIBUTION OF LAND

('000 hectares)

YEAR	TOTAL AREA	ARABLE LAND	PASTURE	FORESTS	OTHER CULTIVATED LAND	UNUSED BUT POTENTIALLY PRODUCTIVE	BUILT-ON AREA, AND WASTELAND
1965	55,134	18,267	13,459	12,139	2,503	3,841	4,925
1966*	55,134	17,946	13,695	12,371	2,499	3,742	4,882

* Provisional.

FRANCE—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

PRINCIPAL CROPS

CROPS	AREA ('000 hectares)					PRODUCTION (million quintals)				
	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Wheat . . .	4,571	3,850	4,388	4,520	3,992	140.5	102.5	138.4	147.6	113.0
Oats . . .	1,356	1,287	1,094	1,070	1,094	26.3	28.8	23.1	25.1	25.8
Barley . . .	2,177	2,539	2,360	2,430	2,642	60.0	73.8	67.9	73.8	74.2
Maize . . .	866	952	893	869	961	18.6	38.7	21.1	34.2	43.3
Potatoes† . .	852	834	680	564	526	132.6	158.2	114.4	110.7	104.5
Sugar Beet . .	352	371	425	395	295	115.6	139.5	162.4	169.6	128.9
Wine . . .	1,287	1,272	1,270	1,263	1,250	75.0*	57.6*	62.4*	68.4*	62.3*
Rye . . .	243	232	220	221	198	3.6	3.6	3.9	3.9	3.6

† Including produce of market and private gardens.

* Million hectolitres.

LIVESTOCK
(‘000)

ANIMALS	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Horses . . .	1,729	1,617	1,526	1,357	1,228	1,114	1,044
Cattle . . .	19,502	20,583	20,265	20,147	20,244	20,640	21,184
Sheep . . .	9,063	8,924	8,944	8,626	8,821	9,056	9,186
Pigs . . .	8,603	9,217	9,080	8,967	9,043	9,239	9,840

DAIRY PRODUCE AND MEAT
(‘000 metric tons)

	1963	1964	1965	1966
Milk* . . .	246	234	260	272
Butter . . .	432	427	475	492
Cheese . . .	472	497	579	651
Meat . . .	3,070	2,988	3,159	3,204

* Million hectolitres.

SEA FISHERY
(‘000 metric tons)

1960 . . .	587.3
1961 . . .	604.2
1962 . . .	592.8
1963 . . .	652.5
1964 . . .	612.3
1965 . . .	579.9

MINING
(‘000 metric tons)

	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Coal (lignite included) . . .	55,241	50,229	55,271	54,036	52,002
Crude Petroleum . . .	2,370	2,522	2,846	2,988	2,932
Natural Gas (million cubic metres) . .	6,996	7,518	7,939	7,910	7,902
Iron Ore . . .	66,382	57,883	60,938	59,522	55,059
Bauxite . . .	2,194	2,029	2,433	2,052	2,810
Potassium (extraction in K ₂ O) . . .	1,922	1,915	1,983	2,057	1,912
Salt . . .	2,991	3,092	3,242	3,323	3,287
Sulphur . . .	1,483	1,527	1,599	1,588	1,565

INDUSTRY
(‘000 metric tons)

	1963	1964	1965	1966
Pig Iron	14,306	15,863	15,768	15,590
Crude Steel	17,556	19,780	19,608	19,585
Aluminium (primary)	298.4	316.0	340.5	363.5
Refined Copper	33.7	37.9	41.3	42.7
Refined Lead (primary and secondary)	105.6	121.7	127.6	141.9
Refined Zinc	172.5	194.5	196.6	200.7
Wool Yarn	158.4	147.2	129.7	145.5
Wool Fabrics (woven)	77.2	75.6	61.1	67.9
Cotton Yarn	286.0	287.9	256.3	278.4
Cotton Fabrics (woven)	224.6	226.8	197.7	209.9
Artificial Yarns and Fabrics	226.9	244.2	219.9	237.8
Woodpulp	1,301	1,377	1,471	1,549
Paper and Cardboard	3,002	3,128	3,166	3,451
Sulphuric Acid	2,394	2,702	2,916	3,073
Nitrogenous Fertilizers	780	1,003	1,114	1,102
Cement	17,895	21,311	22,255	23,280
Cigars and Cigarettes (million units)	52.0	50.5	55.8	57.5
Cars and Commercial Vehicles (‘000 units)	1,402.8	1,327.3	1,364.6	1,628.9
Electricity Production (million kWh.)	88,245	93,779	101,200	105,938
Aeroplanes (metric tons)	909	867	931	1,441
Locomotives (numbers):				
Diesel	204	178	209	173
Electric	114	92	84	71
Shipbuilding (launched g.r.t.)	447	523	527	489

FINANCE

1 franc=100 centimes.

100 francs=£8 8s. 7d. sterling=\$ U.S. 20.40

REVISED BUDGET
(1966—million frs.)

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
Direct Taxes	36,489	Ordinary Civil	68,903
Turnover Taxes	38,044	Military	20,474
Fees, Stamps	6,152	Capital	17,087
Other Indirect Taxes	7,791	War Damage	
Customs	12,325		
Government Property, etc.	7,631		
TOTAL	108,432	TOTAL	106,464

Budget Estimates (1968): Revenue 117,625m. frs.; Expenditure 117,622m. frs.

COST OF LIVING
(Paris—1962=100)

	PER- CENTAGE	1964	1965	1966
Food and Drink	45.0	108.9	111.4	114.5
Dwelling and Rents	18.5	110.3	114.4	118.8
of which:				
Rent	3.3	117.5	128.9	140.3
Heating and lighting	5.1	104.8	105.2	107.7
Health and Welfare	8.6	109.3	113.6	117.4
Transportation	6.5	105.5	106.4	108.7
Clothing	13.3	105.9	108.0	109.8
Entertainments	8.1	107.0	108.3	109.5
AVERAGE		108.4	111.1	114.1

FRANCE—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS
(million francs)

	1964	1965	1966
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT MARKET PRICE .	434,720	464,088	499,832
<i>of which:</i>			
Agriculture	33,701	35,867	37,211
Manufacturing	157,736	164,352	176,097
Wholesale and retail trade	59,281	63,141	63,462
Public administration and defence	39,677	41,723	44,844
Other revenue	144,325	159,005	173,218
Income from abroad	518	633	698
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT AT MARKET PRICE .	435,238	464,721	500,530
Less indirect taxes minus subsidies	67,984	71,487	78,176
GROSS NATIONAL INCOME AT FACTOR COST .	367,254	393,234	422,354
Less depreciation allowances	39,815	43,529	46,385
NET NATIONAL INCOME	327,439	349,705	375,969
Indirect taxes minus subsidies	67,984	71,487	78,176
NET NATIONAL PRODUCT AT MARKET PRICE .	395,423	421,192	454,145
Depreciation allowances	39,815	43,529	46,385
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT AT MARKET PRICE .	435,238	464,721	500,530
Less balance of export and import of goods and services and loans from the rest of the world	-383	4,582	1,704
AVAILABLE RESOURCES	435,621	460,139	498,826
<i>of which:</i>			
Private consumption expenditure	278,078	295,543	318,697
Government consumption expenditure	58,747	62,396	66,658
Fixed capital formation	98,796	102,200	113,471

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS—ALL FOREIGN COUNTRIES
(million francs)

	1965			1966		
	Credit	Debit	Balance	Credit	Debit	Balance
<i>Goods and Services:</i>						
Merchandise	42,442	40,525	1,917	46,863	47,052	189
Freight and transportation	2,637	2,440	197	2,996	2,715	281
Insurance	434	493	- 59	423	482	- 59
Travel	4,462	4,602	- 140	4,931	4,925	56
Investment income	1,793	1,374	419	2,020	1,586	434
Other services	4,543	5,084	- 441	4,986	5,916	- 930
Governmental	340	1,442	- 1,378	320	1,601	- 1,281
Foreign governmental	1,451	73	1,378	1,559	90	1,469
Total	58,202	56,033	2,169	64,148	64,562	- 214
<i>Transfer Payments: (Totals)</i>	767	376	391	776	395	381
CURRENT BALANCE	—	—	2,560	—	—	33
<i>Capital and Monetary Gold:</i>						
<i>Long-Term Loans and Investments:</i>						
Private and bank sectors	7,727	5,946	1,781	7,711	6,942	769
Government	75	1,306	- 1,231	158	868	- 710
Total	7,802	7,252	550	7,869	7,810	59
<i>Short-Term Investments and Gold:</i>						
Private sectors	—	444	- 444	—	565	- 565
Banking sector	—	1,253	- 1,253	216	—	216
Government	—	3,495	- 3,495	—	1,906	- 1,906
Total	—	5,192	- 5,192	216	2,471	- 2,255
CAPITAL BALANCE	—	—	- 4,642	8,085	10,281	- 2,196
Global Balance for Overseas Territories	1,328	—	1,328	1,247	—	1,247
GLOBAL BALANCE	754	—	754	787	—	787

FRANCE—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS BY AREAS, 1966 (million francs)

	STERLING AREA		U.S.A. AND CANADA		OECD		COMMON MARKET	
	1965	1966	1965	1966	1965	1966	1965	1966
<i>Goods and Services:</i>								
Merchandise	-1,126	-1,750	-1,170	-1,787	1,605	-844	602	628
Freight and transportation	-12	-20	192	264	231	337	27	43
Insurance	-35	-32	-17	-16	-67	-71	9	4
Travel	287	305	1,370	1,406	-620	108	-423	-266
Investment income	206	214	8	45	299	286	209	134
Other services	401	414	15	99	-620	-1,167	-443	-670
Governmental	-65	-67	46	49	-654	-710	-555	-614
Foreign governmental	58	57	758	782	1,027	1,026	195	152
Total	-286	-879	1,194	842	1,604	-1,045	-329	-1,522
<i>Transfer Payments:</i>								
Total	42	40	121	119	513	426	300	178
CURRENT BALANCE	-244	-839	1,315	961	2,127	-619	-29	-1,046
<i>Capital and Monetary Gold:</i>								
<i>Long-Term Loans and Investments:</i>								
Private and bank sectors	167	237	643	542	1,777	966	604	71
Government	—	—	-992	-461	-1,011	-535	-21	4
Total	167	237	-349	81	766	431	583	67
<i>Short-Term Investments and Gold:</i>								
Private sectors	-375	-267	73	-58	-443	-508	-136	-29
Banking sector	-237	-278	-679	-1,214	-1,204	-183	-261	641
Government	57	-194	-1,559	-1,452	-1,526	-1,601	-22	6
Total	-555	-183	-2,165	-2,724	-3,173	-2,292	-419	618
CAPITAL BALANCE	-388	54	-2,514	-2,643	-1,046	-2,911	164	685
Multilateral Adjustments	144	326	246	876	-1,225	1,034	-235	579
Global Balance for Overseas Territories	317	175	602	500	831	750	-43	4
GLOBAL BALANCE	171	284	351	306	684	696	143	84

FRENCH AID TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES (million dollars)

	1963		1964		1965	
	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%
<i>Total Public Aid</i>	849.3	68.5	826.9	60.7	756.7	58.3
Bilateral Public Aid	821.4	66.3	810.4	59.5	729.5	56.2
Multilateral Public Aid	27.9	2.2	16.5	1.2	27.2	2.1
<i>Private Aid</i>	390.3	31.5	535.0	39.3	541.4	41.7
TOTAL	1,239.6	100.0	1,361.9	100.0	1,298.2	100.0

FRANCE—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FRENCH AID BY RECEIVING COUNTRIES
(million dollars)

	1963		1964		1965	
	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%
DOM-TOM	171.9	13.9	210.4	15.5	228.8	17.2
African and Malagasy States	346.6	28.0	334.1	24.5	336.9	26.0
Algeria	424.8	34.3	354.9	26.1	254.9	19.6
Morocco and Tunisia	82.1	6.6	95.7	7.0	96.3	7.4
Countries not in Franc Zone	186.3	15.0	350.3	25.7	360.0	27.7
International Organizations	27.9	2.2	16.5	1.2	27.2	2.1
TOTAL	1,239.6	100.0	1,361.9	100.0	1,298.1	100.0

DOM = Overseas Departments; TOM = Overseas Territories.

INVESTMENT CREDITS
(million dollars)

	1964		1965	
	Loans	Gifts	Loans	Gifts
Overseas Departments	54.6	46.3	52.5	48.1
Overseas Territories	21.9	14.7	7.0	12.2
African and Malagasy States	70.2	130.2	81.8	104.3
Algeria	56.4	189.8	67.8	144.5
Morocco and Tunisia	67.8	3.3	77.9	0.7
Countries not in Franc Zone*	242.1	10.0	110.8	2.4
TOTAL	513.0	394.3	397.8	312.2

This table excludes aid destined for technical and cultural co-operation and expenditure on economic and financial support.

* Also liabilities for consolidation of credits.

GOLD RESERVES
(million dollars)

	1964	1965	1966
Gold Reserves	3,729	4,706	5,238
Reserves with the International Monetary Fund	619	884	988
TOTAL	4,348	5,590	6,226

CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION
('000 million francs)

December 31st, 1963	55.78
December 31st, 1964	59.54
December 31st, 1965	64.17
December 31st, 1966	67.63

EXTERNAL TRADE
(million frs.)

	1964	1965	1966	1967
Imports (c.i.f.)	49,710	51,059	58,496	61,251
Exports (f.o.b.)	44,408	49,633	53,782	56,198

Excluding gold.

FRANCE—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

(million francs)

IMPORTS				EXPORTS			
	1964	1965	1966		1964	1965	1966
Food	7,297	7,488	8,174	Food	5,629	6,382	6,836
Meat and Meat Preparations .	1,105	1,059	1,165	Meat and Meat Preparations .	496	514	579
<i>of which</i> Raw Meat	1,026	961	1,040	<i>of which</i> Raw Meat	376	404	464
Cereals	576	671	672	Cereals	2,403	2,639	2,887
<i>of which</i> Wheat and Maslin .	256	259	283	<i>of which</i> Wheat and Maslin .	944	1,336	1,186
Fruit and Vegetables	2,356	2,545	2,809	Barley	780	616	750
<i>of which</i> Fresh Fruit	1,392	1,542	1,685	Fruit and Vegetables	581	922	879
Beverages and Tobacco	1,500	1,262	1,309	<i>of which</i> Fresh Fruit	211	409	335
Beverages	1,255	1,014	1,034	Beverages and Tobacco	1,459	1,513	1,647
<i>of which</i> Alcoholic	1,252	1,010	1,029	Beverages	1,414	1,466	1,600
Crude Materials, Inedible . . .	8,169	7,752	8,647	<i>of which</i> Alcoholic	1,367	1,414	1,543
Textile Fibres	2,504	2,206	2,507	Crude Materials, Inedible . . .	3,413	3,536	3,664
<i>of which</i> Wool	1,150	997	1,098	Textile Fibres	1,029	1,005	1,018
Cotton	903	771	891	<i>of which</i> Wool	701	625	654
Mineral Fuels and Lubricants .	7,526	7,898	7,919	Mineral Fuels and Lubricants .	1,520	1,608	1,830
Coal	2,081	1,798	1,562	Coal	83	90	82
Petroleum Products	5,291	5,943	6,128	Petroleum Products	1,328	1,373	1,628
<i>of which</i> Crude Petroleum . .	4,537	5,370	5,428	<i>of which</i> Petroleum deriva-			
Petroleum deriva-				tives	1,328	1,372	1,628
tives	754	574	700	Animal and Vegetable Oils and			
Animal and Vegetable Oils and				Fats	130	143	180
Fats	608	651	698	Chemicals	4,343	5,007	5,598
Chemicals	3,107	3,487	4,149	Chemical Compounds	1,377	1,626	1,834
Chemical Compounds	1,240	1,375	1,590	<i>of which</i> Organic Chemicals .	814	990	1,140
<i>of which</i> Organic Chemicals .	881	963	1,129	Manufactures	12,282	13,765	14,083
Manufactures	8,874	9,124	11,493	Piece Goods	3,212	3,375	3,411
Piece Goods	1,139	1,127	1,442	<i>of which</i> Textiles	1,176	1,218	1,234
<i>of which</i> Textiles	313	284	88	Iron and Steel	4,385	4,768	4,547
Iron and Steel	2,833	2,711	3,089	<i>of which</i> Bars	1,019	1,205	1,186
<i>of which</i> Bars	749	714	785	Sheet Iron	1,897	1,884	1,696
Sheet Iron	935	946	1,085	Non-ferrous Metals	790	1,180	1,280
Non-ferrous Metals	1,913	2,202	3,152	Machinery and Transport Equip-			
Machinery and Transport Equip-				ment	11,368	13,045	14,820
Non-electric Machinery . . .	9,765	10,212	12,155	Non-electric Machinery	4,497	5,255	6,092
Electrical Machinery	5,676	6,011	7,117	Electrical Machinery	2,218	2,640	2,743
Transport Equipment	1,912	2,115	2,416	Transport Equipment	4,654	5,150	5,985
<i>of which</i> Road Vehicles . .	2,179	2,086	2,622	<i>of which</i> Road Vehicles . . .	3,181	3,620	4,244
Manufactured Goods	1,522	1,561	1,987	Manufactured Goods	3,970	4,349	4,808
<i>of which</i> Clothes	2,846	3,145	3,882	<i>of which</i> Clothes	1,099	1,158	1,303
Not Described Elsewhere .	458	446	604	Not Described Elsewhere . . .	1,406	1,613	1,791
Not Described Elsewhere .	1,079	1,217	1,518				
Miscellaneous Manufactures . .	8	10	25	Miscellaneous Manufactures . .	272	261	279
Other Items, n.e.s..	19	30	43	Other Items, n.e.s..	22	25	36
TOTAL	49,719	51,059	58,496	TOTAL	44,408	49,633	53,782

FRANCE—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

IMPORTS (Ten million frs.)				EXPORTS (Ten million frs.)			
FRANC ZONE	1964	1965	1966	FRANC ZONE	1964	1965	1966
Algeria	301.1	281.1	278.1	Algeria	244.4	252.6	215.8
Cameroon	45.2	36.6	33.9	Cameroon	32.9	33.6	36.9
Equatorial Customs Union*	48.7	40.8	46.0	Equatorial Customs Union*	44.2	40.7	41.1
French Overseas Depts. .	55.0	64.9	73.1	French Overseas Depts. .	81.8	87.9	96.9
Ivory Coast	68.0	61.0	71.7	Ivory Coast	67.6	62.7	62.4
Madagascar	29.5	23.4	22.8	Madagascar	40.9	35.6	37.1
Morocco	114.5	117.7	112.3	Morocco	92.3	82.2	92.5
Senegal	57.3	56.9	59.1	Senegal	54.3	50.1	47.7
Tunisia	33.7	17.1	30.0	Tunisia	52.9	46.7	43.6
OTHER COUNTRIES:				OTHER COUNTRIES:			
Argentina	48.8	45.6	40.3	Argentina	25.7	23.8	21.8
Australia	79.1	73.8	81.3	Australia	19.0	24.6	40.2
Austria	18.8	18.6	20.3	Austria	44.9	43.9	47.8
Belgium-Luxembourg . .	387.4	423.9	511.3	Belgium-Luxembourg . .	432.8	481.9	546.3
Brazil	44.1	40.7	43.7	Brazil	20.3	14.8	20.6
Canada	54.1	57.0	61.8	Canada	32.7	45.8	51.6
Chinese People's Republic	15.2	21.6	26.6	Chinese People's Republic	24.5	29.7	45.6
Congo (Democratic				Denmark	53.0	47.9	50.9
Republic)	17.1	16.6	27.2	Finland	40.7	33.1	34.2
Denmark	33.5	29.5	34.3	German Federal Republic	772.6	958.0	1,037.0
Finland	39.2	34.9	39.3	Greece	42.6	47.9	43.2
German Federal Republic	911.0	943.9	1,128.6	India	26.5	24.3	30.2
India	14.4	14.9	17.4	Iran	19.1	22.7	18.5
Iran	38.9	62.1	48.0	Israel	41.1	21.4	23.2
Iraq	74.3	91.2	93.8	Italy	342.9	361.9	444.3
Italy	313.3	358.5	459.4	Japan	26.5	23.6	28.4
Japan	23.6	29.4	38.5	Lebanon	22.0	21.1	22.8
Kuwait	86.9	75.8	70.7	Malaysia	8.9	10.1	10.7
Malaysia	26.1	24.2	28.9	Netherlands	173.8	230.3	249.2
Netherlands	245.7	256.9	288.8	Norway	32.5	44.7	31.2
New Zealand	38.3	30.2	34.5	Pakistan	7.1	7.3	6.7
Norway	27.1	24.9	26.7	Poland	19.5	17.6	33.2
Pakistan	11.2	11.8	14.9	Portugal	29.7	36.9	41.8
Poland	15.2	15.4	20.5	South Africa	32.7	43.4	42.2
Portugal	13.6	14.1	16.4	Spain	135.9	165.9	194.2
South Africa	35.0	33.2	37.3	Sweden	74.0	88.8	89.2
Spain	64.1	65.6	84.0	Switzerland	279.1	285.1	284.8
Sweden	99.1	103.4	128.0	Turkey	9.8	12.4	18.5
Switzerland	114.6	120.1	140.3	U.S.S.R.	31.6	35.6	37.3
Turkey	10.9	13.8	17.9	United Arab Republic .	8.4	26.6	19.1
U.S.S.R.	69.7	72.1	84.7	United Kingdom . . .	225.7	229.0	246.4
United Arab Republic .	7.9	8.8	7.4	U.S.A.	232.2	293.5	325.9
United Kingdom . . .	268.2	257.9	288.8	Venezuela	14.5	17.7	21.4
U.S.A.	561.0	537.2	592.4	Viet-Nam, Republic of .	6.8	9.3	10.7
Venezuela	27.5	26.4	22.3				

* Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville) and Gabon.

TOURISM
('000)

	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Foreign Tourists	5,975	6,500	10,250	11,100	11,800
Tourist Nights	34,365	36,327	94,665	105,000	111,000

FRANCE—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FOREIGN TOURIST ARRIVALS BY COUNTRY

('000)

	1963	1964	1965	1966
Austria	125	130	133	142
Belgium	1,100	1,480	1,543	1,640
Luxembourg				
German Federal Republic	850	1,560	1,643	1,746
Italy	470	1,060	1,254	1,333
Netherlands	480	890	966	1,027
Portugal	635	700	744	791
Spain				
Sweden	200	208	266	283
Norway				
Denmark	460	650	677	720
Switzerland	860	1,550*	1,598*	1,699*
United Kingdom	860	920	977	1,038
Canada	80	97	111	118
Latin America	130	150	178	189
Others	250	855	1,010	1,074
TOTAL	6,500	10,250	11,100	11,800

* Including Commonwealth, excepting Canada.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

(million)

	1963	1964	1965	1966
Passenger-kilometres	36,800	37,800	38,300	38,600
Ton-kilometres	63,000	65,300	64,600	64,100

ROADS

MOTOR VEHICLES IN USE

('000)

	1964	1965	1966	1967
Passenger Cars	7,842	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Commercial Vehicles	1,893	2,023	2,134	2,252

January 1st.

INLAND WATERWAYS

('000 tons)

	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Internal Traffic	49,713	51,857	58,805	58,308	59,283
International Traffic, Import	8,064	8,209	9,097	9,345	9,989
International Traffic, Export	6,470	9,115	11,489	15,132	17,082
Goods in Transit	7,289	7,657	6,227	6,972	7,098
Total tonnage Carried	71,536	78,838	85,618	89,760	93,451
Ton-kilometres (million)	11,234	11,358	12,470	12,510	12,652

FRANCE—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

SHIPPING

MERCHANT FLEET			CARGO					
'000g.r.t.	TOTAL	TANKERS			1963	1964	1965	1966
1962	5,052	2,197	Goods Loaded .	('000 metric tons)	31,306	32,350	28,518	30,518
1963	4,856	2,157	Goods Unloaded .	('000 metric tons)	93,507	108,409	119,067	129,877
1964	4,875	2,251	Vessels Entered	('000 net registered tons)	122,266	127,248	127,719	131,324
1965	4,878	2,400	Vessels Cleared	('000 net registered tons)	122,311	127,412	127,845	131,254
1966	5,113	2,538						

The figures for 1965 and following years do not include fishing boats.

CIVIL AVIATION

('000)

	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Kilometres Flown .	124,039	121,165	124,587	129,883	148,920
Passenger-kilometres .	6,205,445	6,353,824	7,023,108	7,778,540	9,258,708
Cargo Ton-kilometres .	140,631	139,512	146,692	185,108	221,862
Mail Ton-kilometres .	40,045	38,283	40,320	42,158	45,923

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

	1963	1964	1965	1966
Telephones . ('000)	5,238	5,604	6,014	6,450
Radio Licences . ('000)	10,151	9,567	8,937	8,390
Television Sets . ('000)	4,400	5,414	6,489	7,471

EDUCATION

('000)

SCHOOLS	STUDENTS	
	1964-65	1965-66
Primary—State . .	6,312.3	6,333.4
Private . .	1,098.3	1,094.6
Secondary—State . .	1,848.8	1,934.5
Private . .	526.0	551.4
Technical—State . .	599.4	631.6
Private . .	227.7	234.9
Higher—State . .	448.6	476.5*
Private . .	17.0	12.2*

*Figures do not include students of the "grandes écoles" not also enrolled in University faculties.

Source: Institut National de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques: 29, Quai Branly, Paris 7e.

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE FIFTH REPUBLIC

Adopted by referendum, September 28th, 1958.

Preamble

The French people hereby solemnly proclaims its attachment to the Rights of Man and to the principles of national sovereignty as defined by the Declaration of 1789, confirmed and complemented by the Preamble of the Constitution of 1946.

By virtue of these principles and that of the free determination of peoples, the Republic hereby offers to the Overseas Territories that express the desire to adhere to them, new institutions based on the common ideal of liberty, equality and fraternity and conceived with a view to their democratic evolution.

Article 1. The Republic and the peoples of the Overseas Territories who, by an act of free determination, adopt the present Constitution thereby institute a Community.

The Community shall be based on the equality and the solidarity of the peoples composing it.

Chapter I.—On Sovereignty

Article 2. France shall be a Republic, indivisible, secular, democratic and social. It shall ensure the equality of all citizens before the law, without distinction of origin, race or religion. It shall respect all beliefs.

The national emblem shall be the tricolor flag, blue, white and red.

The national anthem shall be the "Marseillaise".

The motto of the Republic shall be "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity".

Its principle shall be government of the people, by the people, and for the people.

Article 3. National sovereignty belongs to the people, which shall exercise this sovereignty through its representatives and through the referendum.

No section of the people, nor any individual, may attribute to themselves or himself the exercise thereof.

Suffrage may be direct or indirect under the conditions stipulated by the Constitution. It shall always be universal, equal and secret.

All French citizens of both sexes who have reached their majority and who enjoy civil and political rights may vote under the conditions to be determined by law.

Article 4. Political parties and groups may compete for votes. They may form and carry on their activities freely. They must respect the principles of national sovereignty and of democracy.

Chapter II.—The President of the Republic

Article 5. The President of the Republic shall see that the Constitution is respected. He shall ensure, by his arbitration, the regular functioning of the public powers, as well as the continuity of the State.

He shall be the guarantor of national independence, of the integrity of the territory, and of respect for Community agreements and for treaties.

Article 6. The President of the Republic shall be elected for seven years by direct universal suffrage. The method of implementation of the present article shall be determined by an organic law.

Article 7. The President of the Republic shall be elected by an absolute majority of the votes cast. If such a majority

is not obtained at the first ballot, a second ballot shall take place on the second following Sunday. Those who may stand for the second ballot shall be only the two candidates who, after the possible withdrawal of candidates with more votes, have gained the largest number of votes on the first ballot.

Voting shall begin at the summons of the Government. The election of the new President of the Republic shall take place not less than twenty days and not more than thirty-five days before the expiration of the powers of the President in office. In the event that the Presidency of the Republic has been vacated for any reason whatever, or impeded in its functioning as officially declared by the Constitutional Council, after the matter has been referred to it by the Government and which shall give its ruling by an absolute majority of its members, the functions of the President of the Republic, with the exception of those covered by Articles 11 and 12 hereunder, shall be temporarily exercised by the President of the Senate and, if the latter is in his turn unable to exercise his functions, by the Government.

In the case of vacancy or when the impediment is declared to be final by the Constitutional Council, the voting for the new President shall take place, except in case of force majeure officially noted by the Constitutional Council, not less than twenty days and not more than thirty-five days after the beginning of the vacancy or of the declaration of the final nature of the impediment.

Articles 49 and 50 and Article 89 of the Constitution may not be put into application during the vacancy of the Presidency of the Republic or during the period between the declaration of the final nature of the impediment of the President of the Republic and the election of his successor.

Article 8. The President of the Republic shall appoint the Premier. He shall terminate the functions of the Premier when the latter presents the resignation of the Government.

At the suggestion of the Premier, he shall appoint the other members of the Government and shall terminate their functions.

Article 9. The President of the Republic shall preside over the Council of Ministers.

Article 10. The President of the Republic shall promulgate the laws within fifteen days following the transmission to the Government of the finally adopted law.

He may, before the expiration of this time limit, ask Parliament for a reconsideration of the law or of certain of its articles. This reconsideration may not be refused.

Article 11. The President of the Republic, on the proposal of the Government during [Parliamentary] sessions, or on joint motion of the two Assemblies published in the *Journal Officiel*, may submit to a referendum any bill dealing with the organisation of the public powers, entailing approval of a Community agreement, or providing for authorisation to ratify a treaty that, without being contrary to the Constitution, might affect the functioning of the institutions.

When the referendum decides in favour of the bill, the President of the Republic shall promulgate it within the time limit stipulated in the preceding article.

Article 12. The President of the Republic may, after consultation with the Premier and the Presidents of the

Assemblies, declare the dissolution of the National Assembly.

General elections shall take place twenty days at the least and forty days at the most after the dissolution.

The National Assembly shall convene by right on the second Thursday following its election. If this meeting takes place between the periods provided for ordinary sessions, a session shall, by right, be opened for a fifteen-day period.

There may be no further dissolution within a year following these elections.

Article 13. The President of the Republic shall sign the ordinances and decrees decided upon in the Council of Ministers.

He shall make appointments to the civil and military posts of the State.

Councillors of State, the Grand Chancellor of the Legion of Honour, Ambassadors and Envoys Extraordinary, Master Councillors of the Audit Office, prefects, representatives of the Government in the Overseas Territories, general officers, rectors of academies [regional divisions of the public educational system] and directors of central administrations shall be appointed in meetings of the Council of Ministers.

An organic law shall determine the other posts to be filled in meetings of the Council of Ministers, as well as the conditions under which the power of the President of the Republic to make appointments to office may be delegated by him to be exercised in his name.

Article 14. The President of the Republic shall accredit Ambassadors and Envoys Extraordinary to foreign powers; foreign Ambassadors and Envoys Extraordinary shall be accredited to him.

Article 15. The President of the Republic shall be commander of the armed forces. He shall preside over the higher councils and committees of national defence.

Article 16. When the institutions of the Republic, the independence of the nation, the integrity of its territory or the fulfilment of its international commitments are threatened in a grave and immediate manner and the regular functioning of the constitutional public powers is interrupted, the President of the Republic shall take the measures required by these circumstances, after official consultation with the Premier and the Presidents of the Assemblies, as well as with the Constitutional Council.

He shall inform the nation of these measures in a message.

These measures must be prompted by the desire to ensure to the constitutional public powers, in the shortest possible time, the means of accomplishing their mission. The Constitutional Council shall be consulted with regard to such measures.

Parliament shall meet by right.

The National Assembly may not be dissolved during the exercise of exceptional powers.

Article 17. The President of the Republic shall have the right of pardon.

Article 18. The President of the Republic shall communicate with the two Assemblies of Parliament by means of messages, which he shall cause to be read, and which shall not be the occasion for any debate.

Between sessions, the Parliament shall be convened especially to this end.

Article 19. The acts of the President of the Republic, other than those provided for under Articles 8 (first paragraph), 11, 12, 16, 18, 54, 56 and 61, shall be countersigned by the Premier and, should circumstances so require, by the appropriate ministers.

Chapter III.—The Government

Article 20. The Government shall determine and conduct the policy of the nation.

It shall have at its disposal the administration and the armed forces.

It shall be responsible to the Parliament under the conditions and according to the procedures stipulated in Articles 49 and 50.

Article 21. The Premier shall direct the operation of the Government. He shall be responsible for national defence. He shall ensure the execution of the laws. Subject to the provisions of Article 13, he shall have regulatory powers and shall make appointments to civil and military posts.

He may delegate certain of his powers to the ministers.

He shall replace, should the occasion arise, the President of the Republic as the Chairman of the councils and committees provided for under Article 15.

He may, in exceptional instances, replace him as the chairman of a meeting of the Council of Ministers by virtue of an explicit delegation and for a specific agenda.

Article 22. The acts of the Premier shall be countersigned, when circumstances so require, by the ministers responsible for their execution.

Article 23. The functions of Member of the Government shall be incompatible with the exercise of any parliamentary mandate, with the holding of any office, at the national level, in business, professional or labour organisations, and with any public employment or professional activity.

An organic law shall determine the conditions under which the holders of such mandates, functions or employments shall be replaced.

The replacement of the members of Parliament shall take place in accordance with the provisions of Article 25.

Chapter IV.—The Parliament

Article 24. The Parliament shall comprise the National Assembly and the Senate.

The deputies to the National Assembly shall be elected by direct suffrage.

The Senate shall be elected by indirect suffrage. It shall ensure the representation of the territorial units of the Republic. Frenchmen living outside France shall be represented in the Senate.

Article 25. An organic law shall determine the term for which each Assembly is elected, the number of its members, their emoluments, the conditions of eligibility, and the system of ineligibilities and incompatibilities.

It shall likewise determine the conditions under which, in the case of a vacancy in either Assembly, persons shall be elected to replace the deputy or senator whose seat has been vacated until the holding of new complete or partial elections to the Assembly concerned.

Article 26. No Member of Parliament may be prosecuted, searched for, arrested, detained or tried as a result of the opinions or votes expressed by him in the exercise of his functions.

No Member of Parliament may, during parliamentary session, be prosecuted or arrested for criminal or minor offences without the authorisation of the Assembly of which he is a member except in the case of *flagrant delicto*.

When Parliament is not in session, no Member of Parliament may be arrested without the authorisation of the Secretariat of the Assembly of which he is a member, except in the case of *flagrant delicto*, of authorised prosecution or of final conviction.

The detention or prosecution of a Member of Parliament shall be suspended if the Assembly of which he is a member so demands.

Article 27. Any compulsory vote shall be null and void.

The right to vote of the members of Parliament shall be personal.

The organic law may, under exceptional circumstances, authorise the delegation of a vote. In this case, no member may be delegated more than one vote.

Article 28. Parliament shall convene by right in two ordinary sessions a year.

The first session shall begin on the first Tuesday of October and shall end on the third Friday of December.

The second session shall open on the last Tuesday of April; it may not last longer than three months.

Article 29. Parliament shall convene in extraordinary session at the request of the Premier or of the majority of the members comprising the National Assembly, to consider a specific agenda.

When an extraordinary session is held at the request of the members of the National Assembly, the closure decree shall take effect as soon as the Parliament has exhausted the agenda for which it was called, and at the latest twelve days from the date of its meeting.

Only the Premier may ask for a new session before the end of the month following the closure decree.

Article 30. Apart from cases in which Parliament meets by right, extraordinary sessions shall be opened and closed by decree of the President of the Republic.

Article 31. The members of the Government shall have access to the two Assemblies. They shall be heard when they so request.

They may call for the assistance of Commissioners of the Government.

Article 32. The President of the National Assembly shall be elected for the duration of the legislature. The President of the Senate shall be elected after each partial re-election [of the Senate].

Article 33. The meetings of the two Assemblies shall be public. An *in extenso* report of the debates shall be published in the *Journal Officiel*.

Each Assembly may sit in secret committee at the request of the Premier or of one-tenth of its members.

Chapter V.—On Relations Between Parliament and the Government

Article 34. Laws shall be voted by Parliament.

They shall establish the regulations concerning:

Civil rights and the fundamental guarantees granted to the citizens for the exercise of their public liberties; the obligations imposed by the national defence upon the person and property of citizens;

Nationality, status and legal capacity of persons, marriage contracts, inheritance and gifts;

Determination of crimes and misdemeanours as well as the penalties imposed therefor; criminal procedure; amnesty; the creation of new juridical systems and the status of magistrates;

The basis, the rate and the methods of collecting taxes of all types; the issue of currency.

They likewise shall determine the regulations concerning:

The electoral system of the Parliamentary Assemblies and the local assemblies;

The establishment of categories of public institutions;

The fundamental guarantees granted to civil and military personnel employed by the State;

The nationalisation of enterprises and the transfers of the property of enterprises from the public to the private sector.

Laws shall determine the fundamental principles of:

The general organisation of national defence;

The free administration of local communities, of their competencies and their resources;

Education;

Property rights, civil and commercial obligations;

Legislation pertaining to employment, unions and social security.

The financial laws shall determine the financial resources and obligations of the State under the conditions and with the reservations to be provided for by an organic law.

Laws pertaining to national planning shall determine the objectives of the economic and social action of the State.

The provisions of the present article may be detailed and supplemented by an organic law.

Article 35. Parliament shall authorise the declaration of war.

Article 36. Martial law shall be decreed in a meeting of the Council of Ministers.

Its prorogation beyond twelve days may be authorised only by Parliament.

Article 37. Matters other than those that fall within the domain of law shall be of a regulatory character.

Legislative texts concerning these matters may be modified by decrees issued after consultation with the Council of State. Those legislative texts which shall be passed after the entry into force of the present Constitution shall be modified by decree only if the Constitutional Council has stated that they have a regulatory character as defined in the preceding paragraph.

Article 38. The Government may, in order to carry out its programme, ask Parliament for authorisation to take through ordinances, during a limited period, measures that are normally within the domain of law.

The ordinances shall be enacted in meetings of Ministers after consultation with the Council of State. They shall come into force upon their publication but shall become null and void if the bill for their ratification is not submitted to Parliament before the date set by the enabling act.

At the expiration of the time limit referred to in the first paragraph of the present article, the ordinances may be modified only by the law in those matters which are within the legislative domain.

Article 39. The Premier and the Members of Parliament alike shall have the right to initiate legislation.

Government bills shall be discussed in the Council of Ministers after consultation with the Council of State and shall be filed with the secretariat of one of the two Assemblies. Finance bills shall be submitted first to the National Assembly.

Article 40. The bills and amendments introduced by the Members of Parliament shall be inadmissible when their adoption would have as a consequence either a diminution of public financial resources or an increase in public expenditure.

Article 41. If it shall appear in the course of the legislative procedure that a Parliamentary bill or an amendment is not within the domain of law or is contrary to a delegation granted by virtue of Article 38, the Government may declare its inadmissibility.

In case of disagreement between the Government and the President of the Assembly concerned, the Constitutional Council, upon the request of one or the other, shall rule within a time limit of eight days.

Article 42. The discussion of bills shall pertain, in the first Assembly to which they have been referred, to the text presented by the Government.

An Assembly given a text passed by the other Assembly shall deliberate on the text that is transmitted to it.

Article 43. Government and Parliamentary bills shall, at the request of the Government or of the Assembly concerned, be sent for study to committees especially designated for this purpose.

Government and Parliamentary bills for which such a request has not been made shall be sent to one of the permanent committees, the number of which is limited to six in each Assembly.

Article 44. Members of Parliament and of the Government have the right of amendment.

After the opening of the debate, the Government may oppose the examination of any amendment which has not previously been submitted to committee.

If the Government so requests, the Assembly concerned shall decide, by a single vote, on all or part of the text under discussion, retaining only the amendments proposed or accepted by the Government.

Article 45. Every Government or Parliamentary bill shall be examined successively in the two Assemblies of Parliament with a view to the adoption of an identical text.

When, as a result of disagreement between the two Assemblies, it has been impossible to adopt a Government or Parliamentary bill after two readings by each Assembly, or, if the Government has declared the matter urgent, after a single reading by each of them, the Premier shall have the right to bring about a meeting of a joint committee composed of an equal number from both Assemblies charged with the task of proposing a text on the matters still under discussion.

The text elaborated by the joint committee may be submitted by the Government for approval of the two Assemblies. No amendment shall be admissible except by agreement with the Government.

If the joint committee does not succeed in adopting a common text, or if this text is not adopted under the conditions set forth in the preceding paragraph, the Government may, after a new reading by the National Assembly and by the Senate, ask the National Assembly to rule definitively. In this case, the National Assembly may reconsider either the text elaborated by the joint committee, or the last text voted by it, modified when circumstances so require by one or several of the amendments adopted by the Senate.

Article 46. The laws that the Constitution characterises as organic shall be passed and amended under the following conditions:

A Government or Parliamentary bill shall be submitted to the deliberation and to the vote of the first Assembly notified only at the expiration of a period of fifteen days following its introduction;

The procedure of Article 45 shall be applicable. Nevertheless, lacking an agreement between the two Assemblies, the text may be adopted by the National Assembly on final reading only by an absolute majority of its members;

The organic laws relative to the Senate must be passed in the same manner by the two Assemblies;

The organic laws may be promulgated only after a declaration by the Constitutional Council on their constitutionality.

Article 47. The Parliament shall pass finance bills under the conditions to be stipulated by an organic law.

Should the National Assembly fail to reach a decision on first reading within a time limit of forty days after a bill has been filed, the Government shall refer it to the Senate, which must rule within a time limit of fifteen days. The procedure set forth in Article 45 shall then be followed.

Should Parliament fail to reach a decision within a time limit of seventy days, the provisions of the bill may be enforced by ordinance.

Should the finance bill establishing the resources and expenditures of a fiscal year not be filed in time for it to be promulgated before the beginning of that fiscal year, the Government shall urgently request Parliament for the authorisation to collect the taxes and shall make available by decree the funds needed to meet the Government commitments already voted.

The time limits stipulated in the present article shall be suspended when the Parliament is not in session.

The Audit Office shall assist Parliament and the Government in supervising the implementation of the finance laws.

Article 48. The discussion of the bills filed or agreed upon by the Government shall have priority on the agenda of the Assemblies in the order determined by the Government.

One meeting a week shall be reserved, by priority, for questions asked by Members of Parliament and for answers by the Government.

Article 49. The Premier, after deliberation by the Council of Ministers, shall make the Government responsible, before the National Assembly, for its programme or, should the occasion arise, for a declaration of general policy.

When the National Assembly adopts a motion of censure, the responsibility of the Government shall thereby be questioned. Such a motion is admissible only if it is signed by at least one-tenth of the members of the National Assembly. The vote may not take place before forty-eight hours after the motion has been filed. Only the votes that are favourable to a motion of censure shall be counted; the motion of censure may be adopted only by a majority of the members comprising the Assembly. Should the motion of censure be rejected, its signatories may not introduce another motion of censure during the same session, except in the case provided for in the paragraph below.

The Premier may, after deliberation by the Council of Ministers, make the Government responsible before the National Assembly for the adoption of a vote of confidence. In this case, this vote of confidence shall be considered as adopted unless a motion of censure, filed during the twenty-four hours that follow, is carried under the conditions provided for in the preceding paragraph.

The Premier shall have the right to request the Senate for approval of a declaration of general policy.

Article 50. When the National Assembly adopts a motion of censure, or when it disapproves the programme or a declaration of general policy of the Government, the Premier must hand the resignation of the Government to the President of the Republic.

Article 51. The closure of ordinary or extraordinary sessions shall by right be delayed, should the occasion arise, in order to permit the application of the provisions of Article 49.

Chapter VI.—On Treaties and International Agreements

Article 52. The President of the Republic shall negotiate and ratify treaties.

He shall be informed of all negotiations leading to the conclusion of an international agreement not subject to ratification.

Article 53. Peace treaties, commercial treaties, treaties or agreements relative to international organisation, those that commit the finances of the State, those that modify provisions of a legislative nature, those relative to the status of persons, those that call for the cession, exchange or addition of territory may be ratified or approved only by a law.

They shall go into effect only after having been ratified or approved.

No cession, no exchange, no addition of territory shall be valid without the consent of the populations concerned.

Article 54. If the Constitutional Council, the matter having been referred to it by the President of the Republic, by the Premier, or by the President of one or the other Assembly, shall declare that an international commitment contains a clause contrary to the Constitution, the authorisation to ratify or approve this commitment may be given only after amendment of the Constitution.

Article 55. Treaties or agreements duly ratified or approved shall, upon their publication, have an authority superior to that of laws, subject, for each agreement or treaty, to its application by the other party.

Chapter VII.—The Constitutional Council

Article 56. The Constitutional Council shall consist of nine members, whose mandates shall last nine years and shall not be renewable. One-third of the membership of the Constitutional Council shall be renewed every three years. Three of its members shall be appointed by the President of the Republic, three by the President of the National Assembly, three by the President of the Senate.

In addition to the nine members provided for above, former Presidents of the Republic shall be members *ex officio* for life of the Constitutional Council.

The President shall be appointed by the President of the Republic. He shall have the deciding vote in case of a tie.

Article 57. The office of member of the Constitutional Council shall be incompatible with that of minister or Member of Parliament. Other incompatibilities shall be determined by an organic law.

Article 58. The Constitutional Council shall ensure the regularity of the election of the President of the Republic.

It shall examine complaints and shall announce the results of the vote.

Article 59. The Constitutional Council shall rule, in the case of disagreement, on the regularity of the election of deputies and senators.

Article 60. The Constitutional Council shall ensure the regularity of the referendum procedure and shall announce the results thereof.

Article 61. Organic laws, before their promulgation, and regulations of the parliamentary Assemblies, before they come into application, must be submitted to the Constitutional Council, which shall rule on their constitutionality.

To the same end, laws may be submitted to the Constitutional Council, before their promulgation, by the President of the Republic, the Premier or the President of one or the other Assembly.

In the cases provided for by the two preceding paragraphs, the Constitutional Council must make its ruling

within a time limit of one month. Nevertheless, at the request of the Government, in case of urgency, this period shall be reduced to eight days.

In these same cases, referral to the Constitutional Council shall suspend the time limit for promulgation.

Article 62. A provision declared unconstitutional may not be promulgated or implemented.

The decisions of the Constitutional Council may not be appealed to any jurisdiction whatsoever. They must be recognised by the public powers and by all administrative and juridical authorities.

Article 63. An organic law shall determine the rules of organisation and functioning of the Constitutional Council, the procedure to be followed before it, and in particular of the periods of time allowed for laying disputes before it.

Chapter VIII.—On Judicial Authority

Article 64. The President of the Republic shall be the guarantor of the independence of the judicial authority.

He shall be assisted by the High Council of the Judiciary.

An organic law shall determine the status of magistrates.

Magistrates may not be removed from office.

Article 65. The High Council of the Judiciary shall be presided over by the President of the Republic. The Minister of Justice shall be its Vice-President *ex officio*. He may preside in place of the President of the Republic.

The High Council shall, in addition, include nine members appointed by the President of the Republic in conformity with the conditions to be determined by an organic law.

The High Council of the Judiciary shall present nominations for judges of the Court of Cassation [Supreme Court of Appeal] and for First Presidents of courts of appeal. It shall give its opinion under the conditions to be determined by an organic law on proposals of the Minister of Justice relative to the nominations of the other judges. It shall be consulted on questions of pardon under conditions to be determined by an organic law.

The High Council of the Judiciary shall act as a disciplinary council for judges. In such cases, it shall be presided over by the First President of the Court of Cassation.

Article 66. No one may be arbitrarily detained.

The judicial authority, guardian of individual liberty, shall ensure the respect of this principle under the conditions stipulated by law.

Chapter IX.—The High Court of Justice

Article 67. A High Court of Justice shall be instituted

It shall be composed, in equal number, of members elected, from among their membership, by the National Assembly and by the Senate after each general or partial election to these Assemblies. It shall elect its President from among its members.

An organic law shall determine the composition of the High Court, its rules, as well as the procedure to be applied before it.

Article 68. The President of the Republic shall not be held accountable for actions performed in the exercise of his office except in the case of high treason. He may be indicted only by the two Assemblies ruling by identical vote in open balloting and by an absolute majority of the members of said Assemblies. He shall be tried by the High Court of Justice.

The members of the Government shall be criminally liable for actions performed in the exercise of their office and rated as crimes or misdemeanours at the time they

were committed. The procedure defined above shall be applied to them, as well as to their accomplices, in case of a conspiracy against the security of the State. In the cases provided for by the present paragraph, the High Court shall be bound by the definition of crimes and misdemeanours, as well as by the determination of penalties, as they are established by the criminal laws in force when the acts are committed.

Chapter X.—The Economic and Social Council

Article 69. The Economic and Social Council, at the referral of the Government, shall give its opinion on the Government bills, ordinances and decrees, as well as on the Parliamentary bills submitted to it.

A member of the Economic and Social Council may be designated by the latter to present, before the Parliamentary Assemblies, the opinion of the Council on the Government or Parliamentary bills that have been submitted to it.

Article 70. The Economic and Social Council may likewise be consulted by the Government on any problem of an economic or social character of interest to the Republic or to the Community. Any plan, or any bill dealing with a plan, of an economic or social character shall be submitted to it for its advice.

Article 71. The composition of the Economic and Social Council and its rules of procedure shall be determined by an organic law.

Chapter XI.—On Territorial Units

Article 72. The territorial units of the Republic shall be the communes, the Departments, and the Overseas Territories. Any other territorial unit shall be created by law.

These units shall be free to govern themselves through elected councils and under the conditions stipulated by law.

In the Departments and the Territories, the Delegate of the Government shall be responsible for the national interests, for administrative supervision, and for seeing that the laws are respected.

Article 73. Measures of adjustment required by the particular situation of the Overseas Departments may be taken with regard to the legislative system and administrative organisation of those Departments.

Article 74. The Overseas Territories of the Republic shall have a particular organisation, taking account of their own interests within the general interests of the Republic. This organisation shall be defined and modified by law after consultation with the Territorial Assembly concerned.

Article 75. Citizens of the Republic who do not have ordinary civil status, the only status referred to in Article 34, may keep their personal status as long as they have not renounced it.

Article 76. The Overseas Territories may retain their status within the Republic.

If they express the desire to do so by decision of their Territorial Assemblies taken within the time limit set in the first paragraph of Article 91, they shall become either Overseas Departments of the Republic or, organised into groups among themselves or singly, member States of the Community.

Chapter XII.—On the Community

Article 77. In the Community instituted by the present Constitution, the States shall enjoy autonomy: they shall administer themselves and, democratically and freely, manage their own affairs.

There shall be only one citizenship in the Community.

All citizens shall be equal before the law, whatever their

origin, their race and their religion. They shall have the same duties.

Article 78. The Community shall have jurisdiction over foreign policy, defence, the monetary system, common economic and financial policy, as well as the policy on strategic raw materials.

In addition, except by special agreement, control of justice, higher education, the general organisation of external and common transport, and telecommunications shall be within its jurisdiction.

Special agreements may establish other common jurisdictions or regulate the transfer of jurisdiction from the Community to one of its members.

Article 79. The member States shall benefit from the provisions of Article 77 as soon as they have exercised the choice provided for in Article 76.

Until the measures required for implementation of the present title go into force, matters within the common jurisdiction shall be regulated by the Republic.

Article 80. The President of the Republic shall preside over and represent the Community.

The Community shall have, as organs, an Executive Council, a Senate and a Court of Arbitration.

Article 81. The member States of the Community shall participate in the election of the President according to the conditions stipulated in Article 6.

The President of the Republic, in his capacity as President of the Community, shall be represented in each State of the Community.

Article 82. The Executive Council of the Community shall be presided over by the President of the Community. It shall consist of the Premier of the Republic, the heads of Government of each of the member States of the Community, and of the ministers responsible for the common affairs of the Community.

The Executive Council shall organise the co-operation of members of the Community at Government and administrative levels.

The organisation and procedure of the Executive Council shall be determined by an organic law.

Article 83. The Senate of the Community shall be composed of delegates whom the Parliament of the Republic and the legislative assemblies of the other members of the Community shall choose from among their own membership. The number of delegates of each State shall be determined, taking into account its population and the responsibilities it assumes in the Community.

The Senate of the Community shall hold two sessions a year, which shall be opened and closed by the President of the Community and may not last more than one month each.

The Senate of the Community, upon referral by the President of the Community, shall deliberate on the common economic and financial policy, before laws in these matters are voted upon by the Parliament of the Republic, and, should circumstances so require, by the legislative assemblies of the other members of the Community.

The Senate of the Community shall examine the acts and treaties or international agreements, which are specified in Articles 35 and 53, and which commit the Community.

The Senate of the Community shall take enforceable decisions in the domains in which it has received delegation of power from the legislative assemblies of the members of the Community. These decisions shall be promulgated in the same form as the law in the territory of each of the States concerned.

An organic law shall determine the composition of the Senate and its rules of procedure.

Article 84. A Court of Arbitration of the Community shall rule on litigations occurring among members of the Community.

Its composition and its competence shall be determined by an organic law.

Article 85. By derogation from the procedure provided for in Article 89, the provisions of the present title that concern the functioning of the common institutions shall be amendable by identical laws passed by the Parliament of the Republic and by the Senate of the Community.

The provisions of the present title may also be revised by agreements concluded between all states of the Community: the new provisions are enforced in the conditions laid down by the Constitution of each state.

Article 86. A change of status of a member State of the Community may be requested, either by the Republic, or by a resolution of the legislative assembly of the State concerned confirmed by a local referendum, the organisation and supervision of which shall be ensured by the institutions of the Community. The procedures governing this change shall be determined by an agreement approved by the Parliament of the Republic and the legislative assembly concerned.

Under the same conditions, a Member State of the Community may become independent. It shall thereby cease to belong to the Community.

A Member State of the Community may also, by means of agreement, become independent without thereby ceasing to belong to the Community.

An independent State which is not a member of the Community may, by means of agreements, adhere to the Community without ceasing to be independent.

The position of these States within the Community is determined by the agreements concluded for that purpose, in particular the agreements mentioned in the preceding paragraphs as well as, where applicable, the agreements provided for in the second paragraph of article 85.

Article 87 The particular agreements made for the implementation of the present title shall be approved by the Parliament of the Republic and the legislative assembly concerned.

Chapter XIII.—On Agreements of Association

Article 88. The Republic or the Community may make agreements with States that wish to associate themselves with the Community in order to develop their own civilisations.

Chapter XIV.—On Amendment

Article 89. The initiative for amending the Constitution shall belong both to the President of the Republic on the proposal of the Premier and to the Members of Parliament.

The Government or Parliamentary bill for amendment must be passed by the two Assemblies in identical terms. The amendment shall become definitive after approval by a referendum.

Nevertheless, the proposed amendment shall not be submitted to a referendum when the President of the Republic decides to submit it to Parliament convened in Congress; in this case, the proposed amendment shall be approved only if it is accepted by a three-fifths majority of the votes cast. The Secretariat of the Congress shall be that of the National Assembly.

No amendment procedure may be undertaken or followed if it is prejudicial to the integrity of the territory.

The republican form of government shall not be the object of an amendment.

Chapter XV.—Temporary Provisions

Article 90. The ordinary session of Parliament is suspended. The mandate of the members of the present National Assembly shall expire on the day that the Assembly elected under the present Constitution convenes.

Until this meeting, the Government alone shall have the authority to convene Parliament.

The mandate of the members of the Assembly of the French Union shall expire at the same time as the mandate of the members of the present National Assembly.

Article 91. The institutions of the Republic, provided for by the present Constitution, shall be established within four months counting from the time of its promulgation.

This period shall be extended to six months for the institutions of the Community.

The powers of the President of the Republic now in office shall expire only when the results of the election provided for in Articles 6 and 7 of the present Constitution are proclaimed.

The member States of the Community shall participate in this first election under the conditions derived from their status at the date of the promulgation of the Constitution.

The established authorities shall continue in the exercise of their functions in these States according to the laws and regulations applicable when the Constitution goes into force, until the establishment of the authorities provided for by their new regimes.

Until its definitive constitution, the Senate shall consist of the present members of the Council of the Republic. The organic laws that shall determine the definitive constitution of the Senate must be passed before July 31st, 1959.

The powers conferred on the Constitutional Council by Articles 58 and 59 of the Constitution shall be exercised, until the establishment of this Council, by a committee composed of the Vice-President of the Council of State, as Chairman, the First President of the Court of Cassation, and the First President of the Audit Office.

The peoples of the member States of the Community shall continue to be represented in Parliament until the entry into force of the measures necessary to the implementation of Chapter XII.

Article 92. The legislative measures necessary to the establishment of the institutions and, until they are established, to the functioning of the public powers, shall be taken in meetings of the Council of Ministers, after consultation with the Council of State, in the form of ordinances having the force of law.

During the time limit set in the first paragraph of Article 91, the Government shall be authorised to determine, by ordinances having the force of law and passed in the same way, the system of elections to the Assemblies provided for by the Constitution.

During the same period and under the same conditions, the Government may also adopt measures, in all domains, which it may deem necessary to the life of the nation, the protection of citizens or the safeguarding of liberties.

ELECTORAL LAW, 1958

The Deputies of the National Assembly for Metropolitan France are elected under a single-member constituency system, with two ballots where the first does not produce an absolute majority. A candidate requires a simple majority in the second ballot to be successful. There are 465 individual constituencies, each with approximately 93,000 electors. Any candidate polling less than 5 per cent of the votes loses his deposit.

The Overseas Territories elect their representatives under the old system of proportional representation.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF THE STATE

Palais de l'Élysée, Paris.

President: General CHARLES DE GAULLE, elected December 21st, 1958; installed January 8th, 1959, Re-elected December 19th, 1965; installed January 8th, 1966. (At the second ballot of the Presidential election, held on December 19th, 1965, General DE GAULLE defeated FRANÇOIS MITTERRAND by 13,083,699 votes to 10,619,735).

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(February 1968)

Prime Minister: GEORGES POMPIDOU.

Ministers of State: ANDRÉ MALRAUX (*Cultural Affairs*), EDMOND MICHELET (*Civil Service*), General PIERRE BILLOTTE (*Overseas Departments and Territories*), MAURICE SCHUMANN (*Scientific Research*), ROGER FREY (*Parliamentary Relations*).

Minister—Delegate to the Prime Minister: RAYMOND MARCELLIN.

Minister of Justice: LOUIS JOXE.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: MAURICE COUVE DE MURVILLE.

Minister of the Interior: CHRISTIAN FOUCHET.

Minister of the Armed Forces: PIERRE MESSMER.

Minister of Economic Affairs and Finance: MICHEL DEBRÉ.

Minister of Education: ALAIN PEYREFITTE.

Minister of Works: FRANÇOIS XAVIER ORTOLI.

Minister of Agriculture: EDGAR FAURE.

Minister of Industry: OLIVIER GUICHARD.

Minister of Social Affairs: JEAN-MARCEL JEANNENEY.

Minister of Ex-Servicemen: HENRI DUVILLARD.

Minister of Posts and Telecommunications: YVES GUÉNA.

Minister of Youth and Sports: FRANÇOIS MISSOFFE.

Minister of Transport: JEAN CHAMANT.

Minister of Information: GEORGES GORSE.

DEFENCE

Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces: General CHARLES AILLERET.

Army Commander-in-Chief: General EMILE CANTAREL.

Air Force Commander-in-Chief: (vacant).

Naval Commander-in-Chief: Admiral ANDRÉ PATOU.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ACCREDITED TO FRANCE

(In Paris unless otherwise stated)

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Afghanistan: ave. Raphaël 32, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* Prince ZALMAY MAHMUD-GHAZI (also accred. to Austria and Belgium).

Albania: rue de la Pompe 131, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* JAVIER MALO.

Algeria: rue d'Argentine 11, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* RÉDHA MALEK.

Argentina: rue Cimarosa 6, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* HORACIO AGUIRRE LEGARETA.

Australia: rue Las-Cases 13, 7e (E); *Ambassador:* Sir RONALD WALKER.

Austria: rue Fabert 6, 7e (E); *Ambassador:* MARTIN FUCHS.

Belgium: rue de Tilsitt 9, 17e (E); *Ambassador:* ROBERT ROTHSCHILD.

Bolivia: ave. Kléber 27 bis, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* WALTER GALINDO.

Brazil: ave. Montaigne 45, 8e (E); *Ambassador:* OLAVO BILAC-PINTO.

Bulgaria: ave. Rapp 1, 7e (E); *Ambassador:* VLADIMIR TOPENTCHAROV (also accred. to Netherlands).

Burma: ave. Victor-Hugo 54, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* ZAHRE LIAN (also accred. to Netherlands).

Burundi: rue Raffet 41, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* JOSEPH NINDORERA (also accred. to Spain and Switzerland).

Cambodia: rue Franklin 21, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* SONN VORUNSAI (also accred. to Italy, Netherlands and Sweden).

Cameroon: rue de Longchamp 147, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* Alhaji HAMAN DICKO.

Canada: ave. Montaigne 35, 8e (E); *Ambassador:* JULES LIGER.

Central African Republic: blvd. de Montmorency 29, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* JEAN-LOUIS PRINIS (also accred. to Greece).

Ceylon: rue François Ier 41, 8e (E); *Ambassador:* Sir LALITA RAJAPAKSE.

Chad: rue des Belles-Feuilles 65, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* MOUSSA N'GARNIM.

Chile: ave. de la Motte-Piquet 2, 7e (E); *Ambassador:* ENRIQUE BERNSTEIN CARABANTÈS.

China, People's Republic: blvd. Bineau 104, Neuilly-sur-Seine (E); *Ambassador:* HUANG CHEN.

Colombia: rue de l'Elysée 22, 8e (E); *Ambassador:* ENRIQUE PARDO-PARRA.

Congo (Brazzaville): rue Scheffer, 57 bis, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* NICOLAS MONDJO.

Congo (Democratic Republic): rue Greuze 20, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* JOSEPH MBEKA.

Costa Rica: rue de la Chaussée d'Antin 44, 8e (E); *Ambassador:* HERBERT HÜTT GIL (also accred. to Belgium and Luxembourg).

Cuba: rue de Vaugirard 116, 14e (E); *Ambassador:* BAUDILIO CASTELLANOS GARCIA.

Cyprus: London, W.1, England (E).

Czechoslovakia: ave. Charles-Floquet 17, 7e (E); *Ambassador:* VILEM PITHART.

Dahomey: rue du Cherche-Midi 89, 6e (E); *Ambassador:* MICHEL AHOUANMENO (also accred. to Italy and United Kingdom).

Denmark: ave. Marceau 77, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* ERIK SCHRAM-NIELSEN.

Dominican Republic: rue Georges-Ville 2, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* VIRGILIO VILOMAR CASTILLO.

Ecuador: ave. de Messine 34, 8e (E); *Ambassador:* CESAR ALVAREZ BARBA.

El Salvador: rue Galilée 12, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* RICARDO GALLARDO (also accred. to Belgium).

Ethiopia: ave. Charles-Floquet 35, 7e (E); *Ambassador:* BLATTA MESFIN BEGASHET (also accred. to Belgium and Spain).

Finland: rue Fabert 2, 7e (E); *Ambassador:* RICHARD RAFAEL SEPPÄLÄ.

Gabon: rue Greuze 6, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* GEORGES RAWIRI (also accred. to Israel, Italy, Spain and United Kingdom).

German Federal Republic: ave. Franklin-D.-Roosevelt 13 et 15, 8e (E); *Ambassador:* MANFRED KLAIBER.

Ghana: Villa Saïd 8, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* EPIPHAN P. K. SEDDOH.

Greece: rue Auguste-Vacquerie 17, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* (Vacant) (also accred. to Iceland).

Guatemala: rue de Courcelles 73, 8e (E); *Ambassador:* M. DE LA ASTURGIAS.

Guinea: rue de la Faisanderie, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* NABI YOULA.

Haiti: rue Théodule-Ribot 10, 17e (E); *Ambassador:* LOUIS MARS.

Honduras: rue Greuze 15, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* EDGARDO ALONZO M.

Hungary: square de l'Avenue-Foch, 5 bis, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* MÁRTON VALKÓ.

Iceland: blvd. Haussmann 124, 8e (E); *Ambassador:* HENRIK SV. BJÖRNSSON (also accred. to Belgium, Luxembourg and Yugoslavia).

India: rue Alfred-Dehodencq 15, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* CHANDRA SEKHAR JHA.

Indonesia: rue Cortambert 49, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* Gen. GUSTI DJATIKUSUMO (also accred. to Spain).

Iran: rue Fortuny 5, 17e (E); *Ambassador:* MASSOUD DJAHANBANI (also accred. to Portugal).

Iraq: rue Pierret 1-3, Neuilly (E); *Ambassador:* NATHER AL OMARI.

Ireland: rue Rude 4, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* THOMAS V. COMMINS.

Israel: ave. de Wagram 143, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* WALTER EYTAN.

Italy: rue de Varenne 51, 7e (E); *Ambassador:* GIOVANNI FORNARI.

Ivory Coast: ave. Raymond Poincaré 102, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* APPAGNY TANOÉ.

Japan: rue Greuze 24, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* AKIRA MATSUI.

Jordan: blvd. Maillot 24, Neuilly-sur-Seine (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant) (also accred. to Belgium).

Kenya: ave. Ferdinand Buisson 11, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* DANIEL OWINO.

Korea, Republic of: ave. Mozart 33, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* SOO YOUNG LEE (also accred. to Chad, Dahomey, Gabon, Ivory Coast, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal and Spain).

Kuwait: ave. Paul Doumer 25, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* SAÏD YACOOB SHANMMAS.

Laos: ave. Raymond-Poincaré 74, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* THAO LEUAM RAJASOMBAT (also accred. to Belgium, Israel, Italy and Switzerland).

Lebanon: rue Copernic 42, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* GEORGES NACCACHE.

Liberia: rue Jacques-Bingen 8, 17e (E); *Ambassador:* WILMOT A. DAVID.

Libya: rue Keppler 18, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* TAHER KARAMALLI.

Luxembourg: ave. Rapp 33, 7e (E); *Ambassador:* GEORGES HEISBOURG.

Malagasy Republic: blvd. Suchet 1, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* ALBERT RAKOTO RATSIMAMANGA.

Malaysia: rue de la Faisanderie 48, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* Tunku YA'ACOB IBNI AL-MARHUM SULTAN ABDUL HAMID HALIM SHAH (also accred. to Belgium and Switzerland).

Mali: rue du Cherche-Midi 89, 6e (E); *Ambassador:* AMADOU DIADIÉ BA (also accred. to Italy and Switzerland).

Malta: London, S.W.1, England (E).

Mauritania: rue de Montévidéo 5, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* AHMED OULD JEDDOU (also accred. to Italy and Switzerland).

Mexico: rue de Longchamp 9, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* SILVO ZAVALA.

Monaco: rue du Conseiller-Collignon 2, 16e (L); *Minister:* MAURICE DELAVENNE (also accred. to Luxembourg).

Mongolia: Prague 6, Czechoslovakia (E).

Morocco: rue Le Tasse 3, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* Prince MOULAY ALI.

Nepal: ave. Paul-Doumer 71, 6e (E); *Ambassador:* Shardul SHUMSHERE RANA (also accred. to Greece, Israel, Italy, Switzerland and Turkey).

Netherlands: rue de Grenelle 85, 7e (E); *Ambassador:* Baron ADOLPH BENTINCK.

New Zealand: rue Léonard-de-Vinci 9, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* R. L. HUTCHENS.

Nicaragua: rue Jean-Goujon 7, 8e (E); *Ambassador:* MIGUEL D'Escoto Muñoz (also accred. to Netherlands and Vatican).

Niger: rue de Longchamp 154, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* ABOUBAKAR SIDIBE (also accred. to Switzerland and United Kingdom).

FRANCE—(DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION)

Nigeria: rue du Faubourg-St.-Honoré 91, 8e (E); *Ambassador:* Alhaji ABDUL MALIKI.

Norway: rue Bayard 28, 8e (E); *Ambassador:* H. S. VOGT. (also accred. to Denmark).

Pakistan: rue Lord-Byron 18, 8e (E); *Ambassador:* IKBAL ATHAR.

Panama: rue La Pérouse 37, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* ALBERTO MENDEZ PEREIR (also accred. to Norway).

Paraguay: ave. Marceau 69, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* GODINOT DE VILAIRE.

Peru: ave. Kléber 50, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* FRANCISCO MIRO-QUESADA.

Philippines: ave. Georges-Mandel 26, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* JOSÉ M. ALEJANDRINO (also accred. to Portugal).

Poland: rue de Talleyrand 1 et 3, 7e (E); *Ambassador:* JAN DRUTO.

Portugal: rue de Noisiel 3, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* MARCELLO MATHIAS.

Romania: rue de l'Exposition 5-7, 7e (E); *Ambassador:* VICTOR DIMITRIU.

Rwanda: rue Chardon-Lagache 46, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* PIERRE CANISIUS MUDENGE (also accred. to Italy).

San Marino: rue de Penthievre 4, 8e (L); *Minister:* Comte PINCI.

Saudi Arabia: rue André-Pascal 1, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* MEDHAT SHEIKH-EL-ARD.

Senegal: square Pétrarque 2, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* ANDRÉ GUILLABERT (also accred. to Spain).

Somalia: square Pétrarque 10, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* ABDI ADEN.

South Africa: ave. Hoche 51, 8e (E); *Ambassador:* W. DIRKSE-VAN-SCHALKWYK.

Spain: ave. George-V 13, 8e (E); *Ambassador:* PEDRO CORTINA Y MAURI.

Sudan: rue Charles-Lamoureux 5, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* ABDULLAH EL HASSAN (also accred. to Netherlands, Spain and Switzerland).

Sweden: rue de Bassano 25, 8e (E); *Ambassador:* GUNNAR HÄGGLÖF.

Switzerland: rue de Grenelle 142, 7e (E); *Ambassador:* PIERRE DUPONT.

Syria: blvd. Suchet 22, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* SAMI AL-JOUNDI.

Thailand: rue Greuze 8, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* BUN CHAROENCHAI (also accred. to Portugal).

Togo: rue Alfred-Roll 8, 17e (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. SIDI-TOURÉ (also accred. to United Kingdom).

Tunisia: rue Barbet-de-Jouy 25, 7e (E); *Ambassador:* MOHAMED MASMOUDI.

Turkey: rue d'Ankara 17, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* NUREDDIN VERGIN (also accred. to Ireland).

U.S.S.R.: rue de Grenelle 79, 7e (E); *Ambassador:* VALÉRIAN ZORINE.

United Arab Republic: ave. d'Iéna 56, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* ABDEL MONEIM EL NAGGAR.

United Kingdom: rue du Faubourg-St-Honoré 35, 8e (E); *Ambassador:* Sir PATRICK REILLY.

U.S.A.: ave. Gabriel 2, 8e (E); *Ambassador:* CHARLES E. BOHLEN.

Upper Volta: rue de Général-Foy 21, 8e (E); *Ambassador:* HENRI GUISSOU (also accred. to Italy and United Kingdom).

Uruguay: rue Jean-Giraudoux 33, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* AURELIO PASTORI.

Vatican: ave. du Président-Wilson 10, 16e (Apostolic Nunciature); *Apostolic Nuncio:* Mgr. PAUL BERTOLI.

Venezuela: rue Copernic 11, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* Vice-Admiral LUIS CROCE.

Viet-Nam, Republic: ave. de Villiers 45, 7e (L); *Minister:* (vacant) (also accred. to Cameroon and Gabon).

Yugoslavia: rue de la Faisanderie 54, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* IVO VEJVODA.

France also has diplomatic relations with Jamaica and Tanzania.

PARLIAMENT

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

(General Election held on March 5th and March 12th, 1967)

President: JACQUES CHABAN-DELMAS.

PARTIES AND GROUPS	FIRST BALLOT		SECOND BALLOT		SEATS
	Votes	Percentage	Votes	Percentage	
Fifth Republic Movement (U.N.R., Ind. Rep. and affiliated)	8,707,822	38	8,060,816	43	244
Communists	5,098,313	22	4,065,812	21	73
Federation of the Left	4,218,857	19	4,509,432	24	116
Democratic Centre	2,878,732	13	1,342,062	7	27
Miscellaneous	1,181,791	5	702,033	4	16
Extreme Left	531,527	2	173,466	0.9	5
Extreme Right	194,776	1	28,437	0.1	5
TOTAL	22,811,818	100	18,882,058	100	486

THE SENATE

President: GASTON MONNERVILLE.

(Election for one third of the Senate held in December 1965).

	SEATS
Indépendants	61
Socialistes	53
Gauche Démocratique	48
MRP Centre Démocratique	40
UNR-UDT	29
Paysans Indépendants	18
Communistes	14
Non-aligned	11

The 274 members of the Senate are elected for a nine-year term by an electoral college composed of the members of the National Assembly, delegates from the Councils of the Departments and delegates from the Municipal Councils. One-third of the Senate is renewable every three years.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Union Démocratique pour la Ve République (fmrly. *Union pour la Nouvelle République—Union Démocratique du Travail*): 123 rue de Lille, Paris 7e. Obtained 200 seats in the National Assembly in the election of 1967.

Policies: to assist General de Gaulle's policies in France and abroad, to restore State authority and governmental stability. In foreign affairs, it aims at the development of a more independent role for France in the Western Alliance.

Leaders: ROBERT POUJADE (Sec.-Gen.), JEAN CHARBONNEL, ANDRÉ FANTON, RENÉ TOMASINI, PIERRE TAITTINGER.

Publ. *La Nation* and *Notre République* (weekly).

Fédération des Républicains Indépendants: 195 blvd. Saint-Germain, Paris 6e; Gaullist liberal party. Obtained 44 seats in the National Assembly in the election of 1967.

Leaders: VALÉRY GISCARD D'ESTAING, RAYMOND MONDON, JEAN CHAMANT, RAYMOND MARCELLIN.

Fédération de la Gauche Démocrate et Socialiste: 86 blvd. Saint-Germain, Paris 7e; merger of the Socialist Party, Radical Party and the Convention des Institutions Républicaines. Obtained 117 seats in the National Assembly in the election of 1967 and 18.96 per cent of the votes.

Leaders: FRANÇOIS MITTERRAND, GUY MOLLET, RENÉ BILLÈRES.

Section Française de l'Internationale Ouvrière (SFIO) (*Socialist Party*): 12 Cité Malesherbes, Paris 9e; the chief opposition party; obtained 67 seats in the National Assembly at the 1962 election thus rising from fourth to second place in the Chamber since the 1958 election. Now hold 66 seats.

Policies: Belief in a planned economy, full employment and the eventual attainment of socialism by abolishing the private ownership of property.

Leaders: GUY MOLLET (Sec.-Gen.), PIERRE MAUROY, ERNEST CAZELLES (Deputy Secs.), CLAUDE FUZIER, GEORGES GUILLE, VICTOR PROVO, AUGUSTIN LAURENT, ANDRÉ LE FLOCH, ANDRÉ RAUST.

Publ. *Le Populaire*.

Parti Républicain Radical et Radical-Socialiste (*Radical Party*): 1 Place de Valois, Paris 1er; great traditional centre party of the Third Republic but much weakened by internal dissension during the Fourth Republic (the Dissident Radicals broke away in 1956 after disagreement with M. Mendès-France who himself withdrew in 1959 after failing to re-shape the party). **Policies:** Liberal economic thinking, pro-NATO and pro-Europe.

Leaders: RENÉ BILLÈRES (Pres.), FRANÇOIS GIACOBBI, PIERRE BROUSSE (Secs.-Gen.), Mme. THOME-PATÉNOTTE, MICHEL SOULIÉ, AUGUSTE PINTON, M. BILLIEMAZ, GUY PASCAUD, MAURICE BOURGÈS-MANOURY, GEORGES BARRARD-QUELIN, FÉLIX GAILLARD, MAURICE FAURE.

Convention des Institutions Républicaines: 25 rue du Louvre, Paris 1er; f. 1966; socialist party.

Leaders: Pres. FRANÇOIS MITTERRAND; Secs.-Gen. LOUIS MERMAZ, CHARLES HERNU, LUDOVIC TRON.

Parti Communiste Français (PCF) (*Communist Party*): 44 rue le Peletier, Paris 9e; Obtained 73 seats in the election of 1967 and 22.5 per cent of the votes. **Policies:** Thorough-going Marxism, unification of working, democratic and national forces, the settlement of international disputes by negotiation, independent and positive role by France in the United Nations.

Leaders: WALDECK ROCHET (Sec.-Gen.), FRANÇOIS BILLOUX, ETIENNE FAJON, LÉON FÉIX, RAYMOND GUYOT, MARIE-CLAUDE VAILLANT-COUTURIER, ROBERT BALLANGER, ARTHUR RAMETTE, JACQUES DUCLOS.

Publ. *L'Humanité* (daily).

Mouvement Républicain Populaire (MRP) (*Popular Republican Movement*): 7 rue de Poissy, Paris 7e; supported chiefly by the traditional Roman Catholic areas in France. In 1966, a number of members left the MRP to form the Centre Démocrate Party. **Policies:** Socialist-inclined economic ideas, pro-NATO and pro-Europe and for State aid to church schools.

Leaders: JOSEPH FONTANET (Sec.-Gen.), PIERRE PELIMLIN, ANDRÉ COLIN, ANDRÉ DILIGENT, JOSEPH FONTANET.

Parti Socialiste Unifié (PSU) (*United Socialist Party*): 81 rue Mademoiselle, Paris 15e; merger of the Parti Socialiste (dissidents of the SFIO and Radicals under Pierre Mendès-France), Parti de l'Union de la Gauche Socialiste and Tribune du Communisme (dissidents of the Communist Party); 4 seats in the National Assembly, belonging to the Fédération de la Gauche Démocrate et Socialiste. **Policies:** Independent left-wing.

Leaders: MICHEL PACARD (National Secretary), GILLES MARTINET (Asst. National Secretary), PIERRE BÉREGOVOY, PIERRE MENDES-FRANCE, JEAN POPEREN, HARRIS PUISAIS, TANGUY-PRIGENT, ROBERT VERDIER.

Publ. *Tribune Socialiste*.

Centre Démocrate: 207 blvd. Saint-Germain, Paris 6e; f. 1965 from former mems. of the Independent and M.R.P. Parties. Obtained 41 seats in the election of 1967 with 12.6 per cent of votes, and combines with the Centre Left group Progrès et Démocratie Moderne in the National Assembly.

Policies: planned economy with a United Europe and adherence to NATO.

Leaders: Pres. JEAN LECANUET; First Vice-Pres. BERTRAND MOTTE; Vice-Pres. GUY SULTER, PAUL COSTE-FLORET; Sec.-Gen. PIERRE ABELIN.

Alliance Républicaine pour les Libertés et le Progrès: Paris; **Policies:** dynamic progress and personal security within the framework of EEC and NATO; Pres. JEAN-LOUIS TICIER-VIGNANCOUR.

Union pour le Progrès: Paris; Pres. ROGER DUCHER.

Convention de la Gauche Ve République: Paris; dissident Gaullists; Sec.-Gen. PHILIPPE DECHAETIE.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The Judiciary is independent of the Government. Judges of the Court of Cassation and the First President of the Court of Appeal are appointed by the executive from nominations of the High Council of the Judiciary.

Justices of the Peace (*juges de paix*) were abolished by the reforms of December 1958. Subordinate cases are now heard by **Tribunals of Instance** (*tribunaux d'instance*), of which there are 454, and more serious cases by **Tribunals of Great Instance** (*tribunaux de grande instance*), of which there are 172. Parallel to these Great Tribunals are the **Tribunals of Commerce** (*tribunaux de commerce*), for commercial cases, composed of judges elected by tradesmen and manufacturers among themselves. These do not exist in every district. Where there is no Tribunal of Commerce, commercial disputes are judged by Tribunals of Great Instance.

The Boards of Arbitration (*Conseils de Prud'hommes*) consist of an equal number of workers or employees and employers ruling on the differences which arise over Contracts of Work.

The Correctional Courts (*Tribunaux correctionnels*) for criminal cases corresponded to the Tribunal of Great Instance for civil cases. They pronounce on all graver offences (*délits*), including those involving imprisonment.

Offences committed by juveniles of under 18 years go before specialized tribunals: **Tribunals for Children**.

From all these Tribunals appeal lies to the **Courts of Appeal** (*Cours d'Appel*).

The Courts of Assize (*Cours d'Assises*) have no regular sittings, but are called when necessary to try every important case, for example, murder. They are presided over by judges who are members of the Courts of Appeal and composed of elected judges (jury). Their decision is final, except where shown to be wrong in law, and then recourse is had to the **Court of Cassation** (*Cour de Cassation*).

The Court of State Security (*Cour de Sécurité de l'Etat*) was instituted by two laws on January 15th, 1963. It consists, generally, of three civil magistrates, the President and two members being general or superior officers: this court has jurisdiction over crimes and misdemeanours against the Security of the State in peace time: its decisions are then sent to the **Court of Cassation** (*Cour de Cassation*).

The Court of Cassation is not a supreme court of appeal, but a higher authority for the proper application of the law. Its duty is to see that judgments are not contrary either to the letter or the spirit of the law; any judgment annulled by the Court of Cassation involves the trying of the case anew by a court of the same category as that which made the original decision.

COURT OF CASSATION 5 Quai de l'Horloge

First President: M. AYDALOT.

Presidents of Chambers: MM. GUILLOT (Chambre Commerciale), DE MONTERA, COMTE (Chambre Criminelle), BLIN (1ère Chambre Civile), VIGNERON (Chambre Sociale), DROUILLAT (2ère Chambre Civile).

Solicitor-General: M. TOUFFAIT.

There are 77 Counsellors, one First Attorney-General and 17 Attorneys-General.

Chief Clerk of the Court: M. EVENO.

Council of Advocates at Court of Cassation: President CHAREYRE.

COURT OF APPEAL (PARIS)

Palais de Justice, Paris

First President: (vacant).

Presidents of Chambers: MM. BARBEY, CHAZAL DE MAURIAC, TIMBAL, NIVEAU DE VILLEDARY, HENRIQUET, RICOT, CHAPAR, BOLAC, LARRIEU VISMARD, MULLER, NOEL, MILLE, BOULBES, BARBIER, BARD, CHARLIAC, LOHEAC, LEVY, COESTER, MERIMÉE, DELACROIX, SAUVAGEOT, GROS, LEBRUN, HELFER, BECOGNÉE, RONSIN, LEON, LEHEUP, GREVY, DEPAULE, LEHMANN, PAUTHE, PORRE, REYNAL, NOCQUET, HUBERT, BOYER, COURTEAUD, VIALATTE, DERENNE, GRANIER, REBOUL, GUIMBELLOT, MICHEL, LERIDON, LAROCQUE, MALLET.

Solicitor-General: (vacant).

There are also 115 Counsellors, 22 Attorneys-General and 32 Deputies.

TRIBUNAL OF GREAT INSTANCE OF THE SEINE

Palais de Justice, Paris

President: M. DE CHEZELLES.

Solicitor of Republic: M. CHAVANON.

TRIBUNAL OF COMMERCE OF THE SEINE

1 blvd. du Palais, Paris

President: M. MENNESSIER-NODIER.

ADMINISTRATIVE JURISDICTION

Certain cases arising between civil servants (when on duty) and the government, or between any citizen and the government are judged by special administrative courts. The **Administrative Tribunals** (*Tribunaux Administratifs*) of which there are 22, are situated in the capital of each area; the **Council of State** (*Conseil d'Etat*), see below, has its seat in Paris.

Tribunal of Disputes (*Tribunal des Conflits*): Decides whether cases shall be submitted to the ordinary or the administrative courts. It is composed of: Pres. THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE; Vice-Pres. (Vacant); four Counsellors of the Court of Cassation and three Counsellors of State.

Cour des Comptes (*Court of Accounts*): Is an administrative tribunal charged with judging the correctness of public accounts. It is the judge of common law of all public accounts laid before it. The judgments of the Court of Accounts may be annulled by the Council of State.

First President: M. LÉONARD.

Presidents: MM. DE MIRIMONDE, HERVÉ-GRUYER, LORAIN, ESTRESSE DE LANZAC DE LABORIE, BURNOD, CHARMEIL.

Attorney-General: M. BOURREL.

Secretary-General: M. NOIRET.

Solicitors-General: MM. AUMAGE, VACQUIER.

COUNCIL OF STATE

Palais-Royal, Paris

Conseil d'Etat (*Council of State*): Has a double role: it is a council of the central power and an administrative tribunal. As the consultative organ of the government, it gives opinions in the legislative and administrative domain (interior, finance, public works and social section). In administrative jurisdiction it has three functions: to judge in the first and last resort such cases as appeals against excess of power laid against official decrees or individuals;

to judge appeals against judgments made by administrative tribunals and resolutions of courts of litigation; and to annul decisions made by various specialised administrative authorities which adjudicate without appeal, such as the Court of Accounts.

President of the Council: THE PRIME MINISTER.

Vice-President: A. PARODI.

Presidents of Sections: MM. CHASSERAT, RENAUDIN, LAROQUE, RENÉ MARTIN, ODENT.

General Secretary: M. HUET.

RELIGION

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Ecclesiastically, France is divided into 17 Provinces and 87 Dioceses. The French Catholic Church has in all 125 Archbishops and Bishops, resident and titular, of whom 8 are Cardinals (LL.EE. Liénart, Villot, Martin, Feltin, Tisserant, Lefebvre, Garrone, Renard). The Primate of France is the Archbishop of Lyons. More than 80 per cent of the population of France is Roman Catholic.

PRIMATE OF FRANCE

Archbishop of Lyons: S.E. Cardinal ALEXANDRE RENARD.

ARCHBISHOPS OF METROPOLITAN SEES

Aix: Mgr. CHARLES MARIE JOSEPH DE PROVENCHÈRES.

Albi: Mgr. CLAUDIUS DUPUY.

Auch: Mgr. HENRI AUDRAIN.

Avignon: Mgr. JOSEPH URTASUN.

Besançon: Mgr. MARC LALLIER.

Bordeaux: Mgr. MARIUS MAZIERS.

Bourges: S.E. Cardinal JOSEPH LEFÈBVRE.

Cambrai: Mgr. HENRI JENNY.

Chambéry: Mgr. ANDRÉ BONTEMPS.

Lyons: S.E. Cardinal ALEXANDRE RENARD.

Paris: [vacant].

Rheims: Mgr. FRANÇOIS MARTY.

Rennes: Mgr. PAUL GOUYON.

Rouen: S.E. Cardinal JOSEPH MARIE MARTIN.

Sens: Mgr. RENÉ LOUIS M. STOURM.

Toulouse: Mgr. LOUIS GUYOT.

Tours: Mgr. LOUIS FERRAND.

PROTESTANT CHURCHES

Fédération Protestante de France: 47 rue de Clichy, Paris 9e; f. 1905; Pres. Pastor CHARLES WESTPHAL; Vice-Pres. Pastors P. BOURGUET, M. SWEETING, A. THOBOIS, M. E. JUNG; Gen. Sec. Pastor A. NICOLAS. There are some 800,000 Protestants in France.

The Federation comprises the following Churches:

Eglise Réformée de France: 47 rue de Clichy, Paris 9e; Pres. Pastor PIERRE BOURGUET; Vice-Pres. Pastor JEAN VALETTE, Prof. PIERRE BURGELIN; Gen. Sec. Pastor A. GAILLARD; Asst. Gen. Secs. Pastors F. BONNET, P. GERBER, M. HANMEL; publ. *Bulletin d'Information de l'E.R.F.*

Eglise Réformée d'Alsace et de Lorraine: 2 rue du Bouclier, Strasbourg (Bas-Rhin); 50,000 mems.; Pres. Pastor EDOUARD WAGNER.

Alliance Nationale des Eglises Luthériennes de France: 1 quai Saint-Thomas, Strasbourg; f. 1945; 300,000 mems.; comprises two churches: Church of the Augsburg Confession and Evangelical Lutheran Church of France; Pres. MAURICE SWEETING; Sec. RENE OSWALD; Treas. EUGÈNE KNORR; publ. *Position Luthériennes*.

Eglise de la Confession d'Augsbourg d'Alsace et de Lorraine: 1A quai Saint-Thomas, Strasbourg (Bas-Rhin); Pres. ETIENNE JUNG; Gen. Sec. Pastor R. OSWALD.

Eglise Evangélique Luthérienne de France: 16 rue Chauchat, Paris 9e; 65 parishes grouped in 2 directorates: Paris and Montbéliard; Pres. MARCEL JORON; publs. *Fraternité Evangélique* (Paris), *L'Ami chrétien des Familles* (Montbéliard).

Fédération des Eglises Evangéliques Baptistes de France: 48 rue de Lille, Paris 7e; Pres. ANDRÉ THOBOIS; publ. *Croire et Servir*.

Union des Eglises Evangéliques Libres de France: Pres. Pastor BÉNÉTREAU, Rouillac (Charente).

Union Nationale des Eglises Réformées Evangéliques Indépendantes: 11 rue Racine, Nîmes (Gard); Pres. ANDRÉ THOLOZAN.

ORTHODOX CHURCH

Greek Orthodox Cathedral of St. Etienne: 7 rue Georges-Bizet, Paris 16; Superior The Most Rev. MELETIOS CARABINIS, Archbishop of France.

Administration of Russian Orthodox Churches in Europe: 12 rue Daru, Paris 8; Presided over by His Eminence the Most Reverend GEORGE, Archbishop of Russian Orthodox Churches in Europe and Exarch of the Occumenical Patriarch; Gen. Sec. CYRIL KNIAZEFF.

UNDENOMINATIONAL CHURCHES

Churches of Christ, Scientist: There are five churches in France: Paris: First Church, 36 Boulevard St. Jacques, 14e; Second Church, 58 Boulevard Flandrin, 16e; Third Church, 45 rue La Boétie, 8e. Cannes: First Church, 15 Rond-Point Duboys d'Angers. Nice: First Church, 7 rue Galléan.

There are Christian Science Societies in Bordeaux, Châteauroux, Lyon, Marseille, Montpellier, Mulhouse, Pau and Strasbourg.

The Salvation Army: 76 rue de Rome, Paris 8e; f. in France 1881; 6,000 mems.; Territorial Commander for France Commissioner CH. PRAN; Chief Sec. Lieut.-Col. JEAN FIVAZ; publs. *En Avant*, *Porteur de Flambeau*.

Société des Amis (Quakers): 114 rue de Vaugirard, Paris 6e; Publ. *Vie Quaker* (monthly).

Centre Quaker International: 114 rue de Vaugirard, Paris 6e; Friends Service Council; Société Religieuse des Amis (Quakers); Dirs. TONY and ODETTE CLAY.

JUDAISM

Consistoire Central Israélite de France et d'Algérie: 44 rue de la Victoire, Paris 9e; f. 1808; 120 assents; Chief Rabbi of France JACOB KARLAN; Dir. Séminaire Israélite de France HENRI SCHILLI; Pres. Baron ALAIN DE ROTHSCHILD; Exec. Dir. ALBERT HAROUCHE.

Consistoire Israélite de Paris (Jewish Consistorial Association of Paris): 17 rue St. Georges, Paris 9e; Pres. JEAN PAUL ELKANN; Vice-Pres. ROBERT MASSU; Vice-Pres. and Treas. EDGAR SPIRAL; Secretary-Reporter NATHAN ROTTENBERG.

ISLAM

Moslem Institute of the Paris Mosque: Place du Puits de l'Ermite, Paris 5; 5 sections: cultural, diplomatic, social, judicial and religious; Dir. His Excellency S. HAMZA BOUKARRER.

THE PRESS

The French Press, distinguished for its vitality and variety, has enjoyed (since the fundamental legislation of 1881) a continuous period of freedom interrupted only by the two world wars. This detailed and liberal law affirmed the right of individuals to produce newspapers and provided penalties for such abuses as defamation and the publication of false news or matter liable to provoke crime. A provision which has been frequently invoked in recent years penalizes matter judged to be offensive to the Head of State.

A number of amendments have been introduced modifying this legislation. In 1944 it was decreed that the owner of a daily or weekly newspaper stood legally responsible for it; the director of a daily with circulation of over 50,000 or of a weekly with circulation over 10,000 may not derive his main source of income from industrial or commercial holdings, and may not be director of more than one daily paper. In 1945 an order was introduced penalizing the dissemination of inaccurate news in bad faith so as to disturb the peace. A law in 1946 authorized the confiscation of property in cases of newspapers guilty of collaboration during the Occupation. The Law concerning papers for Children and Young People in 1949 prohibited editors from presenting in an attractive light "banditry, theft, laziness, cowardice, hatred, debauchery, criminal acts or acts liable to demoralize the young or inspire racial prejudice". The status of journalists was officially defined in the law of March 1935 which gave them certain privileges in such matters as holidays, salaries and protection against dismissal.

In addition to these pieces of legislation there are a number of articles in the Penal Code affecting the Press, sometimes quite harshly. Article 75 penalizes the disclosure of defence secrets, and Article 76 penalizes any disclosure of military intelligence not officially authorized.

All periodicals appearing regularly at least four times a year and all daily papers are exempt by law from turnover tax. This privilege, which amounts to a virtual subsidy, gives papers a degree of protection from the dangers of commercial competition.

In contrast to the situation before the war only two papers of the contemporary press are organs of political parties, *L'Humanité* (Communist) and the tri-weekly *Le Populaire* (Socialist). All others are owned by individual publishers or by the powerful groups which have developed either round a company or a single personality. The major groups are as follows:

France Editions et Publications Group: directly or indirectly controls *France-Soir*, *Paris-Presse*, *le Journal du Dimanche*, *France-Dimanche*, *Elle*, *le Nouveau Candide*; and has holdings in the *Edi-Monde Group* and the *Réalités Group*; and controls, jointly with the Prouvost Group, the magazine *Télé-7-Jours* and, with Hachette, the *Nouvelles Messageries de la Presse Parisienne* which distributes most of the dailies and periodicals published in Paris.

Amaury Group (Dir.-Gen. CLAUDE BELLANGER): 124 rue Réaumur, Paris 2me; owns *Le Parisien Libéré*, the provincial dailies *Le Courrier de l'Ouest*, *Le Maine Libre* and the sports *L'Equipe Maine*, several weeklies, including *Carrefour*, and monthlies, including *Marie-France*. The group own three printing houses and two advertising agencies.

Prouvost Group (Pres. and Dir. JEAN PROUVOST): owns *Paris-Match*, *Marie-Claire* and *Week-End*, a half interest in *Télé 7 Jours*, and a large interest in the Société Anonyme du *Figaro* which, managed by a concessionary company, publishes *Figaro*, *Figaro Littéraire*, etc.

Del Duca Group: owns the daily *Paris Jour* and several popular magazines, including *Nous Deux*, *Intimité*, *La Vie en Fleurs*, *Festival*, and women's and children's journals, including *Modes de Paris* and *Mireille*; and also *Paris-Jour*, *Télé-Poche* and *Femmes d'Aujourd'hui* (Brussels). The group also owns factories and has extensions in Italy, Federal Germany and the United Kingdom.

Maison de la Bonne Presse: the largest Catholic Press Group in the world; owns the national *Croix* and all the provincial *Croix*, *Le Pèlerin*, *Panorama Chrétien*, important magazines for young people such as *Record* and *Pomme d'Api*, and monthlies, including *Bible et Terre Sainte*, *Documentation Catholique*, and youth and agricultural periodicals. The organization also owns two publishing houses and three printing works.

Filipacchi Group: devoted to teen-age and jazz fan readership; owns seven magazines including *Salut les Copains*, *Mademoiselle Age Tendre*, *Lui*, and *Jazz Magazine*.

Among the metropolitan dailies the outstandingly influential and respected papers are *Le Monde* (375,000), *Le Figaro* and *L'Aurore*. The most popular are: *France-Soir* (1,400,000), *Le Parisien Libéré* (790,000), *Le Figaro* (506,000), and *L'Aurore* (425,000). The English language *International Herald Tribune* (130,000) is also a prominent feature. The major provincial dailies are *Ouest-France* published at Rennes (672,000), *Le Progrès* at Lyons (550,000), *Le Dauphiné Libéré* at Grenoble (525,000); and *La Voix du Nord* at Lille (410,000), which cater for rural readership by producing local subsidiary editions.

Metropolitan weekly papers range from the popular sensational press, such as *France Dimanche* (1,446,000) and *Ici Paris* (872,000), through the serious political press, including *L'Express*, *Le Nouvel Observateur* and *Nouveau Candide*, and the satirical *Canard Enchaîné*, to the literary and cultural *Figaro Littéraire*. Among the popular periodicals must be mentioned the weekly illustrated *Paris-Match* (1,500,000) and the women's journals *Marie-Claire* (1,200,000), *Elle* (730,000) and *Marie-France* (780,000); and among the religious periodicals, the weekly *Pèlerin* (600,000) and the monthly *Echo de Notre Temps* (1,600,000).

PRINCIPAL DAILY PAPERS (PARIS)

L'Aurore: 9 rue Louis-le-Grand, and 100 rue de Richelieu, Paris 2e; f. 1944; circ. 425,000; Dir.-Gen. ROBERT LAZURICK.

Combat: 18 rue du Croissant, Paris 2e; f. 1940; circ. 47,000; Dir. HENRY SMADJA.

La Croix: 5 rue Bayard, Paris 8e; f. 1883; Catholic; Dir. JEAN GELAMUR; Editor-in-Chief ANTOINE WENGER; circ. 120,000.

Echos, Les: 37 avenue des Champs Elysées, Paris 8e; f. 1908; economic and financial; circ. 50,000; Editor J. BEYTOUT.

Figaro: 14 Rond Point des Champs Elysées, Paris 8e; f. 1856; morning; news and literary; supports European and Atlantic unity; circ. 506,000; Dir. GABRIEL ROBINET; Editors J. F. BRISSON and M. GABILLY.

France-Soir: 100 rue Réaumur, Paris 2e; f. 1941 as *Défense de la France*, present title 1944; merged with *Paris-Presse L'Intransigeant* 1965; circ. 1,400,000; Chair. of the Board ROBERT SALMON; Gen. Man. PIERRE LAZAREFF; Editor CH. GOMBAULT; Associate Editors SAM COHEN, LOUIS CHARDIGNY; Man. Editor ROBERT VILLERS.

L'Humanité: 6 Bld. Poissonnière, Paris 9; f. 1904 by Jean Jaurès; organ of the French Communist Party; morning; circ. 205,000; Dir. ETIENNE FAJON; Editor-in-Chief RENÉ ANDRIEU.

International Herald Tribune, S.A.: 21 rue de Berri, Paris 8c; f. 1887; Chair. JOHN HAY WHITNEY; Co-Chair. KATHARINE GRAHAM; Publisher ROBERT T. MACDONALD; Gen. Man. ANDRÉ BING; Editor MURRAY M. WEISS; Man. Editor GEORGE W. BATES, Jr.; Circ. 130,000.

Le Journal Officiel de la République Française: 26 rue Desaix, Paris 15e; f. 1870; official journal of the Government; publishes laws, decrees, parliamentary proceedings, and economic bulletins; Dir. R. LONG.

Le Monde: 5 rue des Italiens, Paris 9e; f. 1944; evening; Liberal: independent; circ. 375,000; Managing Editor H. BEUVE-MÉRY; Editor JACQUES FAUVET.

Paris-Jour: 37 rue du Louvre, Paris 2e; f. 1944; morning; Independent Leftist; circ. 420,000; Dir. Mme CINO DEL DUCA.

Le Parisien Libéré: 124 Réaumur, Paris 2e; f. 1944; morning; circ. 790,000; Dir. CLAUDE BELLANGER; Managing Editors CLAUDE DESJARDINS, FÉLIX LÉVITAN, RAYMOND MAGNE.

Le Populaire: 59-61 rue Lafayette, Paris 9e; f. 1918; organ of the Socialist Party; three times weekly; circ. 14,000; Dir. GÉRARD JACQUET.

SUNDAY PAPERS (PARIS)

France-Dimanche: 100 rue Réaumur, Paris 2e; circ. 1,446,000; Dir. G. W. HIGGINS.

Journal du Dimanche: 100 rue Réaumur, Paris 2e; f. 1946; circ. 690,000; Dir. P. LAZAREH.

PRINCIPAL PROVINCIAL NEWSPAPERS

(in alphabetical order of towns)

Courrier Picard, Le: 14 rue Alphonse Paillat, Amiens (Somme); f. 1944; circ. 83,000; Editor GEORGES L. COLLET; Gen. Man. MAURICE CATELAS (Gen. Sec. of French Press Federation).

Courrier de l'Ouest: 12 place Louis Imbach, Angers (Maine-et-Loire); circ. 106,000; Dirs. A. BLANCHON, P. FLEURY and ROBERT GUILLIER.

Charente Libre, La: 5 rue de Périgueux, Angoulême (Charente); Circ. 35,000; Dir. J. A. CATALA.

Yonne Républicaine, L': 8 rue du Temple, Auxerre (Yonne); f. 1944; circ. 43,000; Editor L. CLÉMENT.

Oise-Matin, L': place Jeanne Hachette, Beauvais (Oise); f. 1893; circ. 34,000; Editor MARCO ROUZIER.

Comtois, Le: 58 Grande-Rue, Besançon (Doubs); f. 1944; left-wing; Dir. R. GELIN; Circ. 16,000.

Les Dépêches Haute-Saône-Doubs-Territoire de Belfort: 58-60 Grande Rue, Besançon (Doubs); f. 1933; circ. 30,000; Editor P. BRANTUS.

La Franco Nouvelle République de Bordeaux et du Sud-Ouest: 10 rue Porte-Dijeaux, Bordeaux (Gironde); f. 1944; circ. 64,000; Dir. J. M. BLANCHY.

Sud-Ouest: 8 rue de Cheverus, Bordeaux (Gironde); f. 1944; independent; circ. 385,000; Editor JACQUES LEMOINE.

Journal du Pas-de-Calais: Boulogne-sur-Mer.

Berry Républicain, Le: 1-3 place Berry, Bourges (Cher); f. 1944; circ. 45,000; Dir. GEORGES MOREL-FOURRIER; Editor-in-Chief PIERRE JACQUET.

Nord Littoral: Calais; circ. 12,800; Editor A. MENELY.

Courrier de Saône-et-Loire: 7 rue des Tonneliers, Chalon-sur-Saône (Saône-et-Loire); circ. 24,082; Dir. RENÉ PRÉFET.

Ardennais, L': 36 cours Aristide Briand, Charleville-Mézières; f. 1944; circ. 34,753; Dir.-Gen. P. TAIN-TURIER.

Echo Républicain, L': 19 rue du Bois Merrain, Chartres (Eure-et-Loir); circ. 30,000; Pres. and Dir.-Gen. JEAN GILBERT; Editor-in-Chief RENÉ ROUILLE.

Haute-Marne Libérée, La: 1 rue Decrès, Chaumont (Haute-Marne); circ. 35,000; Editor GILBERT BLETNER.

Presse de la Manche, La: 14 rue Gambetta, Cherbourg (Manche); f. 1944; circ. 18,414; Chair.-Managing Dir. MARC GIUSTINIANI.

Liberté, La: 9-13 rue du Port, Clermont-Ferrand (Puy-de-Dôme); f. 1944; circ. 60,000; Gen. Man. JEAN RAILLON; also *Journal du Dimanche* on Sunday.

Montagne, La: 7 Pl. de Jaude, Clermont-Ferrand (Puy-de-Dôme); f. 1919; independent; circ. 250,000; Dir. FRANCISQUE FABRE.

Dernières Nouvelles du Haut-Rhin: 15 rue Bruat, Colmar (Haut-Rhin); f. 1921; French and German; 22,800 subscribers; Man. E. C. HEMMERLE.

Nouveau Rhin Français, Le: 14A route de Neuf-Brisach, Colmar (Haut-Rhin); f. 1944; circ. 28,566; Christian and Republican; Dir. MARCEL JACOB.

Bien Public, Le: 9 place Darcy, Dijon (Côte-d'Or); right-wing; circ. 44,000; Dirs. Baron THÉNARD, M. BACOT.

Les Dépêches (La Bourgogne Républicaine): 12 avenue du Maréchal Foch, Dijon (Côte-d'Or); circ. 72,800; Dir. PIERRE BRANTUS.

Liberté de l'Est: 40 quai des Bons Enfants, Epinal (Vosges); f. 1945; circ. 35,750; Editor HENRI BRUHIER.

Dauphiné Libéré, Le: 29 ave. Felix Viallet, Grenoble (Isère); f. 1945; circ. 525,000; Editor LOUIS RICHEROT.

Havre Libre: Ave. René Coty, Le Havre (Seine-Maritime); f. 1944; circ. 40,000; Editor-in-Chief ANDRÉ FATRAS; Dir. ROGER MAYER.

Le Maine Libre: Le Mans.

Liberté: 24 rue de Tournai, Lille (Nord); f. 1944; circ. 70,841; Communist.

Nord Matin: 186 rue de Paris, Lille (Nord); f. 1944; circ. 180,000; Editor JEAN LECHANTRE.

La Voix du Nord: 8 place du Général de Gaulle, Lille (Nord); f. 1944; circ. 410,000.

Centre Presse: 18 place de la République, Limoges (Haute-Vienne).

Echo du Centre, L': 18 rue Turgot, Limoges (Haute-Vienne); f. 1944; circ. 62,000; Editor MARCEL FAUCON.

Populaire du Centre, Le: 9 place Fontaine des Barres, Limoges (Haute-Vienne); f. 1905; Pres.-Gen. Man. JEAN CLAUDAU; circ. 56,623; five editions.

Echo-Liberté, L': 14 rue de la Charité, Lyons; ten regional editions; Editor HENRI ARNAUD.

Progrès, Le: 85 rue de la République, Lyons; f. 1859; circ. 550,000; Editor EMILE BRÉMOND.

Marseillaise, La: 15 cours Honoré d'Estienne d'Orves, Marseilles; f. 1944; Republican; circ. 100,000; Dir. MARCEL GUIZARD.

Le Méridional-La France: 11-15 cours H. d'Estienne d'Orves, Marseilles; f. 1944; independent; circ. 129,000.

Provençal, Le: 75 rue Francis Deyro, Marseilles; the biggest daily paper in the south-east; circ. 307,468; evening edition *Le Soir*, circ. 55,881.

Courrier de Metz, Le: 30 rue Mazelle, Metz (Moselle); f. 1944; circ. 20,636; Editor RENÉ JAGER.

Républicain Lorrain, Le: 17 rue Serpenoise, Metz (Moselle); f. 1910; independent; circ. 260,000; Dir. VICTOR DEMANGE.

Midi Libre: 7 rue d'Alger, Montpellier (Hérault); f. 1944; circ. 171,081; Dir. MAURICE BUJON.

Télégramme de Brest et de l'Ouest: rue A. le Braz, Morlaix (Finistère); f. 1944; circ. 135,840; Dir. JEAN-PIERRE COUDURIER.

Alsace, L': 2 avenue Aristide Briand, Mulhouse (Haut-Rhin); f. 1944; circ. 135,000; Editor HENRI HAUSHERR.

Est Républicain, L': 5 bis avenue Foch, Nancy (Meurthe-et-Moselle); f. 1889; circ. 283,000; Dir. L. CHADÉ.

Eclair, L': 5 rue Santeuil, Nantes (Loire-Atlantique); Radical; circ. 24,500.

Presse Océan: 7 and 8 allée Duguay-Trouin, Nantes (Loire-Atlantique); f. 1944; independent; circ. 90,049; Pres. and Dir.-Gen. C. BERNEIDE-RAYNAL.

Journal du Centre: 3 rue du Chemin de Fer, Nevers (Nièvre); circ. 45,000; Dir. JEAN LHOSPIED.

Nice Matin: 27-29 avenue de la Victoire, Nice (Alpes-Maritimes); f. 1944; circ. 228,309; Chief Editor GEORGES MARS; also **L'Espoir de Nice** (evening).

République du Centre, La: 39 rue du Bourdon Blanc, Orléans (Loiret); f. 1944; circ. 75,000; Pres. ROGER SECRÉTAIR; Dir.-Gen. P. CARRÉ; Editor MARC CARRÉ.

Eclair-Pyrénées: 11 rue Maréchal Joffre, Pau (Basses-Pyrénées); f. 1944; circ. 30,000; Dir. GASTON LANUSSE-CAZALÉ.

Indépendant, L': 4 rue Emmanuel Brousse, Perpignan (Pyrénées-Orientales); f. 1846; also **Dimanche-Indépendant**, circ. 75,199; Dir. P. CHICHET.

Union, L': 87-91 place Drouet d'Erlon, Reims (Marne); circ. 160,000.

Nouvelles de Bretagne, Les: 31 ave. Janvier, Rennes (35); f. 1947; circ. 14,000; Dir. MICHEL DE PAPE.

Ouest France: 38 rue du Pré-Botté, Rennes (Ille-et-Vilaine); circ. 672,000; Dir.-Gen. RÉGIS HUTIN; Editor-in-Chief Y. LE DANTEC.

Nord-Eclair: 71 Grande rue, Roubaix (Nord); f. 1944; circ. 105,000; Dir. JACQUES DEMEY.

Paris-Normandie: 19 place du Général de Gaulle, Rouen (Seine-Maritime); f. 1944; circ. 175,000; Editor J. CHOPART; also **Liberté Dimanche**, circ. 40,000; Sunday.

Dépêche, La: 10 place Jean Jaurès, Saint-Etienne (Loire); f. 1944; daily; circ. 80,000; Editor HENRI BONCHE.

Espoir, L': 16 place Jean Jaurès, Saint-Etienne (Loire); daily; circ. 70,000; Dir. HENRI BONCHE.

Tribune, La: 10 place Jean Jaurès, Saint-Etienne (Loire); daily; circ. 91,387; Editor E. BRÉMOND.

Dernières Nouvelles d'Alsace: 17-19-21 rue de la Nuée Bleue, Strasbourg (Bas-Rhin); f. 1877; non-party daily; circ. 200,000; Dir.-Gen. JEAN-JACQUES KIELHOLZ.

Nouvel Alsacien, Le: 6 rue Finkmatt, Strasbourg (Bas-Rhin); f. 1885; circ. 37,500.

République: 10 rue Truguet, Toulon (Var); f. 1946; circ. 60,000; Chair. FRANCIS LEENHARDT; Dir. JACQUES DEFFERRE.

Dépêche du Midi: 57 rue Bayard, Toulouse; circ. 308,000; Editors JOSEPH BARSALOU, RENÉ MAURIES.

Nouvelle République du Centre Ouest, La: 4-18 rue de la Préfecture, Tours (Indre-et-Loire); f. 1944; non-party daily; circ. 307,000; Editor ROBERT VAZEILLES.

Est-Eclair, L': 34 rue Roger Salengro, Troyes (Aube); f. 1945; daily; circ. 27,000; Dir. JEAN BRULEY.

Libération-Champagne: 126 rue du Général de Gaulle, Troyes (Aube); circ. 27,000; Dir. PAUL BRANDON.

SELECTED PERIODICALS

The following is a selection from the total of about 15,000 periodicals published in France.

I. POLITICAL AND LITERARY

Annales (monthly): 79 Bld. Saint-Germain, Paris 6e; f. 1893; review of French literature; Dir. FRANCIS AMBRIÈRE.

Annales—Economies, sociétés, civilisations (bi-monthly): 20 rue de la Baume, Paris 8e; f. 1929; Dir. FERNAND BRAUDEL.

Cahiers de la République, Les (monthly): 25 rue du Louvre, Paris 1; f. 1956; political; Dir. LAURENCE MARTINET.

Les Cahiers du Sud (6 times a year): 10 cours d'Estienne d'Orves, Marseille (Bouches-du-Rhône); f. 1914; literature, philosophy, criticism; Editor JEAN BALLARD.

Canard Enchaîné, Le (weekly): 2 rue des Petits Pères, Paris 2e; f. 1915; political satire; circ. 330,000; Pres. Dir. Gen. ROBERT TRÉNO.

Carrefour (weekly): 114 Champs Elysées, Paris 8; f. 1944; moderate; circ. 100,000; Dir. E. AMAURY; Editor R. MAGNE.

Constellation (monthly): 217 rue du Faubourg St. Honoré, Paris 8e; circ. 475,615; f. by André Fougereousse.

Courrier de la République, Le (monthly): 25 rue du Louvre, Paris 1; f. 1959; political.

Le Crapouillot: 3 place Sorbonne; f. 1915; Editor JEAN-JACQUES PAUVERT.

Critique (monthly): Editions de Minuit, 7 rue Bernard Palissy, Paris 6e; f. 1946; general review of French and foreign literature; Editor JEAN PIEL.

Démocratie: c/o 12 Cité Malesherbes, Paris 9e; Socialist Party organ; circ. 35,000.

Diègène (quarterly): Unesco House, 6 rue Franklin, Paris 16e; f. 1951; international review of human sciences; Editor ROGER CAILLOIS.

Ecrits de Paris, Les (monthly): 354 rue Saint Honoré, Paris 1er; f. 1944; current affairs; circ. 30,000; Dir. RENÉ MALLIAVIN.

Esprit (monthly): 19 rue Jacob, Paris 6; f. 1932; circ. 14,000; Dir. JEAN-MARIE DOMENACH.

Europe (monthly): 21 rue de Richelieu, Paris 1; f. 1923; Dir. PIERRE ABRAHAM.

Express, L' (weekly): 25 rue de Berri, Paris 8e; f. 1953; circ. 380,000; Dir. JEAN-JACQUES SERVAN-SCHREIBER.

Le Figaro Littéraire (weekly): 14 Rond Point des Champs-Elysées, Paris 8e; circ. 100,000; Editor MICHEL DROIT.

La France Moderne: c/o 123 rue de Lille, Paris 7e; formerly *La France Rural et Indépendante*; organ of the Independent Republicans Party; circ. 15,000.

France Nouvelle (weekly): 6 blvd. Poissonnière, Paris 9e; official organ of the Communist Party; f. 1945; circ. 35,000.

Le Journal des Indépendants: c/o 106 rue de l'Université, Paris 7e.

Les Lettres Françaises (weekly): 5 rue du Fbrg. Poissonnière, Paris 9e; f. 1942; literature, the arts, cinema; circ. 31,626; Dir. LOUIS ARAGON.

Notre République: 91 Champs-Elysées, Paris 8e; official organ of Left-wing Gaullists; Dir. ROGER SAUPHAR.

Nouvelle Revue Française (N.R.F.), La (monthly): 5 rue Sébastien Bottin, Paris 7e; f. 1909; literary; Editors-in-Chief MARCEL ARLAND, JEAN PAULHAN.

Nouvel Observateur, Le (weekly): Paris; f. 1964; left-wing political and literary; circ. 150,000.

Les Nouvelles Littéraires (weekly): 146 rue Montmartre, Paris 2e; f. 1922; literary journal; Dir. ANDRÉ GILLON; Editor ANDRÉ BOURIN.

Les Parisiens (monthly): 3 rue du Faubourg Saint-Honoré, Paris 8e.

Le Peuple (fortnightly): 213 rue Lafayette, Paris 10; f. 1921; official organ of the C.G.T.; Dir. JEAN SCHAEFER.

Politique Etrangère (every two months): 54 rue de Varenne, Paris 7; f. 1936; published by the "Centre d'études de politique étrangère" (Study Centre for Foreign Affairs); Dir. JACQUES VERNANT; Editor Mme FLORENTIN.

Preuves (monthly): 18 avenue de l'Opéra, Paris 1e; f. 1951; literature and politics; Dir. JACQUES CARAT.

La Quinzaine Littéraire (fortnightly): c/o Editions Denoël, 19 rue Amélie, Paris 7e; f. 1966; Dirs. FRANÇOIS ERVAL and MAURICE NADEAU.

Réalités (monthly): 13 rue St.-Georges, Paris 9; f. 1946; circ. 120,000 (French edition) 75,000 (English edition); Dirs. DIDIER W. REMON, H. FRÈREJEAN; Editor ALFRED MAX.

La Revue des Deux Mondes (bi-monthly): 15 rue de l'Université, Paris 7e; f. 1829; literature, history, art and sciences; Dir. JEAN VIGNEAU.

Revue d'Histoire Littéraire de la France (six per year): 103 Blvd. St. Michel, Paris 5; f. 1894; Editor RENÉ POMEAU, Prof. of the Sorbonne.

Revue de Littérature Comparée: 4-6 rue de la Sorbonne, Paris 5; f. 1921; Dir. MARCEL BATAILLON.

Rivarol (weekly): 354 rue Saint-Honoré, Paris 1er; f. 1951; literary and satirical; circ. 55,000; Dir. RENÉ MALLIAVIN.

Les Temps Modernes (monthly): 30 rue de l'Université, Paris 7; f. 1945; literary review; published by RENÉ JULLIARD; Dir. J.-P. SARTRE.

La Travailliste (monthly): 26 rue Feydeau, Paris 2e; f. 1966; Labour Front official organ; Dir. LUCIEN JUNILLON.

La Tribune des Nations (weekly): 150 ave. des Champs-Élysées, Paris 8e; f. 1934; political, economic and foreign affairs; Acting Dir. A. PRÊCHEUR; Editor-in-Chief ANDRÉ ULMANN.

II. ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL

Les Affaires (monthly): 61 rue de Malte, Paris 11e; Dir. M. MOLINA.

L'Economie (weekly): 93 rue Jouffroy, Paris 17e; f. 1945; Dir. ETIENNE DE RUFZ.

L'Expansion (monthly): 23 rue de Berri, Paris 8e; economics and business; circ. 8,000; Dir. J. L. SERVAN-SCHREIBER.

France-Europe (monthly): 14 rue Favart, Paris 2; review of production, commerce, agriculture, and economics; Dir. J. GALLOIS.

Jeune Afrique: 51 ave. des Ternes, Paris 17e; f. 1960; international magazine; weekly; circ. 100,000; Dir. BECHIR BEN YAHMED.

Jeune Patron (ten numbers yearly): (Editions Etape); 19 ave. George-V, Paris 8; f. 1947; economic and social review; Dir. ANDRÉ BONDU.

Moniteur Officiel du Commerce International (twice weekly): 10 ave. d'Iéna, Paris 16e; f. 1883; official organ of Centre National du Commerce Extérieur; contains information and research on foreign trade and regulations regarding imports, exports and internal economy.

Revue Critique de Droit International Privé (quarterly): 22 rue Soufflot, Paris 5; f. 1905; published by the *Librairie du Recueil Sirey*; Dir. Prof. H. BATIFFOL; Editor-in-Chief PH. FRANCESCAKIS; Sec.-Gen. Prof. PAUL LAGARDE.

Revue Economique (bi-monthly): 103 boulevard Saint Michel, Paris 5e; f. 1950.

Express Documents (weekly): 61 rue de Malte, Paris 11e; Dir. M. MOLINA.

L'Usine Nouvelle (weekly, with monthly supplement): 15 rue Bleue, Paris 9e; f. 1945; technical and industrial journal; circ. 60,000; Dir. E. C. DIDIER.

La Vie Collective (monthly): 26 Blvd. Poissonnière, Paris 9e; f. 1935; technical; Editor MAX BRÉZOL.

La Vie Française (weekly): 67 avenue F. D. Roosevelt, Paris 8e; f. 1945; economics and finance; Dir. and Editor-in-Chief RENÉ SÉDILLOT; circ. 136,820.

III. OVERSEAS AND MARITIME

Le Droit Maritime Français (monthly): 190 Bld. Haussmann, Paris 8e; f. 1949; maritime law; Dir. CHRISTIAN MOREUX.

Europe-France-Outremer (monthly): 6 rue de Bassano, Paris 16e; f. 1923; Dir. R. TATON; circ. 17,800.

Industries et Travaux d'Outremer (monthly): 190 Bld. Haussmann, Paris 8e; f. 1953; Dir. CHRISTIAN MOREUX.

Le Journal de la Marine Marchande (weekly): 190 Bld. Haussmann, Paris 8; f. 1919; weekly shipping publication; Dir. CHRISTIAN MOREUX.

Marchés Tropicaux et Méditerranéens (weekly): 190 Bld. Haussmann, Paris 8e; f. 1945; overseas trade review; Pres. and Editor-in-Chief CHRISTIAN MOREUX.

Mer et Outre-Mer (bi-monthly): 41 rue de la Bienfaisance, Paris 8e; published by Ligue Maritime et d'Outre-Mer; Editor EDMOND DELAGE.

Navires, Ports et Chantiers (monthly): 190 Bld. Haussmann, Paris 8e; f. 1950; shipping and harbour construction; Dir. CHRISTIAN MOREUX.

La Pêche Maritime (monthly): 190 Bld. Haussmann, Paris 8e; f. 1919; fishing industry; Dir. CHRISTIAN MOREUX.

Revue Maritime (monthly): 56 rue de Verneuil, Paris 7e; f. 1860; Dir. J. DEMERLIAC.

Revue Nautique (monthly): 71 Champs-Élysées, Paris 8; f. 1926; Editor G. ROCHE D'ESTREZ.

IV. MILITARY

L'Armée (8 times a year): 56 rue de Verneuil, Paris 7e; military and technical; produced under the direction of the Army General Staff.

L'Armée Française (monthly): 10 rue de Châteaudun, Paris 9; f. 1945; technical and military; Dir. Gen. E. PETIT.

Revue de Défense Nationale (monthly): Ecole Militaire, 1 place Joffre, Paris 7e; f. 1939; published by a General Committee of all ministerial departments; Pres. Vice-Admiral O'NEILL; Editor Colonel E. BAUD.

Revue Militaire Générale, General Military Review: 5 rue Auguste Comte, Paris 6e; f. 1906, refounded 1956 as trilingual (French, English, German) military review; Dir. and Editor-in-Chief Gen. M. CAFFENTHÉ.

V. HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY

Acta geographica (quarterly): 184 Bld. Saint-Germain, Paris 6e; f. 1947; Dir. Prof. JEAN DESROIS.

Annales de géographie (bi-monthly): 103 Bld. Saint-Michel, Paris 5e; f. 1891; Dir. A. CROUVELL.

Archives internationales d'histoire des sciences (quarterly): 12 rue Colbert, Paris 2e; f. 1947; Editor MARIO GEMELLI.

Aux Carrefours de l'histoire (monthly): 30 rue de l'Université, Paris 7e; f. 1957; Dir. HENRI NOGUÈRES.

Cahiers de civilisation médiévale (quarterly): 24 rue de la Chaîne, Poitiers; f. 1958; Dir. EDMOND-RENÉ LABANDE.

Cahiers de l'Orient contemporain (5 issues a year): 31 quai Voltaire, Paris 7e; f. 1945; Dir. Mme N. TOMICHE.

Communautés et continents (quarterly): 41 rue de la Bienfaisance, Paris 8e; f. 1908; Dir. G. RIOND.

XVIIe siècle (quarterly): 24 Bld. Poissonnière, Paris 9e; f. 1949; Dir. JACQUES MOREL.

Historia (monthly): 17 rue Remy-Dumoncel, Paris 14e; f. 1956; Dir. CHARLES MELCHIOR-BONNET.

Journal asiatique (quarterly): 3 rue Mazarine, Paris 6e; f. 1822; Dir. M. LALOU.

Orient (quarterly): 23 rue de Madrid, Paris 8e; f. 1957; Dir. MARCEL COLOMBE.

Revue d'histoire diplomatique (quarterly): 13 rue Soufflot, Paris 5e; f. 1887; Dir. GEORGES DETHAN.

Revue d'histoire économique et sociale (quarterly): 22 rue Soufflot, Paris 5e; f. 1907; Editor JEAN VIDALENC.

Revue d'histoire moderne et contemporaine (quarterly): 108 Bld. Saint-Germain, Paris 6e; f. 1954; Dir. CHARLES H. PONTAS.

Revue de l'histoire des religions (quarterly): 108 Bld. Saint-Germain, Paris 6e; f. 1880; Dir. HENRI-CHARLES PUECH.

Revue historique (quarterly): 13 rue Jean de Beauvais, Paris Ve; f. 1876; Dirs. PAUL RENOUVIN, MAURICE CROUZET, GEORGES DUBY.

Revue de synthèse (quarterly): 22 rue Huyghens, Paris 14e; f. 1931; Dir. PAUL CHALUS.

VI. SCIENCE

L'Expansion de la recherche scientifique (quarterly): 29 rue d'Ulm, Paris 5e; Dir. J.-L. CREMIEUX-BRILHAE.

Informations scientifiques françaises (quarterly): 23 rue La Pérouse, Paris 16e; f. 1956; Dir. MARGUERITE CORDIER; (also English and Spanish editions).

Noûs (bi-monthly): 22 avenue Foch, Paris 16e; f. 1960; Dir. LOUIS LONGCHAMON.

Revue générale des sciences pures et appliquées (monthly): 5 place de la Sorbonne, Paris 5e; f. 1890; Dir. R. CONSTANS.

Science et vie (monthly): 5 rue de la Baume, Paris 8e; f. 1913; Dir. JACQUES DUPUY.

Sciences et l'Enseignement des sciences (bi-monthly): 115 Bld. Saint-Germain, Paris 6e; f. 1959; Dir. PIERRE BERÈS.

VII. MATHEMATICS, ASTRONOMY

L'Astronomie (monthly): Maison de la Chimie, 28 rue Saint Dominique, Paris 7e; f. 1887; Pres. JEAN RÖSCH.

Bulletin de la Société mathématique de France (quarterly): 11 rue Pierre-Curie, Paris 5e; f. 1872; Dir. J. LERAY.

Bulletin des sciences mathématiques (quarterly): 55 quai des Grands-Augustins, Paris 6e; f. 1870; Editor PAUL MONTEL; Sec. PAUL BELGODIÈRE.

Journal de mathématiques pures et appliquées (quarterly): 55 quai des Grands-Augustins, Paris 6e; f. 1836; Dirs. H. VILLAT, JACQUES DIXMIER, JEAN LERAY.

Mathematica Seminosa (monthly): 11 rue Pierre Curie, Paris 5e; f. 1965; Editor PAUL BELGODÈRE.

VIII. PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY

Annales de chimie (bi-monthly): 120 Bld. Saint-Germain, Paris 6e; f. 1789.

Annales de physique (bi-monthly): 120 Bld. Saint-Germain, Paris 6e; f. 1789.

Atomes (monthly): 4 place de l'Odéon, Paris 6e; f. 1946; Dir.-Gen. M. CHODKIEWICZ; Dirs. A. LALAUME, M. ROUX.

Bulletin de la Société Chimique de France: 250 rue Saint-Jacques, Paris 5e; f. 1858; Dir. M. BLIN.

Bulletin de la Société de Chimie Biologique (twelve a year): 120 Bld. Saint-Germain, Paris 6e; f. 1914; Editor YVES RAOUL.

Chimie et Industrie (monthly): 80 route de Saint-Cloud, Paris 7e; f. 1917; Dir. P. GERMAIN.

Energie Nucléaire (bi-monthly): 29 rue du Mont-Thabor, Paris 1; f. 1957; Editor F. BAZILE.

Journal de chimie physique et de physico-chimie biologique (monthly): 8 rue Cuvier, Paris 5e; f. 1903.

Journal de Physique: 33 rue Croulebarbe, 75 Paris 13e; f. 1920 (6th series).

Nucléec (bi-weekly): 27 rue de Rome, Paris 8e; atomic information; Dir. PIERRE JÉGU.

IX. PHILOSOPHY, PSYCHOLOGY

Bibliography of Philosophy (quarterly): 6 place de la Sorbonne, Paris 5e; f. 1937.

Les études philosophiques (quarterly): 173 blvd. Saint-Germain, Paris 6e; f. 1926; 1946 (new series); Dir. G. BASTIDE.

La Pensée (bi-monthly): 168 rue du Temple, Paris 3e; f. 1939; review of modern rationalism—arts, sciences, philosophy; circ. 5,100; Editor MARCEL CORNU.

Psychologie française (quarterly): 28 rue Serpente, Paris 6e; f. 1956; Editor E. VURPILOT.

Revue d'esthétique (quarterly): 16 rue Chaptal, Paris 9e; Dirs. ETIENNE SOURIAU, MIKEL DUFRENNE.

Revue des sciences philosophiques et théologiques (quarterly): 6 place de la Sorbonne, Paris 5e; f. 1907.

Revue philosophique de la France et de l'étranger (quarterly): 12 rue Jean de Beauvais, Paris 6e; f. 1876; Dir. PIERRE MAXIME SCHUHL.

X. RELIGION

Ecclesia (monthly): 18 rue du Saint Gothard, Paris 14e; Roman Catholic; circ. 62,770.

Echo de Notre Temps, L' (monthly): 98 rue de l'Université, Paris 7e; organ of the League of Catholic Women; circ. 1,600,000.

Etudes (monthly): 15 rue Monsieur, Paris 7; f. 1856; general interest; Editor R. P. BRUNO RIBES.

Foi et Vie (every two months): 139 Bld. Montparnasse, Paris 6; f. 1898; Protestant; Dir. JEAN BOSCH.

Illustré Protestant, L' (monthly): 33 rue Puits-Gaillot, Lyon 1er; f. 1952; circ. 30,000; Editor PAUL EBERHARD.

Pèlerin du 20 Siècle, Le (weekly): rue Bayard, Paris 8e; f. 1873; Roman Catholic; circ. 600,000; Editor R. GUICHARDAN.

La Table Ronde (monthly): 23 rue de Renard, Paris 4e; f. 1948; cultural; Chief Editors JACQUES DE BOURBON BUSSET, HENRY CAVANNA, JEAN FOURASTIE.

Témoignage Chrétien (weekly): 49 rue du Faubourg Poissonnière, Paris 9e; f. 1941; cultural; circ. 100,000; Dir. GEORGES MONTARON.

La Vie Catholique Illustrée (weekly): 163 Bd. Malesherbes, Paris 17; f. 1945; general information; circ. 500,000; Dir. GEORGES HOURDIN.

XI. ART

- L'Architecture Française** (monthly): 14 rue de l'Université, Paris 7; f. 1940; Dir. P. M. DURAND-SOUFFLAND; Editor CH. RAMBERT.
- Art et Décoration** (seven per year): 2 rue de l'Echelle, Paris 6e; f. 1897; Dir. ALBERT LÉVY.
- Arts** (weekly): 140 rue du Faubourg Saint-Honoré, Paris 8e; f. 1945; literature, theatre, music; circ. 67,846; Dir. ANDRÉ PARINAUD.
- Connaissance des Arts** (monthly): 13 rue Saint Georges, Paris 9e; f. 1952; circ. 70,000.
- La Construction Moderne** (6 times a year): 9 ave. d'Orsay, Paris 7; f. 1885; architectural review; circ. 7,500; publ. by the *Société E.P.T.A.*
- Gazette des Beaux-Arts** (*Fine Arts Journal*) (monthly): 140 rue du Faubourg Saint-Honoré, Paris 8e, and 19 East 64th Street, New York 21, New York; Administration: Presses Universitaires de France, 108 Bld. Saint-Germain, Paris 6e; f. 1859; the oldest review of the history of art; Dir. DANIEL WILDENSTEIN.
- L'Architecture d'Aujourd'hui** (monthly): 5 rue Bartholdi, Boulogne-sur-Seine; f. 1928; circ. 19,215; Dir. Mme A. BLOC.
- L'Œil** (monthly): 2 rue Séguier, Paris 6; f. 1955; Dirs. GEORGES and ROSAMOND BERNIER.
- Urbanisme** (every two months): 254 Bld. Raspail, Paris 14; f. 1931; Dir. JEAN ROYER.

XII. THEATRE, TELEVISION, MUSIC AND FILM

- Cahiers du Cinéma** (monthly): 146 Champs Elysées, Paris 8; f. 1951; film review; publ. by Editions de l'Etoile; Dir. JACQUES DONIOL-VALCROZE.
- Cinémonde** (weekly): 142 rue Montmartre, Paris 9e; f. 1928; Editor GEORGES HEMERET.
- La Discographie Française** (six times a year): 21 rue Général-Foy, Paris 8; Dir. FÉLIX VITRY.
- Le Film Français-la Cinématographie Française** (weekly): 40 rue du Cherche-Midi, Paris 6e; f. 1944; Dir. MAURICE BESSY.
- Musique et Radio** (monthly): 39 rue du Général-Foy, Paris 8; f. 1910; technical and professional music review.
- L'Orgue** (quarterly): 48 rue Saint-Placide, Paris 6; f. 1927; Chief Editor NORBERT DUFOURCO.
- Revue de Musicologie** (half-yearly): 2 bis rue Vivienne, Paris 2e; f. 1917; Pres. ANDRÉ SCHAEFFNER.
- La Semaine Radiophonique** (weekly): 142 rue Montmartre, Paris 2; f. 1932; details of radio and television programmes; Dir. JEAN-PIERRE VENTILLARD.
- Télé-Magazine** (weekly): 5 rue de Chartres, 92-Neuilly.
- Télé-poche** (weekly): 2 rue des Italiens, Paris 9e; f. 1965; circ. 883,000; Dir. Mme C. DEL DUCA.
- Télé 7 Jours** (weekly): 51 rue Pierre-Charron, Paris 8; f. 1960; television; circ. 2,000,000; Dir. and Chief Editor JEAN DIWO.

XIII. FASHION

- L'Art et la Mode** (bi-monthly): 153 Bld. Haussmann, Paris 8; f. 1880; Dir. DENISE SAAD.
- Echo de la Mode, L'** (weekly): 1 rue Gazan, Paris 14; f. 1890; published by *Editions de Montsouris*; circ. 903,970; Pres. PIERRE BENTOUT.
- La Femme Chic** (4 numbers per year): 8 rue Halévy, Paris 9; f. 1911; Dirs. PIERRE LOUCHEL, ANDRÉ THIERNAUT.
- Jardin des Modes** (monthly): 9 rue St-Florentin, Paris 8; f. 1920; circ. 138,000; Dir. ROBERT D'ADLER.

- Marie-Claire** (bi-monthly): 51 rue Pierre-Charron, Paris 8e; f. 1954; Dir. JEAN PROUVOST; circ. 1,200,000.
- Modes et Travaux** (monthly): 10 rue de la Pépinière, Paris 8e; f. 1919; circ. 1,500,000; Dir. E. BOUCHENIT.
- Vogue** (French edition; monthly): 4 Place du Palais-Bourbon, Paris 7; f. 1921; Editor EDMONDE CHARLES-ROUX.
- Voire Beauté** (monthly): 38 rue Jean-Mermoz, Paris 8; f. 1931; circ. 70,000.

XIV. ILLUSTRATED

- Elle** (weekly): 100 rue Réaumur, Paris 2e; women's magazine with circulation of 730,000; Dir. and Editor-in-Chief HÉLÈNE GORDON-LAZAREFF.
- Ici—Paris** (weekly): 162 rue du Faubourg Saint-Honoré, Paris 8e; f. 1941; circ. 872,000; Editor HENRI DE MONTFORT.
- Jours de France** (weekly): 15 avenue des Champs-Élysées, Paris 8e; news and fashion; Editor P. GUILLAIN DE BENOUVILLE; circ. 800,000.
- Maison et Jardin** (ten numbers yearly): 4 place du Palais Bourbon, Paris 7; f. 1950; associated with *House and Garden*, New York and London; Editor French edition THOMAS KERNAN.
- Marie-France** (monthly): 114 Champs-Élysées, Paris 8e; f. 1944; women's magazine; circ. 795,000; Man. Dir. JEAN SANGNIER.
- Noir et Blanc** (weekly): 8 rue Lincoln, Paris 8; f. 1945; Dir. JEAN VALDEYRON.
- Paris-Match**: 51 rue Pierre Charron, Paris 8e; magazine of French and world affairs; circ. 1,500,000; Pres. and Editor-in-Chief J. PROUVOST; Man. Dir. R. CARTIER.
- Plaisir de France** (monthly): 13 rue St. Georges, Paris 9; f. 1934; art, home furnishings and decoration, touring, fashion, music, theatre, cinema; published by Rayonnement Français; Man. Dir. OLIVIER QUÉANT; circ. 40,000.
- Point de Vue-Images du Monde** (weekly): 7 rue des Petites-Ecuries, Paris 10e; Dir. C. GIRON; Editor D. LEFÈVRE-TOUSSAINT; circ. 250,000.
- Réalités** (monthly): 13 rue Saint-Georges, Paris 9.
- Revue Moderne des Arts et de la Vie** (monthly): 14 rue de l'Armorique, Paris 15e; f. 1900; Editor G. JANET.

XV. BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Le Bulletin du Livre** (monthly): 106 blvd. Saint-Germain, Paris 6e; f. 1958; Dir. JEAN-PIERRE VIVET.
- Le Livre Français** (quarterly): 67 rue de Courcelles, Paris 8e; f. 1913.
- Bulletin des Bibliothèques de France** (monthly): 55 rue Saint-Dominique, Paris 7; f. 1956.

XVI. TECHNICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS

- L'Air et l'espace** (monthly): 71 avenue des Champs-Élysées, Paris 8; f. 1910; also *L'Air Transports* (monthly); Dir. G. ROCHE D'ESTREZ.
- Automatisme**: 92 rue Bonaparte, Paris 6e; f. 1956; official organ of l'Association Française de Régulation et d'Automatisme—AFRA; Editor-in-Chief PIERRE NICOLAU.
- Construction**: 16 Bld. Saint-Germain, Paris 5e; f. 1946.
- L'Echo de la Presse et de la Publicité** (weekly): 10 rue des Prêtres, Saint-Germain l'Auxerrois, Paris 1; f. 1915; journalism, public relations, advertising; Editor NOËL JACQUEMART; circ. 7,100.
- L'Ecole et la Vie** (monthly): 103 Bld. St. Michel, Paris 5; f. 1917; education and teaching methods.

- L'Electricien:** 92 rue Bonaparte, Paris 6e.
- French Railway Techniques:** 92 rue Bonaparte, Paris 6e (English).
- Le Génie Civil** (bi-monthly): 79 rue des Champs-Élysées, Paris 8e; f. 1880; Dir. JACQUES MILINAIRE.
- Gestion:** 92 rue Bonaparte, Paris 6e; Editor HENRI HIERCHE.
- Industrie du Bois—Le Menuisier de France** (eleven numbers yearly): 254 rue de Vaugirard, Paris 15; f. 1947; technical review for joiners, carpenters, and floor manufacturers; Dir. JEAN GRAZIDE.
- Ingénieurs de l'Automobile** (eleven times a year): 254 rue de Vaugirard, Paris 15e; f. 1927; formerly *Journal de la S.I.A.*; technical automobile review; Dir. JEAN GRAZIDE.
- L'Ingénieur et le Technicien de L'Enseignement Technico** (every two months): 254 rue de Vaugirard, Paris 15; f. 1945; review intended for engineering and technical instructors; Dir. JEAN GRAZIDE.
- Instruments et Laboratoires:** 92 rue Bonaparte, Paris 6e.
- La Machine Moderne** (monthly): 64 rue Ampère, Paris 17e; f. 1906; circ. 8,000; Dir. J. CYSSEAU.
- Le Menuisier de France:** 254 rue de Vaugirard, Paris 15e; carpentry journal.
- La Métallurgie et la Construction Mécanique** (monthly): 79 ave. des Champs-Élysées, Paris 8e; f. 1868; circ. 6,000; Dir. J. MILINAIRE.
- Le Moniteur des Travaux Publics et du Bâtiment** (weekly): 32 rue Le Peletier, Paris 9e; f. 1903; circ. 57,000; Dir. FISCHOF-LA-FOUX.
- La Pratique des Industries Mécaniques:** 92 rue Bonaparte, Paris 6e; f. 1913.
- Revue de Métaphysique et de Morale** (quarterly): 103 Bld. St. Michel, Paris 5e; f. 1893; Dir. JEAN WAHL.
- La Revue Générale des Chemins de Fer** (monthly): 92 rue Bonaparte, Paris 6e; f. 1878; Gen. Sec. P. MOUSTARDIER.
- Revue Horticole** (every two months): 26 rue Jacob, Paris 6e; f. 1829; horticultural journal; circ. 15,000.
- La Revue Pratique du Froid et du Conditionnement de l'Air** (monthly): 254 rue de Vaugirard, Paris 15; f. 1941; industrial and technical review on cold storage; Dir. J. GRAZIDE.
- Sélection du Reader's Digest** (monthly): 216 boulevard Saint-Germain, Paris 7e; circ. over 1,315,000; Pres. MARCEL TOURRENC.
- Traitement Thermique** (6 times a year): 254 rue de Vaugirard, Paris 15e; f. 1963; technical review for engineers and technicians of heat treatment; Dir. JEAN GRAZIDE.
- La Technique Moderne:** 92 rue Bonaparte, Paris 6e; f. 1908.
- La Vie Urbaine:** 92 rue Bonaparte, Paris 6e.

NEWS AGENCIES

- Agence France-Presse:** 11-15 Place de la Bourse, Paris 2e; f. 1944; successor to Agence Havas (f. 1835); 24-hour service of world political, financial, sporting news, etc.; 111 agencies and 1,500 correspondents all over the world; Pres. and Dir.-Gen. JEAN MARIN.
- Agence Française d'Information et de Documentation:** 24 Boulevard Saint-Germain, Paris 7e; f. 1945; distributes news in France, Belgium, and Switzerland only; Manager MAURICE GUÉRIN.
- Agence Parisienne de Presse:** 29 rue des Jeuneurs, Paris 2; Dir.-Gen. CHRISTIAN JAYLE; Dir. ROGER MORANDAT.

Agence Républicaine d'Information: 22 rue de Châteaudun, Paris 9; parliamentary and other political news; Dir. PIERRE DA COSTA-NOBLE.

Presse Service: 2 rue de Sèze, Paris 9e; f. 1929; supplies French and Foreign press with popular medicine and science, home and family, hunting and fishing news, pictures and cartoons; Pres. Dir. C. CAZENAVE DE LA ROCHE.

Société Générale de Presse: 13 avenue de l'Opéra, Paris 1er; Pres. and Dir.-Gen. G. BERARD-QUELIN.

FOREIGN BUREAUX
(Paris)

Agence de Presse du Moyen Orient: 6 rue de la Michodière, Paris 2e.

Agence Tunis Afrique Presse: 6 rue du Faubourg Poissonnière, Paris 10e.

ANSA: 3 rue de la Grande Truanderie, Paris 1er; Bureau Chief EDOARDO POLLAK.

AP: 21 rue de Berry, Paris 8e; Bureau Chief R. K. O'MALLEY.

Bulgarian Telegraph Agency (BTA): 9 rue Eugène Manuel, Paris 16e; Bureau Chief MIRA TODOROVA.

Central News Agency (CNA): 18 blvd. Hausmann, Paris 8e.

Czechoslovak News Agency (Četeka): 10 rue Leconte de Lisle, Paris 16e.

Kyodo News Service: 36 rue du Sentier, Paris 2e; Bureau Chief SHIMESU KATSUOKA.

North American Newspaper Alliance: 55 rue Pergolèse, Paris 16e; Bureau Chief BERNARD KAPLAN.

Novosti: 8 rue Prony, Paris; Bureau Chief G. DADIANTZ.

Reuters: 36 rue du Sentier, Paris 2e; Bureau Chief KEVIN GARRY.

UPI: 2 rue des Italiens, Paris 9e; Bureau Chief PAUL EVE.

The following Agencies are also represented: DPA, Jiji Press, Maghreb Arabe Presse, Prensa Latina, Tass.

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Association des Ecrivains Catholiques: 21 rue Lapehouse, Paris 8e; f. 1880; association of Catholic writers; 600 mems.; Pres. JACQUES HÉRISSEY.

Association Syndicale Professionnelle des Journalistes Parlementaires: 52 rue Richer, Paris 9e; Pres. CHARLES PATOZ.

Comité de Liaison Professionnelle de la Presse: 6 bis rue Gabriel-Laumain, Paris 10e; liaison organization for press-radio-cinema; mems. Fédération Nationale de la Presse Française, Confédération de la Presse Française, Radio-Télévision Française, Chambre Syndicale de la Presse Filmée, Fédération Nationale des Agences de Presse; Gen. Sec. YVES NAINTRÉ.

Confédération de la Presse Française: 8 Place de l'Opéra, Paris 9e; Pres. PIERRE ARCHAMBAULT; Sec.-Gen. MAURICE BABOU.

Fédération Internationale de la Presse Périodique: 45 rue de Lisbonne, Paris 8e; f. 1925; 24 sections with 22,000 periodicals; Hon. Pres. H. A. KLUTHE (Germany), J. RICQUIER (Belgium), G. J. HECHT (U.S.A.); Fed. Pres. L. FORTINBERY (U.S.A.); Sec.-Gen. Y. COLOMBOT (France); Dir. E. MEYER.

Fédération Internationale des Editeurs des Journaux (F.I.E.J.): 6 bis rue Gabriel-Laumain, Paris 10e; f. 1948; mems. include 28 national newspaper publishers organisations; Hon. Pres. J. VAN DE KIEFT (Holland), TOMMASO ASTARITA (Italy); Pres. CLAUDE BELLANGER (France); Dir. MICHEL L. DE SAINT-PIERRE.

Fédération Nationale des Agences de Presse: 2 rue de Sèze, Paris 9; Pres. XAVIER DUGUET; Gen. Sec. JEAN-PIERRE MILLET; three syndicates:

Syndicat des Agences de Presse d'Informations Générales: 25 mems.

Syndicat des Entreprises de Presse Télégraphique, Radio, Télévision: 8 mems.

Syndicat National des Agences de Presse Photographiques: 17 mems.

Fédération Nationale de la Presse Française: 6 bis rue Gabriel Laumain, Paris 10e; f. 1944; mems. Syndicat de la Presse Parisienne, Syndicat de la Presse Hebdomadaire Parisienne, Syndicat des Quotidiens Régionaux, Syndicat des Quotidiens de Province, Syndicat de la Presse Périodique de Province et d'Outre-Mer, Syndicat de la Presse d'Informations Techniques et spécialisées, Syndicat National de la Presse Agricole et du Monde Rural; Pres. RAYMOND DUBREUIL.

Fédération Nationale des Syndicats et Associations Professionnelles de Journalistes Français: 52 rue Richer, Paris 9; f. 1888, under present title since 1937; 7,000 mems.; Pres. G. PERREUX; Vice-Pres. PIERRE MITANCHEZ; Gen. Sec. ROBERT POIRIER.

Maison des Journalistes: 35 rue du Louvre, Paris 2^e; f. 1916. Pres. PAUL HERBERT; Sec.-Gen. JACQUES FROMENTIN.

Syndicat National des Journalistes: 9 rue Louis le Grand, Paris 2e; f. 1918; 3,500 mems.; open to all professional journalists; Pres. YANN CLERC; Sec.-Gen. R. MESSAC; Regional Secs.-Gen.: Paris, G. GAETNER, N. LEVEOV; Provinces, A. LECLERCQ, A. MAUSSON; International, R. STOCK; Treas. B. TREBUCHET.

Union Syndicale de la Presse Périodique: 117 bld. Sainte-Germain, Paris 6; f. 1945; 800 mems.; Pres. GEORGES OUDARD; Gen. Sec. PH. HAMELIN.

PRESS INSTITUTES

Institut Français de Presse: 27 rue Saint-Guillaume, Paris 7e; studies all aspects of role of press; maintains research and documentation centre; higher specialised teaching of all aspects of information services; open to research workers, students, journalists; Pres. CLAUDE BELLANGER, PIERRE RENOUVIN; Dir. FERNAND TERROU.

Association Générale de la Presse et d'Encouragement aux Lettres: Boulouris, Var; f. 1908; Pres. FERNAND FIZAINE; Sec.-Gen. JEAN-JACQUES BAUZIN.

PUBLISHERS

(SELECTED LIST)

Editions Alpina: 20 rue Armand-Moisant, Paris 15e; f. 1928; travel, tourist books, beaux-arts; Dir. G. H. MATHIEU.

Editions B. Arthaud (S.A.R.L.): 6 rue de Mézières, Paris 6e; photography, art, travel books.

Artisan du Livre: 2 rue de Fleurus, Paris 6e; f. 1922; classics and philosophy; Man. Dir. Mlle CHOUREAU.

Aubier (Editions Montaigne): 13 quai de Conti, Paris 6e; f. 1924; classics, philosophy and religion, general literature; Dir. M. AUBIER-GABAIL.

J.-B. Baillièrre et Fils: 19 rue Hautefeuille, Paris 6e; f. 1810; science, medicine, agriculture and classics; Dirs. Dr. A. ROUX-DESSARPS, P. BONNET.

Beauchesne et ses fils: 117 rue de Rennes, Paris 6e; f. 1900; sacred books, theology, philosophy, religious history, periodicals; Dirs. BEAUCHESNE and Sons.

Imprimerie et Librairie Berger-Levrault S.A.: 5 rue Auguste Comte, Paris 6; and 18 rue des Glacis, Nancy; f. 1676; general, history, travel, overseas, economic, technical, law and administration, periodicals, and military literature; Man. Dir. PHILIPPE FRIEDEL.

Bloud et Gay: 3 rue Garancière, Paris 6e; f. 1875; Catholic publications, including *Travaux de l'Institut Catholique de Paris*, *Histoire des Religions*, *Histoire générale de l'Eglise* (Fliche et Martin), *Manuels du Catholique d'Action*, *Bibliothèque catholique des Sciences religieuses*, *Vie intérieure pour notre temps*, *Pédagogie*, *Connaissances*.

Editions E. de Boccard: 1 rue de Médicis, Paris 6e; f. 1877; history, archaeology; French medieval literature; Dir. Mme E. DE BOCCARD.

Editions Hatier-Rageot: 8 rue d'Assas, Paris 6e; f. 1820; text-books, general literature, children's books and history.

Bordas: 27 bis rue du Moulin-Vert, Paris 14e; f. 1941; scientific, geographic, classic editions; Dir. PIERRE BORDAS.

Editions Bornemann: 15 rue de Tournon, Paris 6e; f. 1829; music and books; Dir. M. BORNEMANN.

Cahiers d'Art: 14 rue du Dragon, Paris 6e; f. 1926; art; Dir. CHRISTIAN ZERVOS.

Calmann-Lévy: 3 rue Auber, Paris 9e; f. 1830; French and foreign literature; Renan, Dumas, France, Koestler, Saint-Pierre and Gibeau; Dir. R. CALMANN-LÉVY.

Chaix-Desfosses-Néogravure: 13 Quai Voltaire, Paris 7e; f. 1945; French time-tables for rail and road transport; monthlies on history, animals and music; Man. JEAN MERMET.

Librairie Honoré Champion: 7 Quai Malaquais, Paris 6e; f. 1874; French texts and linguistics; Dir. PIERRE DE HARTING.

Editions du Chêne: 40 rue du Cherche-Midi, Paris 6e; f. 1941; art books; Obelisk Press; Dir. A. LEJARD.

Chiron (Editions): 40 rue de Seine, Paris 6e; f. 1909; technical; specialising in aviation, wireless, and electronic publs. *L'Onde Electrique*, *La Revue du SON* (monthly), *La Revue Française d'Aéronautique* (every 2 months), *Votre Carrière*, *Radio et T.V.* (fortnightly).

Armand Colin: 103 bld. St. Michel, Paris 5e; f. 1870; literature, philosophy, history, geography and sciences, fine arts, children's books, maps and text books; Dir. JEAN-MAX LECLERC.

Editions Colmas: Paris; f. 1940; trade, scientific and technical reviews.

Compagnie française des Arts Graphiques: 3 rue Daguerre-Trouin, Paris 6e; f. 1930.

Club du Livre, S.A.: 28 rue Lortan, Paris 17e.

Jurisprudence Générale Dalloz S.A.: 11 et 14 rue Soufflot, Paris 5e; f. 1832; law and economics.

Editions Denoel: 19 rue Amélie, Paris 7e; f. 1930; general literature.

Desclée de Brouwer et Cie.: 76 bis-78 rue des Saints-Pères, Paris 7e; branch in Bruges: 22 quai du Bois; f. 1929; religion, medicine, literature, juvenile; Dir. PAUL DE BROUWER; Chair. MAURICE DEMEULENAERE.

Librairie Delagrave (S.A.R.L.): 15 rue Soufflot, Paris 5e.

Didot-Bottin S.A.: 1 rue Sébastien Bottin, Paris 7; publs. *Bottin International*, *Bottin Europe*, *Bottin Mondain* and other commercial registers and directories; Man. Dir. DANIEL J. VERGÉ.

Dunod: 92 rue Bonaparte, Paris 6e; f. 1791; business technology, mechanics, chemistry, industry, agriculture, geology, industrial and general physics, etc.; Dir. GEORGES DUNOD.

Durassé et Cie.: 162 ave. Pierre-Brossolette, Malakoff (Seine); f. 1922; war history, commerce, book-keeping; Dir. G. DURASSÉ.

Fasquelle, Editeurs (formerly Bibliothèque Charpentier): 61 rue des Saints-Pères, Paris 6e; f. 1829; fiction; Dir. and Pres. B. PRIVAT.

Librairie Arthème Fayard: 6 rue Casimir Delavigne, Paris 6e; f. 1855; history, essays.

J. Ferenczi et Fils: 9 rue Antoine Chantin, Paris 14e; modern literature in popular editions.

Firmin-Didot et Cie.: 56 rue Jacob, Paris 6e; f. 1712; general; official publications of Institute; editions of Greek, Roman, Armenian, Arabic, Coptic, Syrian and Ethiopian texts (*Patrologia Orientalis*); Dir. R. FIRMIN-DIDOT.

Librairie Ernest Flammarion: 26 rue Racine, Paris 6e; f. 1882; history, classics, science, and medicine; books for young people and general literature; Dirs. ARMAND FLAMMARION, HENRI FLAMMARION.

Editions Emile-Paul Frères: 14 rue de l'Abbaye, Paris 6e; f. 1900; literature, criticism, history, travel; Pres. Admin. Council Mme BENARD.

J. Gabalda et Cie.: 90 rue Bonaparte, Paris 6e; f. 1845; theology, Biblical history, and orientalism; Propr. J. GABALDA.

Editions Gallimard: 5 rue Sébastien-Bottin, Paris 7e; f. 1911; novels, history, poetry, philosophy, detective; Dir. GASTON GALLIMARD.

Garnier Frères: 6 rue des Saints-Pères, Paris 7e; f. 1833; general; classics and old authors.

Gautier-Languereau: 18 rue Jacob, Paris 6e; f. 1859; general and children's books; *Les Veillées* (women's weekly); Dir. B. MOREAU.

Gauthier-Villars: 55 Quai des Grandes-Augustins, Paris 6e; f. 1791; science books and periodicals; Dir. Mlle P. GAUTHIER-VILLARS.

Librairie Marcel Didier: 4-6 rue de la Sorbonne, Paris 5e.

Gibert Jeune: 23 Quai Saint-Michel, Paris 5e.

Bernard Grasset: 61 rue des Saints-Pères, Paris 6e; f. 1907; contemporary literature; criticism and essays; Chair. and Man. Dir. BERNARD PRIVAT.

Editions du Grillon de France: 56 rue Notre-Dame-des-Champs, Paris 6e; f. 1929; juveniles.

Librairie Hachette: 79 blvd. St.-Germain, Paris 6e; f. 1826; general; publishers of all types of books, especially text-books; has interests in railway book stalls, and other publishing and printing firms; Chair. and Man.-Dir. R. MEUNIER DU HOUSSEY, Vice-Chair. E. MONICK; Asst. Man. Dir. H. DEROT.

Librairie A. Hatier, S.A.: 8 rue d'Assas, Paris 6e.

Heugel et Cie.: 2 bis rue Vivienne, Paris 2e; f. 1812; music publishers; Dirs. JACQUES, FRANÇOIS and PHILIPPE HEUGEL.

Horizons de France: 39 rue du Général-Foy, Paris 8e; f. 1925; illustrated books about France; art books; Dir. P. LAGRANGE.

J. B. Janin-Editeur, S.A.R.L.: 4 rue Hautefeuille, Paris 6e; f. 1944; musical, historical and philosophical collections, fiction.

Les Éditions de l'Illustration: 13 rue Saint-Georges, Paris 9e; f. 1918; art, encyclopaedias; Dir.-Gen. ROGER ALLÉGRET.

René Julliard: 30 rue de l'Université, Paris 7e; f. 1931; general literature, political essays; Dir. CHRISTIAN BOURGOIS.

Editions Robert Laffont: 6 place St. Sulpice, Paris 6e; f. 1941; literature, history, art, translations; Dir. ROBERT LAFFONT.

Librairie Larousse: 13 to 21 rue Montparnasse, Paris 6; f. 1852; general; specialising in dictionaries; illustrated books on scientific subjects; encyclopaedias; classics; text-books; periodicals: *Les Nouvelles Littéraires*, *Vie et Langage*, *Langages*; Dirs. GILLON, HOLLIER-LAROUSSE, IBOS-AUGÉ, MOREAU ET CIE.

Paul Lechevalier: 18 rue des Ecoles, Paris 5e; f. 1875; natural science.

A. Leconte: 38 rue Ste.-Croix-de-la-Bretonnerie, Paris 4e; f. 1920; guide books, postcards; Dir. ANDRÉ LECONTE.

Letouzey et Ané: 87 blvd. Raspail, Paris 6e; f. 1885; history and archaeology of Catholic Church; history of religions; ecclesiastical encyclopaedias and dictionaries, biography, *Revue de Qumrân*; Dir. M. MARINET.

Librairie Générale de Droit et de Jurisprudence: 20 rue Soufflot, Paris 5e; f. 1836; law and sociology; Man. Dirs. R. PICHON, R. DURAND-AUZIAS.

Librairie Orientaliste Paul Geuthner: 12 rue Vavin, Paris 6e; f. 1902; philology, travel books, studies and learned periodicals concerned with the Orient; Dir. Mme PAUL GEUTHNER.

Editions Littéraires de France: 11 rue de Solférino, Paris 7e; general literature.

Editions de l'Oiseau-Lyre: Les Remparts Monaco and 122 rue de Grenelle, Paris 7e; f. 1932; de luxe editions and gramophone recordings of modern and ancient music; books on music; Propr. Dr. J. B. HANSON.

Maison de la Bonne Presse, S.A.: 17 rue Jean-Goujon, Paris 8e; f. 1873; Catholic press; Pres. JEAN GELAMUR.

Maison Mame: Tours; and 61 rue de Rennes, Paris 6e; liturgical and religious publications; books for young people; Pres. ALFRED MAME.

Editions Maritimes et d'Outre-mer: 17 rue Jacob, Paris 6e; f. 1839; geography, ethnography, marine, colonial literature; Sec.-Gen. A. PAGE.

Masson et Cie.: 120 Blvd. St.-Germain, Paris 6e; f. 1804; medicine and science, books and periodicals; publishers for various academies.

Editions Jacques Melot: 49 rue de Seine, Paris 6e; f. 1943; art books; Dir. JACQUES MELOT.

Mercure de France, S.A.: 26 rue de Condé, Paris 6e.

Librairie Mercure: 69 blvd. St.-Germain, Paris 5e; f. 1936; classical and technical works.

Editions Albin Michel: 22 rue Huyghens, Paris 14e; f. 1901; general, fiction, history, drama, classics, series "*L'Évolution de l'Humanité*", "*Sciences d'Aujourd'hui*", "*Mémorial des Siècles*", "*Histoire du XXe Siècle*"; Propr. ROBERT ESMÉNARD; Dir. FR. ESMÉNARD.

FRANCE—(PUBLISHERS)

Les Editions de Minuit: 7 rue B-Palissy, Paris 6e; f. 1944; general literature; Dir. JÉRÔME LINNON.

Editions Albert Morancé: 1 rue Palatine, Paris 6e; f. 1780; art and architecture; *Encyclopédie de l'Architecture*, *Encyclopédie de l'Ornement*; Chair. GASTON A. MORANCÉ.

Les Editions René Moreux et Cie.: 199 Bld. Haussmann, Paris 8e; two weeklies, four monthlies and six annuals dealing with French merchant shipping, maritime law and technical development and overseas trade; Pres. and Chief Editor CHRISTIAN MOREUX.

Editions Nelson: 97 rue Monge, Paris 5e; London, Edinburgh, Toronto, Johannesburg, Melbourne, Lagos and New York; f. 1910; general literature; Man. Dir. A. HAMILTON.

F. de Nobèle: 35 rue Bonaparte, Paris 6e; f. 1920; art and archaeology.

Editions de Paris: 20 ave. Rapp, Paris 7e; f. 1923; Man. Dir. JEAN-LUC DE CARBUCCIA.

Payot, Paris: 106 blvd. St-Germain, Paris 6e; f. 1912; general, science and history.

Périodiques Administratives, Les: 27 rue Jasmin, Paris 16e; periodicals and reference books concerning the French administration.

Librairie Académique Perrin: 116 rue du Bac, Paris 7e; f. 1827; general; works on history of French Revolution.

A. et J. Picard et Cie: 82 rue Bonaparte, Paris 6e; f. 1869; archaeology, history of art, manuals of auxiliary sciences, publications of historical texts, linguistics, musicological works, ancient French texts, antiquarian books, *Recherches*, *Catalogue l'aria* (old and rare books); Propr. JACQUES PICARD.

Plon: 8 rue Garancière, Paris 6e; f. 1844; fiction, travel, history and fine arts; Chair. MARCEL JULLIAN.

Presses de la Cité, G.P.: 30 rue de l'Université, Paris 7e; f. 1902; juvenile books, *Super*, *Spirale*, *Rouge et Bleu*, *Olympic*, *Souveraine*, *Dauphine*.

Presses Universitaires de France: 108 Bld. Saint-Germain, Paris 6e; f. 1921; philosophy, sociology, archaeology, theology, history, geography, economics, literature, fine arts, science, the "Que Sais-Je?" series, and official publications of universities; Chair. PAUL ANGOULVENT.

Publications Administratives (S.A.R.L.): 22 rue Cambacérès, Paris 8e; Government and other official publications.

Société de Productions Documentaires: 80 route de Saint-Cloud, 92 Rueil Malmaison; periodicals concerned with industrial and analytical chemistry, corrosion, pharmaceuticals, the paint and perfumery industries and the atomic industries.

Librairie Aristide Quillet: 278 blvd. St-Germain, Paris 7e; f. 1808; general; specializes in dictionaries and encyclopaedias; Dir. JEAN ROCAUT.

La Renaissance du Livre: 94 rue d'Alsée, Paris 14e; modern authors; French classics; art.

Editions Rencontre: 4 rue Madame, Paris 6e; scientific and technical.

Rivière (Librairie Marcel Rivière et Cie.): 22 rue Soufflot, Paris 5e; f. 1902; economics; Dir. R. ABRANSON; publ. *Revue d'Histoire Economique* (quarterly).

Editions du Sablier: 91 rue Amiral-Mouchet, Paris 13e; f. 1918 at Geneva; art books, modern literature; Dir. RENÉ ARCOS.

Editions du Sagittaire: 30 rue de l'Université, Paris 7e; f. 1920; general literature; Dir. M. LION PINKER-QUEST.

Société des Editions Seghers, S.A.: 118 rue de Vaugirard, Paris 6e.

Editions du Seuil: 27 rue Jacob, Paris 6e; f. 1937; modern literature, fiction, illustrated books, non-fiction; Dirs. PAUL FLAMAND, JEAN BARDET.

Editions Sirey: 22 rue Soufflot, Paris 5e; f. 1855; law, economics, politics.

Editions Stock: 6 rue Casimir Delavigne, Paris 6e; f. 18th century; foreign literature; novels; essays; poetry anthologies; nature; French novels; general literature; Pres. G. SCHOELLER; Dir. ANDRÉ BAY.

Editions Tallandier: 17 rue Remy-Dumoncel, Paris 14e; f. 1870; literature, history, magazines, popular editions; Dir. MAURICE DUMONCEL.

Editions du Tambourinaire: 186 Eg. St-Honoré, Paris 8e; f. 1929; books on musical and artistic subjects; Dir. CONSTANTIN LOUGOVY.

Editions du Témoignage Chrétien: 40 rue de Faubourg Poissonnière, Paris 9e; f. 1944; religion, politics and foreign affairs; Dir. G. MONTARON.

Editions Pierre Tisné: 4 rue Du Sommerard, Paris 5e; f. 1937; fine arts; Dir. LAURENT TISNÉ.

La Colombe, Editions du Vieux-Colombier: 5 rue Rousselet, Paris 7e; f. 1943; history, philosophy, literature, religion, children's books; Dir. JEAN DE FOUCAULD.

Vigot Frères: 23 rue de l'Ecole-de-Médecine, Paris 6e; f. 1800; medicine, pharmacology, science, veterinary surgery, sport, camping, children's books.

Editions de la Revue Verve: 4 rue Férou, Paris 6e; artistic books, special editions of old and rare books; f. 1937; Dir. E. TERIADE.

Librairie Vuibert: 63 blvd. St-Germain, Paris 5e; f. 1876; mathematics, physics, science; periodicals (*L'Éducation Mathématique*, *Journal de Mathématiques Élémentaires* (fortnightlies), *Revue de Mathématiques Spéciales* (monthly)); Dir. ANDRÉ VUIBERT.

Editions Willeb: 10 rue du 4 Septembre, Paris 2e; f. 1929; children's books.

CARTOGRAPHIERS

Blondel La Rougery: 7 rue Saint-Lazare, Paris 9; f. 1904; official publications of Air Ministry; maps; aeronautical and technical library; specialised prints of maps and charts; Chair. MAX BLONDEL LA ROUGERY.

Girard et Barrère: 17 rue de l'Ancienne Comédie, Paris 6; f. 1780; maps and globes; Dirs. EMILE GIRARD, P. H. BARRÈRE.

Institut Géographique National: 130 bis rue de Grenelle, Paris 7; f. as "Dépôt de la Guerre" in 1688, replaced by "Service Géographique de l'Armée" in 1887, present foundation in 1940; maps of France and of French Commonwealth; Dir. Eng.-Gen. G. R. LACLAUD; publ. *Exposé des Travaux de l'I.G.N.* (annu.)

Cartes Taride: 154 blvd. St-Germain, Paris 6e; f. 1852; tourists' maps, guides and maps of world, globes; Managers MM. BOI, GOSNIE, VUILLEROT.

PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATIONS

Cercle de la Librairie (Syndicat des Libraires du Livre): 117 Bld. St-Germain, Paris 6; f. 1847; 501 members, a syndicate of the book trade, grouping the principal associations of publishers, booksellers and printers; Pres. B. ARTHAUD; Sec.-Gen. P. COMTE; publ. *Bibliographie de la France* (weekly).

Syndicat National des Editeurs: 117 Blvd. St.-Germain, Paris 6; f. 1892; 300 mems.; publishers' association; Pres. B. ARTHAUD; Sec.-Gen. A. WAST; Treas. P. CONRATH.

Chambre Syndicale des Libraires de France: 117 Blvd. St.-Germain, Paris 6e; f. 1892; booksellers' asscn.; 2,000 mems.; Pres. MAURICE MALINGUE; Admin. Sec. A. MOUMINOUX; publ. *Le Bulletin des Libraires* (quarterly).

Chambre Syndicale des Editeurs de Musique: 117 Blvd. St.-Germain, Paris 6; music publishers' association; f. 1878; Pres. HENRY LEMOINE.

Syndicat des Maitres Héliographeurs de France: 117 Blvd. St.-Germain, Paris 6e; f. 1936; photogravure printers' association; Pres. MICHEL WEST.

Syndicat Patronal des Maitres Imprimeurs Typographes de Paris et de la Seine: 117 Blvd. St.-Germain, Paris 6e; f. 1845; typographers' association; Pres. ROBERT BARDOT.

Chambre Syndicale des Editeurs d'Annuaire et de Publications Similaires: Permanent Secretariat, 195 Blvd. St.-Germain, Paris 7; f. 1899; association of publishers of year books; Pres. FONTAYNE.

Union Parisienne des Syndicats Patronaux de l'Imprimerie: 117 Blvd. St.-Germain, Paris 6e; f. 1923; Pres. GUY VAN ECKHOUT.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Office de Radiodiffusion et Télévision Française (ORTF): Maison de la Radio-Télévision, 116 avenue du Président Kennedy, Paris 16e; f. 1939 as Radiodiffusion-Télévision Française (RTF), present name 1964; governed by an administrative Council of 16 members, 8 of whom are appointed by the Government; Pres. M. W. d'ORMESSON; Dir.-Gen. of Radio and Television JACQUES-BERNARD DUPONT; Asst. Dirs.-Gen. ANDRÉ ASTOUX.

The RTF was granted, in February 1959, a statute providing it with financial and administrative autonomy as a State public service under the Ministry of Information. By the reform of July 1964, the ORTF is no longer directly controlled by the Ministry of Information, though remaining under its tutelage. It holds a monopoly of all broadcasting in France and in the French Departments and Territories overseas.

RADIO

HOME SERVICES

France-Inter: Entertains and informs. Broadcasts transmitted for 24 hours a day; they can be received by 98 per cent of the population and by listeners outside France.

The great variety of the programmes offer listeners two separate sets of transmissions: *Inter-Varités* provides concerts, plays, and variety shows, while *Inter-Jeunesse* is intended for young people and sometimes produced by them. Other specialized and regional items are also produced.

Two transmitters for the two programmes: Allouis, 1,829 metres; Nice I 193 metres.

Sixteen medium-wave, thirty-four long-wave and thirty-three weak transmitters.

France Culture: Serious programme on art, culture and thought; broadcasts can be received by 95 per cent of the population.

Seventeen medium-wave and thirty-six long-wave transmitters.

France Musique, High Fidelity: Transmission on frequency modulation transmitters. Nearly 95 per cent of the programme is devoted to music; there are regular stereophonic transmissions.

Sixteen transmitters.

Radio-Sorbonne: Low power transmission of educational programmes. Only available in the Paris region.

There are nine regional stations which relay Parisian programmes as well as regional broadcasts.

FRENCH COMMUNITY SERVICES

Broadcasts in French to French Polynesia, New Caledonia, New Hebrides, West and Equatorial Africa, Antarctica (Terre Adélie), Antilles, Guiana, St. Pierre-et-Miquelon, Indian Ocean and Africa.

OVERSEAS SERVICE

Broadcasts to Europe in Bulgarian, English, French, German, Greek, Hungarian, Polish, Portuguese, Romanian, Serbo-Croat, Czech, Slovak, Slovenian, Spanish and Yiddish. Also to Canada (in French), Latin America (in French, Spanish and Portuguese), Viet-Nam (in Vietnamese). There are broadcasts in Arabic every day for 20 hours, for Arabs not only in France, but also in North Africa and the Near East.

Number of licences (1966): 8,586,616.

TELEVISION

There are two programmes.

On the first network transmission is on a 819-line system, and covers 95 per cent of the population.

There are 42 transmitting stations and about 700 relay stations.

The second network is on a 625-line system and about 70 per cent of the population can receive it.

Number of licences (1966): 7,319,295.

12 hours of colour television per week has been relayed since October 1967.

OVERSEAS TELEVISION SERVICE

Programmes are produced in Martinique, Guadeloupe, Réunion, New Caledonia and French Polynesia.

During early 1967 television stations will be opened in Guiana, French Somaliland and Saint-Pierre et Miquelon.

FINANCE

BANKING

cap. = capital, p.u. = paid up, dep. = deposits, m. = million, N.F. = Frs. = Francs)

CENTRAL BANK

La Banque de France: 1 rue de la Vrillière, Paris 1; f. Feb. 13th, 1800; capital (since 1963) 250m. Frs.; nationalised from January 1st, 1946; the Governor and two Deputy Governors are nominated by decree of the President of The Republic; the bank has 257 offices or branches throughout France; Governor JACQUES BRUNET.

DEVELOPMENT BANKS

Banque Française du Commerce Extérieur: 21 blvd. Haussmann, Paris 9e; f. 1947; cap. 28m. Frs.; dep. 2,254m. Frs.; Pres. G. ASSÉMAT; Dir.-Gen. JACQUES CHAINE.

Crédit Foncier de France, S.A.: 19 rue des Capucines, Paris 1er; f. 1852; cap. 126m. Frs.; Gov. ROGER GOETZE; Sub-Govs. ROBERT BLOT, MAX LAXAN; Sec.-Gen. M. RENÉ JAILLET.

Société Anonyme de Crédit à l'Industrie Française: 102 rue de Miromesnil, Paris 8e; f. 1928; cap. 51m. Frs.; dep. 251m. Frs.; Chair. JACQUES FERRONNIÈRE; Dir.-Gen. RENÉ D'ALLARD.

COMMERCIAL BANKS

Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas, S.A.: 3 rue d'Antin, Paris 2; f. 1872; cap. 346.9m. Frs.; res. 231m. Frs.; Chair. JEAN REYRE; Dir.-Gen. GUSTAVE RAMBAUD; in June 1967 took over *Banque des Pays d'Europe Centrale* and the *Société Internationale de Financement et de Placements* in September 1960.

Banque de Suez et de l'Union des Mines, S.A.: 44 rue de Courcelles, Paris 8e; f. 1923; cap. 45,598,000 Frs.; Pres. JACQUES FRANCÈS.

Banque de Syrie et du Liban, S.A.: 12 rue Roquépine, Paris 8; f. 1919; cap. 3m. Frs.; dep. 673m. Frs.; Chair. and Gen. Man. HENRY DE BLETTERIE.

Banque Industrielle de Financement et de Crédit: 26 ave. de l'Opéra, Paris 1er; f. 1919; cap. 12m. Frs.; dep. 306m. Frs.; Pres. CLAUDE TIXIER.

DEPOSIT BANKS

Banque Cotonnière et Textile "Bancotex", S.A.: 5 rue Scribe, Paris 9; f. 1927; cap. p.u. 2m. Frs.; dep. 47.7m. Frs.; Pres. P. DE CALAN; Man. GÉRARD GALICHON.

Banque de l'Indochine: 96 blvd. Haussmann, Paris 8e; f. 1875; cap. 240m. Frs.; dep. 1,576m. Frs.; Chair. M. FRANÇOIS DE FLERS; Vice-Chair. M. CHARLES PELONI; Gen. Man. M. JEAN MAXIME-ROBERT.

Banque de l'Union Européenne Industrielle et Financière, S.A.: 4 and 6 rue Gaillon, Paris 2; f. 1920; cap. 52.4m. Frs.; dep. 1,000m. Frs.; Chair. and Gen. Man. JEAN TERRAY; Joint Gen. Mans. MARCEL CHAUTARD, GEORGES DUCHEMIN; Man. Foreign Dept. JEAN ROUSSILLON.

Banque Dupont (Banque L. Dupont et Cie. et Banque Journal et Cie. Réunies): 26 ave. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Paris 8e; f. 1819; cap. 10m. Frs.; dep. 414m. Frs.; Pres. ETIENNE DUPONT; Gen. Man. JEAN DE FONCLARE.

Banque Française et Italienne pour l'Amérique du Sud, S.A.: 12 rue Halévy, Paris 9e; f. 1910; cap. 43m. Frs.; dep. 1,113m. Frs.; Chair. H. BURNIER; Gen. Man. F. BERTONI.

Banque Internationale de Commerce, S.A.: 20 rue Lafitte, Paris 9; f. 1919; cap. 3m. Frs.; dep. 22m. N.F.; Pres. La Princesse ISABELLE DE BOURBON DE PARME; Vice-Pres. and Dir.-Gen. HENRI PÉRON.

Banque Jordaen: 3 and 5 rue Saint Georges, Paris 9e; f. 1884; cap. 8m. Frs.; dep. 359m. Frs.; Pres. and Gen. Man. ENGBERT JANNINK.

Banque Nationale de Paris, S.A.: 16 blvd. des Italiens, Paris 9e; f. 1966 by merger of Banque Nationale pour le Commerce et l'Industrie and Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; nationalized; cap. 210m. Frs.; dep. 29,641m. Frs.; Pres. H. BIZOT; Vice-Pres. P. CALVET; Dir.-Gen. P. LEDOUX; Asst. Dir.-Gen. L. ASSEMAT, A. DE CAZANOVE, G. LLEWELLYN, Y. THOMAZEAU.

Banque Nationale pour le Commerce et l'Industrie (Afrique), S.A.: 1 blvd. Haussmann, Paris 9e; f. 1940; cap. 10m. Frs.; dep. 696m. Frs.; Chair. H. GILET; Gen. Man. PIERRE LEDOUX.

Banque Nationale pour le Commerce et l'Industrie (Océan Indien): 7 Place Vendôme, Paris 1er; f. 1919; cap. 12.5m. Frs.; dep. 443m. Frs.; Pres. GUILLAUME DE TARDE.

Banque Scalbert, S.A.: 37 rue de Molinel, Lille; f. 1838; cap. 7.5m. Frs.; dep. 596m. Frs.; Pres. AUGUSTE SCALBERT.

Banque Transatlantique, S.A.: 17 blvd. Haussmann, Paris 9; f. 1881; cap. (1964) 8m. Frs.; res. 6.5m. Frs.; dep. 174m. Frs.; Gen. Man. PHILIPPE AYMARD.

Compagnie Française de Crédit et de Banque: 50 rue d'Anjou, Paris; f. 1949 as Compagnie Algérienne de Crédit et de Banque, changed name as above 1964; cap. 34.6m. Frs.; dep. 528.4m. Frs. (1965); Chair. and Gen. Man. A. BERNARD.

Compagnie Financière de Suez et de l'Union Parisienne: 6 and 8 blvd. Haussmann, Paris 9e; formed by merger of Banque de l'Union Parisienne and Compagnie Financière de Suez; f. 1967; cap. 80m. Frs.; dep. 2,856m. Frs.; Pres. and Gen. Man. EMMANUEL LAMY.

Compagnie Générale Française de Crédit: 90 rue de Courcelles, Paris 8e; f. 1910; cap. 6m. Frs.; dep. 34m. Frs.; Pres. and Gen. Man. M. A. HULIN.

Compagnie Parisienne de Récompte, S.A.: 20 rue St. Georges, Paris 9; f. 1928; discount bank; cap. 12m. Frs.; dep. 256.5m. Frs.; Pres. and Gen. Man. M. MARTINI.

Crédit Commercial de France, S.A.: 103 ave. des Champs-Élysées, Paris 8e; f. 1894; cap. 120m. Frs.; dep. 3,683m. Frs.; Chair. JACQUES MERLIN; Foreign Man. R. GANDILLOT.

Crédit du Nord, S.A.: 28 place Rihour, Lille (Nord); f. 1848; cap. 75.55m. Frs.; dep. 3,624m. Frs.; 347 hrs.; Pres. and Dir.-Gen. LOUIS-CHARLES DE FOUCHIER; Gen. Man. CLAUDE BOURLET.

Crédit Industriel de l'Ouest, S.A.: 4 rue Voltaire, Nantes; f. 1957 by merger of the Crédit de l'Ouest and Crédit Nantes; Pres. ANDRÉ BEAUDOUIN; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. JEAN JULIEN.

Crédit Industriel d'Alsace et de Lorraine, S.A.: 14 rue de la Nuée-Bleue, Strasbourg (Bas-Rhin); f. 1920; cap. 24.6m. Frs.; dep. 1,604m. Frs.; Pres. J. WISSELE; VALENTIN; Gen. Man. EDUARD SPICHER.

Crédit Industriel de Normandie: 13 place de la Droite d'Orléans, Rouen; f. 1913; cap. 6m. Frs.; dep. 250m. Frs.; Gen. Man. MARCEL GRATIER.

Crédit Industriel et Commercial, S.A.: 10 rue de la Vierge, Paris 9e; f. 1899; cap. 100m. Frs.; dep. 2,130m. Frs.; Chair. C. DE LAYRONS; Dir.-Gen. JEAN ROGER.

Banque Commerciale du Maroc, S.A.: 17 blvd. Haussmann, Paris 9e; f. 1911; affiliated to Crédit Industriel et Commercial; cap. 3.5m. Frs.; dep. 153m. Frs.; Pres. EDMOND LEBÉE; Admin. Dir.-Gen. RAYMOND BELIN.

Crédit Lyonnais, S.A.: Central Office: 19 blvd. des Italiens, Paris 2; Head Office: 18 rue de la République, Lyon; f. 1863; nationalized; cap. 180m. Frs.; dep. 27,143m. Frs.; Chair. F. BLOCH-LAINE; Vice-Chair. ETIENNE DOLLÉ; Gen. Man. M. CAZES.

Crédit Sucrier et Alimentaire, S.A.: 15 rue du Louvre, Paris 1er; f. 1925; cap. 3m. Frs.; dep. 31,065,763.34 Frs.; Pres. LOUIS BEAUCHAMPS; Dir.-Gen. PIERRE ESCOBES.

Société Bordelaise de Crédit Industriel et Commercial, S.A.: 42 cours du Chapeau Rouge, Bordeaux (Gironde); f. 1880; cap. 7.5m. Frs.; dep. 478m. Frs.; Pres. EDMOND LEBÉE; Vice-Pres. P. CHALES and P. DESSE; Gen. Man. B. BLANCHY.

Société Foncier d'Algérie et de Tunisie: 5 blvd. de la Madeleine; Paris Office: 43 rue Cambon, Paris 1er; f. 1962; cap. 11m. Frs.; dep. 1,593m. Frs.; Chair. and Gen. Man. GONZAGUE DE LAVERNETTE.

Société Générale, S.A.: 29 blvd. Haussmann, Paris 9e; f. 1864; nationalized 1946; cap. 150m. Frs.; dep. 24,513m. Frs.; Chair. JACQUES FERRONNIÈRE; Gen. Mans. LOUIS BEAUPÈRE and MAURICE LAURE.

Société Française de Banque et de Dépôts (affiliated to Société Générale): 29 blvd. Haussmann, Paris 9e; f. 1898; cap. (1967) 6m. Frs.; dep. 218m. Frs.; Chair. and Gen. Man. JEAN RICHARD.

Société Lyonnaise de Dépôts et de Crédit Industriel, S.A.: 8 rue de la République, Lyon; f. 1865; cap. 15m. Frs.; dep. 1,487m. Frs.; Man. Dir. H. ARMINHON.

Société Marseillaise de Crédit, S.A.: 75 rue Paradis, Marseilles (Bouches-du-Rhône); f. 1865; cap. 35m. Frs.; Pres. and Gen. Dir. EDOUARD DE CAZALET.

Société Nancéienne de Crédit Industriel: 4 Place André Maginot, Nancy; f. 1881; cap. 20m. Frs.; dep. 1,018.4m. N.F.; Pres. CHARLES DANGELZER; Gen. Man. JACQUES BIDON.

OTHER BANKS

Caisse Centrale des Banques Populaires: 115 rue Montmartre, Paris 2e; f. 1921; cap. (1963) 10m. Frs.; dep. 1,650m. Frs.; Chair. YVES MALECOT; Gen. Man. JEAN-CLAUDE POUJOL.

Banque Coopérative: 88 rue de Courcelles, Paris 8e; f. 1893; cap. 4,404,000 Frs.; Dir.-Gen. JACQUES SCHMIT.

Banque Centrale des Coopératives: 31 rue de Provence, Paris 9e; f. 1922; cap. p.u. 2,437m. Frs.; the shares are held by 271 co-operative societies; Chair. and Man. Dir. JEAN ARDUIN; Dir. MICHEL FESSLER.

BANKING ASSOCIATION

Association Professionnelle des Banques: 18 rue La Fayette, Paris 9e; f. 1871, reorganised 1941; 315 mems.; Pres. RODOLPHE HOTTINGUER; Gen. Sec. YVES MARCILLE; publ. *Banque* (monthly).

STOCK EXCHANGES

La Bourse de Paris: 4 Place de la Bourse, Paris 2; f. 1801; 83 mems.; Pres. M. MEUNIER; Gen. Sec. DANIEL PETIT. There are provincial exchanges in Bordeaux, Lille, Lyon, Marseilles, Nancy, Nantes.

STOCK EXCHANGE ASSOCIATION

Commission des Opérations de Bourse: Paris, France; f. 1967; Pres. PIERRE CHATENET.

INSURANCE

National Insurance Council: Paris; f. 1946; consists of 9 principal insurance groups; Chair. MINISTER OF FINANCE.

A short list is given below of the more important Insurance Companies; the principal type of insurance undertaken is indicated by the letters: (a)=accident, (f)=fire, (l)=life, (m)=marine.

Abeille: 57 rue Taitbout, Paris 9e; f. 1856, (f, l); Chair. J. MARJOLET.

Aigle-Soleil: 44 rue de Châteaudun, Paris 9e; f. 1921, (a); Pres. JEAN BEDOUR; f. 1843, (f); Pres. GEORGES BOUQUET; f. 1920, (capitalization); Pres. GEORGES BOUQUET; f. 1880, (l); Pres. GEORGES BOUQUET.

L'Alsacienne: 31 ave. de la Paix, 67-Strasbourg; f. 1898; Pres. ROBERT MATT (Leader of Groupe des Assurances Alsaciennes, composed of: L'Alsacienne, La Cité-Vie, La Flandre, L'Assurance Franco-Asiatique).

Ancienne Mutuelle: 6 place de la Cathédrale, 76-Rouen; f. 1817; Chair. and Gen. Man. ANDRÉ SAHUT D'IZARN (Leader of Groupe des Sociétés Ancienne Mutuelle, composed of: Ancienne Mutuelle, A.M. du Calvados, A.M.-Vie, A.M.-Accidents, A.M. d'Orléans, La Participation, La Mutualité Générale, La Mutuelle Phocéenne).

Les Assurances Générales: 87 rue de Richelieu, Paris 2e; f. 1819; Pres. BERNARD CHENOT; Dir. Gens. MAXIME MALINSKI et RAYMOND FOUCHET (General).

Compagnie Centrale d'Assurances Maritimes: 3 rue Bourse, Paris 2e; f. 1854; Dir. BISSEON DE LONGUEIL; all forms of transport insurance.

Compagnie Française du Phénix-Assurances contre l'Incendie: 33 rue Lafayette, Paris 9e; f. 1819, (f); Chair. and Man. Dir. R. BEINEIX.

Compagnie Générale d'Assurances: place Victorien Sardou, 78-Marly-le-Roi; f. 1876; Pres. GEORGES TATTEVIN (Leader of Groupe Drouot, composed of Patrimoine, Confiance, Industrielle du Nord, Vie Nouvelle, Compagnie Gén. d'Assurances).

La Concorde: 5 rue de Londres, Paris 9e; f. 1905; Chair. and Gen. Man. ANDRÉ ROSA.

Foncière: 48 rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Paris 2e; f. 1879; Pres. PIERRE LAURE; Dir.-Gen. RENÉ PAULY.

France Incendie, Accidents et Risques Divers: 7-9 blvd. Haussmann, Paris 9e; f. 1837; Dir.-Gen. MAURICE LACOMBE; France Vie: f. 1880, (l).

La Metropole: 46-48 rue Saint-Lazare, Paris 9e; f. 1879, (a, f); Chair. P. JORIS.

La Mutuelle du Mans: 37 rue Chanzy, 72-Le Mans; f. 1828, (f); Pres. and Dir.-Gen. P. BOUVERET.

Mutuelle Générale Française: 19 rue Chanzy, 72-Le Mans; f. 1883, (a); 20 rue Saint-Bertrand, 72-Le Mans; f. 1920, (l); Chair. and Gen. Man. ROGER BRUNEAU.

La Nationale: 2 rue Pillet Will, Paris 9e; f. 1830, (l); 17 rue Laffitte, Paris 9e; f. 1820, (f); 15 bis rue Laffitte; f. 1920, (a); Chair. and Gen. Man. PIERRE OLGATI.

Le Nord: 20 rue Le Peletier, Paris 9e; f. 1840; Chair. and Gen. Man. NOEL CEGARAY (Leader of Group, composed of Le Nord, Le Monde, La Fortune, La Marine Marchande).

L'Océan: 3 rue Bourse, Paris 2e; f. 1837; Dir. BISSEON DE LONGUEIL; all forms of transport insurance.

La Paix: 58 rue Taitbout, Paris 9e; Chair. M. SAGE; Gen. Man. Mlle JEANNE LANGLET (all risks).

La Paternelle—La Prévoyance—M.A.C.L.—Minerve—Assurances du Groupe de Paris: 21 rue de Châteaudun, Paris 9e; Chair. and Gen. Man. BERNARD PAGEZY.

Phénix Accidents et Vie: 33 rue Lafayette, Paris 9e; f. 1844; Chair. PIERRE MILLERON; Gen. Man. JEAN FRAISSE.

La Préservatrice: 18 rue de Londres, Paris 9e; f. 1864; Chair. and Gen. Man. RAYMOND MEYNIAL.

La Providence—Accidents: 56 rue de la Victoire, Paris 9e; f. 1838; Gen. Man. FRANÇOIS BURIN DES ROZIERES.

La Providence—Incendie: 56 rue de la Victoire, Paris 9e; f. 1838; Dir.-Gen. A. DE VILLEMANDY.

Le Secours: 30 rue Laffitte, Paris 9e; f. 1880; Chair. ROGER GAILLOCHET; Gen. Man. RENÉ LUCAS.

La Séquanaise: 4 rue Jules Lefebvre, Paris 9e; f. 1889; Chair. and Gen. Man. RAYMOND MARTINET.

Société d'Assurances Mutuelles de Seine et Seine-et-Oise: 9 rue Royale and 8 rue Boissy d'Anglas, Paris 8e; f. 1819; Pres. and Dir. Gen. PAUL HATINGUAIS (Leader of Groupe des Assurances Mutuelles de France, com-

posed of S.A.M. Seine et Seine-et-Oise, Travailleurs Français).

Union: 9 place Vendôme, Paris 1er; f. 1828, (f. a); f. 1829, (l); Pres. DOMINIQUE LECA; Gen. Man. HENRI CHATEL.

Urbaine-Incendie: 10 blvd. Haussmann, Paris 9e; f. 1838; Chair. and Gen. Man. GILBERT DEVAUX.

Urbaine-Vie: 24 rue le Peletier, Paris 9e; f. 1865; Pres. and Dir.-Gen. MAURICE MONTEL.

Urbaine et la Seine: 39 rue Le Peletier, Paris 9e; f. 1880; Chair. and Gen. Man. JEAN VAULON, (a).

INSURANCE ASSOCIATIONS

Fédération Française des Sociétés d'Assurances: 3 rue de la Chaussée d'Antin, Paris 9; f. 1925; Pres. P. MOUSSA.

Fédération Nationale des Syndicats d'Agents Généraux d'Assurances de France: 104 rue Jouffroy, Paris 17e.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

There are Chambers of Commerce in all the larger towns for all the more important commodities produced or manufactured.

Chambre de Commerce de Paris: 27 ave. de Friedland, Paris 8e; f. 1803; Pres. HENRI COURBOT; Dir.-Gen. PIERRE JOLLY.

INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

Assemblée Permanente des Présidents des Chambres d'Agriculture: 9 ave. George V, Paris 8e; f. 1929; Pres. RENÉ BLONDELLE.

Association de l'Industrie et de l'Agriculture Françaises: 91 rue Saint Lazare, Paris 9e; f. 1870; Pres. PIERRE ABELIN; Sec.-Gen. JEAN CASSAGNE.

Association Générale du Commerce et de l'Industrie des Tissus et Matières Textiles: 8 rue Montesquieu, Paris 1er; f. 1848; 250 mems., 65 affiliated syndicates; Pres. E. SIMONNOT.

Centre des Jeunes Patrons (C.J.P.): 19 ave. Georges V, 75 Paris 8e; 2,000 mems.

Chambre Syndicale de l'Ameublement, Négoce de Paris et de l'Île de France: 15 rue de la Cerisaie, Paris 4e; f. 1860; business section; 690 mems.; Pres. MARCEL HENRI VASSAL; Sec.-Gen. PAUL MENAUD.

Groupeement Régional Ile de France de l'U.N.I.F.A.: 15 rue de la Cerisaie, Paris 4e; construction section; Pres. MARCEL GEFFRIN; Sec.-Gen. Mlle J. RHALLIÈRE.

Chambre Syndicale de l'Amiante: 10 rue de la Pépinière, Paris 8e; f. 1898; 35 mems.; Pres. BERNARD COLRAT; Vice-Pres. CYRIL X. LATTY, HENRI HUGONNET; Man. Dir. ROBERT JOIN.

Chambre Syndicale de la Bijouterie, Joaillerie, Orfèvrerie: 58 rue du Louvre, Paris 2e; f. 1864; 700 mems.; Pres. J. SAGLIER.

Chambre Syndicale de la Sidérurgie Française: 5 bis rue de Madrid, Paris 8e; f. 1945; Pres. J. FERRY.

Chambre Syndicale des Céramistes et Ateliers d'Art: 45 rue des Petites-Ecuries, Paris 10e; f. 1937; 450 mems.; Pres. M. GUILLOT; publ. *Bulletins*.

Chambre Syndicale des Constructeurs d'Automobiles: 2 rue de Presbourg, Paris 8e; f. 1909; 14 mems.; Pres. JEAN-PIERRE PEUGEOT; Vice-Président Délégué ERIK D'ORNHJELM.

Comité Central de la Laine et de l'Industrie Lainière (Groupement Général de l'Industrie et du Commerce Lainiers Français): 12 rue d'Anjou, Paris 8e; f. 1922; 1,317 mems.; Pres. LOUIS LECLERCQ; Man. Dir. ROBERT SERRES.

Comité Central des Armateurs de France (Central Committee of Ship-owners of France): 73 blvd. Haussmann, Paris 8e; f. 1903; 178 mems.; Pres. FRANCIS C. FABRE; Delegate-Gen. ANTOINE VEIL; Asst. Delegate-Gen. FERNAND PEYROT; publs. *Annuaire de la Marine Marchande*, *La Marine Marchande-Etudes et Statistiques*.

Comité Central Français pour l'Outre-Mer: 41 rue de la Bienfaisance, Paris 8; f. 1894; Pres. GEORGES RIOND; publs. *Communautés et Continents* (quarterly), *La Correspondence France-Outre-Mer* (weekly).

Comité d'Action et d'Expansion Economique: 199 blvd. Saint-Germain, Paris 7e; Pres. GUSTAVE ANDUZE-FARIS, Hon. Pres. of the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique; Dir. ROGER DU PAGE.

Comité Républicain du Commerce, de l'Industrie et de l'Agriculture: 82 rue St.-Lazare, Paris 9e; f. 1898; Pres. JULES-JULIEN; publ. *l'Activité Moderne*.

Commission d'Exportation des Vins de France: 13 rue d'Aguesseau, Paris 8e; f. 1921; 500 mems.; Pres. FRANÇOIS BOUCHARD; Gen. Man. J. L. THOMAS.

Confédération des Commerçants-Détaillants de France et d'Outre-Mer: 21 rue du Château-d'Eau, Paris 10e; Pres. ROGER STOLL; publ. *Le Commerçant*.

Confédération des Industries Céramiques de France: 44 rue Copernic, Paris 16e; f. 1965; 1,200 mems.; 14 federations affiliated; Pres. FÉLIX BENOÎT-CATTIN; Dir. ROBERT MASSON; publ. *Annuaire de la Confédération des Industries Céramiques de France* (every two years).

Confédération Générale des Petites et Moyennes Entreprises: 18 rue Fortuny, Paris 17e; f. 1945; 3,000 affiliated associations; Pres. PAUL PISSON; Gen. Man. LEON GINGEMBRE; publ. *La Volonté du Commerce et de l'Industrie*.

Confédération Nationale des Commerces et des Industries de l'Alimentation: 23 rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Paris 2e; f. 1933; Pres. E. LEMAIRE-AUDOIRE; Vice-Pres. R. LABARRE; Gen. Sec. G. DE LAFOND; publ. *Tout l'Alimentation* (annual directory of the food industry).

Conseil National du Patronat français: 31 ave. Pierre I de Serbie, Paris 16; f. 1946; an employers' organization grouping some 900,000 industrial, trading and banking concerns; Pres. PAUL HUVELIN.

Construction Mécanique (Fédération des Industries Mécaniques et Transformatrices des Métaux): 11 ave. Hoche, Paris 8e; f. 1840; Hon. Pres. MARCEL EDOUARD-LAMBERT; Pres. FRANÇOIS PEUGEOT; Exec. Vice-Pres. J. MARTIN; Del.-Gen. JEAN LECOMTE; publ. *Annuaire de la Mécanique*, Revue hebdomadaire *Les Industries Mécaniques*.

Fédération des Chambres Syndicales de l'Industrie du Verre: 3 rue La Boétie, Paris 8e; f. 1874; 17 societies; Pres. ANDRÉ MATHEY; Sec.-Gen. PIERRE DAMIRON.

Fédération des Chambres Syndicales des Minerais et Métaux Bruts: 39 rue Saint-Dominique, Paris 7e; f. 1945; 9 affiliated syndicates; Pres. G. PERRINEAU; Sec.-Gen. H. LAPEYRE.

Fédération des Industriels et des Commerçants Français: 36 rue de l'Arcade, Paris 8e; f. 1903; Hon. Pres. C. J. GIGNOUX; Pres. J. LAURENS-FRINGS; Dir.-Gen. H. R. SAVARY.

Fédération Métallurgique Française: 6 ave. de Messine, Paris 8e; f. 1913; mems. 22 syndicates; Co.-Pres. MM. LECLERS, MONTAGNÉ; Vice-Pres. MM. GANNEAU, GOUVY; Dir. JEAN LEROY.

Fédération Nationale des Entreprises à Commerces Multiples: 11 rue St.-Florentin, Paris 8e; f. 1937; Pres. JACQUES BONDOUX; Vice-Pres. EMILE DECRÉ, LUCIEN DUFOURCO-LAGELOUSE; Gen. Sec. JEAN CALLAULT, FRANÇOIS AIGNAN.

Fédération Nationale des Industries et Commerces de la Musique: 1 rue Courcelles, Paris 8e; f. 1946; includes Chambre Syndicale des Facteurs d'Instruments de Musique, Chambre Syndicale des Editeurs de Musique, Chambre Syndicale des Editeurs de Musique Légère, Syndicat National de l'Industrie et du Commerce Phonographiques; Pres. PAUL PISSON.

Fédération Nationale des Syndicats d'Exploitants Agricoles: 8 ave. Marceau, Paris 8e; Pres. G. DE CAFFARELLI; Sec. Gen. MICHAEL DEBATISSE.

Fédération Nationale des Syndicats des Industries de l'Alimentation: 23 rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Paris 2e; f. 1944; 20,000 mems.; Pres. RENÉ V. MANAUT; Sec.-Gen. MAX DIETLIN; Treas. A. MENIER.

Fédération Nationale du Bâtiment (National Federation of Builders): 33 ave. Kléber, Paris 16e; f. 1906; 50,000 mems.; Pres. H. FAURE; Gen. Man. J. VIBERT; publ. *Bâtir* (monthly).

Fonderie: 2 rue de Bassano, Paris 16e; f. 1897; 1,200 mems.; Pres. PHILIPPE DELACHAUX; Delegate-General AURELE MAULVAULT; publ. *Annuaire du Syndicat Général* (annual), *Les Cahiers de la Fonderie* (monthly economic bulletin).

Groupelement des Industries Minières et Métallurgiques d'Outre-Mer: 39 rue Saint-Dominique, Paris 7e; f. 1960; 60 mems.; Pres. J. AUDIBERT; Vice-Pres. MM. G. CHEVAL, J. Y. EICHENBERGER, J. JUILLET, G. PERRINEAU, R. VIGIER; Sec. Gen. H. LAPEYRE.

Groupelement Général du Commerce et de l'Industrie du Bois en France: 6 rue Galilée, Paris 16e; f. 1921; 2,000 mems.; Hon. Pres. P. ROSENMARK; Pres. JEAN CESSIEUX; Sec.-Gen. R. FORESTIER.

Société de Technique Pharmaceutique: 98 rue de Sèvres, Paris 7e; 200 active members; Pres. Prof. MARCEL GUILLOT; Sec.-Gen. M. PIERRE POULENC.

Syndicat des Fabricants de Soieries et Tissus de Lyon: 24-26 Place Tolozan, Lyon; f. 1916; Pres. LOUIS BOTHIER; Dir. MICHEL DALMAIS.

Syndicat Général de l'Industrie Cotonnière Française: 3 ave. Ruysdaël, Paris 8e; f. 1902; 750 mems.; Pres. F. RICHARD.

Syndicat Général de l'Industrie Hôtelière de Paris: 22 rue Anjou, Paris 8e; f. 1871; Pres. J. PERCEPIED.

Syndicat Général de la Construction Electrique: 11 rue Hamelin, Paris 16e; f. 1925; 1,560 mems.; Pres. M. GLASSER; Vice-Pres. delegate M. SERGENT; publ. *La Construction Electrique* (monthly).

Syndicat Général des Cuirs et Peaux Bruts: 2 rue Edouard VII, Paris; f. 1906; 100 mems.; Pres. GEORGES MAGNANT; Delegate-Gen. P. PARENTEAU.

Syndicat Général des Cuirs et Peaux de France: 122 rue de Provence, Paris 8e; f. 1885; 650 mems.; Pres. MARCEL DAYNÉ; Sec.-Gen. ANDRÉ GAMPERT.

Syndicat Général des Fabricants d'Huile et de Tourteaux de France: 10 rue de la Paix, Paris 2e; f. 1928; Del.-Gen. G. BROCHE; Sec. P. CARON.

Syndicat Général des Fabricants de Papiers, Cartons et Celluloses de France: 154 blvd. Haussmann, Paris 8e; f. 1864; 175 firms affiliated; Pres. HENRI LE MÉNESTREL; Gen. Man. GUY RICHELET.

Union des Fabricants de Porcelaine de Limoges: 7 rue du General Céréz, Limoges; Pres. HENRI DESCOTNES; Sec.-Gen. HENRI LÉONET.

Union des Industries Chimiques: 64 ave. Marceau, Paris 8e; f. 1860; 87 affiliated unions; Pres. M. BRULFER; Vice-Pres. and Delegate M. GODARD.

Union des Industries Textiles (Production): 10 rue d'Anjou, Paris 8e; f. 1901; 7,000 mems.; Pres. J. DE PRÉCIGOUT; Pres. of General Groups J. DE PRÉCIGOUT, E. BOLZE, R. CARMICHAEL, F. RICHARD, L. BOUCAUT, D. LEURENT, M. GILLET, L. BOTHIER; publ. *Le Mois Textile* (monthly).

L'Union Interfédérale des Armateurs à la Pêche: 59 rue des Mathurins, Paris 8e; f. 1945; Pres. J. HURET; Sec. Gen. P. POULIOT.

Union Nationale des Industries Agricoles: 42 rue du Louvre, Paris 1er; f. 1936; 12 affiliated federations; Pres. L. DE ROSEN; Vice-Pres. ROUSTANG, HAAS, DUVIVIER; Sec.-Gen. M. E. SOHIER.

Union Syndicale des Mines Métalliques Métropolitaines: 39 rue Saint-Dominique, Paris 7e; f. 1945; 50 mems.; Pres. G. LE BRET; Vice-Pres. J. CANTACUZÈNE, R. B. DU POUGET; Sec.-Gen. H. LAPEYRE.

TRADE UNION FEDERATIONS

French trade unions, since the split in the C.G.T. and the formation of the **Force Ouvrière** in 1948, have been far from unified. They were organized on the basis of one union for each industry. The third major trade union organization is the **Confédération Française Démocratique du Travail**. There are also other autonomous splinter organizations within the framework.

Confédération Générale du Travail (C.G.T.): 213 rue Lafayette, Paris 10e; f. 1895; 2,000,000 mems. approx. The C.G.T. has been a member of the *World Federation of Trade Unions* since 1945.

A National Congress is held every two years.

President: BENOIT FRACHON.

Secretary-General: GEORGES SEGUY.

AFFILIATED UNIONS

Agriculture: 59 rue du Château d'Eau, Paris 10e; Sec.-Gen. M. CARROUE.

Alimentation (Food Supply): 213 rue Lafayette, Paris 10e; Sec.-Gen. M. LIVI.

Bâtiment (Building): 213 rue Lafayette, Paris 10e; Sec.-Gen. M. ELOI.

Bijouterie: 56 rue des Vinaigriers, Paris 10e; Sec.-Gen. M. SALNIER.

Bois: 213 rue Lafayette, Paris 10e; Sec.-Gen. MICHEL CAZENAVE.

Céramique: 213 rue Lafayette, Paris 10e; Sec.-Gen. M. LAURENT.

Cheminots (Railway Men): 19 rue Pierre Semard, Paris 9e; Sec.-Gen. CH. MASSABIEAUX.

Coiffeurs: 3 route du Château d'Eau, Paris 10e; Sec.-Gen. J. DEZONCLE.

Cuir et Peaux: 213 rue Lafayette, Paris 10e; Sec.-Gen. M. HABERT.

Eclairage (Lighting): 213 rue Lafayette, Paris 10e; Sec.-Gen. R. PAUWELS.

Education Nationale: 10 rue de Solférino, Paris 7e; Sec.-Gen. PAUL CASTEL.

Employés: 213 rue Lafayette, Paris 10e; Sec.-Gen. GEORGES POMPEY.

Finances: 10 rue de Solférino, Paris 7e; Sec.-Gen. M. BIDOUZE.

Habillement et Chapellerie: 213 rue Lafayette, Paris 10e; Sec.-Gen. GISELE JOANNES.

Industries Chimiques (Chemical Industries): 33 rue de la Grange aux Belles, Paris 10e; Sec.-Gen. R. PASCRE.

Livres (Books): 7 rue Jules Breton, Paris 13e; Sec.-Gen. F. BESNIER.

Marine Marchande: 213 rue Lafayette, Paris 10e; 3 federations.

Métaux (Metals): 10 rue Vézelay, Paris 10e; Sec.-Gen. M. BRETEAU.

Papier-Carton: 10 rue Vézelay, Paris 8e; Sec.-Gen. O. CALVETTI.

Personnels Techniques et Administratifs (P.T.A.): 10 rue de Solférino, Paris 7e; Sec.-Gen. M. FURST.

Pharmacie-Droguerie: 85 rue Charlot, Paris 3e; Sec.-Gen. M. TANET.

Police: 5 rue des Belles-Feuilles, Boulogne—Billancourt 92; Sec.-Gen. M. ETIE.

Ports et Docks: 213 rue Lafayette, Paris 10e; Sec.-Gen. D. BREST.

Postes et Télécommunications (Postal Services): 213 rue Lafayette, Paris 10e; Sec.-Gen. M. FRISCHMANN.

Services Publics et de Santé (Public Services): 213 rue Lafayette, Paris 10e; Sec.-Gen. M. BARBERIS.

Sous-Sol (Underground Workers): 213 rue Lafayette, Paris 10e; Sec.-Gen. L. DELFOSSE.

Spectacle: 213 rue Lafayette, Paris 10e; Sec.-Gen. JEAN MOURIER.

Syndicats Maritimes: 213 rue Lafayette, Paris 10e; Sec.-Gen. G. GRUENAI.

Tabacs et Allumettes: 213 rue Lafayette, Paris 10e; Sec.-Gen. M. DUBREUIL.

Textile: 213 rue Lafayette, Paris 10e; Sec.-Gen. M. AUBERT.

Transports: 213 rue Lafayette, Paris 10e; 40,000 mems.; Sec.-Gen. J. BRUN; publ. *Travailleur des Transports* (monthly).

Travailleurs de l'Etat (State Employees): 11 ave. de Villars, Paris 7e; Sec.-Gen. MICHEL WARCHOLAK.

Verro: 33 rue de la Grange aux Belles, Paris 10e; Sec.-Gen. L. JEANPERRIN.

Voyageurs-Représentants: 67 rue Turbigo, Paris; Sec.-Gen. ROBERT BLANCHET.

Syndical National des Journalistes: 213 rue Lafayette, Paris 10e; Sec.-Gen. GERARD GATINOT.

Syndicat National des Travailleurs de l'Energie Atomique: 109 rue du Château, Paris 14e; Secs.-Gen. M. STIQUEL, A. PAPINEAU, R. SALVAUDON.

L'Union Générale des Fédérations de Fonctionnaires (General Union of Civil Servants' Federations): 10 rue de Solférino, Paris 7e; groups National Education, Finance, Technical and Administrative, Civil Servants, Police, etc.; mems. about 100 National Unions covered by 6 Federations; Sec.-Gen. ROGER LOUBET.

Union Générale des Ingénieurs et Cadres (U.G.I.C.): 213 rue Lafayette, Paris 10e; Sec.-Gen. RENÉ LE GUEN.

Force Ouvrière: 198 avenue du Maine, Paris 14. Force Ouvrière was formed in December 1947 by the break-away from the C.G.T. Membership is estimated at 1,000,000. Force Ouvrière is a member of I.C.F.T.U.

Secretary-General: ANDRÉ BERGERON.

AFFILIATED FEDERATIONS

Administration Générale (General Administration): 4 rue Cambacérès, Paris; 9,000 mems.; Sec.-Gen. M. DAURES.

Administrations Centrales (Central Administration): 78 rue de l'Université, Paris; Sec.-Gen. M. ENDRESS.

Agriculture: 198 avenue du Maine, Paris; Sec.-Gen. RAOUL DENTU.

Alimentation (Food): 198 avenue du Maine, Paris 14e; Sec.-Gen. ANDRÉ CHARLOT.

Bâtiment-Bois (Building and Timber): 198 avenue du Maine, Paris; Sec.-Gen. M. FRÉOUR.

Cheminots (Railway Workers): 9 rue Cadet, Paris; Sec.-Gen. R. DEGRIS.

Coiffeurs (Hairdressers): 130 avenue Parmentier, Paris; Sec.-Gen. M. MACHELON.

Cuir et Peaux (Leather): 198 avenue du Maine, Paris; Sec.-Gen. M. PERNETTE.

Energie Electrique et Du Gaz (Gas and Electricity): 13-15 rue des Petites Ecuries, Paris 10e; f. 1947; 22,000 mems.; Sec.-Gen. M. WERBROUCK; publ. *Lumière et Force*.

Education Nationale (National Education): 78 rue de l'Université, Paris; 10,580 mems.; Sec.-Gen. PIERRE GALONI.

Employés (Employees): 20 rue de Bucarest, Paris; Sec.-Gen. M. ALLÈGRE.

Finances: 78 rue de l'Université, Paris; Sec.-Gen. LÉON COLAS.

Habillement-Chapellerie (Clothing and Millinery): 198 avenue du Maine, Paris; Sec.-Gen. M. PERNETTE.

Industries Chimiques et Verre (Chemical and Glass Industries): 9 rue Cadet, Paris; Sec.-Gen. M. LABI.

Ingénieurs et Cadres (Engineers): 198 avenue du Maine, Paris; Sec.-Gen. RENÉ RICHARD.

Livre (Printing Trades): 198 avenue du Maine, Paris; Sec.-Gen. PIERRE MAGNIER.

Marine Marchande (Merchant Marine): 198 avenue du Maine, Paris; Sec.-Gen. N. PHILIPPS.

Métaux (Metals): 83 rue de la Victoire, Paris; Sec.-Gen. ANTOINE LAVAL.

Mineurs-Miniers et Similaires (Mine Workers): 169 ave. de Choisy, Paris 13e.

Officiers Marine Marchande (Officers of the Merchant Marine): Marie, Equeurdreville 50; Sec.-Gen. JOSEPH BOCHER.

Personnels Civils de la Défense Nationale, Section Fonctionnaires (National Defence, Civil Servants' Section): 78 rue de l'Université, Paris; Sec.-Gen. P. CORNILLET.

Personnels Civils de la Défense Nationale, Section Ouvriers (*National Defence, Workers' Section*): 198 avenue du Maine, Paris; Sec.-Gen. G. GOUVERT.

Pharmacie (*Chemists*): 198 avenue du Maine, Paris; Sec.-Gen. M. BOUSSAND.

Police: 78 rue de l'Université, Paris 7e; f. 1948; 3,500 mems.; Sec.-Gen. M. DESTRAIS; publ. *Police Force Ouvrière*.

Ports and Docks: 198 avenue du Maine, Paris; Sec.-Gen. JEAN DUNIAU.

Presse (*Press*): 9 rue Louis le Grand, Paris; Secs.-Gen. MM. VIOT and PELLIER.

Fédération Syndicaliste des Travailleurs des P.T.T. (*Post, Telegraphs and Telephones*): 78 rue de l'Université, Paris; Sec.-Gen. RENÉ VIAUD.

Services Publics et de Santé (*Health and Public Services*): 170-172 avenue Parmentier, Paris 10e; Sec.-Gen. J. BONNORE.

Spectacles (*Theatre and Cinema Performers*): 8 rue d'Enghien, Paris; Sec.-Gen. RENÉ TAINON; publ. *Force Ouvrière Spectacle*.

Tabacs (*Tobacco*): 198 avenue du Maine, Paris; Sec.-Gen. M. TRICHARD.

Textiles de France (*Textile Workers*): 198 ave. du Maine, Paris; f. 1949; 50,000 mems.; Sec.-Gen. M. MERCIER.

Transports: 198 avenue du Maine, Paris; Sec.-Gen. M. FELCE.

Travaux Publics et Transports (*Transport and Public Works*): 78 rue de l'Université, Paris 7e; f. 1932; 35,000 mems.; Sec.-Gen. ROGER LAPEYRE; publs. *Travaux Publics et Transport, Aviation Civile*.

Voyageurs-Représentants-Placiers (*Commercial Travelers*): 198 avenue du Maine, Paris 14e; f. 1930; Sec.-Gen. PIERRE MEYER.

Confédération Française Démocratique du Travail (C.F.D.T.) (formerly Confédération Française des Travailleurs Chrétiens—C.F.T.C.): 26 rue de Montholon, Paris 9; was constituted in 1919, present title and constitution adopted November 1964. It co-ordinates 4,425 trade unions, 102 departmental and overseas unions, 14 unions of refugee workers, and 35 affiliated professional federations, all of which are autonomous. There are also 21 regional organisations. Its membership is estimated at over one million. Affiliated to I.F.C.T.U. Pres. ANDRÉ JEANSON; Sec.-Gen. EUGÈNE DESCAMPS.

PRINCIPAL AFFILIATED FEDERATIONS

Banques (*Banking*): 26 rue Montholon, Paris 9e; Sec.-Gen. EDOUARD DESCAMPS.

Cadres: 26 rue Montholon, Paris 9e; Sec.-Gen. ROGER FAIST.

Cheminots (*Railway Workers*): C.F.D.T., 26 rue Montholon, Paris 9e; Sec.-Gen. PAUL BUTET.

E.D.F.-G.D.F. (*Electricity and Gas of France*): 26 rue Montholon, Paris 9e; Sec.-Gen. RENÉ DECAILLON.

Employés (*Employees*): C.F.D.T., 26 rue Montholon, Paris 9e; Sec.-Gen. GUY SULTER.

Finances (*Finance*): C.F.D.T., 26 rue Montholon, Paris 9e; Gen.-Sec. EDOUARD LASSAL.

Fonctionnaires (*Civil Servants*): C.F.D.T., 26 rue Montholon, Paris 9e; Sec.-Gen. LOUIS MARQUETTI.

Industries Chimiques: C.F.D.T., 26 rue Montholon, Paris 9e; Sec.-Gen. EDMOND MAIRE.

Métallurgie (*Metal Workers*): C.F.D.T., 5 rue Mayran, Paris 9e; Sec.-Gen. JEAN MAIRE.

Mineurs (*Miners*): 26 rue Montholon, Paris 9e; Sec.-Gen. JEAN BORNARD.

P.T.T. (*Posts, Telegraph and Telephone Workers*): 26 rue Montholon, Paris 9e; Sec.-Gen. BOYER.

Santé et Services Sociaux (*Hospital Workers*): 26 rue Montholon, Paris 9e; 45,000 mems.; Sec.-Gen. GASTON TRINCHERO.

Sécurité Sociale (*Social Security*): 26 rue de Montholon, Paris 9e; Sec.-Gen. PHILIPPE LINQUETTE.

Syndicat Général de l'Éducation Nationale, S.G.E.N. (*National Education*): 82 rue d'Hauteville, Paris 1e; Sec.-Gen. PAUL VIGNAUX.

Textile: 26 rue Montholon, Paris 9e; Sec.-Gen. DANIEL HUG.

Confédération Générale des Syndicats Indépendants: 5 rue de Palestro, Paris 2e; f. 1949; federation of independent unions; 140,000 mems.; Admin. Secs. SULPICE DEWEZ, ROGER ROUET and FERNAND GAUTIER; publs. *Le Syndicaliste Indépendant, Le Guide du Militant*, etc.

Confédération Autonome du Travail: 19 blvd. Sébastopol, Paris 1er; Sec.-Gen. MAURICE MORIN.

Confédération Française des Travailleurs Chrétiens (C.F.T.C.): 56 rue du Faubourg Poissonnière, 75 Paris 10e; a number of unions of miners, public servants, bank employees, and non-industrial workers did not accept the 1964 decision to change into C.F.D.T. (see above); f. 1919; 80,000 mems.; Pres. JOSEPH SAUTY.

Confédération Générale des Cadres: 30 rue de Gramont, Paris 2e; f. 1944; organises supervisors, executive staff and technicians; co-ordinates unions in most industries; Pres. ANDRÉ MALTERRE; 200,000 mems.; publ. *Le Creuset—La Voix des Cadres*.

Fédération Nationale des Syndicats d'Exploitants Agricoles (F.N.S.E.A.) (*National Federation of Farmers' Unions*): 11 bis rue Scribe, 75 Paris 9e; f. 1946; 600,000 mems. divided into 95 departmental federations and 30,000 local unions; Pres. GÉRARD DE CAFFARELLI.

PRINCIPAL NATIONALIZED INDUSTRIES

CHARBONNAGES DE FRANCE

9 ave. Percier, Paris 8e

Established under the Nationalization Act of 1946. Charbonnages de France holds the monopoly of coal mining in Metropolitan France; Admin. Council of 15 mems.; 192,000 employees.

President: JEAN BENEDETTI.

Director-General: JEAN-CLAUDE ACHILLE.

ELECTRICITÉ DE FRANCE

23 rue de Vienne, Paris 8e

Established under the Electricity and Gas Industry Nationalization Act of 1946. Electricité de France holds the monopoly for distribution of electricity and atomic power in Metropolitan France; 91,800 employees.

GAZ DE FRANCE

23 rue Philibert Delorme, 75 Paris 17e

Established under the Electricity and Gas Industry Nationalization Act of 1946. Gaz de France holds the monopoly for distribution of Gas in Metropolitan France; 29,000 employees.

President: JEAN LE GUELLEC.

Secretary-General: MAURICE BERNARD.

RENAULT, RÉGIE NATIONALE DES USINES

B.P. 103, 92 Boulogne-Billancourt, Paris

Nationalized in 1946; 66,171 employees; in 1966 666,224 cars and 71,755 industrial vehicles were manufactured.

President: PIERRE DREYFUS.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Société Nationale des Chemins de fer Français (S.N.C.F.): 88 rue St.-Lazare, Paris 9; Pres. of Board of Dirs. ANDRÉ SEGALAT; Vice-Pres. EUGÈNE FISCHER, GUILLAUME DE TARDE; Dir.-Gen. ROGER GUIBERT; Deputy Dir.-Gens. HENRI LEFORT, ROGER HUTTER; Sec.-Gen. JULES ANTONINI. The S.N.C.F. controls most of the French railways. By the end of 1966 8,583 km. (5,300 miles) of track, representing 22.8 per cent of the total length of French Railways had been electrified.

REGIONAL ADMINISTRATION

Région de l'Est: 13 rue d'Alsace, Paris 10; Dir. M. MAX MARTIN.

Région du Nord: 18 rue de Dunkerque, Paris 100; Dir. M. LEGRAND.

Région de l'Ouest: 20 rue de Rome, Paris 8; Dir. M. STEIN.

Région du Sud-Ouest: 1 Place Valhubert, Paris 13; Dir. M. QUÉRON.

Région du Sud-Est: 20 Bld. Diderot, Paris 12; Dir. M. DOUDRICH.

Région de la Méditerranée: 17 avenue du Général Leclerc, Marseille; Dir. M. MARTHELOT.

ROADS

There are about 649,000 km. of roads in France. Of these, some 80,300 km. are national roads, some 263,500 km. are departmental and inter-communal roads, and some 306,100 km. are local roads. Work was started in 1961 on 1,710 km. of motorways. In 1965 the Mont Blanc tunnel was officially opened.

MOTORISTS' ASSOCIATIONS

Fédération Nationale des Clubs Automobiles de France: 65 ave. d'Iéna, Paris 16e; f. 1923; 600,000 mems.; Pres. Comte H. DE LIEDEKERKE-BEAUFORT; Sec.-Gen. ROUX DANIEL.

Automobile Club de France: 8 Place de la Concorde, Paris 8e.

Automobile Club de l'Ile de France: 8 Place Vendôme, Paris.

Touring Club de France: Head Office: 65 ave. de la Grande Armée, Paris 16e; f. 1890; 600,000 mems. and 80 brs. throughout France; Pres. MARC EYROLLES; publs. *Revue du Touring Club de France*, *Touring Plein Air*.

Automobile Club du Nord de la France: Head Office: 40-42 rue du Maréchal Foch, Roubaix; br. in Lille.

Automobile-Club de l'Ouest: Head Office: 13 Bld. René-Levasseur, Le Mans; 27 brs. in western France.

INLAND WATERWAYS

There are approximately 8,215 km. of navigable waterways (including 4,814 km. of canals). Plans for expansion include the extension of the Grand-Canal d'Alsace, improvements in the Dunkirk-Lille and Dunkirk-Valenciennes services, and the construction of the Montélimar Canal. The French inland waterways fleet consists of some 3,600 small craft and canal craft, some 154 Rhine barges, and some 230 barges, other than Rhine barges.

SHIPPING

In January 1967 French merchant shipping totalled 5,226,379 tons. Since June 1965 merchant seaports have been governed by a new statute setting up Autonomous Seaports. This statute took full responsibility away from the State and invested it in a Governing Board of 18-24 members and the Port Manager. The State retains supervisory powers.

PRINCIPAL SHIPPING COMPANIES

Compagnie Auxiliaire de Navigation: 48 rue La Bruyère, Paris 9e; f. 1912; tonnage 192,733 gross; cap. 45m. Frs.; Pres. JEAN PERRACHON; Asst. Dir.-Gen. ANDRÉ PILLIARD; tank services.

Compagnie des Bateaux à Vapeur du Nord: 9 rue Jacques Bingen, Paris 17; f. 1853; tonnage 15,305; Pres. Gen.-Man. RAYMOND DEKONINK; cargo service from Dunkirk, Antwerp, Rouen, Boulogne and Brest to Moroccan, Algerian and Tunisian ports.

Compagnie de Navigation Mixte: 1, la Canebière, Marseille; f. 1850; tonnage 53,077 gross; cap. 15,000,000 Frs.; Pres. G. DE CAZALET; Vice-Pres. J. L. MASSIERA; passenger and cargo services from France to Algeria, Tunisia and Balearic Islands.

Compagnie de Navigation Paquet: 90 blvd. des Dames, Marseille; f. 1860; tonnage 40,435 gross; cap. 25,200,000 Frs.; Pres. and Dir.-Gen. RENÉ COURAU; Paris Office: 4 rue des Capucines; passenger and mail service.

Compagnie de Navigation d'Orbigny: 10 ave. de Messine, Paris 8; f. 1869; tonnage 32,533 gross; Pres. Dir.-Gen. MARCEL CAPELLE; cargo services from French, Belgian and German ports to Brazilian, Uruguayan and Argentine ports.

Compagnie de Navigation Sud-Atlantique: 3 blvd. Malesherbes, Paris 8; f. 1912; Pres. and Gen.-Man. PIERRE C. FABRE.

Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes: 12 blvd. de la Madeleine, Paris 9; tonnage 386,444 gross; Pres. GILBERT GRANDVAL; Dir.-Gen. ROGER CAROUR; passenger and cargo service.

Compagnie Fabre-Société Générale de Transports Maritimes: B.P. 857 Colbert, 13 Marseilles; f. 1965 as result of a merger between *Compagnie de Navigation Fraissinet et Cyprien Fabre* (f. 1836) and *Société Générale de Transports Maritimes* (f. 1865); tonnage 62,941 gross; merchant services from Marseilles and West Mediterranean ports to West Africa, French Antilles, Guiana, Canada and Great Lakes, U.S.A. East Coast and Gulf; Pres. Dir.-Gen. RENÉ COURAU; Man. Dir. JEAN PHILIPPE-DESNEUFBOURG.

Compagnie Générale Transatlantique: 6 rue Auber, Paris 9; f. 1855; tonnage 469,680; Chair. EDMOND LANIER; Asst. Gen. Manager PIERRE PANARD; passenger and freight services to Great Britain, U.S.A., Canada, Cuba, West Indies, Central and South America, U.S.S.R., Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia and Corsica.

Compagnie Maritime des Chargeurs Réunis: 3 blvd. Malesherbes, Paris 8e; f. 1964; tonnage 293,093 gross; Pres. and Gen. Man. FRANCIS C. FABRE; Asst. Gen. Man. PIERRE C. FABRE; Managers M. DUHAMEL, J. HAMELIN, J. POTIER, P. CAZIER; Europe to and from West Africa, South Africa and Far East-North America (east coast) to and from West Africa and to Far East-Far East to West Africa.

Compagnie Nantaise des Chargeurs de l'Ouest: 4 bis place du Sanitat, Nantes; tonnage 64,106 gross; Pres. J. DRILHON; Managing Dir. H. RAYNARD; Nantes to London, Morocco and Portugal; tramping; associated companies; Société Nouvelle de Consignation et de Consignation et de Gérance, Compagnie Nantaise de Travaux Industriels et navals.

Compagnie Nationale de Navigation: 14 ave. d'Orsay, Paris 7e; tonnage 161,649 gross; 5 tankers; Chair. and Managing Dir. PIERRE POULAIN.

Compagnie Navale des Pétroles: 162 rue du Faubourg, St.-Honoré, Paris 8; tonnage 418,150 gross; Chair. VICTOR DE METZ; Managing Dir. RENÉ GASQUET; oil tankers.

Nouvelle Compagnie Havraise Péninsulaire de Navigation: 9 rue Beaujon, Paris 8e; f. 1934; tonnage 232,350; Pres. ROBERT LABBÉ; Gen. Man. JEAN BARNAUD; Asst. Gen. Man. MICHEL LAROCHE; Man. FRANÇOIS DESCHODT; Sec. FRANÇOIS ROZAN; regular passenger and mail services to the Red Sea ports, Djibouti, Madagascar, Réunion, Mauritius and Persian Gulf.

Pétrofrance S.A.: 42 ave. Raymond Poincaré, Paris 16e; tonnage 31,060 gross; Chair. and Managing Dir. J. J. NAHMIAS; oil tankers.

Société Algérienne de Navigation Ch. Schiaffino & Cie.: 90 rue de Miromesnil, Paris 8e; tonnage 53,000; cap. 20,000,000 frs.; Dir. LAURENT SCHIAFFINO; cargo service.

Société Anonyme de Gérance et D'Armement (SAGA): 9 rue Jacques Bingen, Paris 17e; f. 1919; tonnage 17,022 gross; Pres. MICHEL PASTEAU; Gen. Man. JACQUES BAYLE; France/Morocco/Algeria services—wine and butane tankers; managing owners for ferry boats and mailships Dunkirk-Calais/Dover.

Société des Transports Maritimes Pétroliers: 14 ave. d'Orsay, Paris 17e; tonnage 124,157 gross; Pres. and Dir. Gen. PIERRE POULAIN; oil tankers.

Société Française de Transports Pétroliers: 46 ave. de Villiers, Paris 17; tonnage 402,068 d.w.; Pres. J. BARNARD; Gen. Man. P. BERET; oil tankers.

Société Maritime Nationale: 3 rue Godot de Mauroy, Paris 9; f. 1916; tonnage 25,441 gross; Pres. H. DELPECH; Dir.-Gen. PHILIPPE HECQUET; tramp service.

Société Maritime Shell: 29 rue de Berri, Paris 8e; tonnage 351,855 gross; Pres. and Man. Dir. F. ARNAUD; oil tankers.

Société Maritime des Pétroles B.P.: 10 quai Paul-Doumer, Courbevoie (Hauts-de-Seine); tonnage 241,500 d.w.; Chair. JEAN CHENEVIER; Man. Dir. ROBERT BRASSENS; oil tankers.

Société Nationale des Chemins de Fer Français (S.N.C.F.): 88 rue Saint-Lazare Paris 9e; tonnage 21,881 gross; Chair. ANDRÉ SÉGALAT; Gen. Manager ROGER GUIBERT; Gen. Sec. JULES ANTONINI; Chief Shipping Manager PHILIPPE GRAFF, 51 rue de Londres, Paris 8e; cross-Channel passenger, accompanied motor-car, freight and cargo services by mail and cargo boats, train-ferries and car-ferries.

Société Navale Caennaise: 17 rue Dumont d'Urville, Caen; f. 1901; tonnage 75,045 gross; Chair. and Man. Dir. GEORGES GUILLIN; tramping and regular lines.

Société Navale Delmas-Vieljeux (S.N.D.V.): 29 rue Galilée, Paris 16; f. 1867; 27 vessels; tonnage 210,000 d.w.; Chair. TRISTAN VIELJEUX; Man. Dir. PATRICE VIELJEUX; cargo service from French, German and Dutch ports to West and East Africa, also ocean tramping and tankers, bulk liquids.

CIVIL AVIATION

NATIONAL AIRLINE

Air France: 1 square Max Hymans, Paris 15e; f. 1933; Chair. GEORGES GALICHON; Man. Dir. PIERRE C. COT; Dep. Dirs. MAURICE LEMOINE, ROBERT MONTARNAL, RAYMOND DUPRÉ, J. SCHERER, PIERRE MARION; Commercial and Sales Dir. ANDRÉ CARAUX; Operational and Traffic Dirs. MM. DE LA BROUSSE and DAVID; fleet of 18 Boeing 707-320, 8 Boeing 707-320B, 6 Boeing 707-320C, 44 Caravelle, 6 Super-Constellations, 6 Bréguet Universel, 8 Douglas DC-4, 15 Douglas DC-3; internal, European and intercontinental services; flights to Africa, Americas, Far East and West Indies.

PRIVATE AIRLINES

Union de Transports Aériens (U.T.A.): 3 blvd. Malesherbes, Paris 8e; company formed in 1963 when the *Union Aéromaritime de Transport* merged with *Transports Aériens Intercontinentaux*; Pres. Général GEORGES FAYET; services to all Africa (except Dakar and Madagascar), the Middle East, the Far East, Indonesia, Australia, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Fiji, Tahiti, Hawaii and the West Coast of the U.S.A.; fleet of 2 Douglas DC-8-52, 2 Douglas DC-8-53, 1 Douglas DC-8-53F, 4 Douglas DC-8-33, 2 Sud Caravelle 10R.

There are also 70 international airlines serving France.

TOURISM

Commissariat Général au Tourisme: 8 ave. de l'Opéra, Paris 1er; Chair. of Commission J. RAVANEL; Vice-Chair. R. PRAIN; Dir.-Gen. E. REMISE; Inspectors-General P. GAUDIBERT, Mlle M. AUBIN.

There are Regional Committees of the Direction Générale du Tourisme in the 15 main cities. Every city in France also has a Syndicat d'Initiative, the local tourist office run by the local authorities.

OFFICES IN EUROPE

Austria: 3/5 Opernring, Vienna 1.
Belgium: 35/37 blvd. Adolphe-Max, Brussels.
Denmark: Amaliegade 12, Copenhagen.
German Federal Republic: Services Officiels du Tourisme Français, Postfach 3,487, Frankfurt am Main.
Irish Republic: 20 Upper Fitzwilliam Street, Dublin.
Italy: 7 Via Veneto, Rome; 15 Via Fatebenefratelli, Milan.
Netherlands: Noordeinde 138, The Hague.
Portugal: 234/242 Rua Aurea, Lisbon.
Spain: 59 Avenida José Antonio, Madrid; 603 Avenida José Antonio, Barcelona.
Sweden: Jakobstorg 3, Stockholm.
Switzerland: 3 rue du Mont-Blanc, Geneva; Bahnhofstrasse 16, Zürich 8001.
Turkey: Ambassade de France, B.P. 71, Ankara.
United Kingdom: 178 Piccadilly, London, W.1.
U.S.S.R.: Cie. Air-France, Hotel Metropole, Room No 305, Moscow.

Bureau National de Renseignements de Tourisme. 127 ave des Champs Elysées, Paris 8e.

CULTURAL ORGANISATION

Ministry of State for Cultural Affairs: 3 rue de Valois, Paris 1er; Minister of State ANDRÉ MALRAUX.

PRINCIPAL THEATRES

Comédie-Française: Place du Théâtre-Français, Paris 1er; f. 1680; Administrator MAURICE ESCANDE.
Théâtre de France: Place de l'Odéon, Paris 6e; JEAN-LOUIS BARRAULT.
Théâtre National de l'Opéra: Place de l'Opéra, Paris 9e.
Théâtre National de l'Opéra-Comique: Place Boieldieu, Paris 2e; f. 1714; Dir. EUGÈNE GERMAIN.
Théâtre National Populaire du Palais de Chaillot (T.N.P.): Place du Trocadéro, Paris 16e; f. 1937; Dir. GEORGES WILSON.
Théâtre des Nations: 15 ave. Victoria, Paris 4e; f. 1955; international theatre season of four to six months; Dir. JEAN-LOUIS BARRAULT.

PRINCIPAL ORCHESTRAS

Orchestre National de la Radiodiffusion Française: 28 rue Félicien-David, Paris 16e.
Orchestre Radio-Symphonique de Paris: 5 rue Davy, Paris 17e.
Orchestre de Paris: Théâtre de la Gaîté-Lyrique, Paris; f. 1967.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Commissariat à l'Energie Atomique (*Atomic Energy Commissariat*): 29-33 rue de la Fédération, Paris 15e; f. 1945; High Commr. FRANCIS PERRIN; Admin.-Gen. (Government Delegate) ROBERT HIRSCH; Dir. of the Cabinet of the High Commissioner ANDRÉ GAUVENET.

The Commissariat is under the direct authority of the Prime Minister. A minister is Chargé des Affaires Atomiques; MAURICE SCHUMANN holds this post. It is a public corporation with administrative and financial autonomy, with responsibilities in scientific research, technical development and industry in the nuclear field.

Under the second five-year atomic energy plan (1957-61), it was arranged that the Commissariat should cease to have sole responsibility for atomic energy in France. This responsibility is now shared by other corporations (including Electricité de France) which are entrusted with the realization and exploitation of the main productions of nuclear electricity.

Administration is in the hands of a ten-member *Comité de l'Energie Atomique* (Atomic Energy Committee), consisting of government officials and representatives of science and industry.

Advisory Agencies to the Commissariat

Scientific Council: Pres. LOUIS DE BROGLIE.
Mines Committee: Pres. Prof. MARCEL ROUBAULT.
Industrial Equipment Committee: Pres. JEAN BLANCARD.
Advisory Commission for Nuclear Electricity Production: Pres. JEAN COUTURE.
Markets: Pres. THÉODORE BOSSUAT.

There also functions within the Commissariat the following departments:

Direction des Relations Extérieures et des Programmes (Directorate of Foreign Relations and Programmes): Dir. BERTRAND GOLDSCHMIDT.

Direction Administrative (Administrative Directorate): Dir. MAURICE PASCAU.

Direction Financière et Comptable (Directorate of Finance and Accounts): Dir. JEAN LAFOSSE.

Direction de la Physique (Directorate of Physics): Dir. ANATOLI ALEKSEEV.

Direction des Piles Atomiques (Directorate of Atomic Piles): Dir. JULES HOROWITZ.

Direction des Matériaux et Combustibles Nucléaires (Directorate of Nuclear Material and Fuels): Dir. HENRI PIATIER.

Direction des Productions (Directorate of Production): Dir. JACQUES MABILE.

Direction de la Protection et de la Sûreté Radiologiques (Directorate for radiological protection and security): Dir. ANDRÉ GAUVENET.

Direction des Applications Militaires (Directorate of Military Uses): Dir. JACQUES ROBERT.

Institut National des Sciences et Techniques Nucléaires (*National Institute of Nuclear Science and Technology*): B.P. 6, Gif-sur-Yvette (S.-et-O.); f. 1956; Dir. JEAN DEBIESSE; Pres. Council of Instruction Prof. JEAN ROCHE.

Centre d'Etudes Nucléaires de Saclay (CENS) (*Saclay Nuclear Research Centre*): B.P. 2, 91 Gif-sur-Yvette; f. 1949; Dir. JEAN DEBIESSE.

Centre d'Etudes Nucléaires de Fontenay-aux-Roses (*Fontenay-aux-Roses Nuclear Research Centre*): B.P. 6, Fontenay-aux-Roses (Seine); f. 1945; Dir. R. LUCIEN.

Centre d'Etudes Nucléaires de Grenoble (CENG) (*Grenoble Nuclear Research Centre*): B.P. 269, 38 Grenoble; f. 1956; staff 2,200; basic and applied research; three

swimming-pool open-core reactors (30 mW, 4 mW, 100 kW); 26 laboratories; Dir. LOUIS NEEL.

Centre d'Etudes Nucléaires de Cadarache (*Cadarache Nuclear Research Station*): B.P. 1, Saint-Paul-les-Durance, Bouche-du-Rhône; f. 1960; Dir. R. FAURE.

The National Institute of Nuclear Science and Technology organises courses on atomic engineering, special metallurgy and accelerator techniques, radio-biology, fluid behaviour in reactors, and theoretical physics. The four Research Centres are equipped with reactors, the Grenoble Centre having been established as a means of associating the universities with the advancement of nuclear science and avoiding the over-centralisation of research.

A new research centre will be built near St. Paul-les-Durance, Cadarache, Bouches du Rhône, with three experimental reactors of advanced type.

Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique (CERN): There are several nuclear research centres attached to this institution, and the largest nuclear laboratory complex is situated at Strasbourg.

Centre de Recherches Nucléaires de Strasbourg: rue du Loess, 67 Strasbourg-Cronembourg; f. 1957; Dirs. P. CUER, S. GORODETZKY, J. Yoccoz, Mlle M. PEREY, A. COCHE, J. H. VIVIEN.

UNIVERSITIES

Université d'Aix-Marseille: Aix-en-Provence; 731 teachers; 21,000 students.

Université D'Amiens: Amiens; f. 1965.

Université de Besançon: Besançon; 53 professors; 6,635 students.

Université de Bordeaux: Bordeaux; 244 teachers; 20,300 students.

Université de Caen: Caen; 370 teachers; 9,153 students.

Université de Clermont-Ferrand: Clermont-Ferrand; 532 teachers; 11,500 students.

Université de Dijon: Dijon; 387 teachers; 8,300 students.

Université de Grenoble: Grenoble; 256 teachers; 19,731 students.

Université de Lille: Lille; 480 teachers; 20,000 students.

Université de Limoges: Limoges; reopened 1965.

Université de Lyon: Lyon; 2,039 teachers; 29,367 students.

Université de Montpellier: Montpellier; 1,200 professors; 22,000 students.

Université de Nancy: Nancy; 581 teachers; 13,000 students.

Université de Nantes: Nantes; f. 1962.

Université de Nice: Nice; 198 teachers; 6,101 students.

Université d'Orléans-Tours: Orleans; 6,863 students.

Université de Paris à la Sorbonne: Paris; 4,455 teachers; 115,000 students.

Université de Poitiers: Poitiers; 478 teachers; 8,801 students.

Université de Reims: Rheims; 249 teachers; 3,225 students.

Université de Rennes: Rennes; 791 teachers; 17,337 students.

Université de Rouen: Rouen; f. 1964.

Université de Strasbourg: Strasbourg; 951 teachers; 19,164 students.

Université de Toulouse: Toulouse; 548 teachers; 26,000 students.

ANDORRA

The Franco-Spanish Seigneurie of Andorra is situated in the Eastern Pyrenees.

Area, Location, Language, Population, Capital

The small principality of Andorra (founded in 1278) consists of 465 square kilometres in the Eastern Pyrenees, bounded by France and Spain, and lying about half way between Barcelona and Toulouse. The official language is Catalan. The population numbers about 15,500 of whom nearly 5,000 are Andorrans. The national colours are blue, yellow and red. The capital is Andorra la Vella.

Constitution

Andorra is a principality, under the suzerainty of France and the Spanish Bishop of Urgel. The valleys pay a bi-annual tax to France and to the Bishop of Urgel. France is represented in Andorra by the *Viguier de France*, and the Bishop by the *Viguier Episcopal*. Each co-ruler has set up a permanent delegation for Andorran Affairs. The Prefect of the East Pyrenees is the Permanent Delegate of the French Co-Prince.

Government

Episcopal Co-Prince: H.E. Dr. RAMÓN IGLESIAS NAVARRI, Bishop of Urgel.

French Co-Prince: H.E. General CHARLES DE GAULLE.

General Council of the Valleys

This council submits motions and proposals to the permanent delegation. The twenty-four members represent the parishes of Andorra and are elected for four years, half the Council being renewed every two years. All men of the age of 25 and over may vote. The Council nominates the *First Syndic* (*Syndic Procureur Général*) and the *Second Syndic*, who cease to be members of the Council on their election.

First Syndic: FRANCESC ESCUDE FERRERO.

Second Syndic: EDUARD ROSSELL PUJAL.

The Legal System

Civil Law: judicial power is exercised in civil matters in the first instance by two civil judges (*Bayles*), one appointed by the *Viguier de France* and the other by the *Viguier Episcopal*. There is a Judge of Appeal appointed alternatively by France and Spain, and in the third instance (*Tercera Sala*) cases are heard in the Supreme Court of Andorra at Perpignan or in the court at Urgel.

Criminal Law: is administered by *Tribunal des Corts*, consisting of the two *Viguiers*, the Judge of Appeal, the two *Bayles* and two members of the Council General.

Economic Affairs

Andorra's products are mainly agricultural, cereals, potatoes, tobacco and vegetables being the principal crops. Livestock is raised and there are approximately 25,000 sheep, 3,000 cattle and 1,000 horses. There is a mink farm

outside the capital. Andorra la Vella is a great market for all European goods as there are no customs. Many Catalonians and other foreigners trade in the principality.

Religion

The population is entirely Catholic and the territory is included in the Spanish Suffragan See of Urgel; Mgr. RAMÓN IGLESIAS NAVARRI.

Radio

Radio-Andorra: Roc des Anellets, Andorra La Vella; Gen. Man. M. DEGOY; privately owned, broadcasts neither news nor political comment; publs. *La Vos de Radio Andorra* (monthly), *Bulletin d'Information* (weekly).

Radio des Vallées d'Andorre: 7 ave. Meritxell, Andorra La Vella; Pres. JEAN HORBETTE; Dir. CLAUDE DELEPINE; daily transmissions on short and medium wave-lengths.

Finance

French and Spanish currencies are in use. There is a 3 per cent levy on alcohol and motor fuels. There is no income tax, death duty or customs.

Banks

Banc Agricol i Comercial d'Andorra: B.P. 21, Andorra La Vella; f. 1930; Chair. M. CERQUEDA.

Banca Cassany: 41 Avinguda Meritxell, Andorra La Vella; f. 1958; Dir. R. PARRAMON; Deputy Dir. R. MORESQUI.

Banca Coma: Dir. E. BORRÀS.

Crédit Andorrà: Man. Dir. M. J. BANSELL.

Banca Mora: Chair. B. MORA.

Societat de Banca Andorrana: Man. Dir. J. PERELLO.

Banca Reig: Chair. S. REIG.

Production

Andorra produces iron, lead, alum, stone and timber. Sheep raising and tourism are important industries.

Transport

A good road connects the French and Spanish frontiers (7,800 feet). There are about 7,500 automobiles in Andorra. There is a motor bus service between Andorra La Vella and Seo de Urgel in Spain, Barcelona-Bourg-Madame and Perpignan in France.

Tourism

Sindicat d'Initiativa de les valls d'Andorra: Andorra la Vella.

Andorra is much visited by tourists, winter and summer. In winter many slopes are used for skiing and in summer the high fields are occupied by campers. There are about 800,000 visitors a year.

THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY AND WEST BERLIN

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Federal Republic of Germany lies in the heart of Europe between 47° and 55° north latitude and 6° and 23° east longitude. Its neighbours to the west are the Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg and France, to the south Switzerland and Austria, to the east Czechoslovakia and the German Democratic Republic, and to the north Denmark. Its climate is temperate, with an average annual temperature of 48°F, although there are considerable variations between the North German lowlands and the Bavarian Alps. The language is German. Approximately half the population belongs to the Evangelical Church, 45 per cent to the Roman Catholic Church, and the remainder to smaller religious groups. The flag consists of three horizontal stripes—black, red and gold. The capital is Bonn.

Recent History

After the military defeat of the Third Reich in 1945, the Allied Powers drew up the Potsdam Agreement whereby Germany was divided into four zones of occupation. In 1949 the Federal Republic of Germany was formed from the American, British and French zones. In 1957 the Saarland was added to the Federal Republic.

By 1967 the Federal Government of Germany had paid DM 39,900 million in restitution to individual persons and countries which suffered under Nazi persecution. In May 1965 diplomatic relations were established with Israel.

Since 1949, under the Chancellorship of Dr. Konrad Adenauer and the economic leadership of Dr. Erhard, Germany has recovered dramatically from the war, becoming one of the richest countries in Europe. Dr. Erhard succeeded Dr. Adenauer as Chancellor in October 1963, and retained this position following the General Election of September 1965, which resulted in victory for the ruling CDU/CSU Party. The withdrawal of parliamentary support from Dr. Erhard's government in October 1966 resulted in the formation of a coalition government of the CDU/CSU and the SPD, under the Chancellorship of Dr. Kiesinger.

Germany has played a leading part in developing the European Economic Community (the Common Market) and in other moves towards unifying Western Europe. In recent years the Federal Republic has also increased trade and other contacts with the countries of East Europe, and in January 1967 established diplomatic relations with Romania.

Government

The Federal Republic comprises ten states (Länder). The legislative organ is the Bundestag, which is elected for four years by universal suffrage. The Länder are represented in the legislature by the Bundesrat, whose members are appointed and recalled by the Länder themselves. In

addition to the ten Länder West Berlin is represented in the Bundestag and in the Bundesrat in a consultative capacity.

The Federal Government, which is headed by a Chancellor elected by an absolute majority of the Bundestag, is responsible for the foreign affairs and defence of the Republic and for such matters as citizenship, migration, currency, customs, railways, posts and telecommunications.

Each of the Länder has its own parliament, which has the right to pass laws except in such matters as are the exclusive right of the Federation. Both education and police are in the control of the Länder.

Local responsibility for the execution of Federal and State Laws is undertaken by the Gemeinden (communes) and Landkreise (counties).

Defence

As a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) and the Western European Union since 1954, Federal Germany undertook to supply twelve divisions, and formation of these was completed in 1964. Conscription has been in force since 1957 and lasts for a period of eighteen months. By 1965 the strength of the Armed Forces stood at 438,000 (Army 278,000, Air Force 97,000, Navy 35,000, Territorial Army 28,000). Defence estimates for 1966 totalled 17,500 million DM. France and Great Britain co-operate with Federal Germany in combined training schemes and military exercises.

Economic Affairs

Since the currency reform of 1948 the Federal Republic of Germany has entirely reconstructed its economy and is today the second largest trading nation in the world. Between 1950 and 1960 industrial production was more than doubled—a rate of growth surpassing that of any other European country. Manufacturing, mining and building are the largest sectors and have expanded most; next in importance come trade, transport and services. Agriculture, forestry and fishing have expanded less rapidly and some farming practices remain surprisingly backward. Federal Germany has virtually full employment and in 1966 imported 1,314,000 workers from abroad, chiefly from Southern Europe. The heavy initial flow of labour from East Germany has come to an end.

The Federal Republic supplies much economic aid and technical assistance to underdeveloped countries and has contributed large sums to international development agencies.

Transport and Communications

The Federal Republic has a highly developed system of transport by rail, inland waterways, road and air. Over £5,000 million pounds were invested in the field of transport and communications between 1949 and 1960. Under a 10-year road-building plan 7,000 miles of Federal roads

FEDERAL GERMANY—(INTRODUCTORY SURVEY)

were repaired and enlarged by 1967, and 620 miles constructed. In the same period the motor highway system was greatly improved and lengthened. The railways have been modernised and the shipping fleet redeveloped after the run-down of the war and the immediate post-war years. The canals linking the rivers Rhine, Main and Danube are being widened and deepened to form a trading route linking the North Sea with the Black Sea.

Social Welfare

Social legislation in the Federal Republic, tracing its origins back to 1881, provides insurance for health, accident, old-age, disability, and unemployment. The schemes for disability, old-age and unemployment insurance are compulsory for all employees, and over 80 per cent of the population is covered by national health insurance. More than 28 per cent of the expenditure of the Federal Budget goes to social security contributions.

Education

Education is compulsory from the end of the sixth to the eighteenth year, and eight years must be full-time. Attendance at the basic school (Grundschule) is obligatory for all children during the first four years of their school life, after which they may continue in the elementary school, as do 80 per cent of the pupils, or proceed to the intermediate or high school. Attendance at elementary schools is free and increasingly so at other schools.

There are in the Federal Republic thirty-three universities and technical colleges, as well as a number of colleges specialising in individual subjects. In 1966 there were 214,393 students at Universities.

Tourism

Germany's tourist attractions include spas, summer and winter resorts, mountains, the Rhineland, mediæval towns and villages. In 1966 over six million people visited Germany. 1.3 million beds are available in hotels, guest houses and private houses.

Receipts from tourism totalled 3,188 million DM in 1966; and expenditure totalled DM 6,467 million.

Visas are not required for nationals of the following countries: Afghanistan, Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma,

Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo (Brazzaville), Costa Rica, Cyprus, Dahomey, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, Ghana, Greece, Guadeloupe, Guam, Guinea, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Laos, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Martinique, Mexico, Monaco, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, The Netherlands, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Puerto Rico, Rwanda, San Marino, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Kingdom, U.S.A., Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela and Zambia.

Sport

Sport in the Federal Republic is highly organised. There were in 1966 35,600 sports clubs with a membership of 6.1 million; 14,000 football clubs, 65,000 teams and two million members; 8,000 gymnastic clubs with 1½ million members. Other popular sports are athletics, shooting, handball, swimming, table tennis and tennis.

Public Holidays 1968

The main public holidays are: January 1 (New Year's Day), April 12 (Good Friday), April 15 (Easter Monday), May 1 (Labour Day), May 23 (Ascension Day), June 3 (Whit Monday), June 17 (East Berlin Rising), Buss-und-Betttag (Day of Atonement, movable feast in November), December 25, 26 (Christmas).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The principal currency unit is the Deutsche Mark (DM), which is divided into 100 pfennigs.

Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10 and 50 pfennigs; 1, 2, and 5 Deutsche Mark.

Notes: 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 500 and 1,000 Deutsche Mark.

Exchange rate: 9.57 DM = £1 sterling
4 DM = \$1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

(All statistical data relate to the Federal Republic of Germany including West Berlin except where indicated.)

AREA AND POPULATION

(December 31st, 1966)

	CAPITAL	AREA (sq. km.)	POPULATION ('000)	POPULATION OF CAPITAL ('000)
FEDERAL REPUBLIC . . .	Bonn	248,546	59,793	138.5
Schleswig-Holstein . . .	Kiel	15,658	2,473	270.0
Hamburg	Hamburg	747	1,847	1,847.3
Lower Saxony	Hanover	47,404	6,967	540.7
Bremen	Bremen	404	750	601.9
North Rhine Westphalia . . .	Düsseldorf	34,045	16,836	696.6
Hesse	Wiesbaden	21,110	5,240	259.4
Rhineland Palatinate . . .	Mainz	19,831	3,613	146.2
Baden-Württemberg	Stuttgart	35,750	8,534	625.3
Bavaria	Munich	70,550	10,217	1,235.5
Saarland	Saarbrücken	2,568	1,132	134.5
WEST BERLIN	West Berlin	480	2,185	2,185.4

OTHER LARGE TOWNS

POPULATION

Cologne	859,830	Nuremberg	469,800
Essen	716,070	Wuppertal	420,540
Frankfurt am Main	678,500	Gelsenkirchen	362,500
Dortmund	654,540	Bochum	353,800
Duisburg	477,770	Mannheim	339,300

REFUGEES FROM EAST GERMANY AND EAST BERLIN REGISTERED IN
THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC

('000)

1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
2.041	143.9	199.2	207.0	21.4	42.6	41.9	29.6	24.1

FEDERAL GERMANY—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

(1966)

	LIVE BIRTHS		MARRIAGES		DEATHS	
	'000	Rate per 1,000 pop.	'000	Rate per 1,000 pop.	'000	Rate per 1,000 pop.
Federal Republic . . .	1,050	17.6	485	8.1	686	11.5

EMPLOYMENT

(April 1966—'000)

	TOTAL	AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, FISHING, etc.	MINING, POWER, etc.	OTHER INDUSTRIES	BUILDING
FEDERAL REPUBLIC . . .	26,630	2,756	664	10,209	2,236
Schleswig-Holstein . . .	1,003	116	11	276	101
Hamburg . . .	879	13	11	259	64
Lower Saxony . . .	2,990	444	59	950	286
Bremen . . .	323	3	5	92	18
North Rhine Westphalia . . .	7,183	377	405	2,987	569
Hesse . . .	2,356	195	28	966	201
Rhineland Palatinate . . .	1,584	282	17	542	128
Baden-Württemberg . . .	4,076	471	31	1,867	347
Bavaria . . .	4,802	825	40	1,745	407
Saarland . . .	420	24	43	154	35
WEST BERLIN . . .	1,013	5	14	370	79
	TRADE, FINANCE	PRIVATE SERVICES	TRANSPORT	PUBLIC SERVICES	
FEDERAL REPUBLIC . . .	3,797	3,750	1,525	1,693	
Schleswig-Holstein . . .	186	164	60	88	
Hamburg . . .	202	158	104	67	
Lower Saxony . . .	438	410	178	226	
Bremen . . .	67	50	62	27	
North Rhine Westphalia . . .	1,055	1,000	394	395	
Hesse . . .	323	345	140	157	
Rhine Palatinate . . .	204	190	85	136	
Baden-Württemberg . . .	466	519	167	207	
Bavaria . . .	621	655	246	264	
Saarland . . .	61	55	22	27	
WEST BERLIN . . .	174	204	67	100	

In June 1967, 1,024,000 foreigners were employed.

FEDERAL GERMANY—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

AGRICULTURE

DISTRIBUTION OF LAND

(1966—'000 hectares)

ARABLE	GARDENS, ORCHARDS, VINEYARDS, ETC.	MEADOWS AND PASTURE	FORESTS	BUILT-ON, WASTE, ETC.	TOTAL
7,609	618	5,802	7,184	3,532	24,745

PRINCIPAL CROPS

	AREA ('000 hectares)			PRODUCTION ('000 metric tons)		
	1964	1965	1966	1964	1965	1966
Wheat	1,447	1,412	1,389	5,203	4,348	4,533
Rye	1,146	1,128	1,021	3,609	2,825	2,696
Barley	1,153	1,193	1,288	3,915	3,364	3,869
Oats	766	727	777	2,308	2,052	2,340
Mixed Grains	467	438	433	1,453	1,201	1,259
Sugar Beets	327	299	294	12,863	10,939	12,468
Potatoes	851	783	732	20,624	18,095	18,839

DAIRY PRODUCE

	1964	1965	1966
Milk ('000 metric tons)	20,841	21,183	21,357
Butter (" " ")*	472	484	485
Cheese (" " ")*	173	181	184
Eggs (millions) . . . *	11,194	11,930	12,901

* Excluding Berlin

LIVESTOCK ('000 head)

	1964	1965	1966
Horses	417	360	312
Cattle	13,053	13,680	13,973
Pigs	18,146	17,723	17,682
Sheep	841	797	812
Chickens	77,563	82,296	89,128

FOREST INDUSTRY

	SAWN TIMBER ('000 cu. m.)	MECHANICAL WOOD-PULP (tons)	PAPER (tons)	NEWSPRINT (tons)	CELLULOSE (tons)	BOARDS AND CARDBOARDS (tons)
1963†	8,096	576,194	2,827,123	205,298	711,931	915,777
1964	8,801	581,137	3,076,061	201,663	673,992	962,664
1965	8,892	598,682	3,212,170	216,809	671,563	1,009,810
1966	9,010	615,133	3,299,203	233,648	662,369	1,004,582

† Excluding Berlin.

FEDERAL GERMANY—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FISHING ('000 metric tons)

	1964	1965	1966
Deep-sea Trawlers	330.6	350.6	360.7
Herring Fleet	61.1	53.9	42.7
Others	149.6	141.8	162.9
TOTAL	541.3	546.3	566.3

MINING ('000 metric tons)

	1964	1965	1966
Coal	142,201	135,077	125,970
Coke	37,394	37,903	34,990
Lignite	110,945	101,906	98,088
Lignite Briquettes	15,356	12,682	11,820
Iron Ore (Fe content)	3,145	2,929	2,588

INDUSTRY

	UNIT	1964	1965	1966
Electricity	Million kWh	164,841	172,340	178,318
Pig-iron	'000 metric tons	27,182	26,990	25,413
Steel Ingots	" " "	36,702	36,171	34,738
Rolled Steel	" " "	24,954	24,836	24,244
Motor Spirit	" " "	9,000	9,785	10,324
Diesel Oil	" " "	6,788	6,910	8,122
Cement	" " "	33,632	34,133	34,738
Potash (K ₂ O)	" " "	2,201	2,384	2,291
Sulphuric Acid (SO ₃)	" " "	2,940	3,062	3,130
Soda (Na ₂ CO ₃)	Metric tons	1,133,631	1,165,018	1,190,034
Caustic Soda	" "	1,122,101	1,178,405	1,302,817
Chlorine	" "	1,017,211	1,081,077	1,230,088
Calcium Carbide	" "	1,051,060	1,038,636	1,023,126
Nitrogenous Fertilizers (N)	" "	979,030	1,050,318	1,114,594
Phosphatic Fertilizers (P ₂ O ₅)	" "	609,806	638,770	599,805
Artificial Resins, Plastics	" "	1,755,360	1,999,755	2,294,276
Artificial Fibres	" "	436,696	471,190	493,438
Aluminium	" "	219,918	238,195	243,887
Copper	" "	238,761	267,327	255,140
Zinc	" "	155,992	154,721	176,352
Lead	" "	223,296	226,957	247,907
Tyres and Tubes	" "	305,481	338,404	338,507
Wool and Cotton Yarns	" "	390,973	385,651	371,215
Machine Tools	" "	307,612	336,228	340,438
Internal Combustion Engines	" "	122,410	121,325	123,811
Agricultural Machinery	" "	405,486	468,273	424,673
Textile Machinery	" "	103,991	110,956	113,146
Motor Cars, Lorries, Buses	Number	2,903,967	2,970,830	3,043,826
Motor Cycles and Bicycles	"	1,252,017	1,319,415	1,243,106
Radio and Television Sets	"	5,915,021	6,618,455	6,411,460
Clocks and Watches	'000	32,139	34,276	34,784
Shoes	'000 pairs	161,225	168,129	162,629
Cameras	Thousand DM	260,051	260,426	248,182

FEDERAL GERMANY—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FINANCE

100 DM = £10 8s. 8d. = U.S. \$25.

£ sterling = 9.57 DM.

U.S. dollar = 4 DM.

FEDERAL BUDGET

(million DM)

REVENUE	1964	1965	1966	1967 (est.)
Federal Taxation	38,522	42,362	44,754	47,924
Federal Share of Income and Corporation Taxes .	15,392	16,013	17,264	16,576
Postal Services	489	265	265	200
Miscellaneous	4,558	5,198	4,900	10,814
Budget Revenue Proper	58,961	63,838	67,183	75,514
Net Non-recurrent Appropriations	6,550	4,525	4,293	1,500
TOTAL REVENUE	65,512	68,363	71,476	77,014
EXPENDITURE	1964	1965	1966	1967 (est.)
Military and Civil Defence	18,327	18,576	19,165	20,648
Social Security	15,074	17,445	18,686	19,039
Federal Aid to Berlin	1,913	2,067	2,287	2,300
Subsidies, stockpiling excl. the 'Green Plan' .	1,150	1,198	1,130	1,852
Housing and settlement excl. the 'Green Plan' .	1,698	1,681	1,571	1,635
Federal Highways	2,754	3,241	3,297	3,884
For the German Federal Railways	1,430	2,801	2,786	3,281
'Green Plans'	2,349	3,010	2,759	2,500
Debt Service	2,582	2,267	2,952	3,829
Other Expenditure	11,806	12,328	13,529	16,546
Budget Expenditure Proper	59,083	64,614	68,162	75,514
Transmitted monies, double counts	6,460	4,477	4,339	1,500
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	65,544	69,091	72,502	77,014

LÄNDER BUDGET

(million DM)

REVENUE	1965	1966	EXPENDITURE	1965	1966
Land Taxation (less quota to Federal Budget)	33,672	36,276	Loans and Allocations	15,736	15,785
Federal and Municipal Contributions	8,546	9,243	Investments	4,290	4,349
Loans	4,156	4,076	Debt Service	1,703	2,165
Miscellaneous	6,022	7,331	Wages, Salaries and Pensions .	17,800	19,875
			Miscellaneous	13,901	15,676
TOTAL REVENUE	53,396	56,926	TOTAL EXPENDITURE	53,430	57,850

FEDERAL GERMANY—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS (million DM)

	1964	1965	1966
NATIONAL INCOME	316.5	343.6	362.4
<i>of which:</i>			
Compensation of employees	204.4	225.8	243.0
Income from entrepreneurial activity and property	112.1	117.8	119.5
Indirect taxes, less subsidies	55.3	59.9	63.7
NET NATIONAL PRODUCT	371.8	403.5	426.1
Depreciation allowances	42.0	47.1	52.2
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	413.8	450.6	478.3
<i>of which:</i>			
Private consumption	232.9	255.1	273.0
Government consumption	61.7	69.6	75.6
Gross investment in fixed assets	109.2	118.7	121.9
Inventory changes	4.7	8.0	1.3
Balance of exports and Imports	5.3	-0.8	6.5

MONEY AND GOLD

	1964	1965	1966
Note and Coin Circulation (million DM)	27,804	29,556	30,758
Gold Holdings at Deutsche Bundesbank (million U.S. \$)	4,410	4,297	4,292

COST OF LIVING INDEX (1962=100)

	TOTAL	FOOD	CLOTHES AND SHOES	RENT	FUEL	OTHER HOUSE- HOLD EXPENSES	TRAVEL	HEALTH	EDUCA- TION AND CULTURE	PERSONAL EXPENSES
1963	103.0	102.9	102.2	105.6	102.7	102.0	104.6	102.9	101.4	103.3
1964	105.4	105.0	104.3	112.1	104.2	103.4	105.7	105.6	103.4	106.7
1965	109.0	109.0	107.1	118.5	106.1	106.2	106.8	109.2	106.3	109.7
1966	112.8	112.0	110.5	129.7	107.5	108.3	111.2	115.2	109.2	113.4

FEDERAL GERMANY—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

(million DM)

	1964	1965	1966
<i>Goods and Services:</i>			
Merchandise f.o.b.	9,544	5,110	11,733
Services	-4,075	-5,156	-5,041
NET BALANCE OF GOODS AND SERVICES	5,469	-46	6,692
<i>Transfer Payments:</i>			
Private	-2,120	-2,880	-3,330
Official	-3,123	-3,501	-2,934
Net transfer payments	-5,243	-6,381	-6,264
NET BALANCE OF CURRENT ITEMS	226	-6,427	428
<i>Long-Term Capital:</i>			
<i>German Investments Abroad:</i>			
Private	-2,019	-1,954	-2,525
Official	-1,161	-1,214	-3,055
Total	-3,180	-3,168	-5,580
<i>Foreign Investments in Germany:</i>			
Private	2,388	4,181	4,213
Official	-79	-73	-1,084
Total	2,309	4,108	3,129
Net long-term capital	-871	940	-2,451
NET BASIC BALANCE	-645	-5,487	-2,023
<i>Short-Term Capital:</i>			
Credit institutions	51	-187	-388
Enterprises	225	798	1,708
Public authorities	-1,427	870	1,065
Net short-term capital	-1,151	1,481	2,385
NET BALANCE OF CURRENT ITEMS AND CAPITAL	-1,796	-4,006	362
Net Errors and Omissions	1,808	2,500	668
Movement of Gold and Exchange (change in net monetary reserves of Deutsche Bundesbank)	-12	1,506	-1,030

FEDERAL GERMANY—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FOREIGN INVESTMENT

(million DM)

	1964	1965	1966
GOVERNMENT TRANSACTIONS	1,692	1,884	1,960
<i>with Developing Countries:</i>			
Gifts	371	403	451
Reparations to Israel and Greece	250	300	—
Credit:			
1-5 years	49	137	67
5 years and over	1,398	1,384	1,698
Repayments	-317	-407	-323
Consolidated Credits:			
Consolidated amounts	1	170	18
Repayments	-100	-258	-96
<i>with International Funds:</i>			
Gifts to:			
United Nations	58	52	57
European Development Fund	—	1	9
<i>with International Development Banks:</i>			
Capital deposits and credit (net to World Bank)	-60	6	-40
International Development Association	41	97	96
Asiatic Development Bank	—	—	14
IBRD	—	—	9
PRIVATE TRANSACTIONS	1,137	1,020	993
<i>with Developing Countries:</i>			
Guaranteed Export Credit:			
Guaranteed part (80%)	375	187	317
Non-guaranteed part (20%)	112	47	79
Returns from capital	205	220	248
Other direct investment	216	266	372
Other long-term capital outlay			
<i>with International Finance Institutions:</i>			
Purchase of loans	229	302	-24
TOTAL	2,828	2,905	2,952

EXTERNAL TRADE

SUMMARY

(million DM)

	1964	1965	1966	1967 (Jan.-Aug.)
Total Imports	58,839	70,448	72,670	45,148
Total Exports	64,920	71,651	80,628	56,203

FEDERAL GERMANY—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

COMMODITIES
(million DM)

	IMPORTS				EXPORTS			
	1964	1965	1966	1967*	1964	1965	1966	1967*
Food and Live Animals . . .	10,893	13,370	13,571	8,608	1,182	1,482	1,426	1,153
Fruit and Vegetables . . .	3,787	4,777	4,651	3,232	110	126	144	107
Cereals and Cereal Preparations . . .	1,816	2,102	2,343	1,469	377	480	361	199
Beverages and Tobacco . . .	1,119	1,234	1,387	787	209	256	278	211
Crude Materials, inedible . . .	10,754	11,296	11,334	6,602	1,750	2,073	2,432	1,622
Metalliferous Ores and Metal Scrap . . .	2,731	2,904	2,777	1,762	327	491	586	377
Textile Fibres and Waste . . .	1,989	1,876	1,857	1,073	644	723	828	542
Wood, Lumber and Cork . . .	1,503	1,551	1,411	719	112	118	138	112
Oil- Seeds, Nuts and Kernels . . .	1,024	1,081	1,312	731	5	8	8	4
Animal and Vegetable Crude Materials . . .	879	980	1,039	614	163	170	188	129
Mineral Fuels, Lubricants, etc. . .	5,366	5,457	5,978	4,280	3,126	2,912	2,907	1,830
Petroleum and Products thereof . . .	4,860	4,947	5,495	3,963	817	771	841	577
Coal, Coke and Briquettes . . .	500	502	474	296	2,263	2,096	2,020	1,219
Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats . . .	634	773	707	427	180	241	259	185
Chemicals . . .	2,691	3,360	3,507	2,456	7,547	8,310	9,657	7,075
Chemical Elements and Compounds . . .	1,132	1,465	1,408	1,006	2,495	2,615	3,075	2,290
Manufactured Goods, classified chiefly by material . . .	13,660	16,336	16,846	9,686	14,145	15,948	17,080	12,959
Non-ferrous Metals . . .	3,160	3,991	4,156	2,553	1,185	1,551	2,309	1,410
Textile Yarn, Fabrics, etc. . .	3,372	4,062	4,037	2,210	2,453	2,665	3,114	2,141
Iron and Steel . . .	3,147	3,309	3,289	1,836	4,941	5,669	5,846	4,765
Paper, Paperboard and Manufactures . . .	1,308	1,553	1,599	978	539	597	690	494
Non-metallic Mineral Manufactures . . .	944	1,221	1,329	779	1,415	1,538	1,703	1,182
Manufactures of Metals . . .	639	825	912	527	2,572	2,808	3,031	2,095
Machinery and Transport Equipment . . .	6,987	9,209	10,140	6,478	30,125	33,078	37,184	25,200
Machinery other than electric . . .	3,688	4,634	4,892	2,935	14,352	15,732	18,258	12,760
Electrical Machinery, Apparatus, etc. . .	1,495	2,023	2,174	1,424	5,245	5,912	6,477	4,515
Transport Equipment . . .	1,804	2,553	3,073	2,119	10,528	11,433	12,449	7,926
Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles . . .	3,385	4,509	5,298	3,325	5,760	6,290	7,232	5,150
Clothing . . .	1,221	1,714	2,074	1,151	716	821	966	660
Professional, Scientific, Control Instruments, Photographic and Optical Goods, Watches and Clocks . . .	688	834	983	711	2,137	2,193	2,479	1,749
Commodities and Transactions not classified according to kind; gold† . . .	3,351	4,902	3,802	2,498	896	1,060	1,273	818
TOTAL . . .	58,839	70,448	72,670	45,148	64,920	71,651	80,628	56,203

* Jan.—Aug.

† Includes goods returned and replaced, which have not been allocated to their appropriate sections.

FEDERAL GERMANY—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

COUNTRIES

(million DM)

	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1965	1966	1967 (Jan.-Aug.)	1965	1966	1967 (Jan.-Aug.)
Argentina	704	648	452	461	463	335
Australia	483	484	292	671	677	481
Austria	1,712	1,694	938	3,798	4,219	2,611
Belgium and Luxembourg	5,416	5,607	3,457	5,558	6,421	4,096
Brazil	817	832	530	358	596	448
Canada	911	891	563	771	919	580
Denmark	1,484	1,368	746	2,329	2,334	1,554
Finland	710	702	389	1,169	1,119	716
France	7,843	8,617	5,530	7,792	9,216	6,551
India	244	239	124	1,049	951	533
Iran	619	686	415	630	828	544
Italy	6,562	6,680	4,183	4,499	5,657	4,556
Japan	958	1,028	604	751	871	810
Libya	1,484	1,611	757	126	168	101
Netherlands	6,826	6,869	4,643	7,371	7,987	5,473
Norway	862	885	591	1,391	1,512	974
South Africa	573	832	593	1,021	981	829
Spain	812	793	433	1,586	1,935	1,201
Sweden	2,472	2,389	1,359	3,753	3,574	2,284
Switzerland	2,226	2,255	1,310	4,651	4,872	3,290
U.S.S.R.	1,101	1,153	687	586	541	555
United Kingdom	3,141	3,155	1,851	2,804	3,129	2,245
U.S.A.	9,196	9,177	5,747	5,741	7,178	4,835

TRADE BETWEEN THE FEDERAL AND DEMOCRATIC GERMAN REPUBLICS (million DM)

	1964	1965	1966
From the Federal* to the Democratic Republic	1,151	1,206	1,625
From the Democratic to the Federal Republic*	1,027	1,260	1,345
TOTAL	2,178	2,466	2,970

* Including West Berlin.

TOURISM

NUMBER OF FOREIGN TOURISTS ARRIVALS			NUMBER OF NIGHTS SPENT BY FOREIGN TOURISTS			AMOUNT SPENT, EXCLUDING INTERNATIONAL TRANSPORT (million DM)		
1964	1965	1966	1964	1965	1966	1964	1965	1966
6,129,237	6,409,667	6,676,078	12,825,543	13,326,667	13,936,038	2,723	2,914	3,188

FEDERAL GERMANY—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

Tourism—continued].

COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE	NUMBER OF FOREIGN TOURISTS ARRIVALS		NUMBER OF NIGHTS SPENT BY FOREIGN TOURISTS	
	1965	1966	1965	1966
United States	1,044,171	1,118,356	2,096,505	2,222,860
United Kingdom	647,483	681,814	1,252,717	1,315,457
Netherlands	859,284	906,508	1,737,813	1,896,462
France	651,610	651,212	1,426,787	1,439,151
Belgium and Luxembourg .	402,149	409,236	829,549	850,388
Switzerland	366,075	356,618	790,527	780,184
Denmark	505,417	532,879	817,043	868,673
Italy	297,906	306,937	652,499	675,650
Sweden	349,087	354,865	682,164	663,667
Austria	277,917	273,404	565,027	564,041
Asia	152,528	168,587	427,779	456,724
Latin America	131,026	145,385	340,926	373,720
Spain	78,738	81,929	190,754	182,710
Africa	64,220	66,747	183,932	198,358
Greece	74,460	74,747	195,109	199,771
Norway	91,409	89,401	166,471	165,193
Other Countries	416,187	457,453	971,267	1,083,029
TOTAL	6,409,667	6,676,078	13,326,869	13,936,038

Number of tourist beds: 924,415 (1967).

TRANSPORT FEDERAL RAILWAYS

	1964	1965	1966
Number of Passengers (million) .	1,087	1,075	979
Passenger-kms. (") .	37,378	38,567	35,537
Freight net ton-kms. (") .	62,559	60,020	58,378

ROADS (Licensed vehicles—'000)

JANUARY	TOTAL	MOTOR CARS	ESTATE CARS	LORRIES	MOTOR OMNIBUSES	TRACTORS	MOTOR BICYCLES	OTHERS	TRAILERS
1964 .	10,830.4	7,248.3	502.8	808.9	37.8	1,112.4	1,048.1	72.1	432.9
1965 .	11,720.3	8,103.6	586.1	837.4	38.1	1,170.8	803.7	80.6	450.3
1966 .	12,565.6	9,043.2	675.6	868.3	38.7	1,233.1	617.8	88.9	477.4
1967 .	13,414.9	9,890.9	756.2	887.8	39.8	1,288.1	453.8	98.3	503.4

INLAND WATERWAYS

	1964	1965	1966
Freight ton-kms.	40,609	43,552	45,072

FEDERAL GERMANY—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

SHIPPING

	1963	1964	1965	1966
Merchant Tonnage (gross registered)	5,339,902	5,418,109	5,755,543	6,023,164
Vessels Entered ('000 net registered tonnage)*				
Coastal	5,369	6,054	6,074	7,858
Sea-going	59,162	68,347	69,353	73,278
Vessels Cleared ('000 net registered tonnage)*				
Coastal	5,157	5,747	5,901	7,764
Sea-going	38,575	45,389	45,854	49,058
Freight Entered ('000 tons)				
Sea-going	69,372	76,667	80,933	83,667
Freight Cleared ('000 tons)				
Sea-going	16,960	17,809	20,147	21,045
Total Coastal Freight ('000 tons)	2,465	2,553	2,473	2,607

* Loaded vessels only.

CIVIL AVIATION

('000)

	1964		1965		1966	
	Internal	External	Internal	External	Internal	External
Kilometres Flown	41,807	121,097	46,045	145,437	48,937	178,561
Passenger-kms.	1,520,102	6,764,494	1,820,313	8,834,802	1,953,821	11,424,690
Freight ton-kms.	12,691	141,976	15,639	206,412	19,300	309,816
Mail ton-kms.	7,852	28,355	8,323	32,822	8,800	46,164

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

RADIO LICENCES (Dec. 1966)	TELEVISION LICENCES (Dec. 1966)	BOOK TITLES (1965)	TELEPHONES (Dec. 1966)	DAILY NEWSPAPERS (1966)	
				Number	Total Circulation
18,232,100	12,719,600	27,247	9,532,400	603	24,466,000

EDUCATION

	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS	NUMBER OF TEACHING STAFF	NUMBER OF STUDENTS
Primary and Special (1966)	30,093	166,026	5,576,835
Secondary (1966)	3,280	69,828	1,515,949
Specially Organised Primary and Secondary (1966)	953	18,672	445,141
Vocational and Technical (1965)	6,923	43,569	2,154,120
Teacher Training (winter term 1965-66)	91	2,481	50,134
Universities and Colleges (winter term 1966- 67)	78	—	290,276

Source: Statistisches Bundesamt: Wiesbaden, Gustav-Stresemann-Ring 11.

THE CONSTITUTION

THE Basic Law of 1949 was and is intended as a provisional Constitution to serve until a permanent one for Germany as a whole can be drawn up. The Parliamentary Council which framed it set out to continue the tradition of the Constitution read out in the Paulskirche, in Frankfurt/Main, during the revolution of 1848-49, and to preserve some continuity with subsequent German constitutions (with Bismarck's Constitution of 1871, and with the Weimar Constitution of 1919) while avoiding the mistakes of the past. It contains 146 articles, divided into 11 sections, and introduced by a short preamble:

I. Basic Rights

The opening articles of the Constitution guarantee the dignity of man, the free development of his personality, the equality of all men before the law, and freedom of faith and conscience. Men and women shall have equal rights, and no one may be prejudiced because of sex, descent, race, language, homeland and origin, faith, or religious or political opinion.

No one may be compelled against his conscience to perform war service as a combatant (*Art. 4*). All Germans have the right to assemble peacefully and unarmed and to form associations and societies. Everyone has the right freely to express and to disseminate his opinion through speech, writing or pictures. Freedom of the press and freedom of reporting by radio and motion pictures are guaranteed (*Art. 5*). Censorship is not permitted.

The State shall protect marriage and the family, property and the right of inheritance. The care and upbringing of children is the natural right of parents. Illegitimate children shall be given the same conditions for their development and their position in society as legitimate children. Schools are under the supervision of the State. Religion forms part of the curriculum in the State schools, but parents have the right to decide whether the child shall receive religious instruction (*Art. 7*).

A man's dwelling is inviolable; house searches may be made only by Court Order. No German may be deprived of his citizenship if he would thereby become stateless. The politically persecuted enjoy the right of asylum (*Art. 16*).

II. The Federation and the Länder

Article 20 describes the Federal Republic (*Bundesrepublik Deutschland*) as a democratic and social federal state. The colours of the Federal Republic are to be black-red-gold, the same as those of the Weimar Republic. Each *Land* within the Federal Republic has its own Constitution, which must, however, conform to the principles laid down in the basic law. All *Länder*, districts and parishes must have a representative assembly resulting from universal, direct, free, equal and secret elections (*Art. 28*). The exercise of the power of state is the concern of the *Länder*, in so far as the Basic Law does not otherwise prescribe. Where there is incompatibility, Federal Law supersedes *Land* Law (*Art. 31*). Every German has in each *Land* the same civil rights and duties.

Political parties may be freely formed in all the states of the Federal Republic, but their internal organisation must conform to democratic principles, and they must publicly account for the sources of their funds. Parties which seek to impair or abolish the free and democratic basic order

or to jeopardise the existence of the Federal Republic of Germany are unconstitutional (*Art. 21*). So are activities tending to disturb the peaceful relations between nations, and, especially, preparations for aggressive war, but the Federation may join a system of mutual collective security in order to preserve peace. The rules of International Law shall form part of Federal Law and take precedence over it and create rights and duties directly for the inhabitants of the Federal territory (*Art. 25*).

The territorial composition of the *Länder* shall be reorganised with due regard to regional unity, territorial and cultural connections, economic expediency and social structure.

III. The Bundestag

The deputies of the Lower House or *Bundestag* shall be elected by the people in universal, free, equal, direct and secret elections, for a term of four years.* Any person who has reached the age of 21 is eligible to vote and any person who has reached the age of 25 is eligible for election (*Art. 38*). A deputy may be arrested for a punishable offence only with the permission of the *Bundestag*, unless he be apprehended in the act or during the following day.

The *Bundestag* elects its President and draws up its Standing Orders. Most decisions of the House require a majority vote. Its meetings are public, but the public may be excluded by the decision of a two-thirds majority. Upon the motion of one-quarter of its members the *Bundestag* is obliged to set up an investigation committee.

IV. The Bundesrat

The Federal Council or *Bundesrat* is the Upper House through which the *Länder* participate in the legislation and the administration of the Federation. The *Bundesrat* consists of members of the *Land* governments, which can appoint and recall them (*Art. 51*). Each *Land* has at least three votes; *Länder* with more than two million inhabitants have four, and those with more than six million inhabitants have five. The votes of each *Land* may only be given as a block vote. The *Bundesrat* elects its President for one year. Its decisions are taken by simple majority vote. Meetings are in public, but the public may be excluded. The members of the Federal Government have the right, and, on demand, the obligation, to participate in the debates of the *Bundesrat*.

V. The Bundespräsident

The Federal President or *Bundespräsident* is elected by the Federal Convention (*Bundesversammlung*), consisting of the members of the *Bundestag* and an equal number of members elected by the *Länder* Parliaments (*Art. 54*). Every German eligible to vote in elections for the *Bundestag* and over 40 years of age is eligible for election. The candidate who obtains an absolute majority of votes is elected, but if such majority is not achieved by any candidate in two ballots, whoever receives most votes in a

* The elections of 1949 were carried out on the basis of direct election. But in January 1953 the draft of a new electoral law was completed by the Federal Government and passed shortly before the dissolution. The new law represents a compromise between direct election and proportional representation, and is designed to discourage the rise of many small parties.

further ballot becomes President. The President's term of office is five years. Immediate re-election is admissible only once. The Federal President must not be a member of the Government or of any legislative body or hold any salaried office. Orders and instructions of the President require the counter-signature of the Federal Chancellor or competent Minister, except for the appointment or dismissal of the Chancellor or the dissolution of the *Bundestag*.

The President represents the Federation in International Law and accredits and receives envoys. The *Bundestag* or the *Bundesrat* may impeach the President before the Federal Constitutional Court on account of wilful violation of the Basic Law or of any other Federal Law (*Art. 61*).

VI. The Bundesregierung

The Federal Government (*Bundesregierung*) consists of the Federal Chancellor (*Bundeschkanzler*) and the Federal Ministers (*Bundesminister*). The Chancellor is elected by an absolute majority of the *Bundestag* on the proposal of the Federal President (*Art. 63*). Ministers are appointed and dismissed by the President upon the proposal of the Chancellor. Neither he nor his Ministers may hold any other salaried office. The Chancellor determines general policy and assumes responsibility for it, but within these limits each Minister directs his department individually and on his own responsibility. The *Bundestag* may express its lack of confidence in the Chancellor only by electing a successor with the majority of its members; the President must then appoint the person elected (*Art. 67*). If a motion of the Chancellor for a vote of confidence does not obtain the support of the majority of the *Bundestag*, the President may, upon the proposal of the Chancellor, dissolve the House within twenty-one days, unless it elects another Chancellor within this time (*Art. 68*).

VII. The Legislation of the Federation

The right of legislation lies with the *Länder* in so far as the Basic Law does not specifically accord legislative powers to the Federation. Distinction is made between fields of exclusive legislation of the Federation and fields of concurrent legislation of *Bund* and *Länder*. In the field of concurrent legislation the *Länder* may legislate so long and so far as the Federation makes no use of its legislative right. The Federation has this right only in so far as a matter cannot be effectively regulated by *Land* legislation, or the regulation by *Land* Law would prejudice other *Länder*, or if the preservation of legal or economic unity demands regulation by Federal Law. Exclusive legislation of the Federation is strictly limited to such matters as foreign affairs, citizenship, migration, currency, copyrights, customs, railways, post and telecommunications. In most other fields, as enumerated (*Art. 74*), concurrent legislation exists.

The legislative organ of the Federation is the *Bundestag*, into which Bills are introduced by the Government, by members of the *Bundestag* or by the *Bundesrat* (*Art. 76*). After their adoption they must be submitted to the *Bundesrat*, which may demand, within two weeks, that a committee of members of both houses be convened to consider the Bill (*Art. 77*). In so far as its express approval is not needed, the *Bundesrat* may veto a law within one week.

An alteration of the Basic Law requires a majority of two-thirds in both houses, but an amendment by which the division of the Federation into *Länder* and the basic principles contained in *Articles 1* and *20* would be affected, is inadmissible (*Art. 79*).

The Federal Government or the *Länder* Governments may be authorised by law to issue ordinances. A state of legislative emergency for a Bill can be declared by the

President on the request of the Government with the approval of the *Bundesrat*. If then the *Bundestag* again rejects the Bill, it may be deemed adopted nevertheless in so far as the *Bundesrat* approves it. An emergency must not last longer than six months and may not be declared more than once during the term of office of any one Government (*Art. 81*).

VIII. The Execution of Federal Laws and the Federal Administration

The *Länder* execute the Federal Laws as their own concern in so far as the Basic Law does not otherwise determine. In doing so, they regulate the establishment of the authorities and the administrative procedure, but the Federal Government exercises supervision in order to ensure that the *Länder* execute the Federal Laws in an appropriate manner. For this purpose the Federal Government may send commissioners to the *Land* authorities (*Art. 84*). Direct Federal administration is foreseen for the Foreign Service, Federal finance, Federal railways, postal services, Federal waterways and shipping.

In order to avert imminent danger to the existence of the democratic order, a *Land* may call in the police forces of other *Länder*; and if the *Land* in which the danger is imminent is itself not willing or able to fight the danger, the Federal Government may place the police in the *Land*, or the police forces in other *Länder*, under its instructions (*Art. 91*).

IX. The Administration of Justice

Judicial authority is invested in independent judges, who are subject only to the law and who may not be dismissed or transferred against their will (*Art. 97*).

Justice is exercised by the Federal Constitutional Court, by the Supreme Federal Court, by the Federal Courts and by the Courts of the *Länder*. The Federal Constitutional Court decides on the interpretation of the Basic Law in cases of doubt, on the compatibility of Federal Law or *Land* Law with the Basic Law, and on disputes between the Federation and the *Länder* or between different *Länder*. The Supreme Federal Court decides in cases where the decision is of importance for the uniformity of the administration of justice of the Higher Federal Courts. Higher Federal Courts are to be established for the spheres of ordinary, administrative, finance, labour and social jurisdiction. Extraordinary courts are inadmissible.

The freedom of the individual may be restricted only on the basis of a law. No one may be prevented from appearing before his lawful judge (*Art. 101*). Detained persons may be subjected neither to physical nor to mental ill-treatment. The police may hold no one in custody longer than the end of the day following the arrest without the decision of a court. Any person temporarily detained must be brought before a judge who shall inform him of the reasons of his arrest, at the latest on the following day. A person enjoying the confidence of the detainee must be notified forthwith of any continued duration of a deprivation of liberty. An act may be punished only if it was punishable by law before the act was committed, and no one may be punished more than once on account of the same criminal act. The death sentence shall be abolished.

X. Finance

The Federation has the right of exclusive legislation only on customs and financial monopolies; on most other taxes, especially on income, property and inheritance, it has concurrent legislation rights with the *Länder* (*see VII above*).

Customs, financial monopolies, excise taxes (with exception of the beer tax), the transportation tax, the turnover tax and property dues serving non-recurrent purposes

are administered by Federal finance authorities, and the revenues thereof accrue to the Federation. The remaining taxes are administered, as a rule, by the *Länder* and the *Gemeinden* to which they accrue. The Federation and the *Länder* shall be self-supporting and independent of each other in their budget economy (*Art.* 109). In order to ensure the working efficiency of the *Länder* with low revenues and to equalise the differing burden of expenditure of the *Länder*, the Federation may, however, make grants, and take the necessary funds from specific taxes accruing to the *Länder*. All revenues and expenditures of the Federation must be estimated for each fiscal year and included in the budget, which must be established by law before the beginning of the fiscal year. Decisions of the *Bundestag* or the *Bundesrat* which increase the budget expenditure proposed by the Federal Government require its approval (*Art.* 113).

XI. Transitional and Concluding Provisions

The *Articles* 116–146 regulate a number of disconnected matters of detail, such as the relation between the old Reich and the Federation, the Federal Government and Allied High Commission, the expenses for occupation costs which have to be borne by the Federation, and the status of former German nationals who now may regain their citizenship. *Article* 143 contains the threat of severe punishment to those who attempt to change by force the constitutional order of the Federation or of a *Land*, or to prevent the Federal President by force or the threat of danger from exercising his powers.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION

Between July 1952, when legislation for the ratification of the E.D.C. Treaty was first put before the *Bundestag*, and March 1954, when the process of ratification was completed, the Federal Government had at intervals referred to the Constitutional Court to determine whether an amendment of the Constitution would be necessary.

On March 7th, 1953, in response to the Government's application, the Constitutional Court announced that it could give no ruling as to the constitutional legality or otherwise of the legislation until this had been passed by Parliament. Accordingly, the two Bills, one for the ratification of the E.D.C. and one for the ratification of the Bonn Conventions, were given their third reading in the *Bundestag* on March 9th, 1953, and both were ratified. On May 15th the ratification Bills were passed by the *Bundesrat*. The elections of September 1953 gave Dr. Adenauer's Government the majority necessary to make changes in the Federal Constitution, and an amending Bill was presented to the *Bundestag* in February 1954. This received its second and third readings on February 26th, 1954, and was passed by 334 votes to 144, the Government majority of 190 being 9 more than the two-thirds necessary to make constitutional changes.

This Bill:

- (1) Laid down under an amendment to *Article* 73 of the Basic Law that the Federal Parliament had full powers to legislate in all matters relating to national defence "including obligatory national service for men over 18 years of age",
- (2) Introduced a new article (142A) which declared that "the treaties signed in Bonn and Paris on May 26th and 27th, 1952 (i.e. the Bonn Conventions and E.D.C. Treaty) were not contrary to the Federal Constitution".

The effect of the amendment was to empower the Federal Government to raise forces for the E.D.C. or for any similar organisation which might come into being, to avoid continual recourse to the Constitutional Court.

Since these Amendments to the Constitution were adopted, the treaties concerned (the Bonn Conventions and the E.D.C.) have themselves lapsed; but the Amendments would apply equally to the new instruments drawn up as a result of the London Conference of September 1954.

SOVEREIGNTY AND RESPONSIBILITY

Until September 1954 the operation of the Basic Law was conditioned by two further instruments: the first, the Occupation Statute of 1949 (with subsequent amendments) defining the rights and obligations of the United States, Great Britain and France with respect to Germany; and the second, the Bonn Conventions, designed to replace the Occupation Statute and to grant almost full sovereignty to the German people. There was unforeseen delay in putting the Bonn Conventions into force, simply because they were linked with the European Defence Community Treaty (that is to say the two were bound to come into force simultaneously), and this E.D.C. Treaty had not been ratified by France. The position from May 1952 until September 1954 was therefore that the Occupation Statute (with Amendments) was still the ultimate legal basis for Germany's relations with the western Allies, and for her position in international law; whereas the Bonn Conventions provided the psychological atmosphere in which these relations developed, and in which the Federal Republic gradually took its place as a positive factor in European politics. The Bonn Conventions are important, for this reason, and also because, pruned and revised and divorced from the E.D.C., they were used as the basis for the new instruments of sovereignty, drawn up after the London Conference of September 1954. (See below)

The Bonn Conventions

At the Brussels Conference in December 1950 the governments of the United States, Great Britain and France declared themselves ready and willing to enter into contractual negotiations with the Federal Republic of Germany, and thereby to complete agreements which would supersede the Occupation Statute of 1949 and restore to Germany the maximum degree of sovereignty possible in the light of the international situation. The Allied governments made it clear from the outset that they did not wish this move to abolish in their entirety the Four-Power agreements of 1945, which were the remaining link between East and West Germany and which could still be the basis for settlement of the German problem by negotiation; but that they considered that the powers of the Federal Government could not be curtailed indefinitely or pending such settlement. The resulting Conventions are a product of the unique political situation which has developed in Germany since 1945, and cannot in themselves do away with the division of Germany, nor overcome the facts that foreign troops will undoubtedly remain on German soil until international tension has eased, and that the final Peace Treaty continues to be deferred; and as they are linked with the European Defence Community Treaty they cannot without new decisions come into force without it.

The negotiations which led to the Bonn Conventions began in May 1951, and the Conventions were signed in Bonn by the Foreign Ministers of the United States, Great Britain and France on the one hand, and the Foreign Minister of the Federal Republic of Germany on the other, on May 26th, 1952. Under the Conventions:

- (1) The Occupation Statute is abolished, and the Federal Government inherits full freedom in so far as the international situation permits.
- (2) Allied forces in Germany are no longer occupation

FEDERAL GERMANY—(THE CONSTITUTION)

forces, but part of "the defence of the free world, of which the Federal Republic and West Berlin form a part".

(3) A number of problems which would normally be settled by a Peace Treaty are resolved; the Conventions are in effect a provisional treaty to end the war between the Federal Republic and the Three Powers, pending a final treaty between the whole of Germany and the Four. Under this heading the following provisions are made:

- (a) The Federal Republic will have full control over its internal and foreign affairs and relations with the Three Powers will be conducted through ambassadors.
- (b) Only because of the international situation will the Three Powers claim their rights regarding the stationing of armed forces on German soil, matters concerning Berlin, the re-unification of Germany and the final Peace Treaty.
- (c) The Federal Republic undertakes to conduct its policy according to the principles of the United Nations.
- (d) In their negotiations with states with which the Federal Republic has no relations, the Three Powers will consult with the Federal Government.
- (e) The Federal Republic will participate in the European Defence Community.
- (f) The Three Powers and the Federal Republic are agreed that a freely negotiated peace settlement for the whole of Germany is their common aim, and that determination of the final boundaries of Germany must await such a treaty.

The Conventions also include supplementary contractual agreements concerning the rights and obligations of foreign troops in Germany, taxation of the armed forces, a Finance Convention, and a Convention on the settlement of matters arising out of the war and the occupation.

The London and Paris Agreements

On August 30th, 1954, the E.D.C. Treaty was finally debated and defeated in the French National Assembly, and with it the corner stone of western policy over the previous two years was swept away. The need to fill the void was urgent; and it was generally realised that some means must be found to restore German sovereignty, and to allow for its corollary, a German contribution to western defence, in a manner which would be acceptable to France.

For this purpose a conference was held in London at the end of September, at which the Foreign Ministers of Belgium, Canada, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States took part. This conference opened on September 28th, and on October 3rd the Final Act was signed after intense negotiation. By this it was agreed that Germany and Italy should enter an expanded Brussels Treaty Organisation; that German sovereignty should be restored and that she should, on agreed terms, enter N.A.T.O.; and that an Agency for the control of armaments on the continent of Europe should be set up. Instructions were then given for the drafting of the various instruments which would be necessary to give effect to these decisions, and it was agreed that a further meeting should be held at the earliest possible opportunity to endorse them in their detailed form.

On October 20th, 1954, a conference began in Paris to complete the work of the London Conference. It was again attended by the Foreign Ministers of Belgium, Canada, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States; and as in London the Governments of The United States, Great Britain and France, dealt with the aspects of German sovereignty for which they have special responsibilities.

It was announced on October 21st that full agreement had been reached on the outstanding issues concerning German sovereignty, and that details for the expansion of the Brussels Treaty Organisation, both in scope and functions and in size, to include both Germany and Italy, had also been agreed; the expanded organisation is known as Western European Union.

German Sovereignty and Western European Union

On May 5th, 1955, with the depositing of the instruments of ratification of the London and Paris Agreements, the German Federal Republic attained its sovereignty. The three-power status continues for the time being in West Berlin, but is modified by a declaration by the American, French and British Commandants. The ratification also brought into being the newly constituted Western European Union, and the Federal Republic simultaneously became a member of it and of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

Federal President: Dr. HEINRICH LÜBKE.

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

(A coalition of the Christian Democratic Union (CDU), the Christian Social Union (CSU) and the Social Democratic Party (SDP); first formed December 1966.)

(February 1968)

Federal Chancellor: Dr. KURT-GEORG KIESINGER (C.D.U.).
Vice-Chancellor and Minister for Foreign Affairs: WILLY BRANDT (S.P.D.).

Minister of the Interior: PAUL LÜCKE (C.D.U.).

Minister of Justice: GUSTAV HEINEMANN (S.P.D.).

Minister of Finance: FRANZ-JOSEF STRAUSS (C.S.U.).

Minister of Economics: Prof. KARL SCHILLER (S.P.D.).

Minister of Food, Agriculture and Forestry: HERMANN HÖCHERL (C.S.U.).

Minister of Labour and Social Affairs: HANS KATZER (C.D.U.).

Minister of Defence: Dr. GERHARD SCHRÖDER (C.D.U.).

Minister of Transport: GEORG LEBER (S.P.D.).

Minister of Posts and Telephones: Dr. WERNER DOLLINGER.

Minister of Housing and Reconstruction: Dr. LAURITZ LAURITZEN (S.P.D.).

Minister for Refugees and Expellees: KAI-UWE VON HASSEL.
Minister for All-German Affairs: HERBERT WEHNER (S.P.D.).

Minister for Upper House (Bundesrat) and Federal States (Länder) Affairs: Prof. CARLO SCHMID (S.P.D.).

Minister for Family and Youth Affairs: Dr. BRUNO HECK (C.D.U.).

Minister for Science: Dr. GERHARD STOLTENBERG (C.D.U.).

Minister for the Treasury: KURT SCHMÜCKER (C.D.U.).

Minister of Public Health: Frau KATE STROBEL (S.P.D.).

Minister of Economic Co-operation: HANS-JÜRGEN WISCH-NEWSKI (S.P.D.).

Secretary of State (Chancellor's Office): Dr. KNIEPER.

DEFENCE

Chief of the Armed Forces Staff: Lt.-Gen. DE MAIZIERE.

Army Chief of Staff: Maj.-Gen. JOSEF MOLL.

Navy Chief of Staff: Vice-Adm. ZENKER.

Air Force Chief of Staff: Lt.-Gen. JOHANNES STEINHOFF.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC

(Bonn, unless otherwise stated)

Afghanistan: Uckesdorf, Liebfrauenweg 1A; *Ambassador:* Dr. MOHAMMED YUSSOF (also accredited to Denmark, Sweden and Switzerland).

Argentina: Adenauerallee 50-52; *Ambassador:* Ing. LUIS H. IRIGOYEN.

Austria: Poppelsdorfer Allee 55; *Ambassador:* Dr. RUDOLF ENDER.

Australia: Bad Godesberg, Kölner Str. 157; *Ambassador:* F. J. BLAKENEY.

Barbados: London, W.1, England.

Belgium: Kaiser-Friedrich Str. 22; *Ambassador:* WALTER LORIDAN.

Bolivia: Venusbergweg 50; *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Botswana: London, S.W.1, England.

Brazil: Bad Godesberg, Dreizehnmorgenweg 10; *Ambassador:* FERNANDO DE ALENCAR.

Burma: Am Hofgarten 1-2; *Ambassador:* MAUNG LWIN.

Burundi: Niederbachem/Bad Godesberg, Drosselweg 2; *Ambassador:* PIERRE BIGAYIMPUNZI (also accredited to Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Vatican Republic).

Cameroon: Adenauerallee 115; *Ambassador:* MICHEL NJINÉ NGANGLEY (also accredited to Switzerland and Turkey).

Canada: Zitelmannstr. 22; *Ambassador:* RICHARD P. BOWER.

Central African Republic: Bad Godesberg, Rheinallee 23; *Ambassador:* SIMON-PIERRE KIBANDA.

Ceylon: Bad Godesberg, Mittelstr. 39; *Ambassador:* GLANVILLE SEXTUS PIERIS (also accredited to Belgium and Netherlands).

Chad: Bad Godesberg, Koblenzerstr. 131; *Ambassador:* JULES PIERRE TOURA GABA.

Chile: Bad Godesberg, Koblenzerstr. 37-29; *Ambassador:* CAMILO PÉREZ DE ARCE.

Colombia: Kaiserstr. 12/1; *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Congo (Brazzaville): Schlossstr. 12; *Ambassador:* ROMUALD ZEKAKANY.

Congo (Democratic Republic): Bad Godesberg, Beethovenstr. 13; *Ambassador:* JACQUES MASSANGU.

Costa Rica: Bad Godesberg-Plittersdorf, Europastr. 7/II; *Ambassador:* DIEGO LÓPEZ ROIG.

Cyprus: Bad Godesberg, Ubierstr. 73; *Chargé d'Affaires:* C. N. PILAVACHI (also accredited to Netherlands).

Dahomey: Bad Godesberg-Mehlem, Rüdigerstr. 6; *Ambassador:* Dr. NICOLAS AMOUSSOU EWAGNIGNON (also accredited to Austria, Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland).

FEDERAL GERMANY—(DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION)

Denmark: Pfälzer Str. 14; *Ambassador:* Count KIELD GUSTAV KNUTH-WINTERFELDT.

Dominican Republic: Martinstr. 8; *Ambassador:* Dr. ENRIQUE DE MARCHENA (also accredited to Sweden and Switzerland).

Ecuador: Maargasse 10; *Ambassador:* Dr. JUAN SEVILLA (also accredited to Norway).

El Salvador: Gangolfstr. 6; *Ambassador:* GALILEO CABRALES (also accredited to Denmark and Sweden).

Ethiopia: Brentanostr. 1; *Ambassador:* Dejazmach AMHA ABERRA (also accredited to Switzerland).

France: Bad Godesberg, Rheinaustr.; *Ambassador:* FRANÇOIS SEYDOUX DE CLAUSSONNE.

Gabon: Bad Godesberg, Friedrichstr. 16; *Ambassador:* JEAN DAVIN (also accredited to Denmark, Luxembourg, Malawi, Norway and Sweden).

Ghana: Bad Godesberg, Kronprinzenstr. 16; *Ambassador:* GEORGE E. K. DOE.

Greece: Adenauerallee 73A; *Ambassador:* ALEXIS KYROU.

Guatemala: Bad Godesberg, Zeithenstr. 16; *Ambassador:* F. ANTONIO GÁNDARA (also accredited to Norway and Sweden).

Guinea: Dottendorf, Rochusweg 50; *Ambassador:* SIKHÉ CAMARA (also accredited to Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland).

Guyana: London, S.W.1, England.

Haiti: Bad Godesberg, Rheinallee 33; *Ambassador:* CARLET R. AUGUSTE.

Honduras: Bad Godesberg, Plittersdorfer Str. 123; *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Iceland: Bad Godesberg, Kronprinzenstr. 4; *Ambassador:* MAGNUS V. MAGNUSSON (also accredited to Greece, Iran and Switzerland).

India: Adenauerallee 262-264; *Ambassador:* S. K. BANERJI.

Indonesia: Drachenfelsstr. 2; *Ambassador:* Dr. ALFIAN YUSUF HELMI.

Iran: Köln-Marienberg, Parkstr. 5; *Ambassador:* Gen. MOZAFFAR MALEK.

Irish Republic: Bad Godesberg, Mittelstr. 39; *Ambassador:* EAMONN H. KENNEDY.

Israel: Bad Godesberg, Ubierstr. 78; *Ambassador:* ASHER BEN-NATHAN.

Italy: Bad Godesberg, Karl-Finkelburg-Str. 51; *Ambassador:* MARIO LUCIOLLI.

Ivory Coast: Bad Godesberg-Mehlem, Bachemer Str. 25; *Ambassador:* ERNEST AMOS-DJORO.

Jamaica: London, W.1, England.

Japan: Bad Godesberg, Kölner Str. 139; *Ambassador:* FUJIO UCHIDA.

Jordan: Bad Godesberg, Wurzerstr. 106; *Ambassador:* FARHAN SHUBEILAT.

Kenya: Bad Godesberg, Viktoriastr. 17; *Ambassador:* DANIEL OWINO.

Korea, Republic of: Adenauerallee 124; *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Laos: Paris 16e, France.

Lesotho: London, N.W.11, England.

Liberia: Poppelsdorfer Allee 43; *Ambassador:* REID P. WILES (also accredited to Denmark, Norway and Sweden).

Libya: Argelander Str. 1; *Ambassador:* SADDIQ MUNTASSER.

Luxembourg: Köln, Martinstr. 20; *Ambassador:* Dr. JEAN-PIERRE KREMER.

Madagascar: Bad Godesberg, Rolandstr. 48; *Ambassador:* Dr. JULES RAVONY.

Malawi: Bad Godesberg, Beethovenstr. 55; *Ambassador:* BRIDGER WINSTON KATENGA (also accredited to Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Norway and Switzerland).

Malaysia: Bad Godesberg, Kronprinzenstr. 52; *Ambassador:* Haji ABDUL KHALID bin AWANG OSMAN.

Mali: Brussels 6, Belgium.

Mauritania: Bad Godesberg, Friedrichstr. 8; *Ambassador:* Dr. MAMADOU TOURÉ (also accredited to Belgium, Luxembourg and Netherlands).

Mexico: Köln-Bayenthal, Eugen-Langen-Str. 10; *Ambassador:* Dr. MANUEL CABRERA MACÍ.

Monaco: Paris 16e, France (Legation).

Morocco: Bad Godesberg, Mittelstr. 35; *Ambassador:* Dr. OMAR BOUCETTA (also accredited to Finland).

Nepal: Bad Godesberg-Mehlem, Im Hag 15; *Ambassador:* Sardar B. B. PANDÉ (also accredited to Austria, Belgium, Netherlands and Sweden).

Netherlands: Strässchensweg 2; *Ambassador:* Baron G. E. VAN ITTERSTUM.

New Zealand: Bad Godesberg, Zanderstr. 31; *Ambassador:* Dr. R. A. LOCHORE.

Nicaragua: Bad Godesberg, Heerstr. 41; *Ambassador:* Dr. JAIME SOMARRIBA SALAZAR.

Niger: Bad Godesberg-Mehlem, Langenbergweg 32; *Ambassador:* ABOUBAKR SIDIBE.

Nigeria: Bad Godesberg, Kaiserstr. 2; *Ambassador:* OLUJIMI JOLAOSO.

Norway: Bad Godesberg, Grotenstr. 163; *Ambassador:* PAUL KOHT.

Pakistan: Bad Godesberg, Rheinallee 24; *Ambassador:* ABDUR RAHMAN KHAN.

Panama: Ippendorfer Allee 14A; *Ambassador:* ADOLFO J. ARROCHA.

Paraguay: Bad Godesberg, Plittersdorfer Str. 121; *Ambassador:* Dr. ANTONIO SALUM-FLECHA (also accredited to Denmark).

Peru: Mozartstr. 34; *Ambassador:* Dr. WALTER PEÑALOZA.

Philippines: Bad Godesberg, Friedrich-Ebert-Str. 25; *Ambassador:* EMILIO D. BESAJA (also accredited to Finland).

Portugal: Bad Godesberg, Dollendorfer Str. 15; *Ambassador:* Dr. MANUEL HOMEM DE MELLO.

Romania: Köln, Oberländerufer 68; *Ambassador:* CONSTANTIN OANCEA.

Rwanda: Bad Godesberg, Blumenaustr. 1; *Ambassador:* FERDINAND MUHIGANA (also accredited to Switzerland).

Senegal: Adenauerallee 121A; *Ambassador:* DJIME MOMAR GUËYE (also accredited to Netherlands).

Somalia: Bad Godesberg, Max-Franz Str. 13; *Ambassador:* Dr. MOHAMED SCEK HASSAN.

South Africa: Köln, Heumarkt 1; *Ambassador:* JOHANN KUNZ UYS.

Spain: Schlossstr. 4; *Ambassador:* JOSÉ DE ERICE.

Sweden: Adenauerallee 91; *Ambassador:* OLE JÖDAHL.

Switzerland: Köln-Bayenthal, Bayenthalgürtel 15; *Ambassador:* Dr. MAX TROENDLE.

Tanzania: Bad Godesberg, Ubierstr. 45; *Ambassador:* IDRISABUL WAKIL.

Thailand: Bad Godesberg, Ubierstr. 65; *Ambassador:* Prof. Dr. KONTHI SUPHAMONGKHON (also accredited to Finland).

Togo: Friedrich-Wilhelm-Str. 19; *Ambassador:* Dr. PEDRO OLYMPIO.

FEDERAL GERMANY—(DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION, BUNDESTAG, BUNDESRAT)

Tunisia: Bad Godesberg, Kölner Str. 103; *Ambassador:* ABDESSALEM BEN AYED.

Turkey: Bad Godesberg, Rheinallee 34; *Ambassador:* OĞUZ GÖKMEN.

Uganda: Bad Godesberg, Dürenstr. 36; *Ambassador:* LEONARD N. BASSUDE.

U.S.S.R.: Rolandseck; *Ambassador:* SEMEN KONSTANTINOVITCH ZARAPKIN.

United Kingdom: Friedrich-Ebert-Allee 77; *Ambassador:* Sir FRANK KENYON ROBERTS, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.

U.S.A.: Bad Godesberg, Mehlemer Aue; *Ambassador:* GEORGE C. MCGHEE.

Upper Volta: Bad Godesberg, Wendelstadtallee 18; *Ambassador:* PIERRE ILBOUDO (also accredited to Switzerland).

Uruguay: Zittelmannstr. 5; *Ambassador:* MARCOS BRONDI.

Vatican: Bad Godesberg, Turmstr. 29; *Apostolic Nuncio:* Mgr. Dr. CORRADO BAFILE.

Venezuela: Bad Godesberg, Arndstr. 16; *Ambassador:* Dr. ELIGIO ANZOLA ANZOLA.

Viet-Nam, Republic of: Bad Godesberg, Viktoriastr. 28; *Ambassador:* NGUYEN QUI ANH (also accredited to Denmark, Norway and Sweden).

Zambia: Bad Godesberg-Mehlem, Mainzer Str. 244; *Ambassador:* ISAAC MUMPANSHA.

The Federal Republic of Germany also has diplomatic relations with Yugoslavia.

BUNDESTAG

President: Dr. EUGEN GERSTENMAIER (C.D.U.).

Vice-Presidents: KARL MOMMER (S.P.D.), Dr. THOMAS DEHLER (F.D.P.), MARIA PROBST (C.S.U.), ERWIN SCHÖTTLE (S.P.D.).

(General Election September 1965)

	VOTES	%	SEATS		
			Directly Elected	Land Lists	TOTAL
Christian Democratic Union (C.D.U.) and Christian Social Union (C.S.U.) . .	15,524,068	47.6	154	91	245*
Social Democratic Party (S.P.D.) . . .	12,813,186	39.3	94	108	202
Free Democratic Party (F.D.P.) . . .	3,096,739	9.5	—	49	49
Others	1,178,748	3.6	—	—	—

* (C.D.U. 196, C.S.U. 49).

BUNDESRAT

President: Dr. PETER ALTMEIER.

Each Land is entitled to vote in the Bundesrat in proportion to its population and sends as many members to the sessions as it has votes. The Head of Government of each Land is automatically a member of the Bundesrat. Ministers and Members of the Federal Government attend the fortnightly sessions.

LÄNDER	VOTES
North Rhine-Westphalia	5
Bavaria	5
Baden-Württemberg	5
Lower Saxony	5
Hesse	4
Rhineland-Palatinate	4

LÄNDER	VOTES
Schleswig-Holstein	4
Berlin	4
Hamburg	3
Saarland	3
Bremen	3

THE LAND GOVERNMENTS

The ten Länder of the Federal Republic are autonomous, but not sovereign states, enjoying a high degree of self-government and wide legislative powers.

	CAPITAL
North Rhine Westphalia	Düsseldorf
Lower Saxony	Hanover
Schleswig-Holstein	Kiel
Hamburg	
Bavaria	Munich

	CAPITAL
Hesse	Wiesbaden
Bremen	
Rhineland-Palatinate	Mainz
Baden-Württemberg	Stuttgart
Saar	Saarbrücken

NORTH RHINE WESTPHALIA

The present Constitution was passed by the Diet (*Landtag*) on June 6th, 1950, and was endorsed by the electorate in the elections held on June 18th.

The Land Government (*Landesregierung*) is presided over by the Minister-President (*Ministerpräsident*), who appoints his Ministers.

Minister-President: HEINZ KÜHN (S.P.D.).

Deputy Minister-President and Minister of The Interior: WILLI WEYER (F.D.P.).

Minister of Finance: HANS WERTZ.

Minister of Education: FRITZ HOLTHOFF.

Minister of Justice: Dr. JOSEF NEUBERGER.

Minister of Economics and Transport: Dr. FRITZ KASSMANN.

Minister of Labour and Social Welfare: WERNER FIGGEN.

Minister of Food, Agriculture and Forestry: DIETHER DENEKE.

Minister for Land Planning, Housing and Public Works: HERMANN KOHLHASE.

Minister of Federal Affairs: Dr. FRITZ KASSMANN.

As the result of the elections held on July 10th, 1966, the Diet (*Landtag*) is composed as follows:

President of Diet: J. VAN NES ZIEGLER (S.P.D.).

S.P.D. (Social Democratic Party)	99 seats
C.D.U. (Christian Democratic Union)	86 "
F.D.P. (Free Democratic Party)	15 "

The Land is divided into six governmental districts (*Regierungsbezirke*), each headed by a *Regierungspräsident*; they are: Düsseldorf, Aachen, Münster, Arnsberg, Detmold, Köln.

LOWER SAXONY

The Provisional Constitution was passed by the Diet on April 13th, 1951, and came into force on May 1st, 1951.

The Land Government (*Landesregierung*):

Minister-President: Dr. GEORG DIEDERICH (S.P.D.).

Deputy Minister-President and Minister of Education: RICHARD LANGEHEINE (C.D.U.).

Minister of the Interior: RICHARD LEHNERS (S.P.D.).

Minister of Finance: ALFRED KUBEL (S.P.D.).

Minister of Justice: GUSTAV BOSSELMANN (C.D.U.).

Minister of Social Affairs: KURT PARTZSCH (S.P.D.).

Minister of Food, Agriculture and Forestry: WILFRIED HASSELMANN (C.D.U.).

Minister of Federal Affairs and of Refugees: HERBERT HELLMANN (S.P.D.).

Minister of Economics and Transport: KARL MÖLLER (C.D.U.).

As a result of elections held on June 4th, 1967, the Diet (*Landtag*) is composed as follows:

President of the Diet: WILHELM BAUMGARTEN (S.P.D.).

S.P.D. (Social Democratic Party) . 66 seats

C.D.U. (Christian Democratic Union) . 63 "

F.D.P. (Free Democratic Party) . 18 "

Lower Saxony is divided into eight governmental districts (*Regierungsbezirke*): Aurich, Osnabrück, Hanover, Hildesheim, Lüneburg, Stade, Oldenburg, Brunswick. Each district is headed by a *Regierungspräsident*.

SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN

The Provisional Constitution was adopted by the Diet on December 13th, 1949.

The Land Government (*Landesregierung*) consists of the Minister-President and the Ministers appointed by him.

Minister-President: Dr. HELMUT LEMKE (C.D.U.).

Deputy Minister-President and Minister of Interior: Dr. HARTWIG SCHLEGELBERGER (C.D.U.).

Minister of Justice: Dr. BERNHARD LEVERENZ (F.D.P.).

Minister of Finance: HANS HELLMUTH QUALEN (F.D.P.).

Minister of Education: CLAUS JOACHIM VON HEYDEBRECK (C.D.U.).

Minister of Food, Agriculture and Forestry: ERNST ENGELBRECHT-GREVE (C.D.U.).

Minister of Economics and Transport: HERMANN BÖHRNSEN (C.D.U.).

Minister of Labour, Social Welfare and Refugees: Dr. LENA OHNESORGE (C.D.U.).

The Diet (*Landtag*) was elected on April 23rd, 1967, and is composed as follows:

President of Diet: Dr. PAUL ROHLOFF (C.D.U.).

C.D.U. (Christian Democratic Union)	34 seats
S.P.D. (Social Democratic Party)	30 "
F.D.P. (Free Democratic Party)	4 "
S.S.W. (Südschleswigscher Wählerverband)	1 "
N.P.D. (National Democratic Party)	4 "

HAMBURG

The Constitution of the "Free and Hanseatic City of Hamburg" was passed in June 1952. As in the time of the Empire and the Weimar Republic, Hamburg once more combines the status of a German *Land* with that of a municipality: there is complete identity between the Town Assembly and the *Land* Diet on the one hand and between the Mayor and the President of State on the other.

FEDERAL GERMANY—(THE LAND GOVERNMENTS)

The Senate (Senat). The members of the *Senat* are elected by the City Council (*Bürgerschaft*) of the city. The *Senat*, in turn, elects the President (*Erster Bürgermeister*) and his deputy (*Zweiter Bürgermeister*) from its own ranks. The President remains in office for one year, but may offer himself for re-election. The administration consists of specialist departments, each of which is supervised by a senator.

President of Senat and First Bürgermeister: Prof. Dr. HERBERT WEICHMANN (S.P.D.).

Deputy President of the Senat, Second Bürgermeister and Department of Education: Dr. WILHELM DREXELIUS (S.P.D.).

Department of Culture: GERHARD F. KRAMER (S.P.D.).

Department of Finance: GERHARD BRANDES (S.P.D.).

Departments of Labour and Social Welfare: ERNST WEISS (S.P.D.).

Department of Justice: PETER SCHULZ (S.P.D.).

Department of Youth Welfare: IRMA KEILHACK (S.P.D.).

Department of Health: Dr. HANS-JOACHIM SEELER (S.P.D.).

Department of Building: CÄSAR MEISTER (S.P.D.).

Department of Economics and Transport: HELMUTH KERN (S.P.D.).

Department of Food and Agriculture: WILHELM ECKSTRÖM (S.P.D.).

Department of Interior: HEINZ RUHNAU (S.P.D.).

Representative to Federal Government: ERNST HEINSEN (S.P.D.).

The City Council (*Bürgerschaft*) was elected on March 27th, 1966, and is composed as follows:

President: HERBERT DAU (S.P.D.).

S.P.D. (Social Democratic Party)	74 seats
C.D.U. (Christian Democratic Union)	38 "
F.D.P. (Free Democratic Party)	8 "

BAVARIA

The Constitution of Bavaria (*Freistaat Bayern*) allows for a two-chamber Parliament and a Constitutional Court (*Verfassungsgerichtshof*). Provision is also made for a popular referendum.

The State Government (Staatsregierung). The Minister-President is elected by the Diet for four years. He appoints the Ministers and Secretaries of State with the consent of the *Landtag*.

Minister-President: ALFONS GOPPEL (C.S.U.).

Deputy Minister-President and Minister of Food, Agriculture and Forests: Dr. ALOIS HUNDHAMMER (C.S.U.).

Minister of Finance: Dr. KONRAD PÖHNER (C.S.U.).

Minister for Labour and Social Affairs: Dr. FRITZ PIRKL.

Minister of the Interior: Dr. BRUNO MERK.

Minister of Justice: Dr. PHILIPP HELD.

Minister for Education and Culture: Dr. LUDWIG HUBER (C.S.U.).

Minister for Economics and Transport: Dr. OTTO SCHEDL (C.S.U.).

Minister for Federal Affairs: Dr. FRANZ HEUBL (C.S.U.).

The composition of the Diet (*Landtag*), as the result of elections held on November 20th, 1966, is as follows:

President of Diet: RUDOLF HANAUER (C.S.U.).

C.S.U. (Christian Social Union)	110 seats
S.P.D. (Social Democratic Party)	79 "
N.P.D. (National Democratic Party)	15 "

The *Senat*, or second chamber, consists of sixty members, divided into ten groups representing professional interests.

e.g. agriculture, industry, trade, free professions and religious communities. Every two years one-third of the *Senat* is replaced by elections.

President of the Senat: Dr. JOSEF SINGER.

The Constitutional Court (*Verfassungsgerichtshof*) consists of a President and a number of professional judges elected by the *Landtag* for six years.

Bavaria is divided into seven districts or *Regierungsbezirke*: Mittelfranken, Oberfranken, Unterfranken, Schwaben, Niederbayern, Oberpfalz and Oberbayern. Each *Regierungsbezirke* is subdivided into a number of urban and rural districts (*Landkreise*).

HESSE

The Constitution of this *Land* dates from December 11th, 1946.

The Land Government (Landesregierung). The Minister-President is elected by the *Landtag*; he appoints and dismisses his Ministers with its consent. The Government needs explicit confidence on the part of the *Landtag*, which by a vote of non-confidence can force the resignation of the whole Ministry.

Minister-President: Dr. h.c. GEORG-AUGUST ZINN (S.P.D.).

Deputy Minister President and Minister of the Interior: HEINRICH SCHNEIDER (S.P.D.).

Minister of Economics and Transport: RUDI ARNDT (S.P.D.).

Minister of Finance: ALBERT OSSWALD (S.P.D.).

Minister of Justice and Federal Affairs: Dr. JOHANNES STRELITZ (S.P.D.).

Minister of Education: Prof. Dr. ERNST SCHÜTTE (S.P.D.).

Minister of Agriculture and Forestry: Dr. JASSILO TRÖSCHER (S.P.D.).

Minister of Labour, Public Welfare and Health: HEINRICH HEMSATH (S.P.D.).

The Diet (*Landtag*), elected on November 6th, 1966, is composed as follows:

President of Diet: GEORG BUCH (S.P.D.).

S.P.D. (Social Democratic Party)	52 seats
C.D.U. (Christian Democratic Union)	26 "
F.D.P. (Free Democratic Party)	10 "
N.P.D. (National Democratic Party)	8 "

The Constitutional Court (*Staatsgerichtshof*) consists of five judges and six other members elected by the *Landtag*.

Hesse is divided into three governmental districts (*Regierungsbezirke*): Kassel, Wiesbaden, Darmstadt. The districts are divided into urban and rural districts (*Stadtkreise* and *Landkreise*).

BREMEN

The Constitution of the Free Hanseatic City of Bremen was sanctioned by referendum of the people on October 12th, 1947. Its salient feature is a strict separation of constitutional powers to the detriment of the parliamentary system. All changes in constitutional law not voted unanimously by Parliament have to be decided by popular referendum. Bremen, like Hamburg, has the status of a *Land* of the Federal Republic. The main constitutional organs are the City Council (*Bürgerschaft*), which corresponds to the *Landtag*, the *Senat* and the Constitutional Court.

The *Senat* is the executive organ, the government of the *Land*. It is elected by the *Bürgerschaft* for the duration of its own tenure of office. The *Senat* elects from its own ranks two *Bürgermeister*, one of whom becomes President of the

FEDERAL GERMANY—(THE LAND GOVERNMENTS)

Senat. The senators cannot be simultaneously members of parliament. A vote of non-confidence can only be given under special conditions. Decisions of the *Bürgerschaft* are subject to the delaying veto of the *Senat*.

President of the Senat: HANS KOSCHNICK (S.P.D.).

Second Bürgermeister and Senator for Welfare and Youth Affairs: FRAU ANNEMARIE MEVISSSEN (S.P.D.).

Senator for the Interior: Dr. FRANZ LÖBERT (S.P.D.)

Senator for Harbours, Shipping and Transport: Dr. GEORG BORTTSCHELLER (F.D.P.).

Senator for Justice, Constitutional and Religious Affairs: Dr. ULRICH GRAF (F.D.P.).

Senator for Finance: ROLF SPECKMANN (F.D.P.).

Senator for Education: MORITZ THAPE (S.P.D.).

Senator for Building: WILHELM BLASE (S.P.D.).

Senator for Trade and Industry: KARL EGGERS (S.P.D.).

Senator for Labour, Welfare and Public Health: KARL WESSLING (S.P.D.).

The *Bürgerschaft* consists of 100 members elected for four years. The election of October 1st, 1967, resulted in the following composition:

President of the Bürgerschaft: HERMANN ENGEL (S.P.D.).

S.P.D. (Social Democratic Party)	50 seats
C.D.U. (Christian Democratic Union)	32 "
F.D.P. (Free Democratic Party)	10 "
N.P.D. (National Democratic Party)	8 "

The Constitutional Court consists of the President of the State High Court and of six members elected by the *Bürgerschaft*.

RHINELAND-PALATINATE

The three chief agencies of the Constitution of this *Land* are the Diet (*Landtag*), the Government (*Landesregierung*) and the Constitutional Court (*Verfassungsgerichtshof*).

The *Land Government* (*Landesregierung*) is composed of the Minister-President and his Ministers, whom he appoints and dismisses with the consent of the *Landtag*. The Government is dependent on the confidence of the *Landtag*.

Minister-President: Dr. h.c. PETER ALTMEIER (C.D.U.).

Deputy Minister-President and Minister of Agriculture, Viniculture and Forestry: OTTO MEYER (C.D.U.).

Minister of the Interior: AUGUST WOLTERS (C.D.U.).

Minister of Justice: FRITZ SCHNEIDER (F.D.P.).

Minister of Education and Religious Affairs: Dr. BERNHARD VOGEL (C.D.U.).

Minister of Finance and Reconstruction: Dr. HERMANN EICHER (F.D.P.).

Minister of Social Welfare: Dr. HEINRICH GEISSLER (C.D.U.).

The members of the *Landtag* are elected according to a system of proportional representation. Its composition, as the result of elections held on April 23rd, 1967, is as follows:

President of Diet: OTTO VAN VOLXEM (C.D.U.).

C.D.U. (Christian Democratic Party)	49 seats
S.P.D. (Social Democratic Party)	39 "
F.D.P. (Free Democratic Party)	8 "
N.P.D. (National Democratic Party)	4 "

Rhineland-Palatinate is divided into four districts, (*Bezirke*): Koblenz, Rheinhessen and Palatinate, and Trier. Each district is headed by a *Regierungs-präsident*.

BADEN-WÜRTTEMBERG

Baden-Württemberg is the new south-west German *Land*, founded on April 25th, 1952, from the former *Länder* of Baden, Württemberg-Baden, and Württemberg-Hohenzollern.

The Constitution of the new *Land* was passed by the *Land Assembly* in Stuttgart on November 19th, 1953, after long deliberation.

The Minister-President is elected by the *Landtag*. He appoints and dismisses his Ministers. The Government is responsible to the *Landtag*.

Minister-President: Dr. HANS FILBINGER (C.D.U.).

Minister of Interior and Deputy Minister-President: WALTER KRAUSE (S.P.D.).

Minister of Economics: Dr. HANS OTTO SCHWARZ (S.P.D.).

Minister of Justice: Dr. RUDOLF SCHIELER (S.P.D.).

Minister of Education and Church Affairs: Prof. D.Dr. WILHELM HAHN (C.D.U.).

Minister of Finance: KURT ANGSTMANN (S.P.D.).

Minister of Food, Agriculture and Forestry: EUGEN LEIBFRIED (C.D.U.).

Minister of Labour: JOSEF SCHÜTTLER (C.D.U.).

Minister to Federal Council: Dr. ADALBERT SEIFRIZ (C.D.U.).

The *Landtag*, elected on April 26th, 1964, is composed as follows:

President of Diet: Dr. FRANZ GURK (C.D.U.).

C.D.U. (Christian Democratic Union)	59 seats
S.P.D. (Social Democratic Party)	47 "
F.D.P./D.V.P. (Free Democratic Party)	14 "

The Constitutional Court (*Staatsgerichtshof*) consists of the President, four judges and four lay members.

The *Land* is divided into four administrative districts (*Regierungsbezirke*): North Baden, South Baden, North Württemberg, and South Württemberg.

THE SAAR

By the Constitution which came into force on January 1st, 1957, the Saar became politically integrated with the Federal Republic as a *Land*. It became economically integrated with the Federal Republic in July 1959.

The *Land Government* (*Landesregierung*), formed January 1961, is composed of the Minister-President and his Ministers. The Minister-President is elected by the *Landtag*.

Minister-President and Minister of Religious Affairs: Dr. FRANZ-JOSEF RÖDER (C.D.U.).

Minister of the Interior: LUDWIG SCHNUR (C.D.U.).

Minister of Justice: JULIUS VON LAUTZ (C.D.U.).

Minister of Finance and Forestry: HELMUT BULLE (C.D.U.).

Minister of Labour and Social Welfare: PAUL SIMONIS (D.P.S., F.D.P.).

FEDERAL GERMANY—(THE LAND GOVERNMENTS, WEST BERLIN, POLITICAL PARTIES)

Minister of Education and Culture: WERNER SCHERER (C.D.U.).

Minister of Public Works and Housing: HELMUT BULLE (C.D.U.).

Minister of Economics, Transport and Agriculture: Dr. REINHARD KOCH (D.P.S., F.D.P.).

The Diet (*Landtag*), elected on June 27th, 1965, is composed as follows:

President of the Diet: Dr. HANS MAURER (C.D.U.).

C.D.U.	(Christian Democratic Union)	23 seats
S.P.D.	(Social Democratic Party)	21 "
D.P.S.	(Saar Democratic Party)	4 "
S.V.P.	(Saar People's Party)	2 "

WEST BERLIN

On August 4th, 1950, the Berlin City Assembly passed a Constitution defining its special position under technical three-power control. Under German Constitutional Law Berlin is a *Land* of the Federal Republic but this law is at present suspended by three-power reservations. Nevertheless West Berlin sends representatives to the *Bundestag* and *Bundesrat* in Bonn but these representatives have no vote in the plenary sessions of either House. To be valid in West Berlin, Federal Law has to be specially adopted there. The Constitution came into force on October 1st, 1950.

The House of Representatives (*Abgeordnetenhaus*) is the legislative body, and has 140 members. The executive agency is the Senate, which is composed of the Governing Mayor (*Regierender Bürgermeister*), his deputy, and at the most sixteen Senators. The Governing Mayor is elected by a majority of the House of Representatives. The Senate is responsible to the House of Representatives and dependent on its confidence.

Regierender Bürgermeister: KLAUS SCHÜTZ (S.P.D.).

Bürgermeister: KURT NEUBAUER (S.P.D.).

SENATORS:

Interior: KURT NEUBAUER (S.P.D.).

Finance: HEINZ STRIEK (S.P.D.).

Justice: HANS-GÜNTER HOPPE (F.D.P.).

Labour, Health and Social Welfare: Dr. KLAUS BODIN (S.P.D.).

Economics: Dr. KARL KÖNIG (S.P.D.).

Arts and Science: Prof. Dr. WERNER STEIN (S.P.D.).

Education: CARL-HEINZ EVERS (S.P.D.).

Building and Housing: Dipl.-Ing. ROLF SCHWEDLER (S.P.D.).

Family, Youth and Sports: HORST KORBER (S.P.D.).

Federal Affairs (Representative of Berlin in the Federal Republic): DIETRICH SPANGENBERG (S.P.D.).

The state of parties in the House, as the result of elections held on March 12th, 1967, is as follows:

President of House of Representatives: WALTER SICKERT (S.P.D.).

S.P.D. (Social Democratic Party) . 81 seats

C.D.U. (Christian Democratic Union) 47 "

F.D.P. (Free Democratic Party) . 9 "

POLITICAL PARTIES

Christlich-Demokratische Union (in Bavaria: **Christlich-Soziale Union**) (C.D.U./C.S.U.) (*Christian Democratic and Christian Social Union*): 53 Bonn, Nassestr. 2; f. 1945; 405,000 mems.; is the strongest party of the Government coalition; it stands for united action between Catholics and Protestants for rebuilding German life on a Christian basis, while guaranteeing private property and the freedom of the individual; Chair. Dr. KURT GEORG KIESINGER; Gen. Sec. Dr. BRUNO HECK; Chair. of Party in *Bundestag* Dr. RAINER BARZEL; publ.: *Deutsches Monatsblatt* (monthly), *Union in Deutschland* (weekly).

Sozialdemokratische Partei Deutschlands (S.P.D.) (*Social Democratic Party of Germany*): Bonn, Friedrich-Ebert-Allee 170; is the second largest party in the *Bundestag*; holds that a vital democracy can only be built on the basis of social justice; a new programme, adopted November 1959, advocated for the economy as much competition as possible, as much planning as necessary to protect the individual from uncontrolled economic interests; a positive attitude to national defence, while favouring controlled disarmament; a policy of religious

toleration; rejects any political ties with Communism; approx. 710,500 mems.; Chair. WILLY BRANDT; Deputy Chair. HERBERT WEHNER, FRITZ ERLER; Chair. of Party in *Bundestag* FRITZ ERLER; Deputy Chair. CARLO SCHMID, HERBERT WEHNER, ALEX MÖLLER, ERWIN SCHOETTLE.

Freie Demokratische Partei (F.D.P.) (*Free Democratic Party*): Bonn, Bonner Talweg 57; approx. 100,000 mems.; the party stands for the freedom of the individual, the retention of private property and private enterprise, advocates a programme of liberal social reform, and a foreign policy of appeasement in Central Europe; Chair. Dr. ERICH MENDE; Deputy Chair. WILLI WEYER, WOLFGANG MISCHNICK, Dr. EWALD BUCHER; Chair. in *Bundestag* KNUT FRHR. v. KÜHLMANN-STUMM; Nat. Party Man. Dr. HANS FRIDERICHs; publs. *Freie Demokratische Korrespondenz* (twice weekly; circ. 2,000; *Liberal* (monthly; circ. 9,000); press service.

Gesamtdeutsche Partei (*All German Party*): Bonn, Königstr. 61; f. 1961; supersedes fm. *Gesamtdeutscher*

FEDERAL GERMANY—(POLITICAL PARTIES, JUDICIAL SYSTEM, RELIGION)

Block and fmr. Deutsche Partei; Joint Chairmen FRANK SEIBOTH, HERBERT SCHNEIDER.

Bayern-Partei (Bavarian Party): München, Landsbergerstr. 4; f. 1946; approx. 30,000 mems.; founded by LUDWIG M. LALLINGER. stands for the protection of the State rights of Bavaria as against the Federal Government; Chair. Dr. Dr. HANS HÖCHERL; publs. *Freies Bayern* (monthly), *Bayerischer Wirtschaftsdienst* (monthly); *Bayern-Dienst* (weekly).

Zentrum Partei (Centre Party): Düsseldorf; a Catholic party, standing to the left of the C.D.U.; Chair. JOHANNES BROCKMANN.

Nationaldemokratische Partei Deutschlands (N.P.D.) (National Democratic Party of Germany): Hanover; f. 1964; right-wing party; approx. 20,000 mems.; stands for German neutralism between East and West; the party won 8 seats in Hesse and 15 seats in Bavaria at the Land elections in 1966, 4 seats in Schleswig-Holstein, 8 seats in Bremen and 4 seats in Rhineland-Palatinate in the 1967 elections; Chairman FRIEDRICH THIELEN; publ. *Deutsche Nachrichten* (weekly).

There are also the four following small parties, none of them represented in Parliament: *Bund der Deutschen*, *Süd-Schleswigscher Wählerverband*, *Deutsche Reichspartei* and *Deutsche Gemeinschaft*. The Communist Party was declared unconstitutional in 1956.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Judges are not removable except by the decision of a court. Half of the judges of the Federal Constitutional Court are elected by the Bundestag and half by the Bundesrat. A committee for the selection of judges participates in the appointment of judges of the Superior Federal Courts.

Bundesverfassungsgericht (Federal Constitutional Court): Karlsruhe, Karlstr. 10.

President: Dr. GERHARD MÜLLER.

Deputy President: WALTER SEUFFERT.

Judges: Dr. WERNER BÖHMER, Prof. Dr. HANS BROX, WILTRAUT RUPP-VON BRÜNNECK, Prof. Dr. WILLI GEIGER, GREGOR GELLER, Dr. KARL HAAGER, ANTON HENNEKA, Prof. Dr. HANS KUTSCHER, Prof. Dr. Dr. GERHARD LEIBHOLZ, THEODOR RITTERSPACH, Prof. Dr. HANS RUPP, FABIAN VON SCHLABRENDORFF, Prof. Dr. ERWIN STEIN, Dr. WOLFGANG ZEIDLER.

SUPERIOR FEDERAL COURTS

Bundesgerichtshof (Federal Court of Justice): Karlsruhe, Herrenstr. 45a.

President: Dr. BRUNO HEUSINGER.

Vice-President: RODERICH GLANZMANN.

Presidents of the Senate: WALTHER ASCHER, Dr. GEORG AUGUSTIN, Dr. PAUL-HEINZ BALDUS, Dr. JOSEPH ENGELS, Dr. ROBERT FISCHER, Dr. OSKAR HÄDINGER, Dr. ENGELBERT HÜBNER, Dr. GERDA KRÜGER-NIELAND, Dr. KARL NASTELSKI, Dr. KURT PAGENDARM, Dr. HANS-EBERHARD ROTBERG, Prof. Dr. WERNER SARSTEDT, CARLHANS SCHARPENSEEL.

Federal Solicitor-General: LUDWIG MARTIN.

Bundesverwaltungsgericht (Federal Administrative Court): Berlin 12, Hardenbergstr. 31.

President: Prof. Dr. FRITZ WERNER.

Presidents of the Senate: Dr. WERNER ELSNER, Prof. Dr. WALTHER FÜRST, Frau CHARLOTTE SCHMITT, HELMUT KÜLZ, EGMONT WITTEN, Dr. KARL BUCHHOLZ, Dr. MARTIN BARING.

Bundesfinanzhof (Federal Financial Court): 8 München 27, Ismaningerstr. 109.

President: WOLFGANG MERSMANN, Dr. h.c.

Vice-President: WILHELM OTTO.

Presidents of the Senate: Dr. WILHELM HARTZ, Dr. RUDOLF GRIEGER, Dr. HANS-GEORG RAHN, Dr. KARL RINGLEB, GÜNTER WAUER.

Bundesarbeitsgericht (Federal Labour Court): Kassel-Wilhelmshöhe, Graf-Bernadotte-Platz 3.

President: Prof. Dr. GERHARD MÜLLER.

Presidents of the Senate: Dr. WILHELM KÖNIG, Dr. FRIEDRICH POELMANN, Prof. Dr. Dr. GERHARD BOLDT, Prof. Dr. HERMANN STUMPF.

Bundessozialgericht (Federal Social Court): Kassel-Wilhelmshöhe, Graf-Bernadotte-Platz 5.

President: JOSEPH SCHNEIDER.

Presidents of the Senate: Dr. HERBERT LANGKEIT, Dr. JOSEF NEUHAUS, KURT BRACKMANN, Dr. FRITZ HAUZEISEN, RICHARD STENGEL, Dr. GEORG TESMER, JOACHIM RAACK, NORBERT PENQUITT, FRITZ RICHTER.

RELIGION

The section on Religion, covering both parts of Germany, follows immediately after the chapter on the German Democratic Republic.

THE PRESS

The advent to power of the National Socialist Party in 1933 interrupted the press freedom which Germany had enjoyed under the Weimar Republic and which was not fully restored until 1949. In 1946 the Allies introduced a licensing system, considerably restricting press freedom by confining it to a limited number of approved publishers. Two years later six eminent German citizens, including Konrad Adenauer and Carlo Schmid, issued to the Allies their celebrated "Memorandum on Democracy and the Freedom of the Press"; in it they criticized the licensing system and the monopolies and curtailment of freedom that ensued, and appealed for German press freedom to be entrusted to German Law and German Courts.

This appeal became effective in 1949 when licences were abolished and the Federal Constitution was promulgated to constitute the Basic Law of the Republic. Article 5 stipulates: "Everyone has the right freely to express or to disseminate his opinion by speech, writing and pictures and freely to inform himself from generally accessible sources. Freedom of the press and freedom of reporting by radio and motion pictures are guaranteed. There shall be no censorship. These rights are limited by the provisions of the general laws, the provisions of the law for the protection of youth, and by the right to inviolability of personal honour." These last qualifications refer to the Federal law penalising the sale to young people of literature judged to endanger morality, and to articles in the Penal Code relating to defamation, in particular Article 187A concerning defamation of public figures.

There is no Federal Press Law, all legal action being normally referred back to the Constitution. But the press is subject to general items of legislation some of which may significantly limit press freedom. Article 353C of the Penal Code for example, dating from the Nazi period, prohibits the publication of official news supposed to be secret; under it a journalist may be required to reveal his sources. The Code of Criminal Procedure also constitutes a danger in that it authorizes the government to confiscate objects potentially important as evidence in a legal investigation, which may be construed to include papers, print, etc. An unsuccessful attempt was made in 1964 to pass a bill permitting prior censorship of the press and other stringent measures in times of emergency such as war.

Freedom of the press is stipulated in each of the Constitutions of the individual Länder. Many Länder have recently enacted laws defining the press's democratic role. For example the Hamburg Press Law of January, 1965, declares that "the press is free and serves free democratic order" and defines its public function as the gathering and publicizing of news, criticism, the forming of public opinion and public education. Many Länder give the press access to sources of government information. Some Länder authorize the journalist to refuse to disclose his sources; others qualify, and even withhold this right. Some permit printed matter to be confiscated on suspicion of an indictable offence only if authorized by an independent judge; others allow a district attorney or even the police to give this authorization.

The German Press Council, modelled on the English pattern, is composed of publishers and journalists. It

investigates complaints against the press and enjoys a considerable standing.

The Federal German press is quite free of government control. No newspaper is directly owned by a political party, and though some ten per cent of papers support a party line, at least two thirds of newspapers, including all the major dailies, are politically independent.

The political and economic conditions since 1949 have fostered the rapid development of a few large publishing groups. This situation, analogous to the U.K. press structure, has been criticized as 'undemocratic'. A government commission investigating press economics recommended various forms of state aid and suggested that the share of daily and weekly circulation owned by a single publisher should be limited to thirty per cent.

Axel Springer Group (Prop. AXEL CÄSAR SPRINGER): Kaiser-Wilhelm-Strasse, 2 Hamburg 36; the largest newspaper publishing group in continental Europe; includes five major dailies (*Die Welt*, *Hamburger Abendblatt*, *Bild Zeitung*, *Berliner Morgenpost*, *B.Z.*), two Sunday papers (*Die Welt am Sonntag*, *Bild am Sonntag*), several general interest magazines (*Hör Zu*, *Eltern*, *Bravo*, *Twen*, *Kicker*), four trade magazines and the Propyläen Verlag and Ullstein Verlag publishing firms.

The other principal groups are as follows:

Gruner und Jahr Group (Dir. Herr GRUNER, J. JAHR, G. BUCERIUS): 2 Hamburg 1 Pressehaus; owns amongst others the weekly *Die Zeit*, the popular illustrated periodicals *Stern*, *Petra*, *Constanze*, *Brigitte*, *Es*, *Capitol* and *Schöner Wohnen*.

Süddeutscher-Verlag (Pres. HANS DÜRRMEIER): owns *Süddeutsche Zeitung* and *München Abendzeitung*.

Jahreszeiten-Verlag (Pres. HELMUT GANSKE): owns amongst others the periodicals *Für Sie* and *Moderne Frau*.

Heinrich-Bauer-Verlag (Pres. HEINRICH BAUER): owns the popular illustrated magazines *Quick* (Munich), *Neue Revue* (Hamburg), *Praline*, and *Neue Post*.

Burda Druck und Verlag (Pres. Dr. FRANZ BURDA): 7600 Offenbach/Baden; owns *Bunte Illustrierte*, *Bild und Funk*, *Freundin* and *Das Haus*.

The most important and influential daily newspapers include *Die Welt*, *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung*, *Süddeutsche Zeitung* and *Stuttgarter Zeitung*, the latter two circulating mainly in the south. The most popular dailies in order of circulation are *Bild Zeitung* (4,500,000), *Westdeutsche Allgemeine* (441,000), *Hamburger Abendblatt* (340,000), and *B.Z.* (340,000).

The most influential weeklies include *Die Zeit* (Hamburg), the Sunday *Welt am Sonntag* and *Bild am Sonntag*, and the political periodical *Der Spiegel*. Numerous popular illustrated weekly periodicals have developed, led by *Hör Zu* (4,000,000), *Der Stern* (1,800,000) and *Quick* (1,600,000). Amongst the religious press Catholic periodicals predominate, headed by *Mann in der Zeit* (700,000) and *Frau und Mutter* (600,000).

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SELECTED DAILY NEWSPAPERS

Aachener Nachrichten: Aachen, Theaterstr. 24-28; f. 1878; Dirs. J. CERFONTAINE, W. SCHELLBERG; Political Editor E. HAHN; circ. 48,000.

Aachener Volkszeitung: Aachen, Bahnhofstr. 1A; f. 1946; Publishers Dr. J. HOFMANN and others; Editor Dr. K. SIMONS; circ. 90,000.

Der Abend: 1 Berlin 30, Potsdamer Str. 87; Dir. H. SONNENFELD; Editor FRANK E. W. DREXLER; circ. 99,500.

Abendzeitung: München, Sendlingerstr. 79; f. 1948; merged with *8-Uhr-Blatt*, 1964; Publisher WERNER FRIEDMANN; circ. 262,000.

Abendzeitung/8-Uhr-Blatt: 85 Nürnberg, Winklerstr. 11; f. 1964; Dirs. HANS DÜRRMEIER, KURT FELDER, KARL GNATZ, HANS G. VOIGTEL; circ. 60,000.

Der Allgäuer: Kempten, Kotternerstr. 64; f. 1945; Editor Dr. HANS FALK; circ. 77,000.

Allgemeine Zeitung: Mainz, Grosse Bleiche 44-50; Editor WALTER ZECH; circ. 115,900.

Badische Neueste Nachrichten: Karlsruhe, Lammstr. 1B-5; Publisher and Editor WILHELM BAUR; circ. 145,000.

Badisches Tagblatt: Baden-Baden, Stefaniensstrasse 3; Editor RUDOLF DIETRICH; circ. 33,000.

Badische Zeitung: Freiburg i. Br., Basler Landstrasse 3; f. 1946; Editor OSCAR STARK; circ. 120,000.

Berliner Morgenpost: 1 Berlin 61, Kochstr. 50, Verlag Ullstein GmbH; f. 1898; Editor HEINZ KÖSTER; circ. 231,612 (weekdays), 388,227 (Sundays).

B.Z.: 1 Berlin 61, Kochstr. 50; Verlag Ullstein GmbH; f. 1877; Editor MALTE-TILL KOGGE; circ. 352,162.

Bild Zeitung: Hamburg 36, Kaiser-Wilhelm-Strasse 6; f. 1952; Publisher AXEL SPRINGER; Chief Editor PETER BOENISCH; circ. 4,700,000.

Bonner Rundschau: Bonn, Poststr. 25; f. 1946; Dir. Dr. RHEINHOLD HEINEN; circ. 50,700.

Braunschweiger Zeitung: Braunschweig, Hutfiltern 8; Publisher and Editor HANS ECKENSBERGER; circ. 151,000.

Bremer Nachrichten: Bremen 2, Schlachtpforte 5-7; f. 1743; Publisher CARL SCHÜNEMANN; Editor WALTHER SCHÜNEMANN; circ. 51,000.

Darmstädter Echo: Darmstadt, Holzhofallee 25-31; f. 1945; Publisher and Editor HANS J. REINOWSKI; circ. 55,000.

Donau-Kurier: Ingolstadt, Donaustr. 11; f. 1872; Publisher and Dir. Dr. W. REISSMÜLLER; circ. 60,000.

Düsseldorfer Nachrichten: Düsseldorf, Königsallee 27; f. 1876; independent; Publisher VERLAG W. GIRARDET; circ. 119,000.

Flensburger Tageblatt: Flensburg, Nikolaistr. 7; Publisher and Manager G. MACKNOW; circ. 68,000.

Frankenpost: Hof-Saale, Poststr. 9-11; Editor T. YOST; circ. 67,000.

Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung: Frankfurt a.M., Hellerhof Str. 2-4; f. 1949; Publishers NIKOLAS BENCKISER, BRUNO DECHAMPS, JUERGEN EICK, KARL KORN, JÜRGEN TERN, E. WELTER; circ. 243,816.

Frankfurter Nachtausgabe: Frankfurt a.M., Frankenallee 71-81; independent; Editor FRIEDRICH KURT MÜLLER; circ. 210,000.

Frankfurter Neue Presse: Frankfurt a.M., Frankenallee 71-81; independent; Editor ROBERT SCHMELZER; circ. 128,800.

Frankfurter Rundschau: Frankfurt a.M., Grosse Eschenheimer Str. 16-18; Publisher and Editor KARL GEROLD; circ. 125,000.

Fränkische Landeszeitung: Ansbach, Nürnberger Str. 9-11; Editor WILHELM WIEDFELD; circ. 41,000.

Fränkische Presse: 858 Bayreuth, Am Jägerhaus 2; Editor W. FISCHER; circ. 27,000.

Fränkischer Tag: Bamberg, Fleischstr. 17; Editor Dr. CARL CASPER SPECKNER; circ. 54,000.

General Anzeiger der Stadt Wuppertal: Wuppertal-Elberfeld, Otto-Hausmann-Ring; Publisher and Editor Dr. H. GIRARDET; circ. 77,000.

General Anzeiger für Bonn und Umgegend: Bonn, Wesselstr. 5; f. 1725; independent; Publishers HERMANN NEUSSER, Dr. OTTO WEIDERT; Editor EDMUND ELS; circ. 55,000.

Die Glocke: 474 Oelde, Engelbert-Holterdorf-Str. 4-6; f. 1880; Editors KARL FRIEDRICH GEHRING, ENGELBERT HOLTERDORF; circ. 47,000.

Göttinger Tageblatt: Göttingen, Prinzenstr. 10-12; f. 1888; Editors THEO WURM, Dr. VIKTOR WURM; circ. 40,000; Sundays 45,000.

Hamburger Abendblatt: Hamburg 36, Kaiser-Wilhelm-Str. 6; Editor-in-Chief MARTIN SALLER; circ. 340,000.

Hamburger Morgenpost: Hamburg 1, Speersort 1; Editor HEINRICH BRAUNE; circ. 400,000.

Handelsblatt: 4 Düsseldorf 1, Kreuzstrasse 21, Postfach 1102; f. 1946; Editor Dr. FRIEDRICH VOGEL; circ. 40,488.

Hannoversche Allgemeine Zeitung: Hannover, Goseriede 9; Editor Dr. ERICH MADSAK; circ. 152,000.

Hannoversche Presse: Hannover, Goseriede 10; Editor PETER RAUNAU; circ. 153,000.

Hannoversche Rundschau—Norddeutsche Zeitung: Hannover, Georgstr. 19; f. 1948; Editor KONRAD JOACHIM SCHAUB; circ. 45,600.

Heilbronner Stimme: Heilbronn, Allee 2; f. 1946; Editors H. SCHWERDTFEGER, F. DISTELBARTH; circ. 75,000.

Hessische Allgemeine: Kassel, Friedrichstr. 32-34; f. 1959; (formerly Hessische Nachrichten f. 1946); independent; Publishers Dr. WOLFGANG PÖSCHL, ADOLF W. DIEHL, Dr. PAUL DIERICH; Editor-in-Chief Dr. WOLFGANG PÖSCHL; circ. 140,000.

Kasseler Post: 35 Kassel, Pressehaus; f. 1882; Editor HEINZ SCHRÖDER; circ. 33,800.

Kieler Nachrichten: Kiel, Fleethörn; Editor THEODOR DOTZER; circ. 100,000.

Koblenz: Rhein-Zeitung: Koblenz, Postfach 1540; Editors FRITZ HIRSCHNER, HANS MAURER; circ. 190,000.

Kölnener Stadt-Anzeiger: Köln, Breite Str. 70; f. 1876; Publishers Dr. KURT NEVEN DUMONT, ALFRED NEVEN DUMONT; Editor Dr. JOACHIM BESSER; circ. 261,000.

Kölnische Rundschau: Köln, Stolkigasse 25-45; f. 1946; Publisher Dr. REINHOLD HEINEN; Editor RUDOLF HEIZLER; circ. 167,000.

Lübecker Nachrichten: Lübeck, Königstr. 51-57; f. 1945; Chief Editor CARL M. LANKAU; circ. 80,000.

Main-Echo: Aschaffenburg (Main), Pfaffengasse 11; Editor A. GRÄF; circ. 52,600.

Main-Post: Würzburg, Plattnerstr. 14; f. 1883; independent; Managing Editors KARL RICHTER, MICHAEL MEISNER; circ. 104,100.

Mannheimer Morgen: Mannheim, Am Marktplatz; Editors E. F. v. SCHILLING, Dr. K. ACKERMANN; circ. 155,000.

Mittelbayerische Zeitung: Regensburg, Kumpfmühler Str. 11; f. 1945; Editor KARLHEINZ ESSER; circ. ca. 80,000.

Münchener Merkur: München 3, Bayerstr. 57-67; Editors Dr. FELIX BUTTERSACK, A. M. HUCK, L. VOGL; circ. 170,000.

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Münstersche Zeitung: Münster, Neubuckenstr. 8-11, Postfach 952; f. 1870; independent; Editor Dr. FRITZ REDIGER; circ. 40,000.

Neue Osnabruecker Zeitung: Osnabrück; f. 1967 from merger of *Neue Tagespost* and *Osnabruecker Tageblatt*; circ. 165,000.

Neue Ruhr-Zeitung: Essen, Sachsen Str. 36; f. 1946; Editor DIETRICH OPPENBERG; circ. 250,000.

Der Neue Tag: Weiden, Ringstr. 3-5; Editor FELIX HARTLIEB; circ. 50,000.

Neue Westfälische: 48 Bielefeld, Niedernstr. 23-27; f. 1967; Editors HEINZ LIEBSCHER, Dr. ULRICH LOHMAR.

Neue Württembergische Zeitung: Göppingen, Rosenstr. 24, f. 1946; Publisher Zeitungsverlags-und Druckhaus G.m.b.H. Göppingen; circ. 112,000.

Nordsee-Zeitung: Bremerhaven, Hafenstr. 140; Editor KURT DITZEN; circ. 52,200.

Nordwest-Zeitung: Oldenburg, Peterstr. 30; Editor MARGARETHE BOCK; circ. 88,500.

Nürnberger Nachrichten: Nürnberg, Marienplatz 1; f. 1945; Editors Dr. JOSEPH E. DREXEL, H. G. MERKEL; circ. 200,000; 250,000 Sundays.

Oberbayerisches Volksblatt: Rosenheim, Prinzregentenstr. 2; f. 1855; Publishers FRANZ NIEDERMAYR and ALFONS DOESER; circ. 48,000.

Offenbach-Post: 6050 Offenbach, Gr. Marktstr. 36-42, Postfach 164; f. 1947; Editor UDO BINTZ; circ. 50,000.

Passauer Neue Presse: Passau, Neuburger Str. 28; f. 1946; Publisher Dr. HANS KAPFINGER; Editor ERWIN JANIK; circ. 120,000.

Rheinische Post: Düsseldorf, Schadowstr. 11; Publishers Dr. A. BETZ, Dr. GOTTFRIED ARNOLD, Dr. ERICH WENDEROTH; Editor Dr. HERBERT KREMP; circ. 340,000.

Rhein-Neckar-Zeitung: Heidelberg, Hauptstr. 23; Publishers Dr. HERMANN KNORR, Dr. FRITZ SCHULZE; circ. 80,000.

Die Rheinpfalz: Ludwigshafen/Rhein, Amtsstr. 7; Dir. JOSEPH SCHAUB; circ. 185,000.

Ruhr-Nachrichten: Dortmund, Pressehaus, Westenhellweg 86-88; f. 1949; Editor ROBERT SCHMELZER; circ. 366,000.

Saarbrücker Zeitung: Saarbrücken, Gutenbergstr. 11-13; Editors ERNST GRAUPNER, Dr. EDUARD SCHAEFER; circ. 154,000.

Schwäbische Donau-Zeitung und Ehinger Tagblatt: 79 Ulm, Frauenstr. 77, Postfach 612; f. 1945; publishers Südwestpresse with others; Editors KURT FRIED, MAX EBNER, EBERHARD EBNER; joint circ. 320,000.

Schwäbische Zeitung: Leutkirch, Rudolf-Roth-Str. 18; f. 1945; Editor CHRYSOSTOMUS ZODEL; circ. 155,000.

Schwarzwälder Bote: Oberndorf (Neckar), Kirchplatz 5; Dirs. F. MICHAELLES, Dr. H. WOLF; circ. 84,000.

Stuttgarter Nachrichten: 7 Stuttgart, Rapplenstrasse 17-19; f. 1946; Publishers ERWIN SCHOETTLE, RUDOLPH BERNHARD; Editor-in-Chief RUDOLPH BERNHARD; circ. 80,000.

Stuttgarter Zeitung: Stuttgart, Eberhardstr. 61; Editor Prof. Dr. JOSEF EBERLE; circ. 160,000.

Süddeutsche Zeitung: Munich, Sendlingerstr. 80; f. 1945; Editor HERMANN PROBST; Dir. HANS DÜRRMEIER; circ. 225,000.

Südkurier G.m.b.H.: Konstanz, Südkurierhaus; f. 1945; Editor Dr. F. OEXLE; circ. 115,000.

Der Tagesspiegel: Berlin 30, Potsdamerstr. 87; Editors W. KARSCH, F. K. MAIER; circ. 105,156.

Telegraf: 1 Berlin 33, Bismarckplatz 1; f. 1946; Editor ARNO SCHOLZ; circ. 86,500 (weekdays), 134,000 (Sundays).

Trierischer Volksfreund: Trier, Böhmerstr. 30; Publisher and Dir. NIKOLAUS KOCH; Editor WILHELM STETTNER; circ. 72,000.

VZ. Kieler Morgenzeitung: Kiel, Bergstr. 11-13; Editor HEIN WULFF; circ. 47,200.

Wahrheit, Die: Berlin 21, Kaiserin-Augusta-Allee 101; f. 1955; organ of the West Berlin S.E.D. (Socialist Unity Party); Editor HANS MAHLE; circ. 25,000; four times a week.

Die Welt: Hamburg 36, Kaiser-Wilhelm-Str. 1; f. 1946; Man. Dirs. HANS HEINRICH SCHRECKENBACH, Dr. WERNER FRICKE, ALFONS WRONEK; Editor H. F. G. STARKE; circ. 263,400.

Weser-Kurier: Bremen, Martinistr. 43; f. 1945; Editors H. HACKMACK, H. R. MEYER; circ. 133,000.

Westdeutsche Allgemeine: Essen, Friedrichstr. 36-38; Editor ERICH BROST; circ. 441,200.

Westfälische Nachrichten: 44 Münster, Gallitzinstr. 13; Chief Editor Dr. EICKHOFF; circ. 140,000.

Westfälische Rundschau: Dortmund, Ostenhellweg; Editor WOLFGANG VOGES; circ. 230,000.

Westfalen-Blatt: Bielefeld, Südrackstr. 16; Editor IGNAZ APPEL; circ. 124,000.

Westfalenpost: Hagen, Mittelstr. 22; Publisher Dr. A. STRÄTER; Editor Dr. W. JUBGERMANN; circ. 140,000.

Wetzlarer Neue Zeitung: Wetzlar, Karl-Kellner-Ring 23; f. 1945; Editor JOHANN EIFINGER; circ. 45,000.

Wiesbadener Kurier: Wiesbaden, Langgasse 21; Editor KURT MILTE; circ. 65,000.

SUNDAY AND WEEKLY PAPERS

Bild am Sonntag: Hamburg 36, Kaiser-Wilhelm-Strasse 6; f. 1956; Sunday; Publisher AXEL SPRINGER; Chief Editor PETER BOENISCH; circ. 2,900,000.

Bunte Illustrierte: Offenburg, Burda-Hochhaus, Postfach 360; circ. 1,586,000.

Kölnische Rundschau am Sonntag: Köln, Stolksgasse 25-45; Editor Dr. REINHOLD HEINEN; Publisher RUDOLF HEIZLER; circ. 90,000.

Das Neue Blatt: Hamburg 36, Kaiser-Wilhelm-Str. 11; circ. 1,300,000.

Neue Welt: Düsseldorf, Adlerstr. 22; circ. 986,000.

Rheinischer Merkur: 5000 Cologne, Deichmannhaus; Editor Prof. Dr. O. B. ROEGELE; circ. 65,000.

Vorwärts: Bad Godesberg, Siebengebirgstr. 5-7; central organ of the Sozialdemokratische Partei Deutschlands; circ. 59,700.

Welt am Sonntag: Hamburg 36, Kaiser-Wilhelm-Str. 16; Editor BERNHARD MENNE; circ. 315,200.

Die Zeit: Hamburg 1, Speersort 1; weekly; Editor JOSEF MÜLLER-MAREIN; circ. 255,000.

PERIODICALS

The following is a selection of periodicals published in the Federal Republic:

AGRICULTURE

Agrarwirtschaft: Hannover, Osterstr. 32; agricultural management and market research; f. 1952; Publisher ALFRED STROTJE; circ. 3,000.

Badische Bauern-Zeitung: Freiburg i. Br., Friedrichstr. 41; weekly; Editor KUNO NEININGER; circ. 38,000.

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Bayerisches Landwirtschaftliches Wochenblatt: München 3; P.B. 246, Bayerstr. 57-59; f. 1810; weekly; organ of the Bayerischer Bauernverband; Editor Dr. ANTON BURGHARDT; circ. 150,000.

Der Bauernfreund: Hannover, Osterstr. 32; monthly farming bulletin; Publisher ALFRED STROTHER; circ. 90,000.

Deutsche Bauernzeitung: Köln, Augustinerstr. 5; weekly; Editor WILHELM REINER RIOTTE; circ. 30,900.

Eisenbahn-Landwirt: 43 Essen, Lindenallee 62, Postfach 512; f. 1918; monthly; Dir. HERMANN FLEISCHHAUER; circ. 160,000.

Ernährungsdienst: Hannover, Osterstr. 32; corn-marketing periodical; Publisher ALFRED STROTHER; circ. 12,000.

Feld und Wald: Essen, Girardetstr. 2-36; f. 1882; weekly; Editor W. GIRARDET; circ. 74,000.

Hannoverische Land- und Forstwirtschaftliche Zeitung: Hannover, Brinkerstr. 6; weekly; issued by Landbuch-Verlag, G.m.b.H.; circ. 45,000.

Krafftutter: Hannover, Osterstr. 32; monthly feeding stuff bulletin; f. 1953; Publisher ALFRED STROTHER; circ. 3,500.

Das Landvolk: Hannover, Warmbüchenstr. 3; fortnightly; issued by Landbuch-Verlag, G.m.b.H.; Chief Editor WALTER MEHRING; Asst. Editor HANS RODDEWIG; circ. 100,000.

Die Landpost: Dr. Neinhaus Verlag G.m.b.H., Konstanz, Postfach 188; weekly; Editor Dr. HANS HEIDENREICH; circ. 32,000.

Land und Garten: Hannover, Goseriede 9; Editor Dr. ERICH MADSAK; circ. 98,000.

Landwirtschaftliche Zeitschrift Rheinland: 53 Bonn, Endericher Allee 60; f. 1833; weekly; Publisher Rheinischer-Landwirtschafts-Verband; circ. 28,000.

Landwirtschaftliches Wochenblatt für Hessen-Nassau: Frankfurt a.M., Bockenheimer Landstr. 25; f. 1818; weekly; organ of the Landwirtschaftskammer; Editor WILHELM SIMON; circ. 23,500.

Landwirtschaftliches Wochenblatt Kurhessen-Waldeck: Kassel, Kölnische Str. 48-50; f. 1790; weekly; Editor LUDWIG SCHAEFFER; circ. 36,000.

Landwirtschaftliches Wochenblatt für Westfalen und Lippe: Hiltrup bei Münster/Westf.; weekly; organ of the Westfälisch-Lippischer Landwirtschaftsverband, the Landwirtschaftskammer Westfalen-Lippe and the Verband ländlicher Genossenschaften der Provinz Westfalen, Raiffeisen, e.V.; Editor Dr. SCHULZE GEMEN; circ. 62,500.

Raiffeisenbote: 35 Kassel 2, Ständeplatz 1-3; monthly; Editor Dr. EMDE; circ. 97,000.

Württembergisches Wochenblatt für Landwirtschaft: Stuttgart, Reinsburgstr. 77A; organ of the Württemberg-Baden Bauernverband; Editor HERMANN SCHNEIDER.

ART, DRAMA, ARCHITECTURE AND MUSIC

Architektur und Wohnform: 7 Stuttgart-S, Hauptstätterstr. 87; f. 1890; every six weeks; Editor A. KOCH; circ. 9,500.

Bauen und Wohnen: München 8, Rosenheimer Str. 145; monthly; circ. 12,000.

Baumeister: München, Streitfeldstr. 35; monthly; Editor Dr. PAULHANS PETERS; circ. 24,000.

Die Kunst und das Schöne Heim: München 90, Pilgerheimerstr. 38; monthly; Editor GÜNTER THIEMIG; circ. 12,000.

Kunstchronik: München 2, Meiserstr. 10; monthly; issued by the Zentralinstitut für Kunstgeschichte; circ. 1,500.

Das Kunstwerk: Baden-Baden, Lichtentaler Allee 84; modern art; bi-monthly.

Film: Erhard Friedrich Verlag; 3001 Velber, Hannover; f. 1965; Editor KLISS.

Musica: Kassel-Wilhelmshöhe, Heinrich-Schütz-Allee 29-37; bi-monthly; Editors Dr. RICHARD BAUM, Dr. WOLFRAM SCHWINGER and Dr. GÜNTER HAUSSWALD; circ. 10,000.

Opernwelt: Erhard Friedrich Verlag; 3001 Velber, Hannover; f. 1963; Editor SPINGEL.

Theater Heute: Erhard Friedrich Verlag; 3001 Velber, Hannover; f. 1960; Editor FRIEDRICH RISCHBIERTER-MELCHINGER.

ECONOMICS, FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Die Absatzwirtschaft: 4000 Düsseldorf 1, Kreuzstr. 21, Handelsblatthaus, Postfach 1102; journal for marketing; circ. 8,953.

Atomwirtschaft-Atomtechnik: 4000 Düsseldorf 1, Kreuzstr. 21, Handelsblatthaus, Postfach 1102; economic problems of nuclear developments and economic aspects of nuclear engineering and technology; circ. 4,000.

Arbeit und Leistung: 502 Frechen bei Köln, Marienstr. 22; f. 1947; monthly; organization and technique of labour, physiology, hygiene and psychology of labour; Editors Dr. HELMUT PAUL, Dr. HANS STIRN.

Arbeit und Sozialpolitik: Baden-Baden, Waldseetr. 3-5; f. 1936; monthly; Publisher Nomos Verlagsgesellschaft; circ. 3,300.

Der Bauingenieur: Berlin 31, Heidelbergerplatz 3; circ. 6,700.

Baurundschau: Hamburg 20, Deelböge 5/7; monthly; publ. by Norddeutscher Fachzeitschriftenverlag; Editor E. STÜRZENACKER.

Berliner Statistik: Berlin, 30, Passauer Str. 4; f. 1947; monthly; issued by the Statistisches Landesamt, 1 Berlin 31, Fehrbelliner Platz 1; circ. 1,500.

Der Betrieb: 4000 Düsseldorf 1, Kreuzstr. 21, Handelsblatthaus, Postfach 1102; weekly; business administration, revenue law, labour and social legislation; circ. 13,975.

Betriebswirtschafts-Magazin: Wiesbaden, Taunusstrasse 54; fortnightly; Editor Dr. h.c. REINHOLD SELLIEN and Dr. HELMUT SELLIEN.

Creditreform: Neuss (Rhein), Marienkirchplatz 6-8; f. 1879; six times yearly; Editor Dr. KURT FORSTER; circ. 65,000.

Finanz-Rundschau Deutsches Steuerblatt: Köln-Marienburg, Ulmenallee 96-98; f. 1948; twice monthly; Editor Dr. H. SIMONS; circ. 3,000.

Der Handelsvertreter und Handelsmakler: 6 Frankfurt a.M., Tirolerstr. 38, Stegel-Verlag Otto Müller; f. 1949; fortnightly; Editor HEINZ VOSS; circ. 33,350.

Handwerks-Zeitung: Dortmund, Reinoldistr. 7-9; weekly; Editor Dr. HEINRICH SCHILD; circ. 55,000.

Illustrierter Wirtschaftspegel: 61 Darmstadt, Landgraf-Philipps-Anlage 52; circ. 10,000.

Industrie-Anzeiger: Essen, Girardetstr. 2-36; f. 1879; twice weekly; Editor W. GIRARDET; circ. 25,100.

Industriekurier: Düsseldorf, Pressehaus, Martin-Luther-Platz; Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday; technical and research; circ. 26,000.

Niedersächsische Wirtschaft: 3 Hannover, Berliner Allee 25; fortnightly; Editor Dr. H. G. HESS; circ. 26,000.

Nordwestdeutsches Handwerk: Hannover, Georgswall 4; f. 1901; fortnightly; Editor Dr. WILKENING; circ. 100,000.

Die Sozialversicherung: Heidelberg, Haspeltgasse 12; monthly; Editor HEINRICH LUENENDONK; circ. 9,000.

Schmalenbachs Zeitschrift für betriebswirtschaftliche Forschung (ZfbF): Westdeutscher Verlag, Opladen, Ophovenstr. 1-3; f. 1906; Editor Prof. Dr. KARL HAX.

Das Tankstellen- und Garagen-Gewerbe: Mainz, Kaiserstrasse 41; monthly; Editor Ing. P. KAMPER.

VDI Nachrichten: Düsseldorf 10, Bongardstr. 3; weekly; circ. 103,000.

Der Versicherungskaufmann: Wiesbaden, Taunusstr. 54; monthly.

Versicherungsrecht: Karlsruhe, Klosestr. 22-24; four times a month; Editors Prof. Dr. ERNST KLINGMUELLER and WALTER FOEHRENBACH; circ. 5,000.

Versicherungswirtschaft: Karlsruhe, Klosestr. 22-24; fortnightly; Editor WALTER FOEHRENBACH; circ. 11,500.

Wirtschaft und Statistik: Mainz, Bahnhofplatz 2; monthly; organ of the Federal Statistical Office; Editor PATRICK SCHMIDT; circ. 4,000.

Wirtschaft und Wettbewerb: 4000 Düsseldorf 1, Kreuzstr. 21, Handelsblatthaus, Postfach 1102; competition and trade regulation; circ. 2,000.

Wirtschafts-Correspondent: Hamburg 36, Gänsemarkt 21/23; weekly.

Zeitschrift für Betriebswirtschaft: Wiesbaden, Taunusstr. 54; monthly; published by Prof. Dr. h.c. E. GUTENBERG.

Zeitschrift für das gesamte Kreditwesen: Frankfurt a.M., Berlinerstr. 44; fortnightly; Editor Dr. VOLKMAR MUTHESIUS; circ. 5,000.

Zeitschrift für Organisation: Wiesbaden, Taunusstr. 54; eight times a year; issued by the Gesellschaft für Organisation.

Zeitschrift für Unternehmensführung: 4000 Düsseldorf, Kreuzstr. 21, Handelsblatthaus, Postfach 1102; journal for company management; circ. 5,500.

EDUCATION AND YOUTH

Allgemeine Deutsche Lehrer-Zeitung: Frankfurt a.M., Holzhausenstrasse 62; monthly; published by the Gewerkschaft Erziehung und Wissenschaft; Editor Dr. KARL BUNGARDT; circ. 105,000.

Archiv für Berufsbildung: Braunschweig, Georg-Westermann-Allee 66; f. 1949; annually; Editor Prof. Dr. JOHANNES RIEDEL; circ. 2,000.

Geographische Rundschau. Zeitschrift für Schulgeographie: Braunschweig, Georg-Westermann-Allee 66; f. 1949; monthly; Editors Prof. Dr. ERICH OTREMBE, Dr. WILLI WALTER PULS, Dr. HANS KNÜBEL, Dr. DIETER NEUKIRCH.

Management International: Wiesbaden, Taunusstrasse 54; f. 1960; six a year; issued by Betriebswirtschaftlicher Verlag Dr. Th. Gabler under the auspices of International University Contact for Management Education; English, German, French.

Schule im Blickpunkt Informationen über das Bildungswesen für die Eltern: Stuttgart-West, Schwabstr. 126; 8 issues yearly; Editor LUISE KOELMEL; circ. 6,000.

Welt der Schule: München 27, Vilshofener Str. 8; monthly; Editors OTTO WREDE, SIEGFRIED PALLMANN.

Westermanns Pädagogische Beiträge: Braunschweig, Georg-Westermann-Allee 66; f. 1949; monthly; Editors Prof. Dr. WOLFGANG KRAMP, Prof. Dr. CAESAR HAGENER, Prof. Dr. CARL SCHIETZEL, Prof. ERWIN SCHWARTZ, Prof. HANS SPRENGER, Rector FRITZ KAPPE; circ. 11,000.

Zeitschrift für Pädagogik: Weinheim (Bergstr.), Am Hauptbahnhof 10; f. 1955.

ILLUSTRATED, SATIRICAL

Brigitte: Hamburg 1, Burchardstrasse 14; woman's paper; fortnightly; Dir. JOHN JAHR; circ. 800,000.

burda moden: Offenburg, Burda-Hochhaus, Postfach 360; Editor AENNE BURDA; circ. 1,300,000.

Constanze (also Constanze Mode, etc.): Hamburg 1, Burchardstr. 14; f. 1948; weekly; woman's paper; Dir. JOHN JAHR; circ. 613,000.

FRAU die aktuelle Illustrierte: D-4 Düsseldorf, Adlerstr. 22; circ. 446,000.

Heim und Welt: Hannover, Am Jungfernpfad 3; weekly; Editor WERNER A. TÖNJES; circ. 1,023,949.

Hör zu: Hamburg 36, Kaiser-Wilhelm-Str. 6; radio and television; Editor HANS BLUHM; circ. 4,000,000.

Kicker: Köln, Presshaus, Breite Strasse 70; f. 1951; football weekly illustrated; published by Heinrich Bauer Verlag; circ. 185,000.

Mann in der Zeit: Augsburg, Verlag Winfried-Werk GmbH; fortnightly; Editor K. BRÖHL-KLEY; circ. 255,000.

Die Mode: Stuttgart-W, Silberburgstr. 193; fashion; weekly; Dir. CURT E. SCHWAB.

Moderne Frau: Hamburg 39, Possmoorweg 1; f. 1950; Editor C. WALDENBURGER; circ. 427,000.

Neue Illustrierte: Köln, Breite Str. 70; weekly; circ. 1,121,679.

Neue Post: Heinrich Bauer Verlag, Hamburg 1, Burchardstr. 11; weekly; Editor KURT MUELLER; circ. 425,000.

Nordsee-Illustrierte: Hamburg, Sprinkenhof, Burchardstr. 14; monthly; Editor KARL FRIEDRICH-KRUG; circ. 212,400.

Pardon: Frankfurt/Main, Hebelstr. 11; f. 1962; monthly; Editors ERICH BÄRMEIER, HANS A. NIKEL.

Programm: Funk-Fernsehen: Hamburg 39, Possmoorweg 1; weekly; Editor JOACHIM WENZ; circ. 250,000.

Quick: München 3, Brienerstr. 26-28; f. 1948; illustrated weekly; published by Heinrich Bauer Verlag; Editor ROLF GILHAUSEN; circ. 1,542,000.

Revue: München 8, Lucile-Grahn-Str. 37; weekly; published by Heinrich Bauer Verlag; Editor JOCHEN STEINMAYR; circ. 1,300,000.

Scala international: Frankfurt a.M., Frankenallee 71-81; independent; monthly; Editor WERNER WIRTHLE; circ. 384,000; editions in German, English, French, Spanish, Portuguese, Finnish, Arabic, Indonesian.

Schöner Wohnen: 2 Hamburg 1, Burchardstrasse 14; home paper; monthly; Editor URSULA SUDECK; circ. 420,000.

Stern: Hamburg 1, Speersort 1; illustrated weekly; Editor HENRI NANNEN; circ. 1,756,000.

Twen: München, Briener Str. 26-28; f. 1959; monthly; published by Heinrich Bauer Verlag; circ. 100,000.

TV Hören + Sehen: 2 Hamburg 1, Burchardstr. 11; Chief Editor HORST EBERT; circ. 1,500,000.

Wochenend: Nürnberg, Badstr. 4-6; weekly; circ. 250,000.

LAW

Archiv des öffentlichen Rechts: Tübingen, Wilhelmstr. 18; quarterly; Editors Prof. OTTO BACHOF, Prof. KONRAD HESSE, Prof. PETER LERCHE; circ. 1,000.

Archiv des Völkerrechts: Tübingen, Wilhelmstr. 18; quarterly; Editor HANS-JÜRGEN SCHLOCHAUER; circ. 800.

Archiv für katholisches Kirchenrecht: Mainz, Kaiserstr. 41; semi-annual; Editor Prof. Dr. K. MÖRSDORF.

FEDERAL GERMANY—(THE PRESS)

Blätter für Steuerrecht, Sozialversicherung und Arbeitsrecht: 545 Neuviad Heddesdorfer Str. 31; fortnightly; Dir. EDUARD REIFFERSCHIED.

Deutsche Richterzeitung: Köln 1, Gereonstr. 18-32; f. 1909; monthly; Editors Deutscher Richterbund; circ. 11,000.

Juristenzeitung: Tübingen, Wilhelmstr. 18; fortnightly; Editor Dr. ULRICH WEBER; circ. 8,000.

Juristische Rundschau: Berlin 30, Genthiner Str. 13; monthly; Editor L. PAULI.

Monatsschrift für Deutsches Recht: Hamburg 13, Abteistr. 34; monthly; Publisher Dr. KURT MITTELSTEIN; circ. 8,800.

Neue Juristische Wochenschrift: München 23, Wilhelmstr. 5-9; weekly; Dir. Dr. HEINRICH BECK; Editors Prof. Dr. HANS DAHS, V. HEINS, Dr. W. LEWALD, Prof. Dr. Ph. MÖHRING; circ. 32,000.

Recht der Arbeit: München 23, Wilhelmstr. 5-9; monthly; Editor Prof. Dr. NIPPERDEY; circ. 2,500.

Zeitschrift für ausländisches und internationales Privatrecht: Berlin 30, Genthiner Str. 13; quarterly; Dir. KONRAD ZWIEGERT.

Zeitschrift für die gesamte Staatswissenschaft: Tübingen, Wilhelm Str. 18; quarterly; Dirs. F. BÖHM, W. G. HOFFMANN, H. SAUERMAN; circ. 850.

Zeitschrift für die gesamte Strafrechtswissenschaft: Berlin 30, Genthiner Str. 13; quarterly; Editors Prof. Dr. RICHARD LANGE and HANS HEINRICH JESCHECK.

POLITICS, LITERATURE, CURRENT AFFAIRS

Akzente: Frankfurt-am-Main, Arndstr. 25; f. 1954; Editors W. HÖLLERER and HANS BENDER.

Begabung: Köln-Muengersdorf, Brauweiler Weg 103; f. 1945; monthly; cultural; Editor Dr. W. PEULER; circ. 3,600.

Das Bücherschiff: 637 Oberursel/Taunus, Gartenstr. 13; 4 a year; circ. 15,000.

Deutsche National Zeitung und Soldaten-Zeitung: München 60; Pasing, Paosstrasse 2A; weekly; Editor Dr. G. FREY; circ. 136,000.

Europa-Archiv: Bonn, Adenauerallee 133; fortnightly; published by the German Society for Foreign Affairs; Editor WOLFGANG WAGNER; Managing Editor HERMANN VOLLE; circ. 4,000.

Die Fackel: Bad Godesberg, Wurzer Str. 2-4; monthly; Editors LOTHAR FRANKE and HANS ANDERS; circ. 995,000.

Frankfurter Hefte: Frankfurt a.M., Leipzigerstr. 17; monthly; cultural, political; Dirs. WALTER DIRKS, Prof. Dr. EUGEN KOGON.

Gegenwartskunde: C. W. Leske Verlag, Opladen, Ophovenstr. 1-5; quarterly; industry, politics, education; Editor Dr. WILLI WALTER PULS, Hamburg.

Geist und Tat: Frankfurt a.M., Elbestrasse 46; Bonn, P.O. Box 364; monthly; political, cultural; Editor W. EICHLER; circ. 3,500.

German Economic Review: Stuttgart N, Birkenwaldstr. 44; monthly; circ. 5,000.

Historisches Jahrbuch: München, Kaiserstr. 59; f. 1879; yearly; Editor Prof. Dr. JOHANNES SPÖRL; circ. 800.

Hochland: Redaktion Rodenkirchen, Bez. Köln, Moselstr. 34; f. 1903; six times yearly; literary, artistic; Editor Dr. FRANZ GREINER; circ. 9,000.

Kölner Zeitschrift für Soziologie und Sozialpsychologie: Westdeutscher Verlag, 567 Opladen, Ophovenstr. 1-3; quarterly; Editor RENÉ KONIG (5 Cologne, Zulpicherstr. 182); circ. 900.

Lux-Lesebogen: Murnau vor München, Seidl Park; fortnightly; Editor ANTONIUS LUX; circ. 50,000.

Merian: Hamburg 13, Harvestehuder Weg 45; monthly; Editor Dr. WILL KELLER; circ. 200,000.

Merkur (Deutsche Zeitschrift für Europäisches Denken); München 13, Ainmillerstr. 26; f. 1947; monthly; literary, political; Editor H. PAESCHKE; circ. 5,400.

Moderne Welt: 4 Düsseldorf, Kreuzstr. 21; f. 1960; Publisher Econ-Verlag GmbH; Editor PETER COULMAS.

Der Monat: Berlin 33 (Dahlem), Schorlemer Allee 28; monthly; political, cultural, literary; Editors HELLMUT JAESRICH, PETER HAERTLING; circ. 17,000.

Neue Deutsche Hefte: Berlin 46 (Lankwitz), Kindelbergweg 7; f. 1954; Editor JOACHIM GÜNTHER; circ. 2,500.

Die Neue Rundschau: Frankfurt a.M., Zeil 65-69; quarterly; Editors Dr. G. B. FISCHER, Dr. RUDOLF HIRSCH; circ. 4,500.

Neue Sammlung: 34 Göttingen, Dahlmannstr. 14; f. 1961; every two months; publishers HELLMUT BECKER, ELISABETH BLOCHMANN, ELISABETH HEIMPEL, HARTMUT VON HENTIG, MARTIN WAGENSCHNEIN; Chief Editor Dr. ELISABETH HEIMPEL, Göttingen.

Neue Schau: Kassel-Wilhelmshöhe, Heinrich-Schütz-Allee 29-37; f. 1939; monthly; cultural; Editors KARL KALTWASSER, BERNHARD MARTIN, KARL VÖTTERLE; circ. 15,000.

Osteuropa: Aachen, Templergraben 64/V; monthly; Chief Editor Dr. KLAUS MEHNERT.

Politik: Bonn, Remagensstrasse 1; f. 1965; quarterly; Editors Dr. W. W. SCHUETZ, Dr. GRADL, Dr. MENDEL, H. WEHNER; circ. 5,000.

Der Spiegel: Hamburg 1, Speersort 1; weekly; f. 1947; political, general; Editor RUDOLF AUGSTEIN; circ. 900,000.

Stimmen der Zeit: D-8 Munich 19, Zuccalistr. 16; f. 1865; monthly; cultural; Editor WOLFGANG SEIBEL, S.J.; circ. 10,000.

Universitas: Stuttgart, N, Birkenwaldstr. 44; monthly; f. 1946; scientific, literary and philosophical; Editor Dr. H. W. BÄHR; circ. 9,500; quarterly editions in English (circ. 5,300), German and Spanish (circ. 4,000).

Welt der Literatur, Die: 2 Hamburg 36, Kaiser-Wilhelm-Str. 1; f. 1964; fortnightly; literary supplement of Die Welt.

Welt und Wort: 8000 Munich 13, Bauerstr. 9; f. 1946; monthly; literary; Editors KARL UDE, Dr. EWALD KATZMANN; circ. 2,200.

Westermanns Monatshefte: 33 Braunschweig, Georg-Westermann-Allee 66; f. 1856; monthly; Editor Dr. HERMANN BOEKHOFF; circ. 125,000.

Wille und Weg: München, Schellingstr. 29; monthly; published by VdK-Deutschland, Landesverband Bayern e.V.; circ. 450,000.

RELIGION AND PHILOSOPHY

Caritas: Freiburg i. Br., Belfortstr. 18; monthly; Editor Dr. KARL BORGMANN; circ. 4,000.

Die Christliche Familie: 43 Essen-Werden, Ruhrfalstr. 52-60; f. 1885; weekly; Publisher Dr. ALBERT FISCHER; Editor Dr. FERDINAND OERTEL; circ. 220,000.

Der Christ in der Gegenwart: Freiburg i. Br., Hermann Herder Str. 4; f. 1948; weekly; Editor Dr. theol. h.c. KARL FÄRBER; circ. 50,000.

Der Dom: Paderborn, Liboristr. 1-3; weekly; published by Bonifacius-Druckerei G.m.b.H.; circ. 175,000.

Evangelische Theologie: D-8000 Munich 13, Postfach 509; monthly; Editor Dr. ERNST WOLF; circ. 4,300.

Evangelische Welt: Bethel bei Bielefeld, Grenzweg 58; fortnightly; published by the Evangelical Church; Dir. Dr. FOCKO LÜPSEN.

Evangelisches Gemeindeblatt für Württemberg: Stuttgart-1, Hohestr. 4; f. 1905; weekly; Editor Dr. KARL SCHEUERMANN; circ. 200,000.

Feuerreiter: Augsburg, Frauentorstrasse 5; monthly; Catholic; Editor WILLI WEISKIRCH; circ. 700,000.

Katholischer Digest: 8750 Aschaffenburg, Weissenburger Str. 42; monthly; Editor Dr. S. H. SCHNEIDER; circ. 85,000.

Katholisches Sonntagsblatt: Stuttgart, Landhausstr. 23; weekly; Editors FRANZ UHL, Dr. ANTON SCHMUCK, PAUL MÜLLER; circ. 160,000.

Kirche und Leben: Münster (W), Aegidiistrasse 63 (Süd); f. 1945; weekly; editor Dr. FRANZ KROOS; circ. 230,000.

Kirchenzeitung für das Erzbistum Köln: 5 Cologne, Ursulaplatz 1; weekly; Editors Prof. Dr. JOSEPH SOLZBACHER, and Dr. PETER PAUL PAUQUET; circ. 200,000.

Petrusblatt: Morus-Verlag GmbH, Berlin 41 (Steglitz) Grunewaldstr. 24; f. 1945; Catholic; Editor Father GÜNTHER RENNER; circ. 25,000.

Philosophischer Literatur-Anzeiger: Verlag Anton Hain, Meisenheim/Glan, Mühlgasse 3; bi-monthly; circ. 600.

Philosophisches Jahrbuch: München 2, Promenadeplatz 3; bi-annual; Editor MAX MÜLLER.

Theologische Quartalschrift: Stuttgart, Landhaus Str. 23; quarterly; Editor Prof. Dr. KARL AUGUST FINK; circ. 1,000.

Theologische Rundschau: Tübingen, Wilhelmstr. 18; quarterly; Dirs. RUDOLF BULTMANN, ERICH DINKLER, WERNER GEORG KÜMMEL; circ. 1,000.

Der Weg: Düsseldorf, Postfach 6409; weekly; Editor OLLESCHE; circ. 125,000.

Zeitschrift für Philosophische Forschung: Verlag Anton Hain, Meisenheim (Glan), Mühlgasse 3; quarterly; organ of the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Philosophie; circ. 1,250.

Zeitwende: Hamburg 13, Mittelweg 111; monthly; cultural; Editor Dr. WOLFGANG BÖHME; circ. 3,000.

SCIENCE, MEDICINE

Angewandte Chemie: Verlag Chemie G.m.b.H., Weinheim/Bergstr., Pappelallee 3; fortnightly; f. 1888; Editor H. GRÜNEWALD; circ. 12,000; f. 1962; international edition in English publ. jointly by Verlag Chemie and Academic Press (New York/London); circ. 3,500.

Archiv der Pharmazie: Weinheim, Pappelallee 3; f. 1822; monthly; Editor Prof. Dr. H. AUERHOFF; circ. 4,400.

Ärzteblatt Rheinland-Pfalz: Mainz, Kaiserstrasse 41; monthly; Editor Dr. K. BONNER.

Ärztliche Forschung: München-Gräfelfing, Hans-Cornelius-Str. 4; f. 1947; monthly; results of medical research; Editor Prof. Dr. K. BRECHT; circ. 2,000.

Ärztliche Praxis: München-Gräfelfing, Hans-Cornelius-Str. 4; twice weekly; Editor Dr. H. HALLER; circ. 32,000.

Berichte der Bunsengesellschaft für physikalische Chemie: Verlag Chemie, Weinheim (Bergstr.), Pappelallee 3; monthly; f. 1894; Editors H. WITTE, K. G. WEIL; circ. 2,900.

Brennstoff-Chemie: Essen, Girardetstr. 2-36; f. 1920; monthly; Editor W. GIRARDET; circ. 2,000.

Chemie-Ingenieur-Technik: Verlag Chemie G.m.b.H., Weinheim/Bergstr., Pappelallee 3; f. 1928; fortnightly; Editors D. MOEGLING, E. RÖMER; circ. 6,500.

Chemische Berichte: Weinheim/Bergstr., Pappelallee 3; f. 1868; monthly; Editors R. CRIEGEE, U. HOFMANN, R. HUISGEN, A. LÜTTRINGHAUS, H. MUSSO; circ. 3,300.

Chemische Industrie: 4000 Düsseldorf 1, Kreuzstr. 21, Handelsblatthaus, Postfach 1102; review for chemical engineering and industrial chemistry; circ. 7,200.

Der Chirurg: Berlin-Wilmersdorf, Heidelberger Platz 3; monthly; Editor Prof. Dr. W. BLOCK.

Deutsche Apotheker-Zeitung: Stuttgart-N, Birkenwaldstr. 44; f. 1860; weekly; Editors Prof. Dr. R. SCHMIEDEL, H. HÜGEL, Dr. H. R. PETRI, Dr. F. DIEPENBROCK; circ. 15,300.

der deutsche Arzt: Mainz, Kaiserstr. 41; twice monthly; Editors Dr. med. K. H. REESE, OTMAR ALDENHOVEN, DETLEF SCHULZ; circ. 26,000.

Deutsche Automobil-Revue: Frankfurt (Main), Städelstr. 19; f. 1926; Editor Dr. JÜRGEN CHRIST.

der diabetiker: Mainz, Kaiserstrasse 41; monthly; Editors Dr. ERICH BOTH, Prof. Dr. JAHNKE, Priv.-Doz. Dr. MEHNERT, Priv.-Doz. Dr. KARL SCHÖFFLING, HEINZ STÄNDER, Dr. O. VONTZ.

Deutsche Medizinische Wochenschrift: Stuttgart, Herdweg 63; weekly; Editors F. GROSSE-BROCKHOFF, H. KRAUSS, H. KÖBCKE, R. H. ROSIE; circ. 2,400.

Deutsche Zahnärztliche Zeitschrift: München 27, Kolbergerstr. 22; monthly; dental surgery; Editor Dr. P. JAEGER.

Deutsche Zeitschrift für Nervenheilkunde: Berlin 31, Heidelberger Platz 3; bi-annual; Editors Prof. Drs. H. SPATZ, W. TÖNNIS, P. VOGEL, H. BAUER, K. J. ZULICH.

Deutsches Archiv für klinische Medizin: München, Trogerstr. 56; two vols. yearly; Editors Prof. Drs. H. BARTELHEIMER, F. HARTMANN, R. HEGGLIN, A. HEYMER, H. REINWEIN, R. SCHOEN.

Elektro-Anzeiger: Essen, Girardetstr. 2-36; f. 1948; 45 issues a year; Editor W. GIRARDET; circ. 15,100.

Erdkunde: Bonn, Kaiserstr. 31-37; f. 1947; quarterly; scientific; Editor Prof. Dr. C. TROLL; circ. 1,200.

Europa Chemie: 4000 Düsseldorf 1, Kreuzstr. 21, Handelsblatthaus, Postfach 1102; topical news service; circ. 7,200.

Frankfurter Zeitschrift für Pathologie: München 27, Trogerstr. 56; yearly; Editors Prof. Dr. H. BREDT and Prof. Dr. W. ROTTER.

Geologische Rundschau: Geologische Vereinigung e.V., 5442 Niedermendig, Brauerstr. 5; general, geological; circ. 3,000.

Hippokrates: Stuttgart-O, Neckarstr. 121; fortnightly; medical and scientific; Editors Prof. Dr. K. E. ROTH-SCHUH, Dr. FRITZ BRECKE, Dr. JOSEF KRICK, Dr. R. POLACSEK.

Jahrbuch für Psychologie, Psychotherapie und medizinische Anthropologie: Freiburg i. Breisgau, Hermann-Herderstr. 4; f. 1952; quarterly; Editor Prof. J. W. REVERS.

Justus Liebig's Annalen der Chemie: Weinheim/Bergstr., Pappelallee 3; about 10 numbers a year; Editor Prof. Dr. RICHARD KUHN; circ. 2,300.

Klinische Monatsblätter für Augenheilkunde und für Augenärztliche Fortbildung: monthly; Editor Prof. Dr. R. THIEL; circ. 2,000.

FEDERAL GERMANY—(THE PRESS)

- Kosmos:** Stuttgart 1, Pfizerstr. 5-7, Postfach 640; f. 1904; monthly; popular scientific journal; Editor WOLFGANG BECHTLE; circ. 120,000.
- Der Landarzt:** Stuttgart O, Neckarstr. 121; f. 1924; thrice monthly; Editors Dr. H. BÜHLER, Dr. G. JUNGEMANN, Dr. H. SCHNEIDER, Dr. W. GERCKE, Dr. K. WEIDNER.
- Medizinische Klinik:** München 15, Pettenkoferstr. 18; f. 1905; weekly; Editors Prof. Dr. H. BEGEMANN, Prof. Dr. H. W. KOEPPE, Prof. Dr. H. LIPPERT; circ. 24,000.
- Medizinische Monatsschrift:** Stuttgart-N, Birkenwaldstr. 44; f. 1947; monthly; general therapy; Editor Dr. M. BRAUN-STAPPENBECK; circ. 5,100.
- Mikrokosmos:** Stuttgart 1, Pfizerstr. 5-7; f. 1906; monthly; microscopical studies; Editor Dr. D. KRAUTER; circ. 3,000.
- Nachrichten aus Chemie und Technik:** Heidelberg, Ziegelhäuser Landstrasse 35; f. 1953; fortnightly; circ. 17,000.
- Naturwissenschaftliche Rundschau:** Stuttgart-N, Birkenwaldstr. 44; monthly; scientific; Editor HANS ROTTA; circ. 7,763.
- Neptun:** Stuttgart, 1., Pfizerstr. 5-7; f. 1961; monthly; marine biology, submarine studies; Editor GERT ROHM; circ. 5,000.
- Optik:** Stuttgart-N, Birkenwaldstr. 44; f. 1944; monthly; scientific and optical; Editor Dr. GÜNTHER; circ. 1,500.
- Planta Medica:** Stuttgart-O, Neckarstr. 121; f. 1952; quarterly; Editor Prof. Dr. E. SCHRATZ.
- Pro Medico:** München-Gräfelfing, Hans-Cornelius-Str. 4; monthly; Editor H. HALLER; circ. 6,000.
- Therapie der Gegenwart:** München 15, Pettenkoferstrasse 18; f. 1890; monthly; Editor Prof. Dr. HANS-WERNER KOEPPE; circ. 20,000.
- Vogel-Kosmos:** Stuttgart 1, Pfizerstr. 5-7; Editor GERT ROHM; f. 1964; ornithology; monthly; circ. 8,000.
- Zahnärztliche Praxis:** München-Gräfelfing, Hans-Cornelius-Str. 4; twice monthly; Editor Prof. Dr. J. MÜNCH; circ. 11,600.
- Zahnärztliche Rundschau:** Berlin 15, Fasanenstr. 61; f. 1892; monthly; Editor Dr. HELMUT GINS; circ. 4,000.
- Zeitschrift für Kinderchirurgie und Grenzgebiete:** Stuttgart-O, Neckarstrasse 121; f. 1964; quarterly; Editors Prof. Dr. K.-A. BUSHE, Prof. Dr. G. JOFFICH, Prof. Dr. F. REHBEIN.
- Zeitschrift für Metallkunde:** Stuttgart-N, Seestrasse 75; monthly; metal research; Editors W. KÖSTER, E. GEBHARDT, B. TRAUTMANN.
- Zeitschrift für Physik:** Berlin 31, Heidelberger Platz 3; six per year; Editors Prof. Dr. O. HAXEL, Prof. Dr. J. HANS D. JENSEN.

NEWS AGENCY

DPA Deutsche Presse-Agentur G.m.b.H.: Hamburg 13, Mittelweg 38; f. 1949; supplies all the daily newspapers and broadcasting stations in the German Federal Republic and West Berlin with its radio teleprinter services and regional services. English, French, Spanish and German language news is also transmitted regularly to press agencies, newspapers and broadcasting stations in Europe and overseas. The DPA Television News Service delivers daily news films to European overseas television stations. General Manager Dr. WOLFGANG WEYEN; Editor-in-Chief ERICH EGDELING.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

- Agence Parisienne de Presse:** 2 Hamburg 22, Schöne Aussicht 23; Representative FR. REINECKE.
- ANSA:** Bonn, Pressehaus V/15; Bureau Manager LUIGI SAPORITO.
- Antara:** Köln, Schildergasse 84A.
- AP:** Frankfurt, Moselstr. 27; Chief of Bureau RICHARD O'REAGAN.
- Bulgarian Telegraph Agency:** Bonn, Kaiser-Friedrichstr. 8; Bureau Manager RADOSLAV GORNENSKI.
- Central News Agency of China:** Bad Godesberg-Mehlem, Mainzerstr. 132.
- Czechoslovak News Agency (Četeka):** Bonn, Drachenfelsstr. 9.
- Kyodo News Service:** c/o Reuters, Bonn, Koblenzerstr. 270.
- Middle East News Agency:** Bonn 53, Friedrich Wilhelmstr. 1.
- North American Newspaper Alliance, Inc.:** 532 Bad Godesberg, Europastr. 17; Bureau Chief OMER ANDERSON.
- Reuters:** Koblenzerstr. 270.
- UPI:** Frankfurt, Kurt Schumacherstr. 30-32; Chief Editor DIETER J. SCHMITT.

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- Verein der Ausländischen Presse in Deutschland (V.A.P.) (Foreign Press Association):** Bonn, Pressehaus VI; President elected annually.

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RADIO AND TELEVISION

Arbeitsgemeinschaft der Öffentlich-rechtlichen Rundfunkanstalten der Bundesrepublik Deutschland (A.R.D.) (*Association of Public Law Broadcasting Organizations*): Chair. CHRISTIAN WALLENREITER; the co-ordinating body of the Federal German Radio and Television organizations; Members are: Bayerischer Rundfunk, Hessischer Rundfunk, Norddeutscher Rundfunk, Radio Bremen, Sender Freies Berlin, Süddeutscher Rundfunk, Südwestfunk, Westdeutscher Rundfunk, Saarlandischer Rundfunk; Deutsche Welle; Deutschlandfunk; R.I.A.S. is represented on the Council by an observer.

In 1967 there were 18,101,495 radio receivers and 12,295,374 television receivers in the Federal Republic.

TELEVISION

Members of A.R.D. (except Deutsche Welle and Deutschlandfunk) supply regional programmes and a national programme Deutsches Fernsehen. A.R.D. does not provide radio programmes. Some members also supply a so-called III Programme with a mostly educational character.

Deutschlandfunk: Köln-Marienburg, Lindenallee 7; twenty-four hours daily broadcasting from six stations; Dir. FRANZ THEDIECK; Dir. of Current Affairs Programmes F. BARIG; Dir. of Cultural Programmes Dr. J. PETERSEN; Controller of Programme Organization E. IMELMANN; Administrative Dir. Frhr. von SELL; Technical Dir. O. SCHEFFLER.

Zweites Deutsches Fernsehen: Mainz, Postfach 4040; f. 1963 by the Länder Governments as a second television channel; eighty stations; Dir.-Gen. Prof. Dr. K. HOLZAMER; Dir. of Programmes J. VIEHÖVER.

REGIONS

Bayerischer Rundfunk: 8 München 2, Rundfunkplatz 1; Chair. CHRISTIAN WALLENREITER; Admin. Dir. HANS SPIES; Technical Dir. FERDINAND MARIA DASER; Radio Dir. WALTER VON CUBE; Television Dirs. Dr. CLEMENS MUNSTER, Dr. HELMUT OELLER.

RADIO

Transmitters: Medium Wave: thirteen; Short Wave, one; Ultra Short Wave: thirty-nine.

Programmes: studios at München, Nürnberg and Bonn: supplying two programmes.

TELEVISION

Transmitters: nine; satellite stations: forty.

Programmes: regular programmes from 1954; daily programmes; estimated number of viewers 1,265,755; a second (educational) programme opened in September 1964.

Hessischer Rundfunk: 6 Frankfurt a.M., Bertramstr. 8; Gen. Dir. WERNER HESS; Chair. Admin. Council Dr. FRITZ HOCH; Chair. Radio Council HEINRICH FISCHER; Dir. Television HANS OTTO GRÜNEFELD; Dir. Radio Programmes Dr. HENNING WICHT.

RADIO

Transmitters: Medium Wave: two; F.M.: seventeen. Programmes: studios at Frankfurt a.M., Wiesbaden, Bonn and Kassel, supplying three programmes. Number of licences (Oct. 1967) 1,630,722.

TELEVISION

Transmitters: six, frequency changers 57.

Programmes: since 1954; supply 8 per cent of joint German Television programmes; daily regional news and advertising programmes; a third programme *Hessisches Fernsehprogramm*, Monday to Friday; three transmitters. Number of licences (Oct. 1967) 1,198,206.

Norddeutscher Rundfunk (N.D.R.): Hamburg 13, Rothenbaumshaussee 132; Dir. GERHARD SCHRÖDER; Dir. Radio Programmes F. REINHOLZ; Technical Dir. Dr. H. RINDFLEISCH.

RADIO

Transmitters: Medium Wave: ten; Ultra Short Wave: forty-five.

Programmes: studios at Hamburg, Hanover, Flensburg, Kiel, Oldenburg i.O., Berlin and Bonn.

TELEVISION

Transmitters: fourteen; Local transmitters: fifty-three. Programmes: Studios at Hamburg, Hanover and Kiel.

Westdeutscher Rundfunk (W.D.R.): Köln, Wallrafplatz 5; Dir. KLAUS VON BISMARCK; Technical Dir. W. WERNER.

RADIO

Transmitters: Medium Wave: seven; V.H.F.: thirty. Programmes: studios at Köln, Bonn, Düsseldorf, Dortmund, Münster, Bielefeld and Essen supplying three programmes.

TELEVISION

Transmitters: seven; High-powered Satellites: two; Low-powered Satellites: 146.

Radio Bremen: Bremen, Heinrich Hertzstr. 13; Chair. HEINZ KERNECK; Programme and Television Dir. H. ABICH; Technical Dir. H. HEYER.

RADIO

Transmitters: Medium Wave: two; Ultra Short Wave: three transmitters.

Programmes: studios in Bremen supplying two programmes.

TELEVISION

Transmitters: Chan. 5, Chan. 16.

Programmes: daily.

Saarländischer Rundfunk: 6600 Saarbrücken, Funkhaus Schloss Halberg, Postfach 1050; Dir. (Radio and Television) Dr. FRANZ MAI; Co-ordinating Dir. Dr. W. ZILIUS; Television Dir. Dr. E. RINGLING; Technical Dir. Chief Eng. E. BÖHNKE.

FEDERAL GERMANY—(RADIO AND TELEVISION)

RADIO

Transmitters: Medium Wave: one; Ultra Short Wave: three.

Programmes: studios in Saarbrücken supplying two programmes.

TELEVISION

Transmitters: one, Göttingen; ten secondary transmitters; Channels 2, 6, 9, 11.

Programmes: own 18.30-20.00h. daily.

German Television: 17.00-18.30h., 20.00-23.00h. daily.

Sender Freies Berlin: Berlin 19, Masurenallee 8-14; Pres. Dr. FRANZ SUCHAN; Dir.-Gen. WALTER STEIGNER.

RADIO

Transmitters: Medium Wave: two.

Programmes: studios in Berlin supplying two programmes.

TELEVISION

Transmitters: one (and one reserve transmitter) (Channel 7).

Programmes: regular programmes from 1954; number of viewers (Oct. 1965) 554,222.

Süddeutscher Rundfunk: 7000 Stuttgart-1, P.O. Box 837; f. 1924; Man. Dir. Dr. HANS BAUSCH; Programme Dir. Dr. PETER KEHM; Technical Dir. Dr. HELMUT RUPP; Admin. Dir. FRIEDRICH MUELLER; Television Dir. HORST JAEDICKE; publ. *Südfunk-Kurier*.

RADIO

Transmitters: Medium Wave: ten; Short Wave: one; VHF: twenty-three.

Programmes: studios in Stuttgart, Heidelberg and Karlsruhe supplying three programmes; number of listeners (Oct. 1967) 1,686,703.

TELEVISION

Transmitters: six; TV-Satellites: thirty-eight.

Programmes: regular programmes from 1955; number of viewers (Oct. 1967) 1,043,312.

Südwestfunk: Baden-Baden, Hans-Bredow-Str. 5; Chair. HELMUT HAMMERSCHMIDT; Programme Dir. GÜNTER GAUS; Technical Dir. Dr. WALTER KNÖPFEL; Admin. Dir. ALBERT MANKE; Chief of Television Section Dr. KARL BILTZ; Public Relations HORST SCHARFENBERG.

RADIO

Transmitters: Medium Wave: seven; Short Wave: one; Ultra Short Wave: 41.

Programmes: studios in Baden-Baden, Mainz, Freiburg and Tübingen supplying two programmes. Number of listeners: 1,990,000.

TELEVISION

Transmitters: VHF and UHF: 21; Repeaters: VHF and UHF: 180.

Programmes: regular programmes from 1954; estimated number of viewers (Oct. 1967) 1,325,000.

RIAS (*Rundfunk im amerikanischen Sektor Berlins*) Berlin 62, Kufsteiner Str. 69; Dir. ROBERT H. LOCHNER.

RADIO

Transmitters: transmitter in Berlin-Britz broadcasting on Medium, Short and Ultra-Short Wave; transmitter in Hof/Saale on Medium Wave and Ultra-Short Wave, and in Munich on Short Wave.

Programmes: two separate programmes broadcasting to Berlin and East Germany.

OVERSEAS STATION

Deutsche Welle: Köln, Brüderstr. 1, Postfach 344; German short-wave service; Dir. Gen. Dr. HANS OTTO WESE-MANN.

RADIO

Transmitters: seven 100 kW, one 250 kW.

Programmes: East Asia: German, English, Indonesian, Chinese; South Asia: German, English, Hindi, Urdu; Near East: German, Persian, Turkish, Arabic; Africa: German, English, French, Swahili, Hausa, Amharic; Latin America: German, Portuguese, Spanish; North America: German, English, French; Europe: German, Greek, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese; East Europe: Russian, Czech/Slovak, Serbo-Croat, Slovenian, Hungarian, Polish, Rumanian, Bulgarian.

FOREIGN STATIONS IN THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC

American Forces Network: A.P.O. 09757, New York, N.Y., U.S.A.; 6 Frankfurt/Main, Bertramstrasse 6; Commanding Officer Capt. E. H. BICKLEY; Programme Dir. F. McLAUGHLIN.

RADIO

Transmitters and relay stations: Medium Wave: thirty-four.

Programmes: partly produced in Frankfurt and local studios in Germany and France, partly relayed from the U.S.

British Forces Broadcasting Service, Germany: Cologne/Marienburg, Parkstrasse 61, B.F.P.O. 19; Station Controller: P. THURSTAN HOLLAND; Senior Programme Organizer: J. V. RUSSELL; Chief Engineer: J. W. BULL; also studio in Berlin.

RADIO

Transmitters: seven VHF transmitters.

Programmes: financed from public funds provided by Ministry of Defence; partly produced in Cologne, partly relayed from the British Broadcasting Corporation.

Radio Free Europe: Free Europe Inc., 2 Park Avenue, New York 16, N.Y., U.S.A.; München 22, Englischer Garten 1; Pres. JOHN RICHARDSON Jr.; Vice-Pres., Europe and Dir. WILLIAM P. DURKEE.

RADIO

Transmitters: Medium Wave: one; Short Wave: thirty.

Programmes: programmes in Czech, Slovak, Hungarian, Polish, Rumanian and Bulgarian.

Radio Liberty: München 19, Lilienthalstr. 2; 30 East 42nd Street, New York 17, N.Y., U.S.A.; Executive Dir. WALTER K. SCOTT.

RADIO

Transmitters: seventeen Short Wave transmitters.

Programmes: programmes in Russian and fifteen regional languages of the U.S.S.R.

Voice of America (*Relay Station and Program Center*): München 22, Ludwigstr. 2.

RADIO RELAY STATION

Transmitters: Long Wave: one; Medium Wave: one; Short Wave: ten.

Programmes: programmes in Russian, English, Polish, Hungarian, Czech, Lithuanian, Estonian, Latvian, Hindi, Urdu, E. Bengali, W. Bengali, German, Arabic, Rumanian, Bulgarian, Georgian, Armenian, Ukrainian, Albanian, Slovene, French and Serbo-Croat.

PROGRAM CENTER

The Munich Program Center serves as the collective European correspondent for the Voice of America. It provides its Washington office with political commentaries, special events features and similar programming material for use in Washington-originated radio programmes.

FINANCE

(cap.=capital; p.u.=paid up; dep.=deposits; m.=million)

BANKS

1. THE CENTRAL BANKING SYSTEM

Deutsche Bundesbank: 6 Frankfurt am Main, Taunusanlage 4-6; Pres. Dr. h.c. KARL BLESSING; Vice-Pres. Dr. h.c. HEINRICH TROEGER; Dirs. Dr. BERNHARD BENNING, Dr. OTMAR EMMINGER, Dr. ROLF GOCHT, Dr. HEINRICH IRMLER, WERNER LUCHT, JOHANNES TÜNGELER, Dr. ERICH ZACHAU.

Landeszentralbank in Baden-Württemberg: 7 Stuttgart 1, Marstallstr. 3; Pres. Board of Management Prof. Dr. OTTO PFLEIDERER.

Landeszentralbank in Bayern: 8 München 2, Postfach, Ludwigstr. 13; Pres. Board of Management CARL WAGENHÖFER.

Landeszentralbank in Berlin: Berlin Charlottenburg, Leibnizstr. 7-10; Pres. Board of Management Dr. FRANZ SUCHAN.

Landeszentralbank in Bremen: Bremen, Am Wall 122; Pres. Board of Management Dr. LEONHARD GLESKE.

Landeszentralbank in der Freien und Hansestadt Hamburg: 4 Hamburg 1, Alter Wall 2-8; Pres. Board of Management FRIEDRICH WILHELM VON SCHELLING.

Landeszentralbank in Hessen: Frankfurt a.M., Neue Mainzer Str. 47; Pres. Board of Management LEOPOLD W. BRÖKER.

Landeszentralbank in Niedersachsen: Hannover, Georgsplatz 4-5; Pres. Board of Management WILHELM RAHMSDORF.

Landeszentralbank in Nordrhein-Westfalen: Düsseldorf, Berliner Allee 14; Pres. Board of Management ERNST FESSLER.

Landeszentralbank in Rheinland-Pfalz: Mainz am Rhein, Kaiserstr. 52; Pres. Board of Management Prof. Dr. HANS-GEORG DAHLGRÜN.

Landeszentralbank im Saarland: 66 Saarbrücken 1, Keplerstr. 18; Pres. Dr. PAUL SCHÜTZ.

Landeszentralbank in Schleswig-Holstein: 43 Kiel, Fleetshörn 26; Pres. Board of Management OTTO KÄHLER.

By the Law of July 26th, 1957 the former Land Central Banks and the Berlin Central Bank were merged with the *Bank deutscher Länder* to form the *Deutsche Bundesbank*. The functions of the *Deutsche Bundesbank* are to issue bank notes, to regulate note and coin circulation and supply of credit, and to ensure due execution by banks of both internal and external payments.

The organs of the *Deutsche Bundesbank* are the Central Bank Council (*Zentralbankrat*), the Directorate (*Direktorium*) and the Boards of Management of the Land Central Banks. The Central Bank Council consists of the President and Vice-President of the *Deutsche Bundesbank*, the other members of the Directorate and the Presidents of the Land Central Banks. Its general function is to determine money and credit policies, to lay down business and administrative directives, and to state the responsibilities of the Directorate and Boards of Management. The Directorate consists of the President and the Vice-President of the *Deutsche Bundesbank* and of not more than eight further members. It must implement decisions taken by the Central Bank Council and manage and administer the Bank, except in matters coming within the competence of the Land Central Banks' Boards of Management. The Directorate controls Federal, foreign exchange and open market transactions.

The *Deutsche Bundesbank* maintains Head Offices (*Hauptverwaltungen*) in each *Land*, known as *Landeszentralbanken*. The Boards of Management of each of these Land Central Banks, normally consisting of the President and Vice-President, are responsible for all transactions and administrative business within the *Land*.

The *Deutsche Bundesbank* is bound, as far as is consistent with its functions, to support Government economic policy, although it is independent of instructions from the Government. The Bank may advise on important monetary policy, and members of the Federal Government may take part in the deliberations of the Central Bank Council but may not vote.

2. THE COMMERCIAL BANKS

During the banking reform of 1946-47 the three large private banking houses of Germany, the *Deutsche Bank*, the *Dresdner Bank* and the *Commerzbank* (known as the D-Banks), were decentralised into thirty small successor institutions, none of which might have branches outside its own *Land*. This arrangement was superseded in 1952 by a further reorganisation; at this stage the three D-Banks formally transferred their business to nine successor institutes, and the three Berlin successors to the D-Banks were brought into the scheme. The successors to the *Deutsche Bank* were the *Norddeutsche Bank* of Hamburg, the *Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft West* of Düsseldorf, and the *Süddeutsche Bank* of Munich; those of the *Dresdner Bank* were the *Hamburg Kreditbank*, the *Rhein-Main Bank* of Frankfurt am Main, and the *Rhein-Ruhr Bank* of Düsseldorf, and those of the *Commerzbank*, the *Commerzbank Bankverein* of Düsseldorf, the *Commerz- und Kreditbank* of Frankfurt am Main, and the *Commerz- und Discontobank* of Hamburg. The three Berlin successors of

the D-Banks were the *Berliner Disconto Bank*, the *Bank für Handel und Industrie*, and the *Berliner Commerzbank*.

By a further agreement reached in April 1957 the process of decentralisation was reversed to a large extent and both the *Deutsche Bank* and the *Dresdner Bank* reabsorbed their successor institutions, with the exception of their Berlin successors, the *Berliner Disconto Bank* and the *Bank für Handel und Industrie* which continue as separate subsidiary concerns of the *Deutsche Bank* and the *Dresdner Bank* respectively. This agreement did not affect the previous arrangement of 1952 with regard to the successor institutes of the *Commerzbank*, which still functioned as independent organisations.

A final reorganisation took place in November 1958, by which the three successor institutions to the *Commerzbank* were merged into one organisation, the *Commerzbank A.G.*; the Berlin successor institute, the *Berliner Commerzbank A.G.*, continues to exist as a separate institute.

3. PRINCIPAL PRIVATE BANKS

Wilh. Ahlmann: Kiel, Rathausplatz 1; f. 1852; affiliated with Deutsche Bank AG; Mans. WALTER FRIESECKE, WERNER PFEIFFER.

Ahr, Krath & Co.: Wuppertal-Barmen, Am Clef 28; f. 1923; Partner ERWIN AHR; Asst. Dr. SPRING.

H. Aufhäuser: München, Löwengrube 18/20; f. 1870; Partners RUDOLF BAYER, Dr. ALBRECHT MÜLLER, Dr. HANS HEINRICH Ritter von SRBIK.

Badische Bank: 75 Karlsruhe, Friedrichsplatz 1/3; f. 1870; cap. DM 12m.; dep. 494m. (Dec. 1966); Managers ADOLF BARCHEWITZ, WALTER STAIGER.

Bank für Gemeinwirtschaft Aktiengesellschaft: Head Administration Frankfurt/Main, Mainzer Landstrasse 16-24; Hamburg 1, Domstrasse 18; cap. DM 150m.; Commercial Bank; Chair. LUDWIG ROSENBERG.

Bank für Handel und Industrie A.G.: 1 Berlin 12, Uhlandstr. 9/11; cap. DM. 25m.; Managers FRANZ-GEORG GOESCH, GIDEON VOGT.

Bankhaus Bensel & Co.: Mannheim; f. 1936; Partner and Gen. Man. Dr. HANS WOLTER.

Bankhaus Friedrich Hengst & Co.: Offenbach a.M., Frankfurterstr. 39-45, and Frankfurt a.M., Friedensstr. 8-10; f. 1832; Owners FRIEDRICH HENGST, KARL GNATH, FERDINAND Graf von GALEN; Managers WILLI KIND, HEINZ TREBERT and Dr. SIEGFRIED HERRMANN (Frankfurt Office).

Bankhaus I.D. Herstatt K.G.a.A.: Köln, Unter Sachsenhausen 6; f. 1956; cap. DM 22m., dep. 688m. (Dec. 1966); Man. Dirs. ROBERT FISCHER, WALDEMAR KAISER, CLAUS MOSLER, ERICH STERN.

Bankhaus J. A. Krebs: Freiburg i. Br., Muensterplatz 4, f. 1721; Proprs. ADOLF KREBS, HEINZ KREBS.

Bankhaus Hermann Lampo K.G.: Bielefeld, Alter Markt 3; f. 1852; Owner RUDOLF AUGUST OETKER; Managers Dr. HANS HEUER, RUDOLF V. RIBBENTROP.

Bankhaus Ludwig & Co.: 4 Düsseldorf 1, Schadowplatz 14; f. 1953 as Schacht & Co.; Owners WALDEMAR LUDWIG, HERMANN PENN.

Bankhaus Neelmeyer A.G.: Bremen 1, Am Markt 14/16; f. 1907; cap. DM 10m.; Gen. Mans. HERMANN LEVERENZ, HEINRICH LANDWEHR.

Bankhaus Friedrich Simon K.G.a.A.: Düsseldorf, Klosterstr. 18; f. 1960; cap. DM 18m.; dep. 259m. (Dec. 1966); Partners FRANZ ETZEL, FRIEDRICH SIMON, Dr. ULRICH WÖRRINGER.

Bass & Herz: 6 Frankfurt a.M.1, Postfzch 5126, Neue Mainzerstr. 25; f. 1862; Owners ALBERT KOSSMANN, HANS ULRICH Graf SCHAFFGOTSCH; Dir. EWALD WERKMEISTER.

Bayerische Hypotheken- und Wechsel-Bank: München; Theatinerstr. 8-17; f. 1835; Chair. (Board of Dirs.) MAX GEIGER.

Bayerische Staatsbank: München 1, Kardinal-Faulhaber-Str. 1; f. 1780; cap. DM 40m.; dep. 2,567m. (Dec. 1966); Pres. Dr. h.c. R. EBERHARD.

Bayerische Vereinsbank: München, Kardinal-Faulhaber-Str. 14; f. 1869; Chair. (Board of Dirs.) Dr. LUDWIG MELLINGER.

Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co.: 2000 Hamburg 11, Alter Wall 32; f. 1590; Partners Baron HEINRICH von BERENBERG-GOSSLER, HEINZ A. LESSING, KARL THEODOR LINDEMANN, Norddeutsche Kreditbank A.G., Bremen.

Berliner Bank A.G.: 1000 Berlin 12, Hardenbergstr. 32; f. 1950 (former Berliner Stadtkontor-West); 50 brs. in West Berlin; cap. DM 40m.; dep. DM 1,595m. (Oct. 1967); Chair. KLAUS SCHÜTZ, Governing Mayor of Berlin.

Berliner Commerzbank A.G.: 1 Berlin, W.30, Potsdamerstr. 125; cap. DM 15m.; dep. DM 543m. (1966); Managers DIETRICH VON GRUNELIUS, MAX F. A. BOLSTORFF.

Berliner Disconto Bank A.G.: (Subsidiary of Deutsche Bank A.G.); 1000 Berlin 30, Potsdamerstr. 140; f. 1949; cap. DM. 20m.; dep. DM 820m. (1966); Gen. Managers HANS FUHRMANN, WERNER HENNIG, HANS WECHSEL.

Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft: 6 Frankfurt (Main), Bockenheimer Landstr. 10; Berlin 15, Uhlandstr. 165-166; f. 1856; Partners Dr. E. von SCHWARTZKOPPEN, Dr. H. G. GOTTHEINER, Dr. K. DOHRN.

Gebrüder Bethmann: Frankfurt a.M., Bethmannhof; f. 1748; foreign trade bank; Partners, MORITZ Freiherr von BETHMANN, JOHANN PHILIPP, Freiherr von BETHMANN, Konsul Dr. H. JOACHIM KRAHNEN.

Bernhard Blanke: Düsseldorf, Königsallee 53; f. 1923; Sole owner Konsul-General WALTER BLANKE.

Braunschweigische Staatsbank: C. Braunschweig, Dankwardstr. 1; f. 1765; cap. DM 34m.; dep. 2,937m. (Dec. 1966); Mans. Dr. FRANZ-JÜRGEN BLUMENBERG, KURT NEUENDORFF, Dr. C. DUVEL.

Brinckmann, Wirtz & Co.: 2000 Hamburg 1, Ferdinandstr. 75; f. 1798; Partners Dr. R. BRINCKMANN, ERIC M. WARBURG, Dr. F. PRIESS, Dr. C. BRINCKMAN, Dr. H. WUTTKE.

Burkhardt & Co.: (formerly Simon Hirschland): Essen, Lindenallee 7/9; f. 1938; Partners Dr. jur. BERNHARD Freiherr von FALKENHAUSEN, WERNER KEHL, Dr. jur. F. MEYER-STRUCKMANN, K. W. Reichsgraf FINCK von FINCKENSTEIN.

Commerzbank A.G.: Düsseldorf, Breite Strasse 25; f. 1870; 525 brs.; cap. DM 225m.; dep. DM 8,935m. (Oct. 1966); Chair. Dr. HANNS DEUSS.

Delbrück Schickler & Co.: 2000 Hamburg 1, Ballindamm 5; f. 1854; Managing Partners, A. DELBRÜCK, Dr. G. ERNST, A. RATJEN.

Delbrück von der Heydt & Co.: 5,000 Köln 1, Gereonstr. 15/23; f. 1919; Managing Partners A. DELBRÜCK, Dr. J. FRESE, H. W. MOMM, HUGO CADENBACH, A. MOMM.

Deutsche Bank A.G.: Central Offices: Düsseldorf, Königsallee 45/47; Frankfurt (Main) 1, Junghofstr. 5-11; Hamburg 11, Adolphsplatz 7; f. 1957; cap. DM 400m.; dep. DM 15,937m.; Chair. HERMANN J. ABS.

Deutsche Effecten- und Wechsel-Bank: Frankfurt a.M., Kaiserstr. 30; f. 1872; cap. DM 10m.; dep. 245m. (Dec. 1966); Chair. Dr. HUGO RUPF.

Deutsche Länderbank A.G.: 1 Kantstr., 1000 Berlin 12; 23 Bockenheimer Landstr., Frankfurt; f. 1909; merchant bank; cap. p.u. DM. 12m.; dep. DM. 61m.; Managers P. BRÜSER, O. BIELEKE.

Deutsche Überseische Bank: 1000 Berlin 12, Fasanenstr. 4; 2000 Hamburg 1, Ballindamm 7; f. 1886; cap. DM. 15m.; dep. DM. 267.5m.; Man. Dirs. Prof. Dr. J. FESKE, LOUIS RODENSTEIN, HANS JOACHIM WOLFF.

Deutsch-Südamerikanische Bank A.G. (Banco Germánico de la América del Sud): Hamburg 36, Neuer Jungfernstieg 16, and Berlin 12 (branch), Knesebeckstr. 8-9; f. 1906; cap. DM. 17.5m.; Chair. GUSTAV GLÜCK; General Managers ALFRED KLAIBER, KARL SCHMIDT.

- Deutsche Unionbank G.m.b.H.:** Frankfurt a.M., Goetheplatz 1/3; f. 1889; cap. DM. 14m.; dep. DM. 158m.; Managing Dirs. Dr. DIETRICH KASSNER, Dr. CARSTEN P. CLAUSSEN, Dr. KARL FRIEDRICH VOLLMER.
- Deutsche Verkehrs-Kredit-Bank A.G.:** Frankfurt a.M., Untermainkai 23/25; f. 1923; cap. p.u. DM 27.5m.; dep. 982m. (Dec. 1966); Managers Dr. G. WERSCHKE, F. KÖRTING, D. W. WEITZMÜLLER.
- Conrad Hinrich Donner:** Hamburg 1, Ballindamm 27; f. 1798; Proprs. H. J. PETERS, J. WILLINK.
- Dresdner Bank A.G.:** 6 Frankfurt/Main 1, Gallusanlage 7, Volkswirtschaftl. Abt.; Hamburg 36, Jungfernstieg 22; f. 1872; cap. DM 315m.; dep. DM 11,485m. (Dec. 1966); Chair. ERNST MATTHIENSEN; Man. Dirs. GUSTAV GLÜCK, HERBERT HENZEL, WERNER KRUEGER, FRITZ REINHOLD, Dr. ADOLF SCHÄFER, ERICH VIERHUB, Dr. FRANZ WITT, HELMUT HAEUSGEN, Prof. Dr. KARL FRIEDRICH HAGENMÜLLER, ERICH KRÜGER, HANS-JÜRGEN KÜHL, JÜRGEN PONTO, CAI GRAF ZU RANTZAU.
- Frankfurter Bank:** Frankfurt a.M., Neue Mainzerstr. 69-76; f. 1854; cap. DM 26m.; dep. DM 976m. (Oct. 1967); Dirs. Dr. E. POPAWE, Dr. H. C. SCHROEDER-HOHENWARTH, K. A. KLINGE, H. MUSS.
- Frankfurter Hypothekenbank:** Frankfurt a.M., Taunusanlage 9; f. 1862; cap. 40m.; Gen. Managers Dr. PAUL KUMMERT, Dr. GÜNTHER LETSCHERT.
- Grunelius & Co.:** Frankfurt a.M., Untermainkai 26; f. 1824; Chair. Dr. E. MAX VON GRUNELIUS.
- Hallbaum, Maier & Co.:** Hannover, Rathenaustr. 7; f. 1955; Partners OTTO HALLBAUM, DIETER HALLBAUM.
- Hardy & Co., G.m.b.H.:** Frankfurt/Main, Marienstr. 19; and Berlin 30, Kleiststr. 22; Gen. Managers W. TEICHMANN, C. Graf KAGENECK, Dr. L. SCHNEIDER.
- Georg Hauck & Sohn:** Frankfurt a.M., Neue Mainzerstr. 30; f. 1796; Partners M. HAUCK, R. C. SCHROEDER.
- Hesse Newman & Co.:** Hamburg, Ballindamm 2-3; f. 1777; Partner HANS MÜLLER.
- Von der Heydt-Kersten & Söhne:** Wuppertal-Elberfeld, Neumarkt 7-9; f. 1754; foreign trade bankers; Partners Dr. HANNS DEUSS, ERICH MAURITZ, Dr. KURT SURETH, GERHARD WICHELHAUS.
- Ibero-Amerika Bank A.G.:** Bremen, Obernstr. 14; f. 1949; Gen. Mans. E. BOHNHORST, F. K. MÜLLER, HELMUT J. KAHNIS DPT.
- Industriekreditbank A.G.:** Düsseldorf, Karl Theodorstr. 6; f. 1949; cap. DM. 78 m.; Chair. Board of Dirs. FRITZ BERG.
- Investitions-und Handels-Bank A.G.:** Frankfurt (Main), Bethmannstr. 50-56, Postfach 3061; cap. DM 55m.; dep. DM 1,133m. (1967); f. 1948; Gen. Mans. HANS GÖTZ, PAUL D. HÖRTH, Dr. HELLMUT LOUIS, Dr. GERHART WIELE.
- Paul Kapff:** Stuttgart-N, Heustr. 1; f. 1887; Partners Konsul P. RUEFF, Dr. ERNST MÜLLER.
- Kirchholtes & Co.:** Frankfurt a.M., Mainzerlandstr. 4/6; f. 1856; Partners H. D. KIRCHHOLTES, Dr. R. HOBIRK, Dr. R. HAUS.
- Koch, Lauteren & Co.:** Frankfurt a.M., Bockenheimerlandstr. 61; f. 1586; Partners, WALTER G. HOLSTE, Dr. F. POOK.
- Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau:** 6 Frankfurt a.M., Lindenstr. 27; f. 1948; Chair. Dr. h.c. HERMANN J. ABS; Vice-Chair. Dr. WALTHER GASE.
- August Lenz & Co.:** München, Promenadeplatz 9; f. 1880; Partner Dr. A. ERNSTBERGER.
- Maffei & Co.:** München 1, Promenadeplatz 9; f. 1954; Partner FERDINAND NEMETZ.
- Magnus, J. & Co.:** Hamburg 1, Paulstr. 5; f. 1813; Partners, RICHARD PHILIPPI, RUDOLF PHILIPPI, WILHELM PHILIPPI and KARL PHILIPPI.
- Marcard & Co.:** Hamburg 1, Ballindamm 35; f. 1895; Dirs. E. VON MARCARD, R. VON FRANKENBERG.
- Martens & Weyhausen:** Bremen, Langenstr. 15/17; f. 1872; Dirs. G. W. MARTENS, HORST HEROLD.
- Gebr. Martin:** Göppingen (Württemberg); f. 1912; Partners GUSTAV MARTIN, WALTER HEES, JORG MARTIN.
- Merck, Finck & Co.:** München, Pacellistr. 4; Frankfurt a.M., Neue Mainzer Strasse 55; f. 1870; Partners, AUGUST VON FINCK, WILHELM VON THELEMANN, AUGUST VON FINCK, Jr., Dr. ANTON HORN, Dr. WILHELM WINTERSTEIN.
- Metallgesellschaft A.G.:** Frankfurt a.M., Reuterweg 14; f. 1881; cap. DM 175m.; dep. DM 129m. (Oct. 1967).
- B. Metzler seel. Sohn & Co. Bankers:** Frankfurt/Main, Neue Mainzerstr. 40-42; f. 1674; Partners ALBERT VON METZLER, Dr. GUSTAV VON METZLER, KARL-OSKAR KOENIGS.
- Munchmeyer & Co.:** Hamburg 1, Ballindamm 33, Postfach 683/4; f. 1846, re-named 1855; Partners, A. MÜNCHMEYER, H. H. WAITZ.
- Nationalbank A.G.:** Essen, Theaterplatz 8; f. 1921; cap. DM 8m.; dep. DM 293m. (Dec. 1966); Managers Dr. DERTMANN, Dr. jur. JAK KEHREN.
- Neuvians, Reuschel & Co.:** 8 München 2, Maximiliansplatz 13; f. 1947; Partners, EUGEN NEUVIANS, Dr. HEINRICH REUSCHEL, WILHELM REUSCHEL.
- Norddeutsche Kreditbank A.G.:** Bremen, Obernstr. 2/12, Postfach 13; f. 1931; Managers OSKAR LÜPKE, HELMUT BITZER, Dr. ERWIN DÄHNE, HORST G. KÜCHLER (*deputy*).
- Oldenburgische Landesbank A.G.:** 29 Oldenburg, Gottorppstr. 28; f. 1868; cap DM 15m.; dep. 642m (Dec. 1967); Mans. Dr. P. BERNING, H. VON BUTTLAR, W. HÜHNE.
- Sal. Oppenheim Jr. & Cie.:** Köln, Unter Sachsenhausen 4; f. 1789; Partners Konsul Dr. h.c. FRIEDRICH CARL Freiherr VON OPPENHEIM, Dr. h.c. HARALD KÜHNEN, Baron GEORG VON ULLMANN, MANFRED Freiherr VON OPPENHEIM, Dr. NIKOLAUS Graf STRASOLD, ALFRED Freiherr VON OPPENHEIM.
- Carl F. Plump & Co.:** Bremen, Am Markt 19, P.O.B. 100; f. 1828; commercial and foreign trade bank; Partners, E. G. ROGGMANN, KURT MEYER, ALBRECHT ROGGMANN.
- Poensgen, Marx & Co.:** Düsseldorf, Benratherstr.; f. 1881 as B. Simmons & Co., name changed 1942; Partners HUGO HASE, Dr. HANS B. HEIL, JOACHIM C. LENZ.
- Rée, Wilhelm, Jr.:** Hamburg, Bäckerstr. 9; f. 1866; Partners Fr. KARTH, Dr. C. E. LEVERKUS.
- Schleswig-Holsteinische Westbank:** Hamburg-Altona, Postfach 1369; f. 1896; stock cap. DM. 11.4m; Board: YORK HOOSE, ERWIN GARDELS, Dr. RICHARD OERTEL.
- Karl Schmidt Bankgeschäft:** Hof/Saale, Altstadt 29/31, Postfach 1629; f. 1828; 60 brs.
- Schneider & Münzing:** München, Salvatorplatz 2; f. 1829; Partners, Dr. H. THELEN, A. GEIGENBERGER.
- Otto M. Schröder:** Hamburg 36, Alsterarkaden 27; f. 1932; Owner OTTO M. SCHRÖDER.
- Sloman Bank K.G.:** Hamburg 1, Chilehaus; Munich, Theatinerstr. 23; f. 1922; Proprs. Dr. jur. G. C. Graf VON DER GOLTZ, F.-W. SLOMAN, E. M. CADMUS, H. P. HAGEN (*in Munich*).

FEDERAL GERMANY—(FINANCE)

J. H. Stein, K.G.: Köln, Unter Sachsenhausen 10-26; f. 1790; Partners JOHANN HEINRICH VON STEIN, Dr. PAUL VIKTOR BÜRGERS.

Stuber & Co.: Stuttgart, Hospitalplatz 17-19; f. 1875; Owner Dr. F. W. SCHÖBER.

August-Thyssen-Bank A.G.: Düsseldorf, Pempelfortestr. 11; f. 1923; cap. DM 16m.; dep. 236m. (Dec. 1966); Chair. HANS HEINRICH BARON THYSEN-BORNEMISZA.

Carlo Z. Thomsen: Hamburg, Schauenburgerstr. 32; f. 1886; affiliated to the Deutsche Unionbank G.m.b.H.

C. G. Trinkaus: Düsseldorf, Königsallee 17; f. 1785; Partners Dr. JOHANNES ZAHN, RUDOLF GROTH, Dr. BERNHARD MÜLLER, BRUNO J. NEUMANN.

Vereinsbank in Hamburg: 2 Hamburg 11, Alter Wall 20/30; f. 1856; cap. DM 25m.; dep. DM 859m. (Dec. 1966); Managers HUGO FROHNE, WALTHER MATTHIES, HANS H. RUPERTI, Dr. CARL-G. SCHULTZE SCHLUTIUS.

Waldthausen & Co., K.G.: Essen, Lindenallee 43; f. 1922; Hon. Chair. KARL-HEINRICH VON WALDTHAUSEN, WOLFGANG VON WALDTHAUSEN.

Von Wangenheim & Co.: Kassel, Königsplatz 57; f. 1854; partners EBERHARD FREIHERR VON WANGENHEIM, HELMUT SCHMIDT.

Westfalenbank A.G.: 4360 Bochum, Huestr. 21-25; f. 1921; cap. DM 35m. dep. 1,054m. (Dec. 1966); Dirs. Dr. jur. PAUL HÜCHTING, H. HASE, W. FEHRES, Dr. G. HOLLENBERG, HORST RUDOLPH.

Württembergische Bank: Stuttgart, Friedrichstr. 22; f. 1871; cap. DM 10m.; dep. 462m. (Dec. 1966); Managers Dr. H. GOESER, Dr. R. HOFMANN.

STOCK EXCHANGES

Frankfurt-am-Main: Frankfurt-am-Main, Börse; f. 1585; mems. 212; Chair. ALBERT VON METZLER.

Berlin: Börse, Berlin 12, Hardenbergstr. 16-18; f. 1685; Pres. HANS FUHRMANN.

Bremen: Börse, Bremen 1, Museumstrasse 1, Postschliessfach 39.

Düsseldorf: Rheinisch-Westfälische Börse zu Düsseldorf. Berliner Allee 10; f. 1935; 119 mem. firms; Pres. Dr. JOHANNES C. D. ZAHN.

Hamburg: Hamburg 11, Börse; Pres. F. PRIESS.

Hanover: Niedersächsische Börse zu Hanover, 3 Hanover, Rathenastr. 2; f. 1787; mems. 24; Pres. HANS BOSCH.

München: Bayerische Börse, Munich 2, Lenbachplatz 2; f. 1548; mems. 40; Pres. Dr. ARTUR MODEL; Vice-Pres. HANS JUNGMEISTER; Gen. Manager Dr. ERNST REHM.

Stuttgart: Wertpapierbörse in Stuttgart, Stuttgart 1, Heustrasse 1; f. 1861; mems. 35; Pres. Dr. NIKOLAUS KUNKEL; Managing Dir. Rechtsanwalt HANS ROGNER.

INSURANCE

PRINCIPAL PRIVATE INSURANCE COMPANIES IN THE
FEDERAL REPUBLIC AND WEST BERLIN

(L)—Life, (NL)—Non-Life excluding sickness,
(M)—Medical.

Aachen-Leipziger Versicherungs-A.G.: Aachen, Theaterstr. 7-9; f. 1876; Chair. Dr. ERICH R. PRÖLSS; Gen. Man. Dr. WOLFGANG JASPER, LEONHARD WOLTER.

Aachener und Münchener Feuer-Versicherungs-Gesellschaft: Aachen, Aureliusstr. 2/16; f. 1825; Chair. HERMANN HEUSCH; Gen. Manager Dr. LOTHAR BRÜCKNER.

Agrippina Versicherung A.G.: 5 Köln 16, Riehlerstr. 90; (NL); f. 1844; Pres. LUDWIG-THEODOR VON RAUTENSTRAUCH.

"Albingia" Versicherungs A.G.: Hamburg 1, Ballindamm 39; f. 1901; Chair. Board of Dirs. Dr. HARALD MANDT; Gen. Man. H. VON MÖLLER.

Allianz Lebensversicherungs A.G.: 7 Stuttgart, Reinsburgstr. 19; (L); f. 1899/1923; Chair. ALFRED HAASE; Gen. Man. Dr. G. MÜLLER.

Allianz Versicherungs-Aktiengesellschaft: Berlin, W. 15, Joachimstalerstr. 10-12, and München, Königinstr. 28; (NL); f. 1890; Chair. ALFRED HAASE.

Alte Leipziger Lebensversicherungsgesellschaft a.G.: Frankfurt a.M., Bockenheimer Landstr. 42; f. 1830; Chair. Dr. F. WESSENDORF.

Alte Volksfürsorge, Gewerkschaftlich-Genossenschaftliche Lebensversicherungsaktiengesellschaft: Hamburg, An der Alster 57/61; (L); f. 1912; Dirs. WALTER RITTNER, HANS LÖH, PAUL HEISE.

Bayerische Versicherungsbank A.G.: Munich, Ludwigstr. 21; f. 1835; Chair. A. HAASE; Gen. Man. Dr. H. DÜMMLER.

Berliner Verein Krankenversicherung A.G.: Berlin [and Köln; Head Office: 5 Köln, Pantaleonswall 65-75, Postfach 248; f. 1935; Chair. Dr. G. WIRTH; Gen. Man. L. SCHMÖLE.

Berlinische Lebensversicherung Aktiengesellschaft: Berlin 61, Markgrafenstr. 11; and Wiesbaden, Schillerplatz; f. 1836; Chair. Dr. A. ALZHEIMER.

Central-Krankenversicherung A.G.: Köln, Hansaring 40/46; f. 1913; Pres. LUDWIG-THEODOR VON RAUTENSTRAUCH.

Colonia Kölnische Versicherungs A.G.: Köln, Oppenheimstr. 11; f. 1838; Pres. Dr. NIKOLAUS GRAF STRASOLD; Chair. Dipl. Ing. OTTO VOSSEN; Dep. Chair. Dr. HANS-JÜRGEN SCHWEPCKE.

Concordia-Lebensversicherungs-A.G.: Köln, Maria Ablassplatz; f. 1853; Gen. Man. OTTO GARDE.

Debeka Krankenversicherungs A.G.: Koblenz, Südallee 15/19; f. 1905; Chair. H. ÜLLMANN.

Deutsche Krankenversicherungs A.G.: 5 Köln 1 (Rhein), Hohenstaufenring 62; (M); f. 1927; Chair. WERNER KIENCKE.

Deutscher Herold Allgemeine Versicherungs-A.G.: Bonn, Poppelsdorfer Allee 31-33; f. 1918; Man. Dir. Dr. GUENTHER, LUEPKE GROSSKOPF, W. HARTUNG.

Deutscher Herold Volks- und Lebensversicherungs-A.G.: Bonn, Poppelsdorfer Allee 31-33; and Berlin 61, Friedrichstr. 219/220; f. 1922; Dirs. Dr. W. GUENTHER, W. HARTUNG, H. SANNER, Dr. STEINBUCH.

Deutscher Ring Krankenversicherungsverein auf Gegenseitigkeit: Hamburg 11, Ost-West Str. 110; Chair. R. SPAETHEN.

Deutscher Ring Lebensversicherungs A.G.: Hamburg 11, Ost-West-Str. 110; f. 1925; Chair. GÜNTHER PALM.

Deutscher Ring Sachversicherungs A.G.: Hamburg 11, Ost-West-Str. 110; f. 1953; Chair. R. A. OETKER.

Frankfurter Versicherungs-Aktiengesellschaft: 6 Frankfurt a.M., Taunusanlage 18; (NL); f. 1929; Chair. PROSPER GRAF zu CASTELL-CASTELL.

Gerling Konzern Allgemeine Versicherungs-Aktiengesellschaft: 5 Cologne, von-Verthstr. 4-14; (NL); Chair. O. WOLFF VON AMERONGEN; Gen. Man. Dr. H. GERLING.

Gerling-Konzern Lebensversicherungs-Aktiengesellschaft: 5 Köln, Gereonshof. und von Verth-Str. 4-14; (L); f. 1922; Chair. Dr. H. DEUSS; Gen. Man. Dr. H. GERLING.

Gothaer Feuer-Versicherungs-Bank A.G.: Köln, Kaiser-Wilhelm-Ring 23; f. 1820; Pres. Dr. H. C. PAULSEN; Chair. and Managing Dir. HANS SPRÖDE.

Hamburg-Mannheimer Versicherungs-A.G.: Hamburg 36, Alsterufer 1; (L); f. 1899; Managing Dir. HERBERT DAU; Dirs. ARMIN FINK, WALTER HITZLER, PETER KAKIES, Dr. HERBERT REINCKE, Dr. ROLF MAGNUSSON.

Iduna Allgemeine Versicherung A.G.: Hamburg 36, Neue Rabenstr. 15-19; Chair. Dr. W. HARTMANN; Dirs. Dr. ERNST VON DER THÜSEN, PAUL EGGERT, HEINZ WANNINGER.

Iduna Vereinigte Lebensversicherungsanstalt A.G. für Handwerk, Handel und Gewerbe: Hamburg 36, Neue Rabenstr. 15-19; (L); Chair. ANTON SEIDENSPINNER; Dirs. Dr. W. HARTMANN, H. BECKER, H.-A. POKORNY.

Karlsruher Lebensversicherung A.G.: Karlsruhe, Friedrich-Scholl-Platz; f. 1835; Chair. Dr. ALEX MÖLLER; Dirs. ERNST GREVEMEYER, Dr. HEINZ CLOSS, Dr. HELMUT ORTNER, Dr. ROBERT SCHWEBLER.

Leipziger Verein-Barmenia Krankenversicherung A.G.: 56 Wuppertal-Elberfeld, Kronprinzenallee 12-18; f. 1904; Dirs. Dr. HELMUT ULLMANN (Gen. Manager), ERICH JUNKER, AUGUST BERGMANN, Dr. KARLHEINZ BOHN, HERBERT KESSLER.

Magdeburger Feuerversicherungs-Gesellschaft: Hannover, Aegidientorplatz; f. 1844; Chair. Dr. Dr. h.c. OSCAR RABBETHGE.

Nordstern Allgemeine Versicherungs A.G.: Köln, Konrad Adenauer-Ufer 23; and Berlin-Schöneberg, Badensche Str. 2; (NL); Gen. Man. H. WEGER.

Nordstern-Lebensversicherungs-A.G.: Köln, Kaiser-Friedrich-Ufer 23; and Berlin 62, Nordsteinplatz; f. 1867; Dirs. HUGO WEGER, HANS-GEORG BROG, EGON DITTES.

Schlesische Feuerversicherungs-Gesellschaft: 5 Köln, Severinstr. 214/218; f. 1848; Chair. Dir. Dr. jur. RUDOLF SCHULTZE.

Thuringia Versicherungs A.G.: 8 München 22, Widenmayerstr. 16; f. 1853; Pres. H. HEUSCH; Chair. J. WEINGARTEN; Dir. E. PARTKE.

Vereinigte Krankenversicherung A.G.: 1 Berlin, Ansbacher Str. 62; and München 23, Leopoldstr. 24; (M).

VICTORIA Feuer-Versicherungs-A.-G.: Berlin 61, Lindenstr. 20/25; and Düsseldorf, Bahnstr. 2; f. 1904; Chair. W. SCHOLZ; Gen. Manager Dr. KURT HAMANN.

VICTORIA Lebens-Versicherungs-A.-G.: Berlin 61, Lindenstr. 20/25; and Düsseldorf, Bahnstr. 2; f. 1853; Chair. W. SCHOLZ; Gen. Manager Dr. KURT HAMANN.

Volkswohl Krankenversicherung Versicherungsverein auf Gegenseitigkeit in Dortmund: 46 Dortmund, Ruhrallee 92; (M); Chair. Dr. F. MARX; Gen. Man. W. HINNE.

Württembergische Feuerversicherung A.G. in Stuttgart: Stuttgart-W. Johannesstr. 1-7; f. 1828; Dir.-Gen. Dr. R. RAISER, CARL CREUTZ, Dr. LUDWIG FUSSHOELLER, Dr. THEO ROTH.

REINSURANCE

Bayerische Rückversicherung A.G.: 8 München 23, Leopoldstr. 4; f. 1911; Chair. Dr. O. SCHNICKRIND; Gen. Man. Dr. E. R. PRÖLSS.

Frankonia Rück- und Mitversicherungs A.G.: 8 München 27, Maria-Theresia-Str. 35; f. 1886; Chair. Board of Dirs. Dr. K. GROSS; Managers H. RÜDINGER, Dr. G. SCHUBERT, H. W. KÖRNER, Dr. K. BERNAU.

Gerling Konzern Globale Rückversicherungs-Aktiengesellschaft: 5 Cologne, Gereonshof; Chair. Dr. H. DEUSS; Gen. Man. Dr. H. GERLING.

Kölnische Rückversicherungs-Gesellschaft: 5 Köln 1, Theodor-Heuss-Ring 11; f. 1846; Chair. Dr. NIKOLAUS GRAF STRASOLDI; Gen. Manager Dr. jur. C. PREIFFER.

Münchener Rückversicherungs-Gesellschaft: München 23, Königinstr. 107; f. 1880; Chair. Prof. Dr. Dr. h.c. KARL WINNACKER; Gen. Manager Dr. ALOIS ALZHEIMER.

VICTORIA Rückversicherungs-A.G.: Berlin 61, Lindenstr. 20/25; and Düsseldorf, Bahnstr. 2; f. 1923; Chair. W. SCHOLZ; Gen. Manager Dr. KURT HAMANN.

PRINCIPAL INSURANCE ASSOCIATION

Gesamtverband der Versicherungswirtschaft e.V.: 5 Köln, Ebertplatz 1; f. 1948; affiliating 5 mem. associations and 400 mem. companies; Mems. of Presidium: MEYER (Munich; Chair.); Prof. FREY (Mannheim; Vice-Chair.), Dr. MATTHES (Hannover); SCHMÖLE (Cologne); Dr. STECH (Hannover); WEGER (Cologne), Dr. MÜLLER (Stuttgart), Dr. RAISER (Stuttgart), Dr. NEBELUNG (Köln).

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

I. CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Deutscher Industrie- und Handelstag (*Association of German Chambers of Industry and Commerce*): Bonn, Adenauerallee 148; Pres. Dr. ERNST SCHNEIDER; Sec.-Gen. Dr. ALBRECHT DÜREN; affiliates 81 member Chambers of Commerce.

There are Chambers of Industry and Commerce in all the principal towns and also seven regional associations as follows:

Arbeitsgemeinschaft der Bayerischen Industrie- und Handelskammern: 8 Munich 2, Max-Joseph-Str. 2; affiliates 10 member Chambers of Commerce and Industry; Chair. Dipl. Ing. HEINZ NORIS; Sec. GÜNTHER BRUNS; publ. *Industrie-und Handel*.

Arbeitsgemeinschaft der Industrie- und Handelskammern des Landes Hessen: Frankfurt a.M., Börsenstr. 8-10; Sec. Dr. GOTTFRIED WOLDERING.

Vereinigung der Niedersächsischen Industrie- und Handelskammern: Hannover, Berliner Allee 25; f. 1899; Chair. Dr. PHILIPP VON BISMARCK; Sec. P. SIEMENS.

Vereinigung der Industrie- und Handelskammern des Landes Nordrhein-Westfalen: Düsseldorf, Goltsteinstr. 31; Sec. Dr. HANS LICHT.

Arbeitsgemeinschaft der Industrie- und Handelskammern Rheinland-Pfalz: Koblenz, Schloss-Str. 2; Sec. PAUL BROICHER.

Verband der Industrie- und Handelskammern des Landes Schleswig-Holstein: 23 Kiel, Lorentzendamm 24; Sec. HANS R. KREPLIN.

Arbeitsgemeinschaft der Industrie- und Handelskammern in Baden-Württemberg: Stuttgart-Nord, Jägerstr. 30; Sec. Dr. GÜNTHER STEUER.

II. EXPORT AND TRADE ASSOCIATIONS

Arbeitsgemeinschaft Aussenhandel der Deutschen Wirtschaft: Köln, Habsburgerring 2-12; Dir. KLAUS-ULRICH GOCKSCH.

Gesamtverband des Deutschen Gross- und Aussenhandels e.V.: Bonn, Kaiser-Friedrichstr. 13; Pres. FRITZ DIETZ; Dir. Dr. HEINRICH DOHRENDORF.

Hauptgemeinschaft des Deutschen Einzelhandels: Köln-Sachsenring 89; f. 1947; Chair. JOSEPH ILLERHAUS; Exec. Dir. FRANZ EFFER.

Zentralverband des Genossenschaftlichen Gross- und Aussenhandels e.V. (*Central Association of Co-operative Wholesale and Foreign Trade*): Bonn, Heussallee 5; Pres. EWALD FISCHER; Dirs. MEINHARD PAULS, HEINZ BUDDÉ; 800 mems.

III. INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATIONS

Bundesverband der Deutschen Industrie (*Federation of German Industries*): Köln, Habsburgerring 2-12; Pres. FRITZ BERG; Dirs.-Gen. Prof. GUSTAV STEIN, Dr. HELLMUTH WAGNER; 12 district offices; 39 industrial associations are members, including some of the following:

AEROPLANE INDUSTRY

Bundesverband der Deutschen Luft- und Raumfahrt-Industrie e.V.: 532 Bad Godesberg, Heerstrasse 90; Dir.-Gen. HERBERT SCHNEIDER.

BREWING

Deutscher Brauer-Bund e.V.: Bad Godesberg, Annaberger Strasse 28; f. 1949; Dir.-Gen. OTTO MEYER.

BUILDING

Hauptverband der Deutschen Bauindustrie e.V.: Frankfurt a.M., Friedrich Ebert-Anlage 38; f. 1948; Pres. Dr. KARL PFEIFFER; Mans. GÜNTER BUCHENROTH, HANNS VAN KANN.

Bundesverband Steine und Erden e.V.: 6200 Wiesbaden, Bahnhofstr. 52, Postfach 5007; f. 1948; 23 mems.; Pres. HARALD DYCKERHOFF; Sec. Dr. THEODOR PIEPER.

CERAMICS

Arbeitsgemeinschaft Keramische Industrie e.V.: Frankfurt a.M. 8, Am Hauptbahnhof 12; Sec. WILLI KREUZER.

CHEMICAL INDUSTRY

Verband der Chemischen Industrie e.V.: Frankfurt/Main 1, Karlstr. 21; Dir.-Gen. Dr. FELIX EHRMANN.

CIGARETTES

Verband der Cigarettenindustrie: Hamburg, An der Alster 6; Sec. Dr. HELMUT SCHENZER.

CLOTHING

Bunderversband Bekleidungsindustrie e.V.: Bad Godesberg, Plittersdorfer Str. 93; Pres. Dr. JOACHIM HOFMANN; Dir. Gen. Dr. HERMANN JOSEF UNLAND.

CYCLES

Verband der Fahrrad- und Motorradindustrie e.V.: 6232 Bad Soden am Taunus, Gartenstr. 2; Sec. KURT BERGMANN.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING

Verband Deutscher Elektrotechniker (VDE) e.V.: 6 Frankfurt (Main), 70 Stresemannallee 21; f. 1893; 25,000 mems.; Pres. Prof. Dr. KNIFFLER; Sec. Dr.-Ing. H. FLEISCHER; publ. *Elektrotechnische Zeitschrift*.

ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT

Zentralverband der Elektrotechnischen Industrie (ZVEI) e.V.: Frankfurt (Main), Stresemann-Allee 19; f. 1918; 1,300 mems.; Pres. Dr. PETER VON SIEMENS; Dir. Dr. HELLMUT TRUTE.

FOOD

Arbeitgeberrung Nahrung und Genuss (*Association of the Food, Confectionary and Drink Industry*): Köln-Deutz, Gotenring 53; Pres. Dr. WALTER KRAAK; Dir. Dr. HERMANN SIEBERG; 8 mem. assoc.

Bundesvereinigung der Deutschen Ernährungsindustrie e.V.: Bonn, Am Hofgarten 16; f. 1949; Sec. Dr. GÜNTHER HEINICKE. Publ. *Die Ernährungswirtschaft*.

FOUNDRIES

Wirtschaftsverband Giesserei-Industrie: Düsseldorf, Sohnstr. 70; Dir.-Gen. Dipl. Ing. H. BURKART.

GLASS

Bundesverband Glasindustrie e.V.: Düsseldorf, Couvenstr. 4; f. 1964; Pres. Dr. HANNS BAUER; Secs. WALTER FETT, Dr. GEORG PETER, RUTH WENTZEL, Dr. ALBRECHT SCHULTE-FROHLINDE.

INDUSTRY (GENERAL)

Arbeitsgemeinschaft Industriengruppe: Nürnberg, Königstr. 13; Sec. Dr. HANS-WERNER KRAUSSE.

IRON AND STEEL

Wirtschaftsvereinigung Eisen und Stahlindustrie: Düsseldorf 1, Breitestr. 69; Chair. Dr. HANS GÜNTHER SOHL.

Wirtschaftsverband Stahl- und Eisenbau: Köln, Ebertplatz 1; Sec. Dr. HANS HECHT.

Wirtschaftsverband Stahlverformung e.V.: Hagen, Goldene Pforte 1, Postfach 4009; Secs. HERBERT SCHMIDT-COTTA, Dr. HERMANN HASSEL.

LEATHER

Verband der Deutschen Lederindustrie e.V.: 623 Frankfurt a.M., Höchst, Leverkus Str. 20, Postfach 800; Manager Dr. E. MERGET.

Verband der Deutschen Lederwaren- und Kofferindustrie e.V.: 605 Offenbach a.M., Kaiserstr. 108; f. 1948; Manager P. E. HARTMANN.

LIME

Bundesverband der Deutschen Kalkindustrie e.V. (German Lime Association): Köln, Kaiser Wilhelm Ring 26; Pres. Dr. HERMANN LANGE; Dir. KARL-HEINZ ERLING-HAGEN.

MACHINE CONSTRUCTION

Verein Deutscher Maschinenbauanstalten e.V.: Frankfurt a.M. Niederrad 1; f. 1892; Chair. Dr. W. REINERS, Gen. Man. R. AUDOARD.

METAL GOODS

Wirtschaftsverband Eisen, Blech und Metall verarbeitende Industrie e.V.: Head Office: Düsseldorf, Kaiserswertherstr. 135; Pres. FRITZ BERG; Dir. Dr. B. PILZ.

Wirtschaftsvereinigung Nichteisenmetalle e.V.: Düsseldorf, Tersteegenstr. 28; Chair. HERBERT GRILLO; Sec. C. SCHÜTTER.

Wirtschaftsvereinigung Ziehereien und Kaltwalzwerke: 4 Düsseldorf, Drahthaus, Kaiserswertherstr. 137; Chair. HANS MARTIN JUNIUS; Sec. KURT STÖCKER.

MINING

Unternehmensverband Eisenerzbergbau e.V. (Association of Iron Ore Mining Enterprises): Düsseldorf, Postfach 8008; Pres. KARL KAUP; Dir. JOCHEN DIETRICH.

Unternehmensverband Ruhrbergbau (Federation of Ruhr Coal Mines): Essen, Friedrichstr. 1; Pres. HEINZ P. KEMPER; Dir. Dr. HEINZ REINTGES.

Unternehmensverband Saarbergbau (Federation of Saar Coal Mines): Saarbrücken, Triererstr. 42; Pres. Dr. HUBERTUS ROLSHOVEN; Dir. KURT SPÖNEMANN.

Wirtschaftsvereinigung Bergbau e.V.: Bad Godesberg, Poststr. 1; Pres. Dr. HELMUTH BURCKHARDT; Gen. Mans. Dr. KARL H. BOCK, Dr. HEINZ REINTGES.

MOTOR CARS

Zentralverband des Kraftfahrzeughandels e.V. (Central Association of Motor Vehicles Trade): Frankfurt, Böcklinstr. 9; f. 1909; Pres. EMIL SPAHR; Dir. Dr. ROLF KULICH; 13 mem. assoc.

OIL

Wirtschaftsverband Erdölgewinnung e.V. (Association of Crude Oil Producers): Hannover, Theaterstr. 15; Pres. THEODOR TELLE; Dir. Dr. GÜNTER FUCHS.

OPTICAL AND PRECISION INSTRUMENTS

Verband der Deutschen Feinmechanischen und Optischen Industrie e.V.: Köln, Pipinstr. 16; f. 1949; Dir. Dr. HEINRICH VON DER TRECK.

PAPER AND CELLULOSE

Hauptverband der Papier und Pappe verarbeitenden Industrie (HPV) e.V.: Frankfurt a.M., Arndtstr. 47; f. 1948; 11 regional groups, 19 production groups; Pres. Dr. WERNER F. KLINGELE (Heidelberg); Sec. Dr. WERNER KÖTHER.

VDP Verband Deutscher Papierfabriken e.V.: 53 Bonn, Adenauerallee 55; Dir. Gen. ROBERT AENGENEYNDT.

PETROLEUM

Wirtschaftsverband Erdölgewinnung e.V.: Hannover, Theaterstr. 15; f. 1945; Sec. Dr. GÜNTER FUCHS.

Mineralölwirtschaftsverband e.V.: Hamburg 1, Steindamm 71; f. 1946; Chair. EMIL KRATZMÜLLER.

PLASTICS

Gesamtverband Kunststoffverarbeitende Industrie e.V. (G.K.V.): Frankfurt a.M., Blittersdorffplatz 37; f. 1950; 1,000 mems.; Chair. WILHELM EULER; Sec.-Gen. Dr. KARL HARBARTH.

POTASH

Kaliverein e.V. (Potash Association): Hanover, Theaterstr. 15; f. 1945; Pres. CLEMENS VON VELSE; Dir. Dr. W. DÖDERLEIN; publ. *Kali und Steinsalz*.

PRINTING

Bundesvereinigung der Deutschen Graphischen Verbände e.V.: 62 Wiesbaden, Postfach 503, Weinbergstr. 2; f. 1947; Dir. Dr. GERHARD WIEBE; Sec. H. O. KORTH.

RUBBER

Wirtschaftsverband der deutschen Kautschukindustrie e.V. (W.d.K.): Frankfurt a.M., Zeppelinallee 69; f. 1898; 154 mems.; Pres. A. D. NIEMEYER; Vice-Pres. H. BRÜGGEMANN, Dr. H. PAHL, Manager HEINZ A. FRITZ.

SAWMILLS

Vereinigung Deutscher Sägewerksverbände e.V.: 62 Wiesbaden, Mainzer Str. 64; Manager Dr. E. J. NEUSER.

SHIPPING

Verband Deutscher Schiffswerften e.V.: 2 Hamburg 1, An den Alster 1; Pres. Dr. PAUL VOLTZ; Sec. Dr. RICHARD ZIPFEL.

SHOES

Hauptverband der Deutschen Schuhindustrie: Düsseldorf, Stresemannstr. 12; f. 1950; Sec. Dr. GÜNTER KERSTEN.

SUGAR

Verein der Zuckerindustrie: 3 Hannover, Rühmkorffstr. 11; Dir.-Gen. J. MICHAEL.

TEXTILES

Gesamtverband der Textilindustrie in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland (Gesamttextil) e.V.: 6 Frankfurt 70, Schaumainkai 87; Pres. NICOLAUS H. SCHILLING; Man. Dir. Dr. H. W. STARATZKE.

WOODWORK

Hauptverband der Deutschen Holzindustrie und verwandter Industriezweige e.V.: 62 Wiesbaden, An den Quellen 10; Postfach 207; f. 1948; 4,000 mems.; Pres. EUGEN SCHMIDT, Darmstadt.

IV. CONSULTATIVE ASSOCIATION

Bundesvereinigung der Deutschen Arbeitgeberverbände (Joint Committee for German Industry): Cologne, Oberländer Ufer 72; f. 1950; a discussion forum for the principal industrial and commercial organizations; Pres. Prof. Dr. Ing. SIEGFRIED BALKE; Sec. JOHANNES MAHLER.

FEDERAL GERMANY—(TRADE AND INDUSTRY)

Bundesverband der Deutschen Industrie: Köln, Habsburgerring 2-12.

Bundesverband des privaten Bankgewerbes: 5 Köln 1, Mohrenstr. 35-37; Chair. Dr. ALWIN MÜNCHMEYER.

Bundesvereinigung der Deutschen Arbeitgeberverbände: 5 Köln-Bayenthal, Postfach (*see below*).

Centralvereinigung Deutscher Handelsvertreter- und Handelsmakler-Verbände (CDH): 5 Köln, Geleniusstr. 1; 31,000 mems. in all brs.; Pres. PETER KREUSER; Gen. Manager HEINZ VOSS.

Deutscher Hotel- und Gaststättenverband e.V.: Bad Godesberg, Kronprinzenstr. 46; f. 1949; over 100,000 mems.; Pres. W. PAULY.

Deutscher Industrie- und Handelstag: Bonn, Adenauerallee 148.

Bundesverband der Deutschen Binnenschifffahrt e.V.: Beuel/Rh., Beethovenstr. 43.

Deutscher Sparkassen- und Giroverband e.V.: Bonn, Buschstr. 32.

Gesamtverband der Versicherungswirtschaft e.V.: 5 Köln, Ebertplatz 1.

Gesamtverband des Deutschen Gross- und Aussonhandels: Bonn, Kaiser-Friedrich-Str. 13.

Hauptgemeinschaft des Deutschen Einzelhandels: Köln, Sachsenring 89.

Verband Deutscher Reeder: Hamburg 36, Neuer Wall 86; Pres. ERNST MEIER-HEDDE.

Zentralarbeitsgemeinschaft des Strassen-Verkehrsgewerbes e.V. (ZAV): Frankfurt am Main-Hausen, Königsbergerstr. 1, Haus des Strassenverkehrs.

Zentralverband des Deutschen Handwerks: 53 Bonn, Haus des Handwerks, Johanniterstr. 1.

V. EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATION

Bundesvereinigung der Deutschen Arbeitgeberverbände (*Confederation of German Employers' Associations*): 5 Köln-Bayenthal, Postfach; Pres. Prof. Dr.-Ing. SIEGFRIED BALKE; Dirs. Dr. WOLFGANG EICHLER, HERMANN FRANKE; affiliates 13 regional associations, and 43 trades associations, of which some are listed under Industrial Associations (*see above*).

AFFILIATED ASSOCIATIONS

Arbeitsring der Arbeitgeberverbände der Deutschen Chemischen Industrie e.V. (*Federation of Employers' Associations of the German Chemical Industry*): 6200 Wiesbaden, Bahnhofstrasse 52; Pres. OTTO ESSER; Dir. Dr. KARL MOLITOR; 14 mem. assoc.

Arbeitgeberverband der Cigarettenindustrie (*Employers Association of Cigarette Manufacturers*): Hamburg 1, An der Alster 6; f. 1949; Pres. HEINZ MANTHEY; Dir. Dr. JOACHIM SCHWAHN.

Bundesvereinigung der Arbeitgeber im Bekleidungsindustrie e.V. (*Confederation of Employers of the Clothing Industry*): Bad Godesberg, Plittersdorfer Str. 93; Pres. ERNST SCHNEIDERS; Dir. Dr. JÜRGEN WILICH; 18 mem. assoc.

Gesamtverband der Metallindustriellen Arbeitgeberverbände e.V. (*Federation of the Metal Trades Employers' Associations*): Köln, Volksgartenstr. 54A; Pres. HERBERT VON HÜLLEN; Dir. GÜNTHER WIELAND; 14 mem. assoc.

Vereinigung der Arbeitgeberverbände der Deutschen Papierindustrie e.V. (*Federation of Employers'*

Associations of the German Paper Industry); Bonn, Adenauerallee 55; Pres. PETER K. TEMMING; Dir. ANSGAR PAWELKE; 10 mem. assoc.; publ. *Der Papiermacher*.

Arbeitgeberkreis Gesamttextil im Gesamtverband der Textilindustrie (*General Textile Employers' Organization within the Federation of Textile Industry*): Frankfurt, Schaumainkai 87; Pres. BERNHARD MEYER-RUTZ; Dir. G. W. KELLER; 14 mem. assoc.

Arbeitgeberverband des Privaten Bankgewerbes (*Private Banking Employers' Association*): 5 Köln, Andreas-kloster 5-7; f. 1954; 135 mems.; Pres. Dr. HANS JANBERG; Dir. Dr. HANS BOHN.

Gesamtverband der Deutschen Land- und Forstwirtschaftlichen Arbeitgeberverbände e.V. (*Federation of Agricultural and Forestry Employers' Associations*): 532 Bad Godesberg, Kölner Str. 142-148, Postfach 928; Pres. G. F. BAUR; Dir. JOSEF HERMKE; 15 mem. assoc.

AGV Deutscher Eisenbahnen e.V. (*German Railway Employers' Association*): 5 Köln, Volksgartenstr. 54A; Pres. WILHELM DEGENHARDT; Dir. Dr. HELMUT DEPENHEUER.

Allgemeiner Arbeitgeberverband für die Rheinschifffahrt e.V. (*General Employers' Association for Shipping on the River Rhine*): 4100 Duisburg-Ruhrort, Dammstr. 15-17; Pres. EBERHARD SCHEDEL; Dirs. Dr. K. DÜTENMEYER, W. GIEHL, Dr. K. H. KÜHL.

Arbeitgeberverband der Versicherungsunternehmen in Deutschland (*Employers' Association of Insurance Companies*): München, Bruderstr. 9; Pres. R. W. EVERSMAHN; Dir. Dr. EDGAR MUSSIL.

Vereinigung der Arbeitgeberverbände energie- und versorgungswirtschaftlicher Unternehmen (*Employers' Federation of Energy and Power Supply Undertakings*): 3000 Hannover, Reuterstrasse 9; Pres. Dr. KARL FRANK; Dir. Dr. WALTER HERR; 6 mem. assoc.

REGIONAL EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATIONS

Vereinigung der Arbeitgeberverbände in Bayern (*Federation of Employers' Associations in Bavaria*): 8000 München 2, Brienner Str. 7; Pres. Dr.-Ing. HEINRICH FREIBERGER; Dir. WOLF MOSER; 99 mem. assoc.

Zentralvereinigung Berliner Arbeitgeberverbände (*Federation of Employers' Associations in Berlin*): 1000 Berlin 12, Am Schillertheater 2; Pres. HEINRICH NEUMANN; Dir. Dr. GERHARD SCHMIDT; 60 mem. assoc.

Vereinigung der Arbeitgeberverbände im Lande Bremen e.V. (*Federation of Employers' Associations in the Land of Bremen*): 28 Bremen, Schillerstr. 10; Pres. Dr. HANS DOMBROWSKY; Dir. Dr. FRITZ EICHLER; 12 mem. assoc.

Landesvereinigung der Arbeitgeberverbände in Hamburg e.V. (*Federation of Employers' Associations in Hamburg*): Hamburg 13, Feldbrunnenstr. 56; Pres. Dr. WALTER LAMPERT; Dir. EDUARD THORMANN; 22 mem. assoc.

Vereinigung der Hessischen Arbeitgeberverbände (*Federation of Hessian Employers' Associations*): Frankfurt Main, Lilienallee 4; f. 1947; Pres. Dr. PAUL RIFFEL; Dir. and Sec. Dr. BERTHOLD CUNTZ; 40 mem. assoc.

Landesvereinigung der Niedersächsischen Arbeitgeberverbände e.V. (*Federation of Employers' Associations in Lower Saxony*): Hannover, Am Schiffgraben 36; Pres. Dr. MAX MÜLLER; Dir. Dr. HANS HELMUT KRAUSE; 51 mem. assoc.

Landesvereinigung der industriellen Arbeitgeberverbände Nordrhein-Westfalens e.V. (*North-Rhine Westphalia Federation of Industrial Employers' Associations*): 4000 Düsseldorf, Humboldtstr. 31; Pres. Dr. HANS-WILHELM RUDHART; Dir. Dr. HERBERT ZIGAN; 78 mem. assoc.

Landesvereinigung Rheinland-Pfälzischer Unternehmerverbände e.V. (*Federation of Employers' Associations in the Rhineland Palatinate*): Mainz, Schillerplatz 7; f. 1963; Pres. HANS C. W. HARTMUTH; Manager Dr. GÜNTHER HERZOG; 41 mem. assoc.

Vereinigung der Arbeitgeber-Verbände des Saarlandes e.V. (*Federation of the Saar Employer's Associations*): 6000 Saarbrücken, Viktoriastr. 2; Pres. Dipl.-Ing. FERD. THÖNNESSEN; Dir. MAX WEBER; 18 mem. assoc.

Landesvereinigung der Schleswig-Holsteinischen Arbeitgeberverbände e.V. (*Federation of Employers' Associations in Schleswig Holstein*): 2370 Rendsburg, Paradeplatz 10; Pres. FRIEDRICH SENSEN; Dir. Dr. WOLFGANG DE HAAN; 33 mem. assoc.

Verband der Südbadischen Industrie e.V. (*Association of the Industry in the Land of South Baden*): 7800 Freiburg i. Br. Bertoldstr. 54; Pres. Dr. WALTHER MAURMANN; Dir. WERNER RUDOLPH; 20 mem. assoc.

Sozialrechtlicher Landesverband der Industrie für Württemberg-Baden (*Association of the Württemberg-Baden Industry*): Stuttgart-N, Hölderlinstr. 3A; Pres. and Dir. ANGELO HAMMELBACHER; Sec. Dr. REINHARD BLASIG; 28 mem. assoc.

Landesgemeinschaft der Industrie in Württemberg-Hohenzollern (*Association of the Württemberg-Hohenzollern Industry*): Schwenningen a.N., Harzerstr. 1, Postfach 122; Pres. ALFRED PLANCK; Manager Dr. CARL SASSE; 14 mem. assoc.

VI. TRADE UNIONS

Deutscher Gewerkschaftsbund (D.G.B.): Düsseldorf, Hans-Böckler-Haus am Kennedydamm, Postfach 2601; f. 1949; Pres. LUDWIG ROSENBERG; Vice-Pres. BERNHARD TACKE, HERMANN BEERMANN; publ. *Welt der Arbeit*.

The following unions, with a total of over 6,500,000 members, are affiliated to the D.G.B.:

Industriegewerkschaft Bau, Steine, Erden (*Building and Stonework*): Frankfurt a.M., Bockenheimer Landstr. 73-77; Pres. RUDOLF SPERNER; 514,360 mems.

Industriegewerkschaft Bergbau und Energie (*Mining*): Bochum, Alte Hattingerstr. 19; Pres. WALTER ARENDT; 435,152 mems.

Industriegewerkschaft Chemie, Papier, Keramik (*Chemical, Paper and Ceramics*): 3 Hannover, Königsworther Platz 6; f. 1947; Pres. WILHELM GEFELLER; 537,434 mems.

Industriegewerkschaft Druck und Papier (*Printing and Paper*): 7 Stuttgart, Friedrichstr. 15; Pres. HEINRICH BRUNS; 149,000 mems.

Gewerkschaft der Eisenbahner Deutschlands (*Railwaymen*): Frankfurt a.M., Beethovenstr. 12-16; Pres. PHILIPP SEIBERT; 424,214 mems.

Gewerkschaft Erziehung und Wissenschaft (*Education and Sciences*): Frankfurt/Main, Holzhausenstr. 62; Pres. Prof. HEINRICH RODENSTEIN; 99,289 mems.

Gewerkschaft Gartenbau, Land- und Forstwirtschaft (*Horticulture, Agriculture and Forestry*): 3500 Kassel-Wilhelmshöhe, Druseltalstr. 51, Postfach 1909; f. 1909; Pres. HELLMUT SCHMALZ; Vice-Pres. ALFONS LAPPAS; 60,253 mems.

Gewerkschaft Handel, Banken und Versicherungen (*Commerce, Banks and Insurance*): 4 Düsseldorf, Tersteegenstr. 30; Pres. HEINZ VIETHEER, ANNI MOSER; f. 1967; 135,080 mems.

Gewerkschaft Holz und Kunststoff (*Woodwork*): 4 Düsseldorf, Sonnenstr. 14; f. 1945; Pres. GERHARD VATER; 134,000 mems.

Gewerkschaft Kunst (*Art*): Düsseldorf, Fritz-Von-Felde-Str. 39; Pres. WOLFGANG WINDGASSEN; 34,506 mems.

Gewerkschaft Leder (*Leather*): Stuttgart-Nord, Theodor-Heuss-Str. 2A; Pres. ADOLF MIRKES; 75,350 mems.

Industriegewerkschaft Metall für die Bundesrepublik Deutschland (*Metal Workers' Union*): Frankfurt a.M., Untermainkai 70-76; f. 1950; Pres. OTTO BRENNER.

Gewerkschaft Nahrung, Genuss, Gaststätten (*Food, Delicacies and Catering*): Hamburg 1, Gertrudenstr. 9; f. 1949; Pres. HERBERT STADELMAIER; 278,742 mems.

Gewerkschaft Öffentliche Dienste, Transport und Verkehr (*Public Services, Transport and Communications*): 7000 Stuttgart 1; Theodor Heuss-Str. 2; Chair. HEINZ KLUNCKER; 978,078 mems.

Deutsche Postgewerkschaft (*Postal Union*): Frankfurt a.M., Savignystr. 43; Pres. CARL STENGER; 340,000 mems.

Gewerkschaft Textil-Bekleidung (*Textiles and Clothing*): 4 Düsseldorf, Ross Str. 94; f. 1949; Pres. KARL BUSCHMANN; 336,493 mems.; publ. *Textil-bekleidung*, circ. 330,505.

The following unions are not affiliated to the D.G.B.:

Deutsche Angestellten-Gewerkschaft (DAG) (*Clerical, Technical and Administrative Workers*): 2 Hamburg 36, Karl-Muck-Platz 1; f. 1945; Chair. HERMANN BRANDT; 485,000 mems.

Deutscher Beamtenbund (*Federation of Civil Servants and Public Officials*): Bad Godesberg, Kölner Strasse 157; f. 1949; Pres. ALFRED KRAUSE; 650,000 mems.

Gewerkschaft der Polizei (*Police Union*): Hilden, Forststr. 32; f. 1950; 110,000 mems.; Chair. W. KUHLMANN; Sec. K. HÜBNER; publ. *Deutsche Polizei*.

VII. TRADE FAIRS

The following are the more important annual trade fairs held in the Federal Republic; dates refer to 1968.

Cologne: Köln-Deutz, Postfach 140; International Trade Fair; household goods and hardware: 15th-18th February; men's clothing: 23rd-25th August.

Cologne: Köln-Deutz Postfach 140; International Autumn Fair: household goods and hardware; September.

Frankfurt-am-Main: Friedrich-Ebert-Anlage; International Spring Fair: general; 3rd-7th March.

Frankfurt-am-Main: Friedrich-Ebert-Anlage; International Autumn Fair; general; 1st-4th Sept.

Hanover: Messegelände, German Industries Fair; 27th April-5th May.

Munich: Munich 12; Theresienhöhe 14; International Handicrafts and Trade Fair (small and medium sized enterprises); 15th-24th March.

Nürnberg: Berliner Platz 24; International Toy Fair; f. 1950; 10th-16th Feb.

Offenbach: Kaiserstr. 108-112; International Leather Goods Fair; 2nd-7th March, 31st Aug.-4th Sept.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

STATE-OWNED RAILWAYS

Deutsche Bundesbahn (DB) (*German Federal Railways*): Frankfurt a.M., Friedrich Ebert Anlage 43-45; Chair. Dr. HERMANN J. ABS; Dirs. Prof. Dr. HEINZ MARIA OEFTERING, FRANZ EICHINGER, FRIEDRICH LAEMMERHOLD, HELMUT STUKENBERG.

In 1966 there were 30,434 km. (18,281 miles) of 1,435 m. (4 ft. 8½ in.) gauge 7,006 km. (4,380 miles) were electrified.

PRIVATE RAILWAYS

Köln-Bonner Eisenbahnen A.G.: 5 Köln, Am Weidenbach 12-14; Managers Dr. jur. KURT KRÜGER, Dipl.-Ing. ALFRED SCHIEB.

Osthannoversche Eisenbahn A.G.: 31 Celle, Biermannstr. 33; Dirs. Dr. jur. DIETRICH WERSCHE, Dipl. Kaufm. HEINZ GEES.

Westfälische Landes-Eisenbahn: 478 Lippstadt, Südertor 6; f. 1883; 710 staff; Dirs PFEFFERKORN, WIENAND.

ASSOCIATIONS

Bundesverband Deutscher Eisenbahnen BDE (*Union of Non-Federal Railways, Bus-Services and Cable-Ways*): Köln, Volksgartenstr. 54A; Pres. Dr. DIETRICH WERSCHE; Dir. KARL BECKMANN.

Verband Öffentlicher Verkehrsbetriebe e.V. (VÖV) (*Association of Public Transport*): Köln, Gertrudenstrasse 24-28; f. 1895; Pres. Dr.-Ing. E.h. LEHNER; Sec. Dr. iur. LABS.

ROADS

ROAD ORGANISATION

Zentralarbeitsgemeinschaft des Strassenverkehrsgewerbes e.V. (ZAV) (*Highway Transport Council*): Frankfurt am Main-Hausen, Breitenbachstr. 1, Haus des Strassenverkehrs; Pres. GEORG GEIGER; Dir. HEINRICH KRUGER.

MOTORISTS' ORGANISATIONS

Allgemeiner Deutscher Automobil-Club (ADAC) e.V.: München 22, Königinstr. 9-11A; f. 1903; 1,400,000 mems.; Pres. HANS BRETZ; Gen. Sec. HERMANN JAEGER; publ. *ADAC-Motorwelt*.

Automobilclub von Deutschland e.V. (AvD): 6 Frankfurt a.M., Wiesenhüttenstr. 2; Pres. PAUL ALFONS FÜRST von METTERNICH-WINNEBURG; Gen. Sec. HANS VON ROSENTHAL.

Deutscher Motorsportverband (D.M.V.): 6 Frankfurt/M., Wiesenhüttenstr. 10; Pres. EMIL VORSTER; Gen. Sec. E. ROTTKE.

Deutscher Touring Automobil Club (DTG): 8 München 13, Elisabethstr. 30, Postfach 740; f. 1895; 60,000 mems.; Pres. Dr. AUGUST KNIRLBERGER; Sec.-Gen. ALFONS GUMBRECHT; publ. *Motor-Tourist*.

INLAND WATERWAYS

Abteilung Binnenschifffahrt (*Federal Ministry of Transport*): Bonn, Berliner Freiheit 20-24; deals with national and international inland water transport.

ASSOCIATIONS

Zentral-Verein für deutsche Binnenschifffahrt e.V.: Beuel am Rhein, Beethovenstrasse 43; f. 1869; an organisation

for the benefit of all branches of the inland waterways; advice on practical matters, research, lectures; 550 mems.; Pres. Dr. PAUL BEYER; Managers Dr. ARTHUR BIRKENDAHL, Dr. HANS TZSCHUCKE.

Bundesverband der deutschen Binnenschifffahrt e.V.: 5302 Beuel am Rhein, Beethovenstrasse 43; f. 1948; Central body for Inland Waterway Associations for the Rhine, West German Canals, Weser, Elbe, Danube and Bavarian Lakes; to further the interests of operating firms; Pres. Dir. ERICH SCHUTH; publ. *Zeitschrift für Binnenschifffahrt, Binnenschifffahrtsnachrichten*.

Verband deutscher Rheinreeder e.V. Duisburg: 41 Duisburg-Ruhrort, Haus Rhein, Dammstrasse 15-17.

Schifferbetriebsverband "Jus et Justitia": 41 Duisburg-Ruhrort, Rheinalle 3; Chair. WILLI BECKER.

Schiffahrtsverband für das westdeutsche Kanalgebiet e.V.: 46 Dortmund, Arndtstrasse 71.

Schiffahrtsverband für das Wesergebiet e.V.: Bremen 1, Postfach 1847; f. 1947; Chair. Dr. FRANZ EGGERS; publ. *Die Weser*.

Binnenschifffahrtsverband Elbe e.V.: 2 Hamburg 1, Messberghof II.

Schifferbetriebsverband für die Elbe: 2 Hamburg 1, Messberghof II; f. 1932; Manager GÜNTHER BRACKERT.

Schifferbetriebsverband für die Untere Elbe: 72 Hamburg 4, Bernhard-Nocht-Strasse 1-3.

Hafenschifffahrtsverband Hamburg e.V.: 72 Hamburg 11, Mattentwiete 2.

Arbeitsgemeinschaft der Donauschifffahrt und der bayerischen Seen e.V.: 84 Regensburg, Brunnleite 7/1; Chair. Dr. HANS-GEORG MÜLLER; Man. H. J. SCHMIDT.

Verein zur Wahrung der Rheinschifffahrtsinteressen e.V.: 41 Duisburg-Ruhrort, Haus Rhein, Dammstrasse 15-17.

SHIPPING

Some important shipping companies are:

Christian F. Ahrenkiel: 2 Hamburg 11, Mattentwiete 8; tramp, 8 vessels, 65,095 gross tonnage.

Argo Reederei Richard Adler & Söhne: 28 Bremen, Tiefer 12; Finland, East Norway, Great Britain, Mediterranean; 27 vessels, 45,415 gross tonnage; Man. Dirs. R. ADLER, Jr., MAX ADLER.

Aug. Bolten Wm. Miller's Nachfolger: 2 Hamburg 11, Mattentwiete 8; tramp, 10 vessels, 57,754 gross tonnage.

Bugsier-Reederei- und Bergungs-A.G.: 2 Hamburg 11, Johannishollwerk 10, Scandinavia, Western Europe; salvage, tugs; 19 vessels, 64,129 gross tonnage.

DAL Deutsche Afrika-Linien G.m.b.H. & Co.: Hamburg-Altona, Palmalle 53-55; Africa; 14 vessels, 107,680 gross tonnage; Man. Dirs. Dr. R. STÖDTER, K. LINDENBERG, W. PAPROTH, Dr. H. U. SCHMIDT.

Deutsche Shell Tanker-Ges. m.b.H.: 2 Hamburg 36, Alsterufer 20; tanker, 7 vessels, 163,772 gross tonnage.

Fisser & V. Doornum: 2 Hamburg 13, Feldbrunnenstr. 43; tramp, 5 vessels, 52,046 gross tonnage.

John T. Essberger: Hamburg 50 Palmaille 49; tankers, freighters, barges; 14 vessels; 160,670 gross tonnage; 6 barges; owners L. v. RANTZAU, Dr. R. STÖDTER.

Esso Tankschiff Reederei G.m.b.H.: 2 Hamburg 36, Postfach 348; f. 1928; 14 seagoing tankers, 366,243 gross tonnage; 36 tank barges.

Johs. Fritzen & Sohn: Emden, Neptunhaus; tramps, tugs; 6 vessels, 84,531 gross tonnage.

Hamburg-Amerika Linie: Hamburg 1, Ballindamm 25; North, Central and South America, Far East, Australia; 59 vessels, 410,116 gross tonnage; Chair. Dr. KARL KLASSEN.

Hamburg-Südamerikanische Dampfschiffahrts-Gesellschaft Eggert & Amsinck (and Rudolf A. Oetker): Hamburg; South America; 58 vessels, 415,679 gross tonnage; Proprs. H. AMSINCK.

"Hansa" Deutsche Dampfschiffahrts-Gesellschaft: Bremen, Schlachte 6, Postfach 4; Mediterranean, Red Sea, India, Persian Gulf, Madagascar, Spain, Portugal, U.S.A.; 44 vessels, 322,475 gross tonnage; Chair. H. BÖMERS.

F. Laeisz: 2 Hamburg 11, Trostbrücke 1; 11 refrig-vessels, 55,850 gross tonnage.

"Neptun" Dampfschiffahrts-Gesellschaft: 28 Bremen, Langenstr. 98/9; Scandinavia, Baltic, Western Europe, Mediterranean; 39 vessels, 57,479 gross tonnage; Man. Dir. H. PAHNKE.

Norddeutscher Lloyd: 28 Bremen, Gustav-Deetjen-Allee 2/6; Canary Isles, North, Central and South America, Far East, Australia; passenger; 57 vessels, 310,289 gross tonnage.

Oldenburg-Portugiesische Dampfschiffs Rhederei Kusen, Heitmann & Cie., K.G.: 2 Hamburg 11, Postfach 869; f. 1882; Spain, Portugal, Mediterranean, Madeira, Canary Isles; 21 vessels, 44,050 gross tonnage.

Egon Oldendorff: Lübeck, Fünfhausen 1; tramp; 31 vessels, 326,189 gross tonnage.

Poseidon Schiffahrt G.m.b.H.: Hamburg 36, Jungfernstieg 30; Canada, Great Lakes, U.S.A., Lübeck-Finland, Lübeck-Norway; 9 vessels; 45,565 gross tonnage.

Ernst Russ: Hamburg 36, Alsterarkaden 27; Scandinavia, Africa, Canada; tramps; 20 vessels, 105,000 gross tonnage; Partners ERNST-ROLAND LORENZ-MEYER, BURCHARD KREISCH, Dr. HEINRICH RIENSBERG.

Schlüssel Reederei OHG: 28 Bremen 1, Am Wall 58/60, Postfach 876; f. 1950 tramps; 6 vessels, 82,885 gross tonnage.

H. Schuld: 2 Hamburg 1, Ballindamm 8; U.S.A., Mediterranean; 13 vessels, 60,702 gross tonnage.

Schulte und Bruns: Emden Ringstrasse 2, Hamburg; also Bremen; f. 1883; tramps; 27 vessels, 310,000 gross tonnage.

Seereederei "Frigga" A.G.: Hamburg; tramps; 10 vessels, 188,593 gross tonnage.

Hugo Stinnes Transocean Schifffahrt G.m.b.H.: Mülheim (Ruhr), Weseler Str. 60; world tramp shipping; liner service; Continent-West Africa; 9 vessels; 40,867 gross tonnage.

Unterweser Reederei G.m.b.H.: Bremen, Blumenthalstr. 15/16; tramps; 11 vessels, 73,512 gross tonnage; 32 tugs.

SHIPPING ORGANIZATIONS

Verband Deutscher Küstenschiffer (Union of German Coastal Shippers): Hamburg-Altona, Grosse Elbstr. 36; Pres. Capt. J. H. BREUER; Managers GEORG SCHNUIS, RICHARD RAUSCHER.

Verband Deutscher Reeder e.V. (German Shipowners' Association): Hamburg 36, Neuer Wall 86; Pres. HARALD H. SCHULDT.

Verband Deutscher Schiffswerften e.V.: 2 Hamburg 1, An der Alster 1; Sec. W. FANTE.

Zentralverband der Deutschen Seehafenbetriebe e.V. (Central Union of German Harbour Undertakings): 2 Hamburg 11, Mattenwiete 2; Chair. GERHARD BEIER; Man. Dr. WILHELM VOSS.

CIVIL AVIATION

Deutsche Lufthansa A.G.: Köln, Claudiusstrasse 1; f. 1953; Hon. Pres. Dr. KURT WEIGELT; Chair. Dr. HERMANN J. ABS; Board of Executives Dr. HERBERT CULMANN, Prof. Dipl.-Ing. GERHARD HÖLTJE, Dipl.-Ing. HANS SUESSENGUTH; fleet: 23 Boeing 727, 18 Boeing 707, 7 BAC Viscount, 10 Convaire 440; publ. *Lufthansa Pressdienst, Lufthansa Artikeldienst, Lufthansa Technischer Dienst*.

TOURISM

Deutsche Zentrale für Fremdenverkehr (DZF) (German National Tourist Association): Frankfurt a.M.; Beethovenstr. 69; f. 1948; Acting Man. Dir. FRANZ F. SCHWARZENSTEIN; publs. Information Service (9 languages; weekly), *Der Fremdenverkehr* (Tourism), *Deutschland Revue* (German, French, English; quarterly).

EUROPEAN OFFICES

Austria: Generalvertretung der Deutschen Bundesbahn, A Wien 1, Bösendorferstrasse 2/1.

Belgium: Office Allemand du Tourisme, Brussels 4, 23 Rue du Luxembourg.

Denmark: Tysk Turist-Central, "Buen", Vesterbrogade 6D, Copenhagen.

France: Office d'Informations Touristiques pour l'Allemagne, 4 Place de l'Opéra, Paris 2e.

Italy: Ufficio Nazionale Germanico per il Turismo, Rome, Via L. Bissolati 22.

Netherlands: Duits-Reis-Informatiebureau, Spui 24, Amsterdam-C.

Portugal: Turismo Alemão, Rua do Salitre 5, Lisbon.

Spain: Oficina Nacional Alemana de Turismo, San Agustín, 2 (Plaza de las Cortes), Madrid-14.

Sweden: Tyska Turistbyrån, Stockholm C, Birger Jarlsgatan 11.

Switzerland: Deutsches Fremdenverkehrsbüro, Zürich 1, Talstr. 62.

United Kingdom: German National Tourist Office, 61 Conduit Street, London. W.1.

Yugoslavia: Dr. Ivo Ražem, Boskovićeve 34/I, Zagreb.

There are also branches in New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Montreal, Johannesburg, and Rio de Janeiro.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

Ständige Konferenz der Kultusminister der Länder in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland (Standing Conference of German Ministers of Culture): 5300 Bonn, Nassestr. 8; co-ordination of cultural affairs for which in principle

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the governments of the Länder are responsible; Pres. WERNER SCHERER; Sec.-Gen. KURT FREY.

THEATRES

In the Federal Republic there are about 135 theatres and about 60 permanent opera companies. 20 theatres are run by the State, 80 by the towns and 18 by the Länder. About 55 are run on a private basis. The following are among the most important theatres:

Deutsche Oper Berlin: 1000 Berlin 10, Richard-Wagner-Str. 10; opera and ballet; Dir. RUDOLF SELLNER.

Schiller-Theater: 1000 Berlin-Charlottenburg, Bismarck-str. 110; drama; Dir. BOLESŁAW BARŁOG.

Städtische Bühnen: 6000 Frankfurt-am-Main 1, Untermain-Anlage 11; municipal theatres for drama, opera and ballet; Dir. HARRY BUCKWITZ.

Deutsches Theater: 3400 Göttingen, Theaterpl. 11; drama; Dir. GUENTHER FLECKENSTEIN.

Hamburgische Staatsoper A.G.: 2000 Hamburg 36, Gr. Theaterstr. 34; opera and ballet; Superintendent Prof. Dr. ROLF LIEBERMANN; Dir. HERBERT RARIS.

Deutsches Schauspielhaus: 2000 Hamburg 1, Kirchenallee 39-41; drama.

Bühnen der Stadt Köln: 5000 Köln, Opernhaus, Offenbachplatz; municipal theatres for drama, opera and ballet; Dir. ARNO ASSMANN.

Bayerische Staatsoper-Nationaltheater: 8000 München, Max-Joseph-Pl. 2; opera and ballet; Dir. Dr. GÜNTHER RENNERT.

Bayerisches Staatsschauspiel- Residenztheater: 8000 München, Max-Joseph-Pl. 1; drama; Dir. HELMUT HENRICH.

Württembergisches Staatstheater: 7000 Stuttgart, Theaterpl. 5-7; state theatres for drama, opera and ballet; Dir. Prof. Dr. WALTER ERICH SCHÄFER.

ORCHESTRAS

There are numerous symphony and chamber orchestras. The following are among the most important:

Berliner Philharmonisches Orchester: Berlin, 30 Matthäikirchstr. 1; Principal Conductor HERBERT VON KARAJAN.

Münchner Philharmoniker: Munich 2, Rindermarkt 3-4/111; f. 1893.

Bamberger Symphonisches Orchester: Bamberg.

Stuttgarter Kammerorchester: Stuttgart; Conductor KARL MÜNCHINGER.

The various radio orchestras also play an important part in the musical life of the country, e.g.:

Nordwestdeutscher Rundfunk Hamburg Symphonisches Orchester: Conductor HANS SCHMIDT-ISSERSTEDT.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Bundesministerium für wissenschaftliche Forschung (*Federal Ministry for Scientific Research*): 5300 Bonn 9, Heussallee 2-10 (Hochhaus); f. 1955; Minister Dr. GERHARD STOLTENBERG.

The Ministry has no nuclear installations of its own. It is divided into four sections, the first dealing with legislation and economic matters, administration and international co-operation in the field of nuclear energy, the second with the promotion of scientific research, the third with nuclear research, engineering and radiation protection, and the fourth with outer space research. The management of the German Atomic Energy Advisory Commission (*see below*) is associated with the first section.

Deutsche Atomkommission (*German Atomic Energy Advisory Commission*): 5300 Bonn 9, Heussallee 2-10 (Hochhaus); f. 1955; Chair. Bundesminister Dr. GERHARD STOLTENBERG; Deputy Chair. Staatssekretär Prof. Dipl.-Ing. LEO BRANDT, Prof. Dr. OTTO HAHN, Prof. Dr. WERNER HEISENBERG, Prof. Dr.-Ing. KARL WINNACKER.

The Commission is at present composed of 28 members, representing science, industry, the trade unions and public life. Attached to it are a number of expert committees and working groups, with a total membership of approximately 220. The Commission has no executive powers, its function being to advise the Federal Ministry for Scientific Research on all important matters of nuclear research, engineering and economy.

Atomic energy is developed chiefly by private industries. The state aids this development but refrains from subsidising where possible.

Nuclear research is carried out in universities and technical colleges in co-operation with the Max Planck Society and in the following research centres:

- 1 Karlsruhe Research Centre.
- 2 Jülich Research Centre, Nordrhein-Westfalen.
- 3 The Geesthacht Reactor Station of the Society for the Use of Nuclear Energy in Shipping, Hamburg.
- 4 Institute for Plasmaphysics, Garching, near Munich.
- 5 German Electron-Synchrotron, Hamburg-Bahrenfeld.
- 6 Hahn-Meitner Institute for Nuclear Research, Berlin.
- 7 Institutes of the Society for Radiation Research in Neuherberg, near Munich.

There are 12 research reactors in operation and 3 under construction; 9 further small reactors serve for training; 3 experimental power reactors are operated in Kahl (Main), Karlsruhe and Jülich. A larger demonstration plant at Gundremmingen (Donau) went critical in August 1966; 2 further demonstration reactors are under construction at Lingen (Ems) and Obrigheim (Neckar). Two nuclear power stations are to be built at Stade on the River Elbe and Würgassen on the River Weser. With an output of 600,000 kilowatts each, these stations will supply energy for industry and will more than double the present total output of one million kilowatts.

A five year nuclear programme has been announced for 1968-1972, costing DM 4,900m. (£510m.) as against DM 3,160m. in 1963-1967.

UNIVERSITIES

Freie Universität Berlin: Berlin; 824 teachers, 15,060 students.

Ruhr Universität Bochum: Bochum; 96 teachers, 1,500 students.

Rheinische Friedrich-Wilhelms-Universität Bonn: Bonn; 748 teachers, 13,769 students.

Universität Dortmund: Dortmund.

Universität Düsseldorf: Düsseldorf; 1,306 students.

Friedrich-Alexander-Universität zu Erlangen-Nürnberg: Erlangen; 505 teachers, 8,745 students.

Johann Wolfgang Goethe Universität: Frankfurt am Main; 804 teachers.

Albert-Ludwigs-Universität: Freiburg; 493 teachers, 10,897 students.

Justus Liebig-Universität: Giessen; 508 teachers, 5,727 students.

Georg-August-Universität zu Göttingen: Göttingen; 438 teachers, 9,753 students.

Universität Hamburg: Hamburg; 827 teachers, 19,460 students.

Ruprecht-Karl-Universität: Heidelberg; 550 teachers, 11,129 students.

Christian-Albrechts-Universität: Kiel; 505 teachers, 7,342 students.

Universität Köln: Cologne; 629 teachers; 19,732 students.

Universität Konstanz: Konstanz; 20 teachers; 300 students.

Johannes Gutenberg-Universität: Mainz; 534 teachers, 8,549 students.

Ostwestfalen-Universität: Bielefeld.

Philipps-Universität: Marburg; 393 teachers, 8,151 students.

Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München: Munich; 1,157 teachers, 21,696 students.

Universität Mannheim: Mannheim; 154 teachers, 3,140 students.

Westfälische Wilhelms-Universität Münster: Münster; 616 teachers, 16,226 students.

Universität des Saarlandes: Saarbrücken; 462 teachers, 6,701 students.

Universität Stuttgart: Stuttgart; 320 teachers, 6,136 students.

Eberhard-Karls-Universität: Tübingen; 668 teachers, 11,123 students.

Julius-Maximilians-Universität: Würzburg; 419 teachers, 7,055 students.

Universität Ulm: Ulm.

TECHNICAL UNIVERSITIES

Rheinisch-Westfälische Technische Hochschule: Aachen; 435 teachers, 9,300 students.

Technische Universität: Berlin; 329 teachers, 9,613 students.

Technische Hochschule Carolo Wilhelmina: Brunswick; 300 teachers, 4,952 students.

Technische Hochschule Clausthal: Clausthal-Zellerfeld; 132 teachers, 1,217 students.

Technische Hochschule Darmstadt: Darmstadt; 140 teachers, 5,506 students.

Technische Hochschule Hannover: Hanover; 339 teachers, 4,342 students.

Technische Hochschule Fridericana: Karlsruhe; 359 teachers, 5,662 students.

Technische Hochschule München: Munich; 401 teachers, 7,936 students.

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC AND EAST BERLIN

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The German Democratic Republic is bounded to the north by the Baltic Sea, to the west, south-west and south by the Federal Republic of Germany, to the south-east by Czechoslovakia and to the east by Poland along the line of the rivers Oder and Neisse. The climate is warm in summer with cold winters. The language is German. About 80 per cent of the population are Protestant and 10 per cent Roman Catholic. There are about 3,500 Jews. The flag carries three horizontal bands of black, red and gold. Pending final settlement by a peace treaty, the capital is in East Berlin.

Recent History

On the defeat of Germany in 1945, the central and western parts of the country were divided into four zones of occupation. The German Democratic Republic came into being in 1949 and comprises the same territory as the former Soviet-occupied zone. It has not been recognized as a sovereign state by the Western powers.

Government

The government is that of a people's democracy on the Soviet pattern. All citizens of 18 years and over have the right to vote representatives to the *Volkshammer* (People's Chamber) who in turn elect the Council of State and its President, the Head of State. Executive power is vested in the Council of Ministers nominated by the President with the approval of the *Volkshammer*.

Defence

A National People's Army, comprising land, sea and air forces, was created out of the People's Police in 1956. Total strength is 112,000 comprising Army 80,000, Navy 17,000, Air Force 15,000. Military service lasts eighteen months. The state adhered to the Warsaw Pact in 1956. There are also frontier, transport and stand-by police as well as Workers' Fighting Squads totalling about 400,000. Defence estimates for 1965 totalled 2,800 million Ost Marks.

Economic Affairs

The Republic has been a member of COMECON (Council for Mutual Economic Aid) since 1949, and the economy of the country is therefore closely linked with that of the Soviet Union and other member countries. Increasing emphasis is placed on industry. Before the division of Germany, the territory was primarily agricultural. It now ranks as the fifth state of Europe in gross industrial output. The largest branches of industry are engineering, chemicals and textiles. Shipbuilding is becoming increasingly important. The Leipzig spring and autumn trade fairs are the most important centres of East-West trade. All farmers are members of agricultural production groups. The Democratic Republic is not agriculturally self-supporting.

Transport and Communications

There is a comprehensive transport system by rail, road, waterway and air. The principal port Rostock is being developed to carry more of East Europe's trade with the rest of the world.

Social Welfare

Medical treatment is free and provision is made for sick leave pay. Youth services and sport receive large State subsidies.

Education

Elementary and secondary schools were abolished in 1959 and replaced by General and Polytechnic High Schools. Attendance is now compulsory for all children between the ages of 6 and 16. Older pupils spend one day a week in practical work outside school. There are seven universities and a number of technological institutes.

Tourism

Tourism is fostered by the state travel bureau. The island of Rügen off the Baltic coast has considerable tourist traffic. The mountains of Thuringia and the Erzgebirge on the Czech frontier are much visited both in summer and winter. In 1965 1,444,060 visitors entered the G.D.R.

Sport

Sport in all its forms is actively encouraged by the State. The Society for Sport and Technics, one of the mass organisations of the Republic, is particularly concerned with the training of youth.

Public Holidays, 1968

The main public holidays are: January 1 (New Year's Day), May 8 (Liberation Day), October 7 (Republic Day), December 25 and 26 (Christmas).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The basic unit is the Mark der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik (M-Mark). The currency is not recognized by the International Monetary Fund. Currency of the German Democratic Republic is not ordinarily convertible with the £ sterling or the \$U.S. abroad. In the Democratic Republic the West German Deutsche Mark (DM) is converted with the East German Mark der Deutschen Notenbank at par and other currencies are converted at a similar rate.

1 mark—100 pfennig.

Notes: M 100, 50, 10, 5, 1; Pfennig 50.

Coins: M 2, 1; Pfennig 50, 10, 5, 1.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

(1966)

AREA (sq. kms.)	POPULATION
108,304	17,079,654

BEZIRK (DISTRICT)	AREA (sq. km.)	POPULATION ('000)		
		Male	Female	Total
Berlin	403	476.9	603.8	1,080.7
Cottbus	8,262	389.9	450.0	840.0
Dresden	6,738	848.5	1,041.3	1,890.0
Erfurt	7,337	576.4	677.1	1,253.5
Frankfurt	7,187	309.5	356.5	666.0
Gera	4,004	336.3	398.6	735.0
Halle	8,771	893.9	1,038.8	1,932.7
Karl-Marx-Stadt	6,009	939.9	1,141.1	2,080.1
Leipzig	4,963	680.9	830.2	1,511.1
Magdeburg	11,526	609.5	717.1	1,326.7
Neubrandenburg	10,927	299.5	337.0	636.5
Potsdam	12,568	519.5	612.3	1,131.9
Rostock	7,072	397.5	448.3	845.9
Schwerin	8,671	277.3	320.3	597.6
Suhl	3,856	257.2	295.0	552.3
TOTAL	108,304	8,812.0	9,267.7	17,079.7

PRINCIPAL CITIES

POPULATION (1966)

Berlin (capital)	1,080,726	Erfurt	191,887
Leipzig	594,099	Rostock	186,447
Dresden	505,188	Zwickau	128,505
Karl-Marx-Stadt	294,879	Potsdam	110,693
Halle	276,009	Gera	108,990
Magdeburg	267,817		

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

	LIVE BIRTHS		MARRIAGES		DEATHS	
	Number	Rate per 1,000 pop.	Number	Rate per 1,000 pop.	Number	Rate per 1,000 pop.
1964	293,579	17.3	136,064	8.0	230,685	13.3
1965	281,058	16.5	129,002	7.6	230,254	13.6
1966	268,909	15.8	121,530	7.1	n.a.	n.a.

GERMANY (D.D.R.)—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

EMPLOYMENT

	TOTAL	INDUSTRY	AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING	BUILDING	COMMERCE	TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS	OTHERS
1965 . .	7,675,756	2,747,361	1,249,011	442,239	889,135	552,788	1,795,222
1966 . .	7,683,807	2,754,132	1,222,233	437,213	887,584	550,752	1,831,892

AGRICULTURE

DISTRIBUTION OF LAND (1966—hectares)

ARABLE AND PASTURE	FOREST	UNUSED	BUILT-ON, WASTE, ETC.	TOTAL
6,365,915	2,949,246	146,489	1,368,663	10,830,312

PRINCIPAL CROPS

	AREA ('000 hectares)			PRODUCTION ('000 metric tons)		
	1964	1965	1966	1964	1965	1966
Wheat . .	434	491	487	1,348	1,801	1,270
Rye . .	820	822	774	1,890	1,909	1,642
Barley . .	463	497	524	1,496	1,651	1,525
Oats . .	299	262	262	775	758	703
Sugar Beets .	241	220	217	6,003	5,804	6,611
Potatoes . .	745	725	699	12,872	12,856	12,823

DAIRY PRODUCTS

	1964	1965	1966
Milk ('000 metric tons)	5,751	6,371	6,728
Butter(" " ")	173	197	n.a.
Cheese(" " ")	41	46	n.a.
Eggs . . (millions)	3,696	3,935	3,894

LIVESTOCK ('000 head)

	1964	1965	1966
Horses .	306	271	250
Cattle .	4,682	4,762	4,918
Pigs .	8,759	8,877	9,312
Sheep .	1,972	1,063	1,028
Goats .	353	302	279

GERMANY (D.D.R.)—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FORESTRY

	SAWN TIMBER (['] 000 cu. m.)	CELLULOSE (['] 000 metric tons)	PAPER (all types) (['] 000 metric tons)	BOARDS AND CARDBOARDS (['] 000 metric tons)
1963 . .	2,328	350.4	589.6	281.7
1964 . .	1,985	358.3	632.5	288.1
1965 . .	1,841	360.1	644.2	289.9
1966 . .	n.a.	369.5	639.7	295.9

FISHING
(metric tons)

	SEA AND COASTAL	INLAND
1964 . . .	208,963.9	9,072
1965 . . .	219,900.0	9,452.4
1966 . . .	211,150.0	10,942

MINING
([']000 metric tons)

	1964	1965	1966
Coal . . .	2,340	2,212	1,987
Coke . . .	3,398	3,209	3,191
Lignite . . .	256,926	251,301	249,040
Lignite briquettes.	61,504	60,380	59,426

INDUSTRY

	UNIT	1964	1965	1966
Electricity	Million kWh	51,032	53,611	56,866
Pig-iron	['] 000 metric tons	2,259.9	2,338	2,447
Steel Ingots	" " "	3,851.7	3,890	4,084
Rolled Steel	" " "	2,900.3	2,986.3	3,051
Cement	" " "	5,767	6,087	6,450
Sulphuric Acid (SO ₃)	Metric tons	764,989	804,158	794,515
Caustic Soda (NaOH)	" "	364,749	363,738	381,142
Calcinated Soda (NA ₂ CO ₃)	" "	670,864	682,185	656,476
Ammonia	" "	508,387	532,914	544,966
Calcium Carbide	" "	1,160,232	1,193,319	1,249,000
Wool and Cotton Yarns	" "	268,300	269,554	269,499
Motor Cars	Number	93,095	102,877	106,460
Motor Cycles (all types)	"	197,936	159,100	156,546
Railway Wagons	"	2,334	3,260	4,821
Diesel and Int. Com. Engines	"	40,448	45,508	52,053
Radio Sets	"	626,596	808,008	900,751
Television Sets	"	591,154	536,744	561,564
Watches	"	1,997,755	2,219,905	2,377,888
Clocks	"	1,504,347	1,550,888	1,709,799
Shoes	(pairs)	57,482,000	60,960,000	64,152,000
of which: Leather	"	28,334,000	28,969,000	29,418,000

GERMANY (D.D.R.)—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FINANCE

One M=100 pfennigs
100 M=£10 os. od. sterling=\$ U.S. 24.00.

BUDGET (million M)

	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Revenue .	56,282	56,660	61,033	63,176	67,000
Expenditure .	55,802	56,379	60,467	62,573	66,500

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS (million M)

	1964	1965	1966
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	181,404	198,640	208,940
of which:			
Industry	124,987	137,433	144,338
Construction	10,936	12,012	12,347
Agriculture and forestry	17,241	19,538	21,227
Transport and communications	8,724	9,194	9,547

SEVEN-YEAR PLAN 1964-70

1. Investment to increase from M 17,000 million to 28,000 million.
2. Industrial output to increase by 60 per cent.

INTRA-GERMAN TRADE (million exchange marks)

D.D.R. TRADE WITH THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC

	1963	1964	1965
Exports .	762.8	814.5	889.6
Imports .	672.8	860.3	847.2

D.D.R. TRADE WITH WEST BERLIN

	1963	1964	1965
Exports .	255.0	293.1	332.7
Imports .	178.9	199.3	227.9

EXTERNAL TRADE

SUMMARY (million new roubles)

	1963		1964		1965	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
Communist Countries	7,625	9,003	8,207	9,556	8,597	9,647
Other Countries	1,334	1,371	1,686	1,642	2,096	2,011
TOTAL	8,959	10,374	9,893	11,198	10,693	11,658

GERMANY (D.D.R.)—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

COMMODITIES

IMPORTS	UNIT	1963	1964	1965
Hard Coal	'000 metric tons	8,849	10,411	9,464
Hard Coal Coke	" " "	3,230	3,309	3,205
Iron Ore	" " "	1,333.5	1,404.7	1,452.4
Rolled Steel Products	" " "	1,660.9	2,040.6	2,273.0
Phosphate Fertilizers	" " "	45.0	94.3	88.1
Crude Oil	" " "	3,163	4,260	5,132.0
Cotton	" " "	93.5	96.2	99.3
Wool	" " "	23.3	22.3	24.7
Cellulose	" " "	97.5	100.8	119.4
Raw Hides and Skins	" " "	20.1	20.9	19.1
Grain	" " "	1,581	1,932	1,698.0
Oil Seeds	" " "	137.3	154.6	139.6
Meat and Meat Products	" " "	139.1	106.1	76.6
Animal Fats	" " "	3.2	2.2	—
Vegetable Oil	" " "	136.3	119.1	106.1
Butter	" " "	43.8	31.2	29.2
Fish	" " "	77.3	60.6	55.0

EXPORTS	UNIT	1963	1964	1965
Lignite Briquettes	'000 metric tons	6,981	6,799	5,962
Potash Salts (K_2O)	" " "	1,161	1,218	1,291
Calcinated Soda (Na_2CO_3)	" " "	169	227	231
Caustic Soda ($NaOH$)	" " "	17.9	23.8	14.3
Nitrogenous Fertilizers	" " "	92.7	66.7	73.1
Paper and Paper Board	" " "	45	56	52.2
Motor Cars	Thousands	29.4	29.4	36.4
Lorries	"	2.3	4.5	6.5
Motor Cycles	"	56.6	29.2	29.8
Bicycles	"	68.7	118.3	103.5
Radio Sets	"	236	257	278.0
Watches and Clocks	"	1,166	1,761.9	2,165.3
Cameras	"	216	330	353.4
Electric Locomotives	Number	166	140	131
Railway Passenger Coaches	"	1,092	1,052	1,069
Railway Freight Cars	"	1,581	1,307	935
Films and Photographic Paper	Thousand sq. metres	15,648	15,908	18,500
Cotton Fabrics	" "	7,532	12,414	12,039
Stockings and Socks	Million pairs	82	85	82
Footwear	Thousand pairs	1,330	1,430	1,696

GERMANY (D.D.R.)—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

COUNTRIES

(million exchange marks)

	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1963	1964	1965	1963	1964	1965
Albania	12.8	25.7	25.2	16.5	18.2	21.8
Austria	94.6	96.7	130.1	79.1	89.4	98.6
Belgium and Luxembourg . .	42.1	52.6	81.9	70.3	87.6	108.2
Brazil	48.5	63.3	58.9	24.7	53.2	30.8
Bulgaria	305.4	338.2	393.6	410.9	365.5	408.5
China, People's Republic . .	103.9	82.0	105.8	43.7	65.6	110.6
Cuba	167.3	72.1	110.8	130.4	138.2	101.2
Czechoslovakia	907.1	1,049.1	1,103.4	964.3	1,056.1	1,225.8
Denmark	62.9	75.1	88.4	78.4	81.6	93.2
Finland	49.5	52.7	53.7	54.6	59.4	58.8
France	70.0	96.3	177.3	45.9	53.2	68.0
Greece	20.6	21.7	46.3	21.2	29.7	54.5
Hungary	400.3	471.5	521.0	511.8	521.9	531.8
India	102.1	99.6	122.8	105.9	90.5	116.5
Italy	68.4	64.8	98.3	59.5	55.5	67.0
Japan	8.6	7.8	16.8	28.7	41.2	14.4
Korea, Democratic People's Republic	11.7	18.9	13.9	15.3	10.8	18.8
Mongolia	11.6	8.2	11.2	11.3	22.1	33.2
Netherlands	77.7	112.1	111.8	94.3	133.2	160.7
Norway	26.1	60.0	35.3	23.4	38.8	44.4
Poland	455.9	608.2	588.8	1,050.1	988.2	1,131.6
Romania	155.1	265.0	305.5	265.6	264.4	282.1
Sweden	92.1	101.3	137.0	69.9	83.3	105.0
Turkey	20.8	19.7	22.5	24.2	33.3	34.6
U.A.R.	64.2	79.4	105.7	80.6	64.8	129.2
U.K.	178.3	130.4	177.6	89.6	110.7	154.8
U.S.A.	5.7	40.8	28.0	15.8	19.2	29.5
U.S.S.R.	4,925.8	4,086.6	5,064.2	5,361.4	5,811.2	5,505.4
Viet-Nam, Democratic Republic	11.6	11.3	25.5	15.1	12.0	20.4

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS
(millions)

	1964	1965	1966
Number of Passengers .	685	684	668
Passenger-kms. . . .	17,378	17,446	17,386
Freight ton-kms. . .	39,113	38,868	39,685

ROADS
(millions)

	1964	1965	1966
Freight ton-kms.	6,648	7,213	7,839
Bus travellers (millions)	872	922	962

INLAND WATERWAYS

	1963	1964	1965
Number of Passengers (million)	9	9	9
Passenger-kms. (")	222	230	247
Freight ton-kms. (")	2,003	2,138	2,196

SHIPPING
('000 tons)

	1963	1964	1965
Goods entered .	1,846.8	2,286.4	2,575.2
Goods cleared .	5,696.2	6,103.2	6,322.2

TOURISM

No. of Tourists (1965): 1,444,000.

GERMANY (D.D.R.)—(STATISTICAL SURVEY, THE CONSTITUTION)

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

(1966)

RADIO AND TELEVISION LICENCES		BOOK TITLES	NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES	
Total	Television only		Number	Total Circulation
5,820,000	3,600,400	7,395	534	437,504,000

EDUCATION

(1966)

	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS	NUMBER OF TEACHING STAFF	NUMBER OF STUDENTS
Infant Schools	10,117	34,509	533,002
General Polytechnic Schools	7,780	85,000	2,301,069
High Schools	303	3,800	92,548
Vocational Schools	1,145	15,115	446,170
Technical Schools	189	n.a.	119,326
Universities (incl. Technical)	44	n.a.	106,422

Source: Ministerrat der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik, Staatliche Zentralverwaltung für Statistik: 1018 Berlin, Storkower Strasse 160.

THE CONSTITUTION

ON OCTOBER 5TH, 1949, the Soviet-sponsored People's Council, meeting in Berlin under the Chairmanship of the Communist leader, Wilhelm Pieck, announced that a German Democratic Republic would be set up in the Soviet-occupied area of Germany. On October 7th the People's Council was converted by its own proclamation into the *Provisorische Volkshammer* (Provisional People's Chamber) and was granted a Constitution based on the Weimar Constitution of 1919.

On February 23rd, 1968 a new Constitution was adopted. Among other reforms, a separate nationality clause stipulates that nationals of the Republic are to be known as "citizens of the German Democratic Republic".

The following is a summary of the 1949 Constitution:

1. Foundations of State Power

(Articles 1-5)

Germany is an indivisible Democratic Republic founded on the *Bezirke*. The Republic decides all questions vital to the people; all other questions are decided independently by the *Bezirke*. The colours of the Republic are Black-Red-Gold. The capital is Berlin. Power derives from the people and must promote their well-being, freedom and democratic progress.

2. Limits of State Power

(a) *Rights of citizens (Articles 6-18)*. All citizens are equal before the law. Actions contrary to this principle are crimes. Men and women have equal rights. Personal freedom, the inviolability of the home, the secrecy of the post and freedom of speech and assembly are assured. Press censorship is forbidden. No citizen may be handed over to a foreign power but all have the right to emigrate. Citizens may form societies provided their aims are not contrary to criminal law.

Associations with democratic aims may present candidates for local elections. Candidates for the *Volkshammer*

may be put up only by organisations whose activities extend over the whole Democratic Republic.

Everyone has the right to join associations to advance working conditions and Trade Unions have the right to strike. The right to work or maintenance, holidays with pay, and care in sickness and age, are guaranteed.

Questions of production and working conditions are decided in consultation with workers' representatives. There shall be equal pay for equal work. The employment of children is forbidden.

(b) *Economic Life (Articles 19-26)*. Economic life must be organised on principles of social justice. The right to private property may be limited only in the interest of the community. The misuse of property is punishable by confiscation. Private estates of more than 100 hectares are to be broken up without compensation. After this reform the right of farmers to their land is guaranteed.

All mining, iron, steel and power undertakings are to be socialised.

Private economic undertakings may be taken into public ownership by law, or may be legally amalgamated to ensure the co-operation of producing elements of the people according to socialist principles.

(c) *Family and Motherhood (Articles 30-33)*. The family is the basis of social life and is under state protection. The bringing up of children to be useful citizens is the right and duty of parents. Mothers deserve the special protection of the State.

(d) *Education (Articles 34-40)*. Every citizen has the right to free education and the free choice of profession. Children must stay at school until the end of their eighteenth year. Universities are open to all. Religious education is the province of the religious community.

(e) *Religion (Articles 41-48)*. Every citizen enjoys freedom of belief and conscience. There is no State Church.

GERMANY (D.D.R.)—(THE CONSTITUTION, THE GOVERNMENT)

3. Structure of State Power

(a) *Representation of the People (Articles 50–70).* The highest organ of the Republic is the *Volkskammer* which consists of representatives of the people elected for four years in general, equal, direct and secret elections. All citizens over 18 may vote and all over 21 are eligible for election.

The *Volkskammer* has 434 members. It must meet within thirty days of election. Elections must take place within sixty days of the end of the period for which the last *Volkskammer* was elected, or within forty days of its dissolution. It may be dissolved by a decision of more than half its members.

At its first meeting the *Volkskammer* elects its Presiding Committee on which all groups with more than forty members shall be represented.

The following matters are within its competence: designation and execution of the principles of the Government's policies; confirmation supervision and dismissal of government; initiation of legislation; approval of the budget and the economic plan, and the ratification of treaties; election of the States Council, and of members of the Supreme Court; and constitutional questions.

(b) *Legislation (Articles 81–90).* Laws are made either by the *Volkskammer* or directly through plebiscites. The Constitution can be altered by law, but two-thirds of the Chamber must be present and two-thirds of those present must be in favour. If a change is decided by plebiscite there must be an affirmative majority of those entitled to vote.

(c) *Government of the Republic (Articles 91–100).* The strongest group in the *Volkskammer* nominates the Minister-President who forms a government. All groups with at least forty members are represented by Ministers or State Secretaries according to their strength. State Secretaries have an advisory capacity. Members of the Government who have lost the confidence of the *Volkskammer* must resign.

(d) *States Council (Articles 101–108).* The States Council is elected for four years by the *Volkskammer*, and consists of a Chairman, six Vice-Chairmen, 16 Members and a Secretary. The Chairman of the States Council convenes the *Volkskammer*, represents the Republic in international law, signs treaties, accredits and receives envoys, and awards all State honours and titles.

(e) *The States of the Republic (Articles 109–116).* Deals with relations between the Central and the *Länder* governments, and is now out of date.

(f) *Administration of the Republic (Articles 117–125).* Customs and revenue provisions, the State responsibility for post, telegraph service, wireless and transport.

(g) *Administration of Justice (Articles 126–138).* Justice is exercised by the Supreme Court and by State Courts. Judges are independent, subject to the Constitution and the law. The State is responsible for legal training facilities. Lay judges are elected by appropriate bodies at the suggestion of the political parties and mass organisations. Judges of the Supreme Court and the Supreme Law Department are elected by the *Volkskammer*.

(h) *Articles 139–143* deal with local self-government responsibilities and are now out of date.

THE GOVERNMENT

COUNCIL OF STATE

Chairman: WALTER ULBRICHT.

Vice-Chairmen: WILLI STOPH, Prof. Dr. JOHANNES DIECKMANN, GERALD GÖTTING, Dr. HEINRICH HOMANN, Dr. MANFRED GERLACH, HANS RIETZ.

Members: ERICH CORRENS, FRIEDRICH EBERT, ERICH GRÜTZNER, BRUNHILDE HANKE, LIESELOTT HERFORTH, FRIEDRICH KIND, ELSE MERKE, GÜNTHER MITTAG, ANNI NEUMANN, HANS-HEINRICH SIMON, KARL RIEKE, HANS RODENBERG, HORST SCHUMANN, KLAUS SORGENICHT, MARIA SCHNEIDER, PAUL STRAUSS.

Secretary: OTTO GOTSCHÉ.

POLITBÜRO OF THE SOCIALIST UNITY PARTY

First Secretary: WALTER ULBRICHT.

Members: FRIEDRICH EBERT, PAUL FRÖHLICH, GERHARD GRÜNEBERG, KURT HAGER, ERICH HONECKER, HERMANN MATERN, Dr. GÜNTHER MITTAG, ERICH MÜCKENBERGER, ALFRED NEUMANN, ALBERT NORDEN, WILLI STOPH, PAUL VERNER, HERBERT WARNE, HORST SINDERMANN.

Candidate Members: HERMANN AXEN, GEORG EWALD, WERNER JAROWINSKY, MARGARETE MÜLLER, GÜNTHER KLEIBER.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(February 1968)

PRAESIDIUM

Chairman: WILLI STOPH (S.E.D.).

Deputy Chairmen: ALEXANDER ABUSCH, JULIUS BALKOW, WOLFGANG RAUCHFUSS, Dr. GERHARD WEISS, KURT FICHTNER, MANFRED FLEGEL, WERNER TITEL, HERBERT WEIZ.

Deputy Chairman and Minister for Production Material: ALFRED NEUMANN.

Deputy Chairman and Minister for Public Health: MAX SEFRIN.

Deputy Chairman and Minister of Justice: Dr. KURT WÜNSCHE.

Chairman of the Agricultural Council: GEORG EWALD.

Minister of Finance: SIEGFRIED BÖHM.

Chairman of the State Planning Commission: GERHARD SCHÜRER.

OTHER MEMBERS

Minister of the Interior and Chief of the People's Police: FRIEDRICH DICKEL.

Minister for Mining and Metallurgy: Dr. KURT SINGHUBER.

Minister for Machine and Transport Manufactures: RUDI GEORGI.

Minister of Culture: KLAUS GYSI.

Minister for the Chemical Industry: GÜNTHER WYSCHOFSKY.

Minister for the Guidance and Control of Regional and Local Councils: FRITZ SCHARFENSTEIN.

Minister for Heavy Engineering and Industrial Installations: GERHARD ZIMMERMANN.

Secretary of State for Higher Education: Prof. Dr. ERNST-JOACHIM GIESSMANN.

GERMANY (D.D.R.)—(THE GOVERNMENT, NATIONAL ASSEMBLY, DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION)

Minister of National Defence: HEINZ HOFFMANN.
Minister of Education: MARGOT HONECKER.
Minister of Construction: WOLFGANG JUNKER.
Secretary of State and Chairman of the Committee for Realisation and Purchase of Agricultural Products: HELMUT KOCH.
Minister of Transport: ERWIN KRAMER.
Minister and Chairman of the Committee of the Workers' and Peasants' Inspectorate: HEINZ MATTHES.
Minister of State Security: ERICH MIELKE.
Minister and Deputy Chairman of the Agricultural Council: HANS REICHELT.
Minister of Postal Services and Telecommunications: RUDOLPH SCHULZE.
Minister of Trade and Supply: GÜNTER SIEBER.
Minister for Raw Materials Industry: KLAUS SIEBOLD.
Minister for Regional Industry and Food: ERHARD KRACK.
Minister for the Guidance and Control of Regional Councils: FRITZ SCHARFENSTEIN.
Minister for Heavy Construction and Building: GERHARD ZIMMERMANN.
Minister of Foreign Trade: HORST SÖLLE.

Minister for Electrical Technology and Electronics: OTTFRIED STEGER.
Minister for Science and Technology: GÜNTER PREY.
Minister of Foreign Affairs: OTTO WINZER.
Minister for Light Industry: JOHANN WITTIG.
Secretary of State and Leader of the Office of the Council of Ministers: Dr. RUDI ROST.
Secretary of State for the Council of Ministers: Dr. MICHAEL KOHL.
Head of Price Office: WALTER HALBRITTER.
Secretary of State for West German Affairs: JOACHIM HERRMANN.
Secretary of State for Religious Affairs: HANS SIEGWASSER.
Secretary of State and President of State Committees for Physical Culture and Sport: ALFRED B. NEUMANN.
Secretary of State for Geology: Dr. MANFRED BOCHMANN.
Secretary of State for the Co-Ordination of the Introduction and Use of Electronic Data Processing in the Council of Ministers: GÜNTHER KLEIBER.
Secretary of State for the Praesidium of the Council of Ministers: SIGFRID RIEDEL.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

President of the Volkskammer: Dr. h.c. JOHANNES DIECKMANN (L.D.P.D.).
Vice-President: HERMANN MATERN (S.E.D.). **Members:** HERMANN KALB (C.D.U.), FRIEDRICH EBERT (S.E.D.), ERNST GOLDENBAUM (D.B.D.), WILHELMINE SCHIRMER-PRÖSCHER (D.F.D.), OTTO GOTSCHKE (S.E.D.), MAR-

GARETE MÜLLER, WOLFGANG RÖSSER. The last election to the National Assembly was held on July 2nd, 1967, and the 434 seats were distributed as follows: S.E.D. 110, L.D.P.D. 45, C.D.U. 45, N.D.P.D. 45, D.B.D. 45, F.D.G.B. 60, F.D.J. 35, D.F.D. 30, D.K.B. 19.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES IN BERLIN, GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Albania: Godesberger Str. 1, Karlshorst (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* PALI CARAPULI.
Bulgaria: Berliner Str. 127, Pankow (E); *Ambassador:* IVAN DASKALOW.
China, People's Republic: Hermann-Duncker-Str. 26, Karlshorst (E); *Ambassador:* DSCHANG HAI-FÖNG.
Cuba: Dietzgenstr. 4, Karlshorst; *Ambassador:* HECTOR RODRÍGUEZ LLOMPART.
Czechoslovakia: Schönhauser Allee 10-11, N 54 (E); *Ambassador:* VÁCLAV KOLÁŘ.
Hungary: Unter den Linden 76, 108 Berlin (E); *Ambassador:* ANDRÁS TÖMPE.

Korea, Democratic People's Republic: Dorotheastr. 4, Karlshorst (E); *Ambassador:* RO SU EK.
Mongolia: Gundelfinger Str. 38-39, Karlshorst (E); *Ambassador:* SHAMZYN BOLOD.
Poland: Unter den Linden 72 (E); *Ambassador:* FELIKS BARANOWSKI.
Romania: Parkstr. 23, Pankow (E); *Ambassador:* NICOLAE GHENEA.
U.S.S.R.: Unter den Linden 63-65, W 8 (E); *Ambassador:* PJOTR ANDREJEVITSCH ABRASSIMOW.
Viet-Nam, Democratic Republic: Hermann-Duncker-Str. 89, Karlshorst (E); *Ambassador:* NGUYEN VIET DUNG.
Yugoslavia: Albrechstr. 26, N 4 (E); *Ambassador:* BOJAN POLAK.

The German Democratic Republic also has diplomatic relations with the U.A.R., Yemen and Syria.

POLITICAL PARTIES AND MASS ORGANISATIONS

The following belong to the Democratic Bloc, and issue a joint programme before General Elections:

Sozialistische Einheitspartei Deutschlands (S.E.D.) (*Socialist Unity Party of Germany*): 102 Berlin, Am Marx-Engels-Platz 2; formed in 1946 as a result of a unification of the Social Democratic Party and the Communist Party in Eastern Germany; 1.7m mems.; First Sec. WALTER ULBRICHT; Mem. of Politbüro: FRIEDRICH EBERT, PAUL FRÖHLICH, GERHARD GRÜNEBERG, KURT HAGER, ERICH HONECKER, HERMANN MATERN, Dr. GÜNTER MITTAG, ERICH MÜCKENBERGER, ALFRED NEUMANN, ALBERT NORDEN, WILLI STOPH, PAUL VERNER, HERBERT WARNKE; Candidate Mem.: HERMANN AXEN, GEORG EWALD, WERNER JAROWINSKY, MARGARETE MÜLLER, HORST SINDERMAN; Secretariat: WALTER ULBRICHT, ERICH HONECKER, GERHARD GRÜNEBERG, KURT HAGER, ALBERT NORDEN, GÜNTHER MITTAG, PAUL VERNER, HERMANN AXEN, Dr. WERNER JAROWINSKY; publs. *Neues Deutschland* (daily), *Neue Weg* (fortnightly), *Einheit* (monthly).

Christlich-Demokratische Union Deutschlands (C.D.U.) (*Christian Democratic Union of Germany*): 108 Berlin, Otto-Nuschke-Strasse 59/60; f. 1945; Chair. GERALD GÖTTING, Dep. Chair. MAX SEFRIN, Dr. HEINRICH TOEPLITZ; publs. *Neue Zeit* (central organ, daily), *Die Union*, *Der Neue Weg*, *Der Demokrat* (provincial organs, daily), and others.

National-Demokratische Partei Deutschlands (N.D.P.D.) (*National Democratic Party of Germany*): 108 Berlin, Friedrichstr. 65; f. 1948; Chair. Dr. LOTHAR BOLZ; Deputy Chair. HEINRICH HOMANN.

Liberal-Demokratische Partei Deutschlands (L.D.P.D.) (*Liberal Democratic Party of Germany*): 108 Berlin, Taubenstr. 48-49; f. 1945; Chair. Dr. MAX SUHRBIER; Gen. Sec. Dr. MANFRED GERLACH; publs. *Der Morgen* (daily), four regional newspapers and two monthly publications.

Demokratische Bauernpartei Deutschlands (D.B.D.) (*Democratic Peasants' Party*): 108 Berlin, Friedrichstr. 79A; f. 1948; Chair. ERNST GOLDENBAUM.

The following mass organisations are also represented in the *Volkskammer*:

Demokratischer Frauenbund Deutschlands (*Democratic Women's League of Germany*): 108 Berlin, Clara-Zetkin-Str. 16; f. 1947; Chair. ILSE THIELE.

Freie Deutsche Jugend (*Free German Youth*): 108 Berlin, Unter den Linden 36/38; f. 1946; 1,400,000 mems.; 1st Sec. Dr. GÜNTHER JAHN; publs. *Junge Welt* (daily), *Forum* (weekly), and 15 other newspapers and periodicals.

Freier Deutscher Gewerkschaftsbund (*Confederation of Free German Trade Unions*): 102 Berlin, Fritz-Heckertstr. 70; f. 1945; Chair. HERBERT WARNKE.

The following do not belong to the Democratic Bloc, but are represented in the *Volkskammer*:

Deutscher Kulturbund (*German League of Culture*): 108 Berlin 8, Otto-Nuschke-Str. 1; Pres. Prof. MAX BURG-HARDT.

Vereinigung der gegenseitigen Bauernhilfe (*Farmers' Mutual Aid Society*): Berlin N.4, Reinhardstr. 14.

PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION

BEZIRKE

Provincial administration is carried out through 14 *Bezirke* (Districts), each with its own *Bezirkstag* (Assembly) and *Bezirksrat* (Council). Berlin is administered separately.

Cottbus . . .	Neumarkt 5.	Magdeburg . . .	Olvenstedter Str. 1/2.
Dresden . . .	N6, Dr.-Rudolf-Friedrichs-Ufer 2.	Neubrandenburg . . .	Neustrelitz, Tiergartenstr. 19.
Erfurt . . .	Sebastian-Bach-Str. 1.	Potsdam . . .	Heinrich-Mann-Allee 107.
Frankfurt . . .	Frankfurt (Oder), Grosse Scharrnstr. 59A.	Rostock . . .	Wallstr. (Am Rosengarten).
Gera . . .	Str. des 7 Oktober 11.	Schwerin . . .	Leninplatz 8.
Halle . . .	Halle (Saale), Willy-Lohmann-Str. 7.	Suhl . . .	Rimbachstr 47.
Karl-Marx-Stadt . . .	Annaberger Str. 93.		
Leipzig . . .	Leipzig S3, Kart-Liebkecht-Str. 145.	Berlin . . .	Berlin C.2, Rathaus.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The legal system of the German Democratic Republic was reorganised after 1945, at first under four-power direction; and the principles on which the judicial system is to function are embodied in the Constitution. In October 1952 the *Volkshammer* passed the law on Criminal Procedure and in 1963 the new Courts Constitution Law, which covers the appointment and recall of judges. Judges are elected for four years on all levels, from the *Kreistag*, *Bezirkstag*, and the *Volkshammer*. State Prosecuting Counsels are nominated by the General State Prosecutor. Jurisdiction is exercised by the Supreme Court, by the *Bezirke* Courts and by the *Kreis* Courts. All Courts decide on the appointment of one presiding and two assistant magistrates. The Assistant Magistrates in the first instance are jurors (lay magistrates from all classes of society); the Labour Law Tribunal of the Supreme Court appoints two official judges and three lay magistrates.

Judges are independent and subject only to the Constitution and the Legislature. A judge can be recalled only if he has committed a breach of the law, grossly neglected his duties or been convicted by a court.

Lay Magistrates are elected for a period of four years after nomination by the democratic parties and organizations. Magistrates of the *Kreis* Courts are directly elected by the people; Magistrates of the *Bezirke* Courts, by the *Bezirkstag*; Magistrates of the Labour Law Tribunal of the

Supreme Court, by the *Volkshammer*. All are equally authorized Judges.

Attached to the *Volkshammer* is a Constitutional and Legislature Commission in which all parties are represented according to their numbers. In addition there are on the Commission three members of the Supreme Court as well as three State Law Teachers who may not be members of the *Volkshammer*. All members of the Constitutional and Legislature Commission are appointed by the *Volkshammer*.

The whole judicial and penal system was reformed on January 14th, 1968, the most important reform being the introduction of a new Criminal Code to replace the German Criminal Code of 1871. Further details were not available at the time of going to press.

Oberstes Gericht der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik (*Supreme Court of the German Democratic Republic*): Berlin N.4, Scharnhorststr. 37; Pres. Dr. HEINRICH TOEPLITZ.

Generalstaatsanwalt der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik (*General State Prosecutor of the German Democratic Republic*): Dr. JOSEF STREIT; Berlin N.4; Scharnhorststr. 37.

Ministerium der Justiz der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik: 108 Berlin, Clara-Zetkin-Str. 93; Minister Dr. KURT WÜNSCHE.

RELIGION

The section on Religion, dealing with both parts of Germany, will be found immediately following this chapter on the German Democratic Republic.

THE PRESS

The advent to power of the National Socialist Party in 1933 interrupted the period of press freedom which Germany had enjoyed under the Weimar Republic. When the Allies introduced their press licensing system in 1946 as a means of closely controlling the press, licences were issued in the Soviet-occupied zone to approved parties and organizations only but not to individuals wishing to publish newspapers. The strict censorship to which the press was subjected from that date continues today.

In 1947 the Presseamt (Press Administration Office) was founded, closely associated with the office of the Prime Minister. Its functions were: to issue licences to approved organizations belonging to the democratic bloc; to distribute newsprint; and to give a measure of editorial direction to non-political papers. By means of this Office the government acquired a considerable degree of control over the press, reinforced by the Press Section of the Socialist Unity Party's Central Committee whose function is to issue daily instructions to editors of political papers as to which news items require emphasis and comment. This elaborate system of directives is seen as ensuring that the press serves the interest of the whole community in furthering the socialist cause by precluding the possible self-interest and irresponsibility of private individuals.

When the German Democratic Republic was founded in 1949, Article 9 of its new Constitution included the following almost ideal declaration of press freedom: "All citizens

enjoy the right to express their opinions openly and publicly, within the limits of the law applicable to everyone. No one shall be restricted from exercising this right. There shall be no censorship." But in practice this Article in no way modified the powers wielded by the Presseamt. Finally, the government further extended its control in 1953 when it took over the *Allgemeines Deutsches Nachrichtenburo* (A.D.N.) news agency, which has since been a state monopoly.

All newspapers and periodicals are owned and managed by political or independent organizations such as party committees, trade unions, cultural associations, youth organizations, etc. Almost all dailies are controlled by or affiliated to a political party, such as *Neues Deutschland* (Socialist Unity Party), *Der Morgen* (Liberal Democratic Party), and *National Zeitung* (National Democratic Party). A notable exception is the officially independent *Berliner Zeitung*. *Tribüne* is the organ of the Trade Unions League. The Free German Youth publishes the daily *Junge Welt* and the weekly *Forum*.

A striking feature of the press is the rather small number of publications; some 39 dailies with a total circulation of 7.5 millions, and 27 weeklies, illustrated periodicals and magazines totalling 7 million in circulation. They embody considerably less variety in format and presentation than the corresponding Federal German press. There is no sensational popular press and though most papers' news

coverage is quite serious, the breadth of coverage is restricted by the policy, enunciated by *Neues Deutschland*, of concentrating on news judged to be of interest and value to the public.

The most important and influential dailies are those published by the government Socialist Unity Party, headed by *Neues Deutschland* in Berlin, and by the Berlin organs of the other parties mentioned above. Though circulation figures are not disclosed a very popular light paper is *Berliner Zeitung am Abend*. Leading dailies outside Berlin are *Sächsisches Tageblatt* (Dresden), *Leipziger Volkszeitung* (Leipzig), *Freie Presse* (Karl Marx Stadt), and *Freiheit* (Halle).

The daily press is more influential, particularly in political matters, than the weekly press and periodicals. Outstanding amongst these latter categories are *Sonntag* and *Forum*, the popular *Neue Berliner Illustrierte* and the women's *Für Dich*.

PRINCIPAL NEWSPAPERS

Bauern-Echo: Berlin, N.4, Reinhardtstr. 14; organ of the D.B.D.; Editor LEONHARD HELMSCHROTT.

Berliner Zeitung: Berlin, W.8, Otto-Nuschkestr. 10-11; f. 1945; S.E.D.; Editor ROLF LEHNERT; circ. 500,000.

Brandenburgische Neueste Nachrichten: Potsdam, Lenin-Allee; N.D.P.; Editor HELMUT STARAUSCHEK; circ. 30,000.

Demokrat, Der: Rostock, Kröpelinerstr. 44/47; C.D.U.; Editor Dr. XAVIER KUGLER; circ. 25,000.

Freie Erde: Neustrelitz, Gutenbergstr. 2; S.E.D.; Editor GERHARD SCHWEIDELITZ.

Freiheit: Halle, Grosse Ulrichstr. 16; S.E.D.; Editor HANS-DIETER KRUEGER; circ. 360,000.

Lausitzer Rundschau: Cottbus, Bahnhofstr. 52; S.E.D.; Editor ROBERT WASSMANN; circ. 160,000.

Leipziger Volkszeitung: Leipzig, C.1, Peterssteinweg 19; S.E.D.; Editor JÜRGEN KRAMP; circ. 352,000.

Liberal-demokratische Zeitung: Halle, Gr. Braubausstr. 16-17; f. 1945; L.D.P.D.; Chair. Dr. G. BRUNNER; circ. 43,000.

Märkische Union: Dresden N6, Königsbrückerstr. 9; C.D.U.; Editor URSULA FRIEDRICH; circ. 22,000.

Märkische Volksstimme: Potsdam, Friedrich-Engels-str. 24; S.E.D.; Editor WILLI SIEBENMORGEN.

Mitteldeutsche Neueste Nachrichten: Leipzig C1, Thomasstr. 2; N.D.P.D.; Editor ARND RÖHMILD; circ. 40,000.

Morgen, Der: Berlin, W.8, Taubenstr. 48-49; f. 1945; L.D.P.D.; Editor G. FISCHER; circ. 45,000.

National-Zeitung: Berlin, C.2, Magazinstr. 15; N.D.P.D.; Editor-in-Chief HORST KRETER; circ. 60,000.

Neue Zeit: Berlin, W.8, Zimmerstr. 79-80; C.D.U.; Editor A. SCHAPER; circ. 50,000.

Neuer Tag: Frankfurt a.d. Oder, Fischerstr. 7-8; S.E.D.; Editor THEO PETTIN.

Neue Weg, Der: Halle/Saale, Francke-Str. 11; f. 1946; C.D.U.; Editor WOLFRAN TELLE; circ. 33,000.

Neues Deutschland: Berlin, W.8, Mauerstr. 39-40; S.E.D.; Editor RUDI SINGER; circ. 800,000.

Norddeutsche Neueste Nachrichten: Rostock, Kröpelinerstr. 16; N.D.P.; Editor MARIANNE WULF; circ. 10,000.

Norddeutsche Zeitung: Schwerin, Graf-Schack-Allee 11; f. 1946; L.D.P.D.; Editor GÜNTER GRASMEYER; circ. 13,000.

Ostsee Zeitung: Rostock, Doberaner Str. 6; S.E.D.; Editor RUDI MASSOW.

Sächsische Neueste Nachrichten: Dresden, N.6, Antonstr. 8; organ of the N.P.D.; Editor HUGO MORGENROTH; circ. 35,000.

Sächsische Zeitung: Dresden, Riesaer Str. 32; S.E.D.; Editor RUDI SCHIMMER.

Sächsisches Tagesblatt: Dresden, Fritz-Heckert Platz 9/10; f. 1946; L.D.P.D.; Editor WERNER SCHUCHARDT; circ. 68,000.

Schweriner Volkszeitung: Schwerin, Wismarerstr. 144/146; S.E.D.; Editor ERNST PARCHMANN.

Thüringer Neueste Nachrichten: Weimar, Goetheplatz 9A; N.D.P.; Editor CONRAD VON UNRUH; circ. 31,000.

Thüringer Tageblatt: Weimar, Coudrarstr. 6; C.D.U.; Editor FRANZ GERTH; circ. 20,000.

Thüringische Landeszeitung: Weimar, Marienstr. 14; L.D.P.D.; Editor H.-D. WOITHON; circ. 32,000.

Tribüne: Berlin-Treptow, Am Treptower Park 28/30; F.D.G.B.; Editor GERHARD BAUER; circ. 400,000.

Union, Die: Dresden, N.6, Strasse der Befreiung 21; C.D.U.; Editor KARL-FRIEDRICH FUCHS.

Volk, Das: Erfurt, Regierungsstr. 62; f. 1946; S.E.D.; Editor GERHARD FUCHS.

Volksstimme: Karl-Marx-Stadt, Brückenstr. 15-19; S.E.D.

Volksstimme: Magdeburg, Bahnhofstr. 17; S.E.D.; Editor HERBERT KOPIETZ; circ. 320,000.

PERIODICALS

AGRICULTURE

Deutsche Landwirtschaft, Die: Berlin, N.4, Reinhardtstr. 14; monthly organ of the Deutsche Akademie der Landwirtschaftswissenschaften zu Berlin; Editor Prof. Dr. ERWIN PLACHY.

Freie Bauer, Der: Berlin, N.4, Reinhardtstr. 14; weekly organ of the V.d.g.B.; Editor HERBERT LINZ.

ECONOMICS, FINANCE, INDUSTRY

Arbeit und Arbeitsrecht: 1055 Berlin, Am Friedrichshain 22; Editor HANS LÖHN.

Deutsche Finanzwirtschaft: 1055 Berlin, Am Friedrichshain 22; f. 1947; edited and published by Verlag Die Wirtschaft; fortnightly; Dir. KARL-HEINZ HESS; Editor HANS-JOACHIM BRAUNE.

Neue Deutsche Presse: 108 Berlin, Friedrichstr. 101; monthly; organ of the Verband der Deutschen Journalisten.

Statistisches Jahrbuch der DDR: 1018 Berlin, Storkowerstr. 160; annual publication of the Staatliche Zentralverwaltung für Statistik der D.D.R.

Statistische Praxis: 1055 Berlin, Storkowerstr. 160; f. 1946; monthly publication of the Staatliche Zentralverwaltung für Statistik der D.D.R.; theoretical and practical statistics and accounting.

Wirtschaft, Die: 1055 Berlin, Am Friedrichshain 22; f. 1946; edited and published by Verlag Die Wirtschaft; Editor KARLHEINZ HILBERT; circ. 60,000.

EDUCATION, YOUTH

Deutsche Lehrerzeitung: Berlin, W.8, Lindenstr. 54A; f. 1954; weekly; Editor WOLFGANG KURTH.

Forum: 108 Berlin, Kronenstr. 30-31; F.D.J.; Editor Dr. KLAUS HILBIG.

Landjugend: Berlin, W.8, Kronenstr. 30-31; F.D.J.; Editor EDMAR HUNGER.

Pionierleiter, Der: Berlin, W.8, Kronenstr. 30-31; F.D.J.; Editor HERMANN ASCH.

Trommel, Die: 108 Berlin, Kronenstr. 30-31; f. 1948; organ of the Organization of Free German Youth for

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young Pioneers and school children; weekly; Editor R. CHOWANETZ.

POLITICS, LITERATURE, INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Deutsche Nationalbibliographie: Leipzig, 701, Deutscher Platz 1; register of all German language publications in and outside Germany; published by the Deutsche Bücherei, Leipzig, in two sections; Series A: New publications of the book trade (weekly); Series B: New publications not for general sale (fortnightly).

Einheit: 102 Berlin, Am Marx-Engels-Platz; monthly; organ of the S.E.D. on the theory and practice of scientific socialism.

Eulenspiegel: Berlin, W.8, Kronenstr. 73; weekly; political-satirical.

GDR Review: 801 Dresden, Fritz-Heckert Platz 10; monthly; editions in German, English, French, Italian, Danish, Finnish and Swedish; published by Verlag Zeit im Bild.

Neue Deutsche Literatur: 108 Berlin-8, Friedrichstr. 169; f. 1953; monthly; review of literature; Editor WERNER NEUBERT.

Sonntag: Berlin, W.8, Niederwallstr. 39 organ of the Deutsche Kulturbund; Editor BERNT VON KÜGELGEN.

Weltbühne, Die: 108 Berlin, Mauerstrasse 86-88; weekly; publishers MAUD VON OSSIEZKY, Prof. Dr. HERMANN BUDZISLAWSKI.

SCIENCE, MEDICINE

Allergie und Asthma: 701 Leipzig, Salomonstr. 18B; f. 1955; organ of the German Institute for Allergy Research; bi-monthly; Editor Dr. G. FINDEISEN.

Angewandte Meteorologie: 108 Berlin, Leipziger Str. 3-4; quarterly publication of the Meteorologische Gesellschaft in der DDR; Editor Dr. A. MÄDE.

Annalen der Physik: 701 Leipzig, Salomonstr. 18B; f. 1790; Editors Prof. Dr. W. WALCHER, Prof. Dr. G. RICHTER.

Archiv für physikalische Therapie, Balneologie und Klimatologie: 701 Leipzig, Hainstr. 17-19; f. 1949; organ of the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Physikalische Medizin; six issues yearly.

Zeitschrift für Schulgesundheitspflege: 701 Leipzig, Salomonstr. 18B; f. 1888; bi-monthly; Editors Prof. Dr. H. GRIMM, Dr. H. C. HEMPEL.

Biologisches Zentralblatt: 701 Leipzig, Hainstr. 17-19; f. 1881; six double numbers per annum.

Chemisches Zentralblatt: 104 Berlin, Schiffbauerdamm 19; f. 1830; under the auspices of Deutsche Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Berlin, Chemische Gesellschaft in der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik, Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Göttingen, and Gesellschaft Deutscher Chemiker (in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland); Editors Prof. Dr. H. BERTSCH and Prof. Dr. Dr. h.c. W. KLEMM.

Dermatologische Wochenschrift: 701 Leipzig, Salomonstr. 18B; f. 1882; weekly; Editors Prof. Drs. E. KEINING, K. LINSER, H. A. GOTTRON, W. SCHÖNFELD, W. GERTLER, O. BRAUN-FALCO.

Deutsche Zahn-, Mund- und Kieferheilkunde: 701 Leipzig, Salomonstr. 18B; f. 1934; irregular; Editors Prof. Dr. Dr. Dr. h.c. E. REICHENBACH, Prof. Dr. Dr. EUGEN FRÖHLICH; 2-3 vols. yearly.

Deutsche Zeitschrift für Verdauungs- und Stoffwechselkrankheiten: 701 Leipzig, Salomonstr. 18B; f. 1938; annual; Editor Prof. Dr. h.c. M. BÜRGER.

Endokrinologie: 701 Leipzig, Salomonstr. 18B; f. 1928; two a year; Editors Prof. Drs. W. BERBLINGER, K. SEIDEL, E. TONUTTI.

Fortsschritte der Kieferorthopädie: 701 Leipzig, Salomonstr. 18B; f. 1931; quarterly; Editors Prof. Dr. Dr. G. KORKHAUS, Prof. Dr. Dr. E. REICHENBACH.

Journal für praktische Chemie: 701 Leipzig, Salomonstr. 18B; f. 1828; four a year; Editors Prof. Drs. B. HELFERICH, E. LEIBNITZ, E. THILO.

Kinderärztliche Praxis: 701 Leipzig, Hainstr. 17-19; f. 1930; monthly.

Nova Acta Leopoldina: 701 Leipzig, Salomonstr. 18B; f. 1670; irregular; papers of the Deutsche Akademie der Naturforscher Leopoldina; Editor Prof. KURT MOTHES.

Sterne, Die: 701 Leipzig, Salomonstr. 18B; f. 1921; astronomy; bi-monthly; Editor Prof. Dr. C. HOFFMEISTER.

Zeitschrift für anorganische und allgemeine Chemie: 701 Leipzig, Salomonstr. 18B; f. 1892; eight a year; Editor Prof. Dr. G. RIENÄCKER.

Zeitschrift für gesamte innere Medizin und ihre Grenzgebiete: 701 Leipzig, Hainstr. 17-19; f. 1946; fortnightly; Editor Prof. Dr. HEINZ TRECKMANN.

Zeitschrift für Meteorologie: 108 Berlin, Leipziger Str. 3-4; monthly publication of the Meteorologische Gesellschaft in der DDR; Editors Prof. Dr. H. ERTEL, Prof. Dr. E. A. LAUTER.

Zeitschrift für physikalische Chemie: 701 Leipzig, Sternwartenstr. 8; publishers Akademische Verlagsgesellschaft Geest & Portig K.-G.; 3 vols. annually; Editors Prof. Drs. R. ROMPE, H. FALKENHAGEN, G. GEISELER, F. SAUERWALD, K. SCHWABE, E. THILO, G. VOJTA, H. WITZMANN.

Zeitschrift für Psychologie (mit Zeitschrift für angewandte Psychologie): 102 Berlin, Oranienburger Str.; f. 1890; 2 vols. yearly; Editors Prof. Dr. W. FISCHER, Prof. Dr. F. KLIX.

Zeitschrift für Tuberkulose und Erkrankungen der Thoraxorgane: 701 Leipzig, Salomonstr. 18B; f. 1900; irregular; Editors Prof. Dr. W. LINDIG, Prof. Dr. H. RINK.

Zeitschrift für Urologie und Nephrologie: 701 Leipzig, Hainstr. 17-19; f. 1907; monthly; organ of Deutsche Gesellschaft für Urologie and other associations; Editors Prof. Dr. H. BOEMINGHAUS and Prof. Dr. STOLZE.

Zeitschrift für wissenschaftliche Photographie, Photophysik und Photochemie: 701 Leipzig, Salomonstr. 18B; f. 1903; annual; Editors Dr. H. ARENS, Prof. Dr. H. FRIESER.

Zentralblatt für Chirurgie: 701 Leipzig, Salomonstr. 18B; f. 1874; weekly; Editors Prof. Drs. E. DERRA, A. W. FISCHER, W. SCHMITT, M. STOLZE, W. TÖNNIS, J. BÖHLER, P. F. MATZEN.

Zentralblatt für Gynäkologie: 701 Leipzig, Salomonstr. 18B; f. 1877; weekly; Editors Prof. Dr. G. DÖDERLEIN, Prof. Dr. H. KRAATZ.

Zentralblatt für Neurochirurgie: 701 Leipzig, Salomonstr. 18B; f. 1936; irregular; Editors Prof. Drs. W. TÖNNIS, K. J. ZÜLCH, G. MERREM, H. KÖBCKE, F. WEICKMANN, W. SCHIEFFER.

WOMEN'S MAGAZINES

The following publications are issued by Verlag für die Frau, 701 Leipzig, Friedrich-Ebert-Str. 70-78: *Pramo* (fashion, monthly), *Saison* (quarterly), *Sibylle* (bi-monthly), *Modische Maschen* (quarterly), *Die Handarbeit* (quarterly), *Guter Rat* (quarterly).

NEWS AGENCY

Allgemeiner Deutscher Nachrichtendienst (A.D.N.): 108 Berlin, Mittelstr. 2/4; Telex. 011571, Tel. 200421; f. 1946; official news agency for the German Democratic Republic. A.D.N. has 30 correspondents abroad.

GERMANY (D.D.R.)—(THE PRESS, PUBLISHERS)

13 of them in Communist countries, and 13 contributors.

FOREIGN BUREAUX Berlin

AP: Kurfürstendamm 26a; Bureau Chief HURBERT J. ERB.
Bulgarian Telegraph Agency: Alexanderstr. 5; Bureau Chief MARIN GINEV.
Czechoslovak News Agency: Warmbaderstr. 126, Berlin-Karlshorst.

Novosti Press Agency: 67 Unter den Linden.

UPI: Kurfürstendamm 16; Bureau Chief JOSEPH B. FLEMING.

The following Agencies are also represented: Reuter, Tass.

PRESS ASSOCIATION

Verband der Deutschen Journalisten: 108 Berlin, Friedrichstr. 107; Chair. HARRY CZEPUK.

PUBLISHERS

VEB = Volkseigener Betrieb (*Socialized Industry*)

Akademie-Verlag G.m.b.H.: 108 Berlin, Leipziger Str. 3-4; books on scientific theory and practice.
Akademische Verlagsgesellschaft Geest & Portig K.-G.: 701 Leipzig, Sternwartenstr. 8; f. 1906; mathematics, science.
Altberliner Verlag Lucie Groszer: 102 Berlin, Neue Schönerhauserstr. 8; children's books.
Johann Ambrosius Barth Verlag: 701 Leipzig, Salomonstr. 18B; f. 1780; periodicals, science, medicine; Dir. K. WIECKE.
Aufbau-Verlag: Berlin and Weimar; 108 Berlin, Französische Str. 32; f. 1945; literature, German and foreign, classical literature and criticism.
VEB Verlag für Bauwesen: 108 Berlin, Französische Str. 13-14; building.
VEB Bibliographisches Institut: 701 Leipzig, Gerichtsweg 26; dictionaries, reference books, biographies.
VEB Bild und Heimat: Reichenbach i. Vogtland, Rossplatz 15; calendars and postcards.
H. Böhlau Nachf. Verlag: Weimar, Meyerstr. 50A; f. 1624; literary history and criticism, history, law.
VEB Breitkopf & Härtel Musikverlag: 701 Leipzig, Karlstr. 10; classical music, contemporary music, literature on music; f. 1719.
VEB F. A. Brockhaus Verlag: Leipzig, Salomonstr. 17; encyclopaedias, geography, natural science.
Buchverlag der Morgen: 108 Berlin, Taubenstrasse 48; belles-lettres.
VEB Deutscher Verlag der Wissenschaften: 108 Berlin, Taubenstr. 10; natural and social science.
VEB Deutscher Verlag für Grundstoffindustrie: 7031 Leipzig, Karl-Heine Str. 27; technical books for industry.
VEB Deutscher Verlag für Musik: 701 Leipzig, Karlstr. 10; f. 1955.
VEB Deutscher Landwirtschaftsverlag: 104 Berlin, Reinhardtstr. 14; agriculture.
Dietrich'sche Verlagsbuchhandlung: Leipzig, Goldschmidtstr. 31; f. 1760; literature, history, philosophy, linguistics; Dir. RUDOLF MARX.
Dietz Verlag Berlin: 102 Berlin, Wallstr. 76/79; f. 1946; social science, politics, history, philosophy, political economy, cultural policy, memoirs, periodicals.
VEB Domowina-Verlag: 86 Bautzen, Tuchmacherstrasse 27; literature, history and arts.
VEB Edition Leipzig: 703 Leipzig, Karl-Liebknechtstr. 77; arts and sciences, reprints of rare books, travel.
VEB Edition Peters: 701 Leipzig, Talstr. 10; f. 1800; classical and contemporary music.

Ernst Wähmann Verlag: Schwerin Str., Nat. Einheit 7; f. 1965; geography, nature and nature preservation; Dir. ERNST WÄHMANN.
Eulenspiegel, Verlag für Satire und Humor: Berlin, W.8, Krönerstr. 73-74; humour.
Evangelische Haupt-Bibelgesellschaft zu Berlin: 102 Berlin; Bischofstr. 6-8; f. 1814.
Evangelische Verlagsanstalt G.m.b.H.: 1017 Berlin, Krautstr. 52; f. 1946; religion; Dirs. Dr. KRUMMACHER, OKR. v. BRÜCK.
VEB Fachbuchverlag: 7031 Leipzig, Karl-Heine-Str. 16; f. 1949; economic and technical books and a large number of technical periodicals.
VEB Gustav Fischer Verlag: Jena Villengang 2; f. 1878; natural science, human and veterinary medicine.
VEB Fotokinoverlag: 7031 Leipzig, Karl-Heine-Strasse 16; f. 1957; photography, cinematography.
Greifenverlag: Rudolstadt, Heidecksburg; Postfach 142; belles lettres.
Harth Musik Verlag: 701 Leipzig, Karl-Liebknechtstr. 12.
Henschelverlag Kunst und Gesellschaft: 104 Berlin, Oranienburgerstr. 67; stage, music, literature, art; Dir. BRUNO HENSCHEL.
VEB Hermann Haack Geographisch-Kartographische Anstalt Gotha-Leipzig: 58 Gotha, Justus-Perthes Str. 3-9; f. 1785; maps, atlases, geographical books and periodicals.
VEB Hinstorff Verlag Rostock: Rostock, Kröpelinerstr. 25; German literature.
S. Hirzel Verlag Leipzig: 701 Leipzig, Schuhmachergässchen 1/3; f. 1853; medicine, veterinary medicine, natural sciences, technics, agronomic sciences, intellectual sciences, periodicals, review, *Deutsches Wörterbuch* von J. und W. Grimm.
VEB Friedrich Hofmeister Musikverlag: 701 Leipzig, Karlstr. 10; f. 1807.
Alfred Holz Verlag: 104 Berlin, Oranienburger Strasse 28; children's books.
Insel-Verlag Anton Kippenberg: 7022 Leipzig, Mottelerstr. 8; f. 1899; world literature.
G. Kiepenheuer Verlag: Weimar, Lenbachweg 2; classics; modern literature.
Kinderbuchverlag: 108 Berlin, Markgrafenstr. 30; children's books.
Gebrüder Knabe Verlag: Weimar, Lutherhof, Luthergasse 1; books for young people.

GERMANY (D.D.R.)—(PUBLISHERS)

Koehler & Amelang: 701 Leipzig, Hainstr. 2; history, art, literary history, theology.

Kongress-Verlag: Berlin, W.8, Thälmannplatz 8-9; current affairs.

VEB Verlag der Kunst: 8021 Dresden, Kipsdorfer Str. 93; art books and reproductions.

VEB Landkartenverlag: 102 Berlin, Neue Grünstr. 17; f. 1945; maps and travel books.

VEB Deutscher Landwirtschaftsverlag: Berlin, N.4, Reinhardstr. 14; agriculture, horticulture and forestry.

VEB Lied der Zeit, Musikverlag: 102 Berlin, Hankestr. 3; classical and light music, sheet-music, music for children, theatre music.

Paul List Verlag: 701 Leipzig, Paul-List-Str. 22; f. 1894.

Mitteldeutscher Verlag: Halle/S., Robert-Blum-Str. 37; new German literature.

Das Neue Berlin, Verlag: Berlin, W.8, Kronenstr. 73-74; crime, adventure, science.

VEB Max Niemeyer Verlag Halle/Leipzig: 701 Leipzig, Gerichtsweg 26; f. 1869; languages, history, theology, philosophy.

Neumann Verlag: Radebeul, 1, Dr.-Schmincke-Allee 19; f. 1947; books on gardening, forestry, agriculture, shooting, fishing, nature, periodicals on fishing.

Verlag Philip Reclam Jun.: 701 Leipzig, Inselstr. 22-24; f. 1828; literature, philosophy, opera, aesthetics, *Reclams Universal-Bibliothek*.

Prisma-Verlag Zenner und Gürchott: 701 Leipzig, Leibnizstr. 10; f. 1957; popular science, art history, novels; Dirs. KLAUS ZENNER, FRITZ GÜRCHOTT.

Erich Röth Verlag: 35 Kassel, Pressehaus; f. 1921; folklore, literature, art; Dirs. ERICH RÖTH, Dr. D. RÖTH.

Paul Rāth Nachfolg. K-G: Erdgloben Verlag; 7033 Leipzig, Raimundstr. 14.

Pro musica Verlag: Leipzig, C.1, Karl Liebknechtstr. 12.

Rütten & Loening Berlin: 108 Berlin, Französische Str. 32; belles lettres, literary criticism, magazines.

St. Benno Verlag G.m.b.H.: 7033 Leipzig, Thüringerstr. 1-3; Catholic publications.

Staatsverlag der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik: 108 Berlin, Otto-Grotewohl-Str. 17; law, statistics, science, official publications.

VEB E. A. Seemann, Buch- und Kunstverlag: 701 Leipzig, Jacobstr. 6; art.

Teubner, B.G., Verlagsgesellschaft Leipzig: 701 Leipzig, Goldschmidtstr. 28; f. 1811; mathematics, science, technology, classical philology.

Theodor Steinkopff Verlag: 8053 Dresden, Loschwitzerstr. 32; f. 1908; natural science, medicine, technology.

VEB Georg Thieme: 701 Leipzig, Hainstr. 17-19; medicine, science.

Tribüne, Verlag und Druckereien des F.D.G.B.: Berlin-Treptow, Am Treptower Park 28-30; trade union publications, general literature.

Union Verlag VOB: 108 Berlin, Charlottenstr. 79; publications of the Christlich-Demokratische Union Deutschlands; literature, art; Dir. Dr. HUBERT FAENSEN.

Urania-Verlag Leipzig . Jena . Berlin: 701 Leipzig, Salomonstr. 26-28, Postfach 969; f. 1924; natural and social sciences.

Verlag Die Wirtschaft: 1055 Berlin, Am Friedrichshain 22; books, brochures and periodicals on economics, industrial management, statistics and trade.

VEB Verlag Enzyklopädie Leipzig: 701 Leipzig, Gerichtsweg 26; encyclopedias, dictionaries, pocket-books.

VEB Verlag für Buch- und Bibliothekswesen: 701 Leipzig, Gerichtsweg 26; bibliography, publications for librarians.

Verlag für die Frau: 701 Leipzig, Friedrich-Ebert-Str. 76-78; women's magazines and books, fashion, household, etc.

Verlag Kultur und Fortschritt: Berlin, W.8, Taubenstr. 10; f. 1947; literature and fine arts.

VEB Verlag der Kunst: 8021 Dresden, Kipsdorferstr. 93; art literature and art reproductions.

Verlag der Nation: 104 Berlin, Friedrichstr. 113; f. 1948; literature, politics; Dir. GÜNTER HOFÉ.

Seven Seas Publishers: 108 Berlin, Glinkastr. 13-15; paperbacks, books by English language writers, and English translations of modern German authors.

VEB Verlag Technik: 102 Berlin, Oranienburgerstr. 13-14; technical books, dictionaries and periodicals.

VEB Verlag Volk und Gesundheit: 102 Berlin, Neue Grünstr. 18; f. 1952; medical.

Volk und Wissen Volkseigener Verlag: 108 Berlin, Lindenstr. 54a; f. 1945; adult education; Dir. A. PLOOG.

Jugendbuchverlag Ernst Wunderlich: 701 Leipzig, Leibnizstrasse 10; f. 1951; Dirs. KLAUS ZENNER, FRITZ GÜRCHOTT.

Verlag Zeit im Bild: 801 Dresden, Fritz-Heckert-Platz 10; Man. ZUMPE.

A. Ziemsen Verlag: 46 Wittenberg-Lutherstadt, Lucas-Cranach-Str. 21; f. 1902; popular works on biology.

PUBLISHERS' ORGANISATIONS

LKG Leipziger Kommissions- und Grossbuchhandel: 701 Leipzig, Leninstrasse 16; now incorporates the Zentralvertrieb für Musikalien und Volkskunstmaterial; responsible for distribution of all musical books; Dir. V. HÜNICH.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Deutscher Demokratischer Rundfunk, Staatliches Rundfunkkomitee (*German Democratic State Broadcasting Committee*): 116 Berlin-Oberschöneweide, Nalepastr. 18-50; Chair. Prof. Dr. h.c. GERHART EISLER; Vice-Chair. R. GRIMMER; the co-ordinating body of the radio and television organizations of the German Democratic Republic.

RADIO

Radio Berlin International: Berlin-Oberschöneweide, Nalepastr. 18-50; Dir. C. KIRSCHNEK.

Transmitters: Medium Wave: one transmitter each on 210 and 198.5 metres; Short Wave: one transmitter each on 49.59, 49.34, 49.06, 41.75, 41.10, 31.58, 31.38, 31.25, 31.09, 30.83, 25.54, 25.50, 25.46, 25.26, 25.23, 25.21, 19.74, 19.72, 19.69, 19.65, 19.49, 16.93, 16.90, 16.87, 16.78, 16.76, 13.98, 13.93, 13.92, 13.90 metres.

Programmes: European Service in English, French, Swedish, Danish, Italian, Spanish and German; Near East and North African Service in Arabic, French and German; Central, West and East African Service in English, French and Swahili; Latin American Service in Spanish, Portuguese and German; South East Asia Service in English, Hindi, Indonesian and German; North American Service in English and German, totalling 364 hours a week.

Radio DDR: Berlin-Oberschöneweide, Nalepastr. 18-50; Dir. ROLF SCHMIDT.

Transmitters: Medium Wave: one transmitter each on 402.1, 340.5, 538.6, 521.7, 476.9, 567.1, 287.6, 285.1, 194 and 191.1 metres; Ultra Short Wave: 20 transmitters.

Programmes: Radio DDR I Berlin, Radio DDR II Berlin; regional programmes and studios in Leipzig,

Dresden, Weimar, Schwerin, Rostock, Cottbus, Neubrandenburg, Karl-Marx-Stadt; studios in Halle, Magdeburg, Cera and Suhl, totalling 452 hours broadcasting a week.

Berliner Rundfunk: Berlin-Oberschöneweide, Nalepastr. 18-50; Dir. HERTA CLASSEN.

Transmitters: Medium Wave: one transmitter each on 491, 498, 457.3, 328.9 and 278.1 metres; Ultra Short Wave: ten transmitters.

Programmes: 191 hours a week from studios in Berlin, Potsdam and Frankfurt/O.

Berliner Welle: Berlin-Oberschöneweide, Nalepastrasse 18-50; Dir. HERTA CLASSEN.

Transmitters: Medium Wave: one transmitter on 220.9 metres; Ultra Short Wave: one on 99.7 megacycles; totalling 150 hours a week.

Deutschlandsender: Berlin-Oberschöneweide, Nalepastr. 18-50; Dir. KURT EHRRICH.

Transmitters: Long Wave: one on 1,621.6 metres; Medium Wave: on 383.6, 412.1 and 433.8 metres; Short Wave: 41.01 and 49.06 metres; Ultra Short Wave: nine transmitters.

Programmes: 171 hours a week from studio in Berlin. In 1967 there were 5,782,000 radio licences.

TELEVISION

Deutscher Fernsehfunk: 1199 Berlin-Adlershof, Rudower Chaussee 3; Dir. HEINZ ADAMECK; Programme Dir. DIETER SCHMOTZ; Technical Dir. ROLF KRAMER.

Transmitters: eleven transmitters.

Programmes: daily, seventy-three hours a week.

In 1967 there were 3,385,000 television licences.

The D.D.R. is a member of Intervision.

FINANCE

BANKS

CENTRAL BANK

Staatsbank der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik (*State Bank of the German Democratic Republic*): 108 Berlin, Charlottenstrasse 33; performance of central bank functions as from January 1st, 1968; capital stock 600m. M.; Pres. Dr. GRETE WITTKOWSKI; Vice-Pres. HELMUT DIETRICH.

OTHER BANKS

Deutsche Handelsbank A.G.: 108 Berlin, Behren-Str. 22; f. 1956; Gen. Manager HERMANN FÜRST; conducts banking business with regard to import, export and transit trade.

Deutsche Investitionsbank: Berlin, W.8, Behren Str. 35; Pres. Dr. CHARLES DEWEY.

Landwirtschaftsbank der D.D.R.: 108 Berlin, Clara-Zetkin Str. 37; f. 1951; cap. 250m. MDN; credits for agricultural and co-operative organizations.

Deutsche Aussenhandelsbank A.G.: Berlin, D.D.R.; f. 1966.

BERLIN

Berliner Stadtkontor Bank von Gross-Berlin: 108 Berlin, Behrenstr. 35-39.

Berliner Volksbank e.G.m.b.H.: Berlin, W.8, Neustädtische Kirchstr. 4-5.

Sparkasse der Stadt Berlin: Berlin, C.2, Alexanderplatz 2.

INSURANCE

Deutsche Versicherungs-Anstalt Hauptverwaltung: 1017 Berlin, Ehrenbergstr. 11; State organization for accident, life and property insurance; Chair. W. KAMMLER.

Deutsche Auslands- und Rückversicherungs-A.G. DARAG: 102 Berlin, Inselstr. 18; marine insurances of all kinds and in all currencies, re-insurance, non-payment insurance.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

The greater part of trade and industry in the German Democratic Republic is nationalised and under direct governmental control. Each major industry has its own Association.

I. CHAMBER OF FOREIGN TRADE

Kammer für Aussenhandel der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik: 108 Berlin, Unter den Linden 40; f. 1952.

Eleven branches in the D.D.R. Members of the Chamber are the foreign trade corporations and the major industrial enterprises. Publ. *GDR Economic Review* (monthly).

II. TRADE CORPORATIONS

The *Deutsche Innen- und Aussenhandelsorganisationen (DIA)* are responsible to one of the government ministries.

Deutscher Buch-Export und Import G.m.b.H. (*Books, newspapers, maps, atlases*): 701 Leipzig, Lenin-Str. 16.

DIA Chemie (*Chemical Industry*): 1055 Berlin, Storkower Strasse 133.

Unitexna Aussenhandelsgesellschaft m.b.H. (*Textiles and Food*): 108 Berlin, Mohrenstr. 53-54.

DIA Elektrotechnik (*Electricity*): 104 Berlin, Chausseestr. III-II2.

Union Aussenhandelsgesellschaft m.b.H. (*Domestic, Sporting and Luxury Goods*): 108 Berlin, Markgrafenstr. 46.

DEFA Aussenhandel (*Films*): 1058 Berlin, Milastr. 2.

DIA Glas-Keramik (*Glass and Ceramics*): 108 Berlin, Krönerstr. 19-19a.

DIA Nahrung (*Food*): 102 Berlin, Schicklerstr. 5-7

DIA Maschinen-Export, Maschinenimport (*Heavy Industry Equipment*): 108 Berlin, Mohrenstr. 51-63.

Deutsche Stahl-Metall Handelsgesellschaft m.b.H. (*Metals*): 1054 Berlin, Brunnenstr. 188-190.

Bergbau-Handel (*Mining*): 108 Berlin, Otto-Nuschke-Str. 55.

Technocommerz G.m.b.H. (*Aircraft and Parts*): 108 Berlin, Mittelstr. 25.

Polygraph-Export (*Graphic Machinery and Plants*): 108 Berlin, Friedrichstrasse 61.

Mineralöle Import und Export G.m.b.H. (*Mineral Oils*): 1055 Berlin, Storkower Str. 120.

DIA Holz und Papier (*Wood and Paper*): 108 Berlin, Krausenstr. 35-6.

Wiratex (*Drapery, Haberdashery, Furnishing*): 108 Berlin, Unter den Linden 62-68.

Interpelz Deutsche Rauchwaren Export und Import G.m.b.H. (*Furs*): 701 Leipzig, Brühl 42-50.

Chemieanlagen-export-import G.m.b.H.: 102 Berlin, Rosenstr. 15.

Demusa Aussenhandelsgesellschaft m.b.H. (*Musical Instruments and Toys*): 108 Berlin, Charlottenstr. 46.

Deutsche Genussmittel G.m.b.H. (*Foodstuffs, Alcoholic and Non-alcoholic Drinks*): 108 Berlin, Postfach 1259.

Geschenkdienst G.m.b.H. (*Gift Articles and Small Consumer Goods*): 108 Berlin, Friedrich Str. 194-199.

VEB Deutrans Internationale Spedition (*Forwarding Agents*): 108 Berlin, Otto-Grotewohl-Str. 25.

Büromaschinen-Export G.m.b.H. (*Office equipment*): 108 Berlin, Friedrichstr. 61.

Deutsche Kamera- und Orwo-Film-Export G.m.b.H.: (*Cameras*): 1055 Berlin, Storkower Str. 120.

Heim Elektrik (*Electric and Electronic Goods*): 102 Berlin, Liebknechtstr. 14.

Deutsche Export- und Importgesellschaft Feinmechanik, Optik (*Precision Tools and Optical Equipment*): 102 Berlin, Schicklerstr. 7.

Interwerbungsgesellschaft m.b.H. (*Advertising Agency for Foreign and East-West German Trade*): 104 Berlin, Tucholski Str. 40.

DIA Textil (*Textiles*): 108 Berlin, Behrenstr. 46.

DIA Transportmaschinen Export-Import (*Transport Equipment*): 108 Berlin, Taubenstr. 11-13.

DIA Invest Export (*German Internal and External Trade*): 108 Berlin, Taubenstr. 7-9.

WMW-Export (*Machine Tools, Metalware, Tools*): 108 Berlin, Mohrenstr. 61.

Intercontrol G.m.b.H., Deutsche Warenkontrollgesellschaft: 108 Berlin, Clara-Zetkin-Str. 112-114; cargo supervision.

Limex G.m.b.H.: 102 Berlin, Schicklerstr. 5-7; responsible for contracts with developing countries, provision of personnel or training in the D.D.R. of students from developing countries.

III. MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATIONS

Vereinigungen volkseigener Betriebe der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik: Each major industry has its own Association.

IV. TRADE UNIONS

Freier Deutscher Gewerkschaftsbund (*Union of Free German Trade Unions*): 102 Berlin 2, Fritz-Heckert-Str. 70; f. 1945; 6.5 million mems.; Chair. HERBERT WARNEKE; publs. *Tribune* (daily), *Die Arbeit* (monthly).

Fifteen specialised Unions are federated under the Freier Deutscher Gewerkschaftsbund.

V. TRADE FAIR

International Leipzig Trade Fair: Leipziger Messeamt-Markt 11/15, 701 Leipzig; 60 trade groups; 185 issuing offices for Fair cards in principal cities of the world; early March: capital and consumer goods; early September: consumer and technical consumer goods. Dir.-Gen. KURT SCHMEISSER. Publ. *Leipziger Messe Journal*, *MM-Informationen*.

TRANSPORT

Ministerium für Verkehrswesen (*Ministry of Transport*): 108 Berlin 8, Vossstr. 33; controls all transport.

RAILWAYS

Deutsche Reichsbahn: 108 Berlin, Vossstr. 33; 14,718 km. normal gauge; 1,013 km. narrow gauge.

ROADS

Road Control Headquarters: 108 Berlin, Vossstr. 33. Autobahns 1,391 km., other State roads 10,910 km., local roads 33,520 km.

VEB Güterkraftverkehr: Berlin-Lichtenberg, Siegfriedstr. 49-53; State organisation controlling 89 per cent of road transport.

INLAND WATERWAYS

Hauptverwaltung der Wasserstrassen und der Binnenschifffahrt: 108 Berlin Vossstr. 33; controls all inland shipping.

Direktion der Binnenschifffahrt: 102 Berlin, Grünstr. 5-6.

Affiliated:

VEB Deutsche Binnenreederei: 102 Berlin, Grünstr. 5-6.

VEB Binnenhäfen "Oberelbe": 801 Dresden, Magdeburger Str. 48.

VEB Binnenhäfen "Mittelelbe": 301 Magdeburg, Wittenberger Str. 17.

VEB Binnenhäfen "Saale": 40 Halle, Hansastrasse 8A.

VEB Binnenhäfen "Oder": 122 Eisenhüttenstadt, Glashüttenstr. Neuer Hafen.

VEB Binnenhäfen Königs Wusterhausen: 16 Königs Wusterhausen.

VEB Schiffsreparaturwerften Berlin: 1017 Berlin, Tunnelstr. 34.

Navigable rivers 1,810 km., canals 480 km.

SHIPPING

Ministerium für Verkehrswesen (*Ministry of Transport*): 108 Berlin 8, Vossstr. 33.

Direktion des Seeverkehrs und der Hafenwirtschaft: 25 Rostock, Lange Str. 6; controls sea vessels.

VEB Deutfracht: 108 Berlin, Otto-Grotewohl-Str. 25; 70 mems.; international freight brokers and shipping agents; Dir. Mr. FRONZECK.

VEB Deutsche Seereederei: Rostock, *Haus der Schifffahrt*, Lange Str. 6; shipping company; Gen. Dir. EDUARD ZIMMERMAN.

VEB Deutsche Schiffsmaklerei: Rostock, Strandstr. 86; f. 1958; international clearing and shipping agency; Dir. SCHEUNEMANN.

CIVIL AVIATION

Deutsche Lufthansa: Central Air Travel Bureau; Berlin, NO 18, Straussberger Platz; Central Airport: Berlin-Schönefeld; six airports in the D.D.R. (No connection with Deutsche Lufthansa in the Federal German Republic.)

INTERFLUG, Gesellschaft für internationalen Flugverkehr m.b.H.: 1189 Berlin-Schönefeld.

19 international airlines also service the German Democratic Republic.

TOURISM

Reisebüro der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik: 104 Berlin, Friedrichstr. 110-112; Dir.-Gen. HEINZ WENZEL; Dep. Dir.-Gen. HELMUT HEINECKE.

There are branches in every town of 40,000 inhabitants or over.

CULTURAL ORGANISATION

Ministerium für Kultur: 102 Berlin, 2, Molkenmarkt 1/2; f. 1949; Minister KLAUS GYST.

PRINCIPAL THEATRES

Deutsche Staatsoper (*German State Opera*): Berlin, Unter den Linden 7; f. 1742; Dir. and Man. Prof. OTMAR SUITNER; publ. *Oper im Bild*.

Komische Oper: 108 Berlin, Behrenstr. 55; f. 1947; 750 mems.; Man. WALTER FELSENSTEIN; publs. *Die Welt der Oper* (monthly), *Jahrbuch der Komischen Oper* (annual).

Berliner Ensemble: 104 Berlin, Bertolt-Brecht-Platz; Dir. HELENE WEIGEL.

Deutsches Theater: Berlin.

Opernhaus: Leipzig.

PRINCIPAL ORCHESTRAS

Leipziger Gewandhaus Orchester: Leipzig.

Dresdner Philharmonie: 801 Dresden, Lingnerplatz 1; f. 1870; 97 mems.; Dir. G. M. D. KURT MASUR.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Staatssekretariat für Forschung und Technik (*State Secretariat for Research and Technology*): Berlin 102, Köpenickerstr. 80/82; f. 1955.

Staatliche Zentrale für Strahlenschutz (*Central Board for Radiological Protection*): 1162 Berlin-Friedrichshafen, Müggelseedamm 336; f. 1962; radiation service, dosimetry, health physics, courses, waste disposal; Dir. Dr. GEORG SITZLACK.

Zentralinstitut für Kernforschung (*Central Institute for Nuclear Research*): Rossendorf, 8051 Dresden, Postfach 19; f. 1956; Man. Dir. Dr.-Ing. HELMUTH FAULSTICH; Deputy Dirs. Prof. Dr. KLAUS FUCHS, Prof. Dr.-Ing. KURT SCHWABE.

VEB Vakutronik WIB Dresden (*VEB WIB Vakutronik*): 8021 Dresden 21, Dornblüthstr. 14; f. 1955; Dir. Ing. FELIX WIECZOREK; publ. *RFT-Vakutronik Information*.

VEB Kernkraftwerk (*VEB Atomic Power Station*): Rheinsberg/Mark; f. 1961; Dir. Prof. KARL RAMSBUSCH; Technical Centre: Berlin-Pankow, Görschstr. 45/46; Dir. Dipl.-Ing. GERHARD TEICHLER.

Isocommerz G.m.b.H. (*Import and Export of Radioactive and Stable Isotopes*): 1115 Berlin-Buch, Lindenberger Weg 70; f. 1964; Dir. W. MERZ; publ. *Isotopenpraxis, Isotopenspiegel, Isotope Titles*.

Arbeitsstelle für Molekularelektronik (*Institute for Molecular Electronics*): 808 Dresden, Königsbrücker Landstr. 159; f. 1961; Dir. Prof. Dr.-Ing. WERNER HARTMANN.

Forschungsstelle für Physik hoher Energien der DAW (*Research Institute of High Energy Physics of the DAW*): 1615 Zeuthen bei Berlin, Platanenallee 6; f. 1962; Dir. Prof. KARL LANIUS.

Institut für Metallphysik und Reinstmetalle der DAW (*Institute of Applied Physics of High Purity Materials of the DAW*): Dresden, Winterbergstr. 28; f. 1956; Dir. Prof. Dr. REXER.

Institut für angewandte Isotopenforschung der DAW (*Institute of the DAW for Applied Research of Isotopes*): Berlin-Buch, Lindenburger Weg 70; f. 1961; Dir. Dr. GÜNTHER VORMUM.

Institut für angewandte Radioaktivität der DAW (*Institute for Applied Radioactivity of the DAW*): 705 Leipzig Permosestr. 15; f. 1956; Dir. Prof. Dr. WALTER HERRMANN.

Institut für stabile Isotope der DAW (*Institute for Stable Isotopes of the DAW*): 705 Leipzig, Permosestr. 15; Dir. Prof. Dr.-Ing. JUSTUS MÜHLENPFORDT.

DAW = Deutsche Akademie der Wissenschaften (*German Academy of Sciences*)

UNIVERSITIES

Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin: Berlin; 1,900 teachers, 14,000 students.

Technische Universität Dresden: Dresden; 1,200 teachers, 12,500 students.

Ernst Moritz Arndt-Universität: Greifswald; 131 teachers, 3,070 students.

Martin Luther-Universität Halle-Wittenberg: Halle; 223 teachers, 5,920 students.

Friedrich-Schiller-Universität: Jena; 400 teachers, 4,650 students.

Karl-Marx-Universität Leipzig: Leipzig; 2,055 teachers, 13,900 students.

Universität Rostock: Rostock; 289 teachers, 4,212 students.

RELIGION

This section covers both parts of Germany, since there is no division from the religious point of view and the Churches strive to be a unifying force in a divided country.

THE PROTESTANT CHURCH

German Protestantism is mainly of Lutheran origin with strong Calvinistic elements in some areas, and three main confessional groups—the Evangelical-Lutheran, the Evangelical-Reformed, and the United Confessional—have emerged among the Protestant population. In spite of confessional differences, these Churches have similar constitutional structures: the smallest community is the parish, with its church council and parson (*Pfarrer* or *Pastor*). Several parishes form a church district headed by a Dean (*Dekan*), a Provost (*Propst*), or a Superintendent; the districts are united in the Territorial Church (*Landeskirche*), whose governing organs are the Synod, the Bishop or Church President (*Kirchenpräsident*) and the Church Council (*Landeskirchenrat*) or the Church Office (*Landeskirchenamt*). The episcopal office is of primarily administrative importance and does not imply that the Bishop receives a higher form of ordination than the parson.

At the Conference of Eisenach (Thuringia) in 1948 the twenty-seven Protestant Territorial Churches and the Evangelical Church of the Union gave themselves a new constitution, by which the *Evangelische Kirche in Deutschland* was established as a federation of Churches. The Federation is estimated to number about 42 million adherents, of whom about 28 million live in the Federal Republic, including West Berlin.

Outside the EKD are numerous small Evangelical Free Churches, such as the Baptists, Methodists, Mennonites and the Lutheran Free Church, with a membership of approximately 400,000 in all.

EVANGELISCHE KIRCHE IN DEUTSCHLAND

(*The Evangelical Church in Germany*)

The governing bodies of the EKD are its Synod of Clergy and lay members which meets at regular intervals, and the Council, composed of twelve elected members. The EKD has an ecclesiastical secretariat of its own (the Evangelical Church Chancellery), and a special office for external relations.

Chairman of the Council: Bishop D. DIETZFELBINGER; Meiserstr. 13, Munich.

Synod of the E.K.D.: 3 Hannover-Herrenhausen, Herrenhausenstr. 24A; Pres. Dr. HANS PUTTFARCKEN.

Evangelical Church Chancellery: 3 Hannover-Herrenhausen, Herrenhausenstr. 24A; Berlin Office: 1 Berlin 12, Goethestr. 87; Pres. WALTER HAMMER.

Office for External Relations: 6 Frankfurt a.M., Bockenheimer Landstr. 109; Pres. D. ADOLF WISCHMANN.

CHURCHES AND FEDERATIONS WITHIN THE E.K.D.

Vereinigte Evangelisch-Lutherische Kirche Deutschlands (V.E.L.K.D.) (*The United Evangelical-Lutheran Church of Germany*): (Office) Hannover, Richard-Wagner-Str. 26; f. 1948; mems. 17 million; Pres. SCHNELL; a body uniting to Lutheran territorial Churches within the Evangelical Church in Germany.

Two Lutheran Churches do not belong to the V.E.L.K.D.

Presiding Bishop: Landesbischof D. HANNS LILJE (Hannover, Calenbergerstr. 34).

Evangelische Kirche der Union (E.K.U.) (*Evangelical Church of the Union*): is composed of Lutheran and Reformed elements. It includes the Evangelical Churches of Berlin-Brandenburg and the former provinces of Saxony, Greifswald (Pomerania), Görlitz (Silesia), Westphalia, the Rhineland, and Anhalt; Chancellery: 1 Berlin 12, Jebensstr. 3.

Bund Evangelisch-Reformierter Kirchen (*Association of Evangelical Reformed Churches*): 34 Göttingen, Untere Karspüle 11.

Chairman: Praeses P. TIBBE.

Herrnhuter Brüdergemeine or Europäisch-Festländische Brüder-Unität (*The Moravian Church*): The Moravian Church was founded in Moravia in 1457 as one of the earliest of the Reformation movements. After many years of persecution in 1722 the rest of its members found refuge in Herrnhut, Saxony, whence their name. Their schools have a great tradition in Germany, Switzerland and the Netherlands. At present there are 20 congregations in Germany, Switzerland, Denmark and the Netherlands with approximately 11,500 members. The Herrnhut Brethren are in close contact with correspondent churches in Great Britain, U.S.A., East and South Africa, the Caribbean area and Surinam; publs. *Brüderbote* (monthly), *Herrnhuter Arbeit daheim und draussen* (quarterly).

Chairman: Pfr. Dr. H. MOTEL (7325 Bad Boll, Württemberg).

Reformierter Bund (*The Reformed League*): unites the Reformed territorial Churches and Congregations of Germany. The central body of the Reformed League is the "Moderamen", the elected representation of the various Reformed Congregations. The President of the "Moderamen" is the Moderator.

Moderator: D. WILHELM NIESEL, D.D. (Schöller bei Dornap, Rhineland).

Bekennende Kirche (*The Confessing Church*): is not an established Church, but a renaissance movement which arose out of the struggles with the Nazi régime. It has adherents in all Protestant Churches. The Confessing Church is guided by the Council of the Brethren of the EKD and the Council of each territorial church.

Chairman: Rt. Rev. THEODOR DIPPER, Dean, 714 Ludwigsburg/Württemberg, Marktplatz 8.

MEMBER CHURCHES WITHIN THE E.K.D.

(Members of the V.E.L.K.D. are marked with an asterisk)

Evangelical Church of Anhalt: Kirchenpräsident: Dr. MARTIN MÜLLER (Dessau, Otto-Grotewohl-Strasse 22).

Evangelical Church of Baden: Landesbischof Dr. HEIDLAND (Karlsruhe, Blumenstr. 1).

***Evangelical-Lutheran Church in Bavaria:** Landesbischof D. HERMANN DIETZFELBINGER, D.D. (8 München, 37. Meiserstr. 13).

GERMANY—(RELIGION)

- Evangelical Church in Berlin-Brandenburg:** Bischof D. KURT SCHARF (1 Berlin 12, Jebensstr. 3).
- Evangelical Church of Bremen:** Bremen, Franziseck 2/4; Pres. Dr. A. RUTENBERG.
- ***Evangelical-Lutheran Church of Brunswick:** Landesbischof Dr. GERHARD HEINTZE (Wolfenbüttel, Never Weg 88-90).
- Evangelical-Lutheran Church of Eutin:** Bischof WILHELM KIECKBUSCH (242 Eutin, Wasserstr.).
- ***Evangelical-Lutheran Church in the State of Hamburg:** f. 1529; Bischof D. WÖLBER; Hamburg 1, Bugenhagenstr. 21.
- ***Evangelical-Lutheran Church of Hannover:** Landesbischof D. Dr. HANNS LILJE (Hannover, Note Reihe 6).
- Evangelical Church in Hessen and Nassau:** Pres. Prof. D. SÜCKER (Darmstadt, Paulusplatz).
- Evangelical Church of Kurhessen-Waldeck:** Bischof D. ERICH VELLMER (Kassel-Wilhemshöhe, Heinrich-Wimmerstr. 4).
- Church of Lippe:** Landessuperintendent D. UDO SMIDT (Detmold, Leopoldstr. 27).
- ***Evangelical-Lutheran Church in Lübeck:** Bischof D. HEINRICH MEYER, D.D. (Lübeck, Bäckerstr. 3/5).
- ***Evangelical-Lutheran Church of Mecklenburg:** 1,980,476 mems.; Landesbischof D. Dr. NIKLOT BESTE, D.D. Schwerin, Münzstr. 8).
- Evangelical-Reformed Church in North-West Germany:** Pres. Pastor KRUSE, Ls. Dr. G. NORDHOLT (Leer, Saarstr. 6).
- Evangelical-Lutheran Church in Oldenburg:** Bischof H. H. HARMS (Oldenburg, Huntestr. 14).
- United Protestant-Evangelical-Christian Church of the Palatinate:** Pres. Prof. D. THEODOR SCHALLER (Speyer, Domplatz 5).
- Evangelical Church of Pomerania:** Bischof Dr. KRUM-MACHER (Greifswald, Bahnhofstrasse 35/36).
- Evangelical Church in the Rhineland:** Pres. Prof. D. Dr. BECKMANN (Düsseldorf, Inselstr. 10).
- Evangelical Church of the Church Province of Saxony:** Bischof D. JÄNICKE (Magdeburg, Am Dom 2).
- ***Evangelical-Lutheran Church of Saxony:** 8032 Dresden, Lukasstr. 6; Landesbischof D. GOTTFRIED NOTH, D.D.
- ***Evangelical-Lutheran Church of Schaumburg-Lippe:** 4967 Bückeburg, Schloss Westflügel; Landesbischof J. G. MALTUSCH.
- ***Evangelical-Lutheran Church of Schleswig-Holstein:** Bischof ALFRED PETERSEN (Schleswig, Plessenstrasse 5B); Bischof D. FRIEDRICH HUBNER (Holstein, Kiel, Dänischestr. 27-35).
- Evangelical Church of Silesia (west of the Neisse):** Bischof HANS-JOACHIM FRÄNKEL (Görlitz, Berliner Str. 62).
- ***Evangelical-Lutheran Church in Thuringia:** Landesbischof D. MORITZ MITZENHEIM (Eisenach, Pflugensberg).
- Evangelical Church of the Union:** Chair. of the Synod, Praeses Dr. KREYSSIG (1 Berlin 12, Jebenstr. 3).
- Evangelical Church of Westphalia:** Pres. D. E. WILM (Bielefeld, Altstadter Kirchplatz 5); 2,657,492 mems.
- Evangelical Church in Württemberg:** Landesbischof D. Dr. ERICH EICHELE (7 Stuttgart, Gänsheidestr. 2/4).

OTHER CHURCHES

Alt-Katolische Kirche (Old Catholic Church): Bonn, Gregor Mendelstr. 28; seceded from the Roman Catholic Church as a protest against the declaration of Papal Infallibility in 1870; in full communion with the Anglican Communion; Pres. Bischof JOSEF BRINKHUES (Bonn); publ. *Alt-Katholische Kirchenzeitung* (monthly).

Bund Evangelisch-Freikirchlicher Gemeinden (Union of Evangelical Free Church Congregations): 638 Bad Homburg, Luisenstr. 121; f. 1849; 93,497 mems.; Pres. Rev. JOHANNES ARNDT; Gen. Secs. Rev. GERHARD CLASS, KARL REICHARDT.

Evangelische Gemeinschaft (Evangelical United Brethren): Reutlingen, Hagstr. 2; affiliated to Evangelical United Brethren Church (U.S.A.); Pres. Dr. R. KUECKLICH; Sec. HERBERT ECKSTEIN.

Bund Freier evangelischer Gemeinden (Union of Free Evangelical Congregations of Germany): 581 Witten (Ruhr), Goltenkamp 2; f. 1854; 22,000 mems.; Pres. WILHELM GILBERT; Sec. Assessor HEINZ ADOLF RITTER.

Evangelisch-Lutherische Freikirche (Evangelical-Lutheran Free Church): 1,000 Berlin 51, Provinzstr. 108; f. 1877; 15,000 mems.; Pres. Pastor H. WILLKOMM.

Vereinigung der deutschen Mennonitengemeinden (Union of German Mennonite Congregations): 65 Mainz, Stadthaus Str. 1; f. 1886; Chair. Pastor Dr. H. FAST.

Methodistenkirche (Methodist Church): Frankfurt a.M., Grillparzerstr. 34; f. 1831; 100,000 mems.; Bischof FRIEDRICH WUNDERLICH, PH.D., D.D.

Heilsarmee (Salvation Army): 5 Köln, Salierring 23; f. in Germany 1886; Territorial Commander Col. CÖSTA BLOMBERG; Sec. JOHANNES CLAUSEN; publs. *Der Kriegsruf*, *Der Junge Soldat*.

EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATIONS

Arbeitsgemeinschaft christlicher Kirchen in Deutschland (Council of Christian Churches in Germany): Frankfurt/Main, Bockenheimer Landstr. 109; the Evangelical Church in Germany and nine other Churches are affiliated to this Council; Pres. Bishop D. Dr. ERICH EICHELE.

Arbeitsgemeinschaft der Kirchen für Auswanderungsfragen (Council of Churches for Emigration Affairs): 2 Hamburg 1, Grosse Allee 41; f. 1947; Dir. Pater FRIEDRICH FRÖHLING, S.A.C.

Deutscher Evangelischer Kirchentag (German Evangelical Church Conference): Fulda, Magdeburgerstr. 59; Pres. Dr. RICHARD FRHR. VON WEIZSÄCKER; Gen. Sec. Dr. HANS HERMANN WALZ.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

As the Catholic Church ignores territorial changes until after the ratification of international treaties, the number and organisation of dioceses in Germany have remained unaffected by the political events of the last decade.

Today the territories of some of the dioceses are partly or entirely under the administration of foreign countries. These borders were originally fixed shortly after 1815, but there were substantial changes after the 1914-18 war. It is estimated that there are about 26 million Roman Catholics in these dioceses, of whom about 24 million live in the Federal Republic.

The German Bishops meet annually at Fulda for their conference. In addition, there are four regional conferences each year, two for the Bavarian Bishops and two for the Bishops outside of Bavaria.

The Bishops

Archbishop of Bamberg: Dr. JOSEF SCHNEIDER.

Bishop of Eichstätt: Dr. JOSEPH SCHRÖFFER.

Bishop of Speyer: Dr. ISIDOR MARKUS EMANUEL.

Bishop of Würzburg: Dr. JOSEF STANGL.

Archbishop of Munich and Freising: JULIUS, Cardinal DÖPFNER.

Bishop of Augsburg: Dr. JOSEPH STIMPFLE.

Bishop of Passau: Dr. SIMON LANDERSDORFER, O.S.B.

Bishop of Regensburg: Dr. RUDOLF GRABER.

GERMANY—(RELIGION)

Archbishop of Freiburg: Dr. HERMANN SCHÄUFELE.

Bishop of Mainz: Dr. HERMANN VOLK.

Bishop of Rottenburg: Dr. KARL LEIPRECHT.

Archbishop of Cologne: JOSEPH, Cardinal FRINGS.

Bishop of Aachen: Dr. JOHANNES POHLSCHNEIDER.

Bishop of Münster: Dr. JOSEPH HÖFFNER.

Bishop of Osnabrück: Dr. HELMUT WITTLER.

Bishop of Limburg: Dr. WILHELM KEMPF.

Bishop of Trier: (Vacant).

Bishop of Essen: Dr. F. HENGSBACH.

Archbishop of Paderborn: LORENZ, Cardinal JAEGER.

Bishop of Hildesheim: HEINRICH JANSSEN.

Bishop of Fulda: Dr. ADOLF BOLTE.

Archbishop's Office Görlitz (Silesia): GERHARD SCHAFFRAN.

Bishop of Berlin: Archbishop Dr. ALFRED BENGSCHE.

Bishop of Meissen: Dr. OTTO SPÜLBECK; Seat: Bautzen.

Apostolic Nuncio in Germany: Archbishop Dr. CORRADO BAFILE; Seat: Bad Godesberg.

THE ORTHODOX CHURCH

The Synod of all those Bishops who are not under the jurisdiction of the Patriarch of Moscow has its headquarters in New York, U.S.A. It is in permanent communication with the orthodox communities in other European States, in North Africa and in North and South America.

President of the Synod: His Eminence Metropolitan PHILARET; 75 East 93rd St., New York, N.Y. 10028.

THE JEWISH COMMUNITY

The Jewish Community is estimated to number about 35,000, of whom more than 30,000 live in the Federal Republic and West Berlin.

Zentralrat der Juden in Deutschland (*Central Council of Jews in Germany*): 4 Düsseldorf-Nord, Fischerstr. 49; Gen. Sec. Dr. H. G. VAN DAM; publ. *Der Jüdische Presse Dienst* (monthly).

Verband der Jüdischen Gemeinden in der DDR (*Union of Jewish Communities in the DDR*): 806 Dresden, Bautzner Strasse 20; Chief Rabbi Dr. ODON SINGER; Pres. HELMUT ARIS.

Jüdische Gemeinde von Gross-Berlin (*Union of Greater Berlin*): 104 Berlin, Oranienburgerstr. 28; Pres. HEINZ SCHENK.

GIBRALTAR

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag

Gibraltar is a narrow peninsula running southwards from the south-west coast of Spain to which it is connected by a sandy isthmus about one mile long and a half-mile wide. The Rock, as it is often called, is situated in latitude 36° 7' N. and longitude 5° 21' W. and runs from north to south for a length of nearly three miles. It is three-quarters of a mile wide and has a total area of two and a quarter square miles. Five miles across the Bay to the west lies the Spanish port of Algeciras and 20 miles across the Straits, to the south, is Africa. The Mediterranean lies to the east. The climate is temperate, snow or frost being extremely rare. The mean minimum and maximum temperatures during the winter are 54°F. and 65°F. respectively and during the summer they are 55°F. and 85°F. respectively; the average annual rainfall is 35 inches. The official language is English though the population is bilingual in English and Spanish. Eighty-eight per cent of the population are Roman Catholic, 7.49 per cent Church of England and 3 per cent Jewish. The flag bears the Gibraltar coat of arms (Castle and Key) on a background the upper two thirds of which are white and the lower third red.

Recent History

The post-war years have been marked by considerable progress socially and economically through intensive development of the medical, educational, housing and social security services, and by the expansion of business and the encouragement of the tourist. There has also been considerable constitutional development resulting in partial self-government since 1964.

The Spanish Government lays claim to Gibraltar as an integral part of her territory, whilst Britain maintains that the Treaty of Utrecht (1704) granted to Britain sovereignty over Gibraltar in perpetuity. Since 1963 the Spanish Government has intensified its campaign through the United Nations, for the cession of Gibraltar to Spain. The United Nations called on Britain and Spain to hold talks in an effort to arrive at a negotiated settlement. These talks are currently being held. In the meantime the Spanish Government has imposed certain restrictions on Gibraltar, including closing the land frontier to all but pedestrian traffic and prohibiting aircraft landing at Gibraltar from using Spanish airspace.

In pursuance of a UN resolution stating that the interests of the people of Gibraltar should be taken into account in the talks, Britain held a referendum in September 1967 in which the overwhelming majority (12,138 to 44) voted for retaining their link with the U.K. rather than passing under Spanish sovereignty. A further UN resolution was passed in December 1967 condemning the referendum as against the best interests of Gibraltar.

Government

Under the Gibraltar (Constitution) Order in Council, 1964, Gibraltar attained a large measure of internal self-government. Executive authority is vested in the Governor, who is advised by the Gibraltar Council composed of five

elected and four *ex-officio* members. The Council of Ministers is presided over by the Chief Minister, who may appoint to it such additional Ministers as he wishes.

The Legislative Council consists of a Speaker appointed by the Governor, eleven elected members and two *ex-officio* members. Municipal affairs are controlled by a City Council, presided over by a Mayor.

Defence

There is a local Defence Force—The Gibraltar Regiment—and four months' compulsory military training at the age of 18 with biennial reserve training up to the age of 28. United Kingdom Naval, Army and Air Force Units are stationed at Gibraltar which is also a NATO Sub-Command.

Economic Affairs

Owing to the absence of natural resources, the chief factors in the economy are the thriving tourist industry, the operation of the Admiralty Dockyard, services supplied to shipping and the re-export of manufactured goods.

A development programme for the period 1967-70 has been approved, which envisages expenditure in the public sector of approximately £3.87 million, the most important item being housing, with consequential extensions of the public utility services; in the private sector, the most important items are building luxury flats for new residents and increasing hotel accommodation. British aid to Gibraltar in the current year will amount to some £900,000.

Transport and Communications

The Port offers good anchorage for ships of all tonnages. There is ample wharf space for the landing of passengers and handling cargo. There is a commercial ship repair yard and dry dock facilities. There are passenger services to the United Kingdom, Australia, East Africa, the U.S.A., Italy, India and Morocco. There are daily air services to the U.K. and to Tangier in Morocco. Tax concessions are available to ship-owners registering their ships at Gibraltar.

Social Welfare

The Social Security system consists of two contributory schemes covering employment injuries insurance and social insurance and three non-contributory schemes financed from the general revenue and covering unemployment benefits and retirement pensions, family allowances and public assistance. There are special arrangements to cater for blind persons, the aged and discharged prisoners.

Education

Education is compulsory between the ages of 5 and 15. It is provided free in 20 Government schools. There are 3 private schools and a number of nursery schools. Scholarships for university students are provided by the Government and from private sources.

Tourism

The airport and sea facilities have made Gibraltar a centre of communications for the West Mediterranean countries and North Africa. The restriction of land com-

GIBRALTAR—(INTRODUCTORY SURVEY, STATISTICAL SURVEY)

munications with Spain has stimulated the development of Gibraltar as a tourist centre in its own right. The expansion of hotels, the new casino, the improvement of beaches and the provision of amenities have led to an increase in the length of stay. Cruise traffic is growing, and the virtually duty-free shopping facilities in Gibraltar have contributed to an increase in the number of cruise passengers taking excursions ashore.

Visas are not required for nationals of the following countries: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, German Federal Republic, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Monaco, Morocco, The Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, San Marino, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, U.S.A.

Sport

There is a great variety of sport including fishing,

swimming, and water-skiing, football, hockey, tennis, athletics, rowing and cricket.

Public Holidays, 1968

January 1 (New Year's Day), April 12 (Good Friday), April 15 (Easter Monday), May 24 (Commonwealth Day), June 3 (Whit Monday), June 8 (The Queen's Birthday), the last Monday in August, December 25, 26 (Christmas and Boxing Day).

Weights and Measures

Imperial weights and measures are in use (*see* Great Britain).

Currency

Gibraltar Government currency notes of £5, £1 and 10s. denominations and U.K. coinage are in use. U.K. notes also circulate.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA, POPULATION, BIRTHS, DEATHS

	AREA (acres)	POPULATION	BIRTHS	DEATH RATE
1966 . .	1,360	25,184	623	233

EMPLOYMENT

	BRITISH WORKERS		FOREIGN WORKERS		TOTAL
	Men	Women	Men	Women	
1964 . .	4,092	1,617	6,969	2,598	15,277
1965 . .	4,023	1,515	6,417	2,040	13,995
1966 . .	3,987	1,693	5,920	246*	11,846

* Due to withdrawal of female labour by the Spanish authorities.

FINANCE

£1 = 20 shillings £1 = 2.4 U.S. dollars

The pound was devalued by 14.3 per cent in November 1967
as a direct result of U.K. devaluation by the same amount.

BUDGET ESTIMATES

(1967—£)

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
Customs, Port and Harbour Dues	683,250	Principal items of Expenditure: Social Services (nearly half the total expenditure), Public Works (approximately one-quarter of the total), Justice, Public Services, Pensions, Administration.	
Licences, Excise and Internal Revenue	386,150		
Fees of Court or Office	263,150		
Post Office, Telegraph	197,270		
Rents on Government Property	198,450		
Interest	49,740		
Lottery	129,500		
Miscellaneous Receipts	86,800		
TOTAL	1,994,310	TOTAL	2,045,420

GIBRALTAR—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

EXTERNAL TRADE

(£)

	1964	1965	1966
Total Imports . . .	10,793,292	9,224,996	8,367,990
Re-Exports . . .	4,710,478	3,083,038	1,749,570

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

(£)

IMPORTS	1965	1966	RE-EXPORTS	1965	1966
Foodstuffs	2,303,407	2,269,240	Wines, Spirits, Malt . . .	211,088	207,940
Manufactured Goods . . .	5,302,459	5,099,729	Petroleum Products . . .	1,285,592	977,783
Fuels	174,852	153,296	Tobacco and Manufactured Goods	1,586,358	563,847
Wines, Spirits, Malt, Tobacco .	1,444,178	845,726			

COUNTRIES

Imports come chiefly from United Kingdom, Switzerland, German Federal Republic, Japan, Hong Kong, Netherlands and Denmark.

Re-exports consist mainly of supplies to shipping.

TOURISM

ARRIVALS	1964	1965	1966
Air	76,300	61,205	63,458
Sea	110,700	154,027	187,527
Land	363,937	210,232	249,226
TOTAL	550,937	425,464	500,211

Number of hotel beds: (1965) 1,200; (1966) 1,049.

TRANSPORT

ROADS (1966) (Vehicles Registered)		
CARS AND TAXIS	COMMERCIAL VEHICLES	MOTOR CYCLES
5,016	500	384

SHIPPING		TONNAGE CLEARED
1964		12,250,715
1965		13,571,737
1966		13,737,263

CIVIL AVIATION

	AIRCRAFT LANDING AND TAKING-OFF	PASSENGERS		FREIGHT (kgs.)	
		Set Down	Picked Up	Set Down	Picked Up
1965	3,142	58,741	61,910	594,441	249,390
1966	1,411	119,194		557,965	

GIBRALTAR—(STATISTICAL SURVEY, THE CONSTITUTION)

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

	1964	1965	1966
Telephones	4,436	4,538	4,623
Radio Sets	3,804	3,827	3,990
Daily Newspapers	2	1	1
Circulation	n.a.	3,000	3,000

EDUCATION (1965-66)

	SCHOOLS	STUDENTS	STAFF
Primary	15	3,217	141
Secondary	6	1,691	} 103
Technical and Vocational	2	132	

THE CONSTITUTION

Gibraltar is a Crown Colony, and the supreme authority is vested in the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, who is the representative of the Queen. Relations with the British Government are maintained through the Commonwealth Office.

THE GIBRALTAR COUNCIL

Gibraltar is administered in accordance with the Gibraltar (Constitution) Order, 1964, and the Gibraltar Royal Instructions, 1964, by the Governor acting generally on the advice of the Gibraltar Council consisting of four *ex-officio* and five elected members who are appointed by the Governor after consultation with the Chief Minister.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

The Council of Ministers, which is presided over by the Chief Minister, discusses policy matters in detail, Heads of Departments and other Government officials appearing before it when required. When agreement has been reached among Ministers their recommendations are submitted to the Gibraltar Council by the Chief Minister for formal approval.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

A Legislative Council, defined by an Order-in-Council of February 3rd, 1950, was inaugurated by H.R.H. The Duke of Edinburgh on November 23rd, 1950. It established a Legislative Council consisting of the Governor as President, three *ex-officio* members, two members nominated by the Governor, and five elected members. In 1956 the number of elected members was increased from five to seven and a

Speaker was appointed in 1958. In September 1959 the life of the legislature was increased from three to five years. The Gibraltar (Constitution) Orders, 1964, and the Gibraltar Royal Instructions provide for a Legislative Council consisting of a Speaker, eleven elected members and two *ex-officio* members. Election is by proportional representation, and the franchise is given to all adult British subjects ordinarily resident in Gibraltar for a continuous period of twelve months, though provision is made for the registration of electors who may be resident in neighbouring Spanish territory during part of the qualifying period. At the fifth elections, held in September 1964, 10,342 votes were polled out of a total electorate of 13,564. From the eleven members elected to the Legislative Council, the Governor, after consultation with the Chief Minister, nominated five to serve in the Gibraltar Council. The *ex-officio* members of the Legislative Council are the Attorney-General and the Financial Secretary. Reserve powers enable the Governor to legislate if he considers it necessary or expedient in the interests of public order, public faith or good government (including defence).

THE CITY COUNCIL

In 1830 the first Charter of Justice was given to the City and a Magistracy established; thus the advantage of civil liberty was accorded to the inhabitants.

On December 1st, 1921, the creation of the City Council gave the inhabitants of Gibraltar a certain representation in the management of municipal affairs. The City Council was re-constituted on August 1st, 1945, when provision was made for an unofficial majority.

THE GOVERNMENT

Governor and Commander-in-Chief: General Sir GERALD LATHBURY, G.C.B., D.S.O., M.B.E.

THE GIBRALTAR COUNCIL

President: H.E. THE GOVERNOR.

Ex-Officio Members: The DEPUTY FORTRESS COMMANDER, the PERMANENT SECRETARY, the ATTORNEY-GENERAL, the FINANCIAL SECRETARY.

Elected Members: Sir JOSHUA A. HASSAN, C.B.E., M.V.O., Q.C., J.P., The Hon. P. J. ISOLA, O.B.E., Sir PETER G. RUSSO, C.B.E., J.P., The Hon. A. W. SERFATY, O.B.E., J.P., The Hon. S. A. SERUYA.

Clerk of the Council: J. L. PITALUGA, M.B.E.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

The Speaker: The Hon. W. THOMSON, O.B.E., J.P.

Elected Members: There are eleven elected members: The Hon. A. J. BALDORINO and the Council of Ministers, *see below.*

Ex-Officio Members: The ATTORNEY-GENERAL, The FINANCIAL SECRETARY.

THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Chief Minister: Sir JOSHUA A. HASSAN, C.B.E., M.V.O., Q.C., J.P.

Minister of Education: The Hon. P. J. ISOLA, O.B.E.

Minister of Housing: Sir PETER G. RUSSO, C.B.E., J.P.

Minister for Labour and Social Security: The Hon. A. J. RISSO.

Minister for Tourism: The Hon. A. W. SERFATY, O.B.E., J.P.

Minister for Economic Development: The Hon. S. A. SERUYA.

Minister for Medical Services: The Hon. A. P. MONTEGRIFFO, O.B.E.

Minister for Ports and Trade: The Hon. L. W. TRIAY.

Minister for Public Relations: The Hon. A. V. STAGNETTO.

Minister for Postal Services: The Hon. E. J. ALVAREZ, O.B.E., J.P.

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT

Permanent Secretary: Sir DARRELL BATES, C.M.G., C.V.O.

Attorney-General: C. B. O'BEIRNE, C.B.E., Q.C.

Financial Secretary: E. H. DAVIS, O.B.E.

Administrative Secretary: J. J. CLINTON, O.B.E.

Principal Auditor: J. A. FROST.

Chief Education Officer: J. HARRINGTON.

Director of Labour and Social Security: J. W. V. CUMMING, M.B.E.

Commissioner of Lands and Works: J. W. COELHO.

Accountant General: J. H. ROMERO.

Commissioner of Police: L. HANNON, M.B.E.

Captain of the Port: R. L. RICKARD.

Postmaster: J. GIRALDI.

Superintendent of Prisons: F. MASSETTI.

CITY COUNCIL

Elected Members: The Hon. Sir J. A. HASSAN, C.B.E., M.V.O., Q.C., J.P. (Mayor), E. J. ALVAREZ, O.B.E., J.P. (Deputy Mayor), S. V. CANEPA, M. K. FEATHERSTONE, W. M. ISOLA, A. P. MONTEGRIFFO, O.B.E., A. V. STAGNETTO.

Appointed by the Governor: J. J. CLINTON, O.B.E., Captain the Hon. T. V. STOPFORD, R.N., Lt.-Col. A. D. MACINTYRE, M.B.E., Group Captain P. G. SOUTH, B.A., R.A.F.

ARMED FORCES

ROYAL NAVY

Flag Officer, Gibraltar: Rear-Admiral M. F. FELL, D.S.O., D.S.C.

ARMY

Deputy Fortress Commander: Brigadier A. J. A. ARENGO-JONES, O.B.E.

ROYAL AIR FORCE

Officer Commanding and Senior Royal Air Force Officer: Group Captain P. G. SOUTH, B.A., R.A.F.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Association for the Advancement of Civil Rights: Leader Sir JOSHUA A. HASSAN.

Integration with Britain Party: Leader Major R. J. PELIZA.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

SUPREME COURT OF GIBRALTAR

Chief Justice: Sir EDGAR IGNATIUS UNSWORTH, C.M.G., Q.C.

Judge of the Court of First Instance: JOHN ERNEST ALCANTARA, LL.B.

Registrar, Supreme Court: F. PIZZARELLO, M.A.

RELIGION

	Per cent of Population (1961 Census)
Catholic	87.4
Church of England	7.49
Church of Scotland	0.64
Methodist	0.3
Hebrew	3.0
Hindu	0.56
Other Religions	0.5

Catholic: Bishop of Gibraltar: Rt. Rev. JOHN F. HEALY, Bishop's House, 4a Engineer Rd.; 21,700 mems.

Anglican Church: Bishop of Gibraltar STANLEY ALBERT HALLAM ELEY; 19 Brunswick Gardens, London, W.8; 1,500 mems.; in Gibraltar, Cathedral Church of the Holy Trinity; Dean Very Rev. G. S. H. WORSLEY.

Church of Scotland (St. Andrew's Presbyterian): Governor's Parade; f. 1800; Minister Rev. J. S. LAWRIE, O.B.E., M.C., T.D.; St. Andrew's Manse, 29 Scud Hill, Gibraltar; 100 mems.

Methodist: Rev. K. JEFFRIES; Wesley House, 297 Main Street.

Hebrew: Managing Board of Hebrew Community; Pres. S. BENADY, O.C., M.A.; Hon. Sec. M. E. AMAR; 10 Bomb House Lane, Gibraltar.

THE PRESS

Calpense, El (The Calpean): College Lane, Gibraltar; f. 1868; Spanish and English; weekly; Editor A. DANINO; circ. 3,500.

Gibraltar Chronicle: 2 Library Gardens, Gibraltar; f. 1801; daily; English; Editor J. SEARLE; circ. 3,500.

Gibraltar Gazette: f. 1949; publ. by Government Secretariat; Fridays; circ. 250.

Gibraltar Post: 93-95 Irish Town, Gibraltar; f. 1949; independent; weekly; circ. 3,350; Editor M. K. FEATHERSTONE.

Gibraltar TV Times: Wellington Front; fortnightly.

Vox: Cloister House; f. 1955; English and Spanish; weekly; circ. 3,900; Editor E. J. CAMPELLO.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Gibraltar Broadcasting Corporation: Wellington Front, Gibraltar; f. 1963; responsible for radio and television broadcasting; Managing Agents Thompson Television International.

RADIO

G.B.C.-Radio (Radio Gibraltar): 16 hours daily in English and Spanish, including commercial broadcasting. In addition to local programmes, B.B.C. transcriptions and relays are used. The station operates on 202.2

metres with a power of $\frac{1}{2}$ kW. 4,000 radio licences were issued in 1967.

There is also a local wired system operated by the British Forces Broadcasting Service, relaying programmes from the B.B.C. The forces Broadcasting Service is now broadcasting on VHF.

TELEVISION

G.B.C.-T.V.: operates for 4½ hours daily in English. There were 6,169 licensed sets at the end of 1967.

FINANCE

BANKING

Barclays Bank D.C.O.: 90 Main Street; Manager P. L. GAMBLIN.

Société Centrale de Banque: 206-210 Main Street, Gibraltar; Head Office, Paris; London Office, 62 Bishopsgate, E.C.2; f. 1880; Manager (Gibraltar) J. L. TAVARES.

A. L. Galliano: 56 Main Street; est. 1855; private bank and correspondents for Midland Bank Ltd., London, and Bank of America, New York; Partners F. L. GALLIANO (Managing), J. P. GALLIANO, A.C.A., V. GALLIANO, M.S.I.A., and L. GALLIANO.

INSURANCE

Rock Fire Assurance Co. Ltd., The: 2 Crutchett's Ramp, Gibraltar, P.O. Box 260; f. 1841; share cap. £10,000; gen. res. £10,000; Chair. Sir EDWARD B. COTTRELL, C.B.E., J.P.; Dir. and Sec. M. S. GOMEZ, M.B.E.

Caledonian Insurance Co.: Agents S. L. Balensi Ltd., P.O. Box 105, 160 Main Street, Gibraltar.

Guardian Assurance Co. Ltd.: 8 Church Lane, Gibraltar.

Many Insurance Companies have agencies in Gibraltar.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATIONS

- Gibraltar Hoteliers' Association:** c/o Montarik Hotel; f. 1957; 7 mems.; Sec. E. J. RESTANO.
- Gibraltar Merchants' (Groceries) Association:** 19A Line Wall Rd.; 10 mems.
- Gibraltar Master Bakers' Association:** 32 Main St.; 7 mems.
- Gibraltar Master Builders' Association:** 19 Fish Market Rd.; f. 1950; 11 mems.; Hon. Sec. S. J. SCIACALUGA.
- Gibraltar Motor Traders' Association:** P.O.B. 10, 55-57 Irish Town; f. 1961; 9 mems.; Sec. E. GOMEZ.
- Gibraltar Shipping Association:** 52 Irish Town; 12 mems.; Sec. J. J. PORRAL.

TRADE UNIONS

The Trades Unions and Trades Disputes Ordinance provides for the compulsory registration of trade unions and the appointment of a Registrar of Trade Unions.

Registrar of Trade Unions: The Director of Labour and Social Security, Department of Labour and Social Security, Montagu Bastion, Line Wall Road.

In 1966 there were 29 registered unions, total membership 3,301.

Gibraltar Trades Council: 2B/5 Rosia House, Naval Hospital Rd.; Pres. I. ABECASIS; Sec. S. GADUZO.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

RAILWAYS

There are no railways in Gibraltar.

ROADS

City Council, Gibraltar: is the authority responsible for the maintenance of all public highways. There are 7.5 miles of such roads in the City, 6 miles in the Southern District and 5.5 miles in the North Front and Catalan Bay Areas; also 4 miles of footpaths. The total mileage of roads is 23 miles.

SHIPPING

M. H. Bland and Co. Ltd., Cloister Building, Gibraltar; f. 1810; Chair. Sir GEORGE GAGGERO, O.B.E., J.P.; Deputy Chair. and Managing Dir. J. J. GAGGERO; Dirs. J. L. CABEDO, JOHN G. GAGGERO; mail, passenger and cargo services between Gibraltar and Tangier; ship agents, salvage and towage contractors, engineers and ship repairers, bunker coal suppliers aviation, travel and insurance agents.

There is a ferry service of twin-screw motor vessels between Gibraltar and Algeciras; there are frequent sailings every day. The ferry boats are under the direction of:

Vapores Punta de Europa (Algeciras-Gibraltar Ferry Service): Waterport, Gibraltar; owner CARLOS DE LAS RIVAS MONTERO.

In addition, many long distance liners call at Gibraltar.

CIVIL AVIATION

Gibraltar Airways Ltd.: Cloister Building; also Bland Building, Boulevard Pasteur, Tangier; f. 1947; frequent services between Gibraltar and Tangier; aircraft: Pionair D.C.3; Chair. and Man. Dir. J. J. GAGGERO; Dirs. Sir EDWARD S. MOORE, DOUGLAS GREY, O.B.E., CLIVE ADAMS, O.B.E.

Five international airlines also serve Gibraltar.

TOURISM

Gibraltar Tourist Office: Head Office: Cathedral Square, P.O.B. 303; Main Information Office: The Piazza, Main St.; Minister for Tourism The Hon. A. W. SERFATY; Dir. of Tourism R. D. SCRASE, D.F.C.

GREECE

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Kingdom of Greece is a mountainous peninsula between the Mediterranean and Aegean, bounded to the north by Albania, Yugoslavia and Bulgaria and to the east by Turkey. Numerous Greek islands lie to the south and south-east, of which the largest is Crete. The climate is Mediterranean with mild winters and hot summers. The language is modern Greek. The flag consists of blue and white horizontal stripes with a white cross in the top-left corner. The Greek Orthodox Church is the established religion. The capital is Athens.

Recent History

Civil war broke out in Greece in 1945 following the Second World War and lasted until 1949. During the Civil War in Cyprus, Greece supported the Greek-Cypriots in their fight against the British Colonial Government, but since the granting of independence to Cyprus in 1960, Greece has been on friendly terms with Great Britain. The unsettled status of Cyprus, and Greece's relations with Turkey, remain a prominent political issue. In 1961 Greece concluded an Agreement of Association with the European Economic Community.

After four consecutive terms in office since 1955, Mr. Karamanlis resigned as Prime Minister in June 1963 in protest against the Greek Royal visit to Britain, and was succeeded by Mr. Papandreu in the election of November 1963. In December, Mr. Papandreu's minority government resigned after a vote of no confidence and a caretaker cabinet took over. At the elections of February, 1964, the Centre Union Party of Mr. Papandreu was returned to power. Mr. Papandreu was dismissed by King Constantine in July 1965. Two governments were formed in the summer of 1965, both failing to receive parliamentary approval. The Government of Mr. Stephanopoulos held office between September 1965 and December 1966.

A non-political administration held office from December 1966, which was charged with the organization of a General Election in May 1967. This was forestalled in April 1967 by the bloodless *coup d'état* of a military junta in which Colonel George Papadopoulos played a prominent part. Mr. Constantine Kollias was made Prime Minister. The King failed to overthrow the junta in December 1967, and went into exile in Rome. Meanwhile Brigadier-General George Papadopoulos took over as Prime Minister and promised a plebiscite and quick return to democratic rule. Negotiations are proceeding between the government and the King for his return to Greece (February 1968).

Government

Greece is a constitutional monarchy. In April 1967 the Chamber of Deputies was suspended by the ruling military junta, but constitutional monarchy was retained. On the flight of the King after his abortive *coup d'état* Lieutenant-General Zoiakis was named "Regent". Executive power is at present exercised by the military junta and the Cabinet appointed by them. A constitutional referendum,

followed by a return to democratic government, is scheduled for 1968.

Defence

The three arms of the forces are directed by the Ministry of Defence. Military service is compulsory and lasts two years. The Army musters about 119,000 men and the Navy 17,500; Air Force personnel number 23,500. Greece is a member of NATO. Defence estimates totalled 5,029 million drachmae in 1966.

Economic Affairs

Although the pace of industrial expansion has quickened since Greece became an Associate Member of the European Economic Community (the Common Market), the country's chief exports are still the traditional agricultural products: tobacco, olive oil, cotton, citrus fruits and wine. The following mineral deposits are exploited: coal, iron, chromite, zinc, bauxite and silver. Only about a quarter of the land is capable of cultivation, the rest being mountain and marshland. Agriculture provides for about 60 per cent of the country's needs and much food is imported. Most Greek trade is with the German Federal Republic. The United States and the United Kingdom are other important traders. In the last few years hydro-electric power resources are being increasingly developed. Long-term economic and social needs are expected to be met by the five-year plan between 1966 and 1970. Major targets of this plan are a rise in national income at an annual rate of 7.7 per cent, a rise in productivity of 6.4 per cent annually, with particular emphasis placed upon industrial production.

Other substantial sources of income are a large merchant fleet, remittances from Greeks working abroad, and tourism.

Transport and Communications

Railways were almost destroyed by Germany and Italy between 1940 and 1945. They have now been restored. There are about 50,000 km. of roads, 7,000 km. of which are asphalted. The three-mile Corinth Canal shortens the sea journey from the Adriatic to the Piraeus (port of Athens) by 202 miles. Greece has a large mercantile marine of over 7,800,000 tons. Important towns and islands are connected by air transport.

Social Welfare

There is a state social insurance scheme for wage-earners. Salaried staff are provided for by voluntary or staff insurances. Everyone is entitled to an old age pension and sickness benefit.

Education

Education is free at all levels, and compulsory for all children between the ages of 6 and 15. Just under one million children receive primary education and some 360,000 secondary. The illiteracy rate has been reduced

GREECE—(INTRODUCTORY SURVEY, STATISTICAL SURVEY)

from 42 per cent to 10 per cent in the last thirty years. There are four universities, and a new one is to be opened at Ionina.

Tourism

The sunny climate, the natural beauty of the country and its great history and traditions have made Greece a magnet for tourists. There are numerous islands of archeological interest. Increased facilities are being provided for tourists in the form of better transport and accommodation. In 1966 over 1.1 million people visited Greece.

Receipts from tourism totalled \$143 million in 1966, and expenditure was approx. \$50 million.

Visas are not required for nationals of the following countries: Australia, Austria, Argentina, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, British Honduras, Canada, Chile, Columbia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Finland, France, German Federal Republic, Ghana, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Iran, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malawi, Mexico, Monaco, Morocco, The Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Persian Gulf States, Peru, Portugal, San Marino, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland,

Tanzania, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom, U.S.A., Uruguay, Venezuela, Zambia.

Sport

Football is the most popular game.

Public Holidays, 1968

The main public holidays are: January 1 (New Year's Day), January 6 (Epiphany), March 25 (National Day), April 15 (Easter Monday), May 1 (Labour Day), August 15 (The Assumption), October 28, December 25 and 26 (Christmas).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The currency unit is the Drachma which is divided into 100 Leptae.

Coins: Drachmae 20, 10, 5, 2, 1; Leptae 50, 20, 10, 5.

Notes: Drachmae 1,000, 500, 100, 50.

Exchange rate: 71.8 Drachmae = £1 sterling
30 Drachmae = \$1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (sq. km.)				POPULATION (1961 Census)			
Mainland Greece	Crete	Other Islands	Total	Mainland Greece	Crete	Other Islands	Total
106,778	8,331	16,835	131,944	6,973,496	483,258	931,799	8,388,553

CHIEF TOWNS

POPULATION (1961 Census)

Athens (capital)	627,564	Larissa	55,391
Thessaloniki (Salonika)	250,920	Volo	49,221
Piraeus	183,877	Cavalla	44,517
Patras	95,364	Corfu	26,991
Iraklion	63,458	Chios	24,053

URBAN AREAS

POPULATION (1961 Census)

Greater Athens*	1,852,709	Greater Iraklion	69,983
Greater Salonika	378,444	Greater Volo	67,424
Greater Patras	102,244	Greater Chios	28,755

* Includes Athens and Piraeus.

GREECE—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

YEAR	BIRTHS ('000)	MARRIAGES ('000)	DEATHS ('000)
1962	152.2	70.7	66.6
1963	148.2	78.0	66.8
1964	153.1	76.0	69.4
1965	151.4	80.7	67.3
1966	155.7	76.0	67.8

EMPLOYMENT

	No. of PERSONS
Agriculture etc.	1,960,446
Mining and quarrying	21,510
Manufacturing	488,577
Construction and public works	167,364
Electricity, gas, water supply and sanitary services	19,804
Commerce etc.	266,070
Transport and communication	153,867
Services	439,471
Not determined or not declared activity	121,492
TOTAL	3,638,601

EMIGRATION OF GREEK CITIZENS BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION

COUNTRY	1963	1964	1965	1966
United States of America	4,564	2,890	2,878	12,193
German Federal and German Democratic Republics (combined)	64,662	73,343	80,569	45,494
Australia	12,958	15,954	18,551	13,070
Canada	4,438	4,202	5,543	6,267
United Kingdom	941	755	998	1,363
Italy	1,803	1,525	1,975	2,573
Africa	1,802	1,885	1,754	1,263
TOTAL (incl. others)	100,072	105,569	117,167	86,896

GREECE—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

AGRICULTURE

PRINCIPAL CROPS PRODUCTION ('000 metric tons)

	1963	1964	1965
Barley	207	242	338
Maize	253	249	249
Oats	127	140	150
Wheat	1,417	2,090	2,072
Rice (Paddy)	77	107	104
Potatoes	466	545	518
Cotton Seed	305	225	228
Tobacco	129	134	126
Grapes (dessert)	126	153	188
Table Olives	81	36	65
Olive Oil	223	135	204
Citrus Fruits	439	554	6,570
Fresh Fruits	475	601	521
Currants and Sultanas	143	163	177
Dried Fruit (Carobs and Figs)	82	70	73
Tomatoes	418	436	470
Sugar Beet	325	525	655
Edible Nuts	61	60	66

LIVESTOCK ('000 head)

ANIMALS	1962	1963	1964	1965
Asses	478	465	457	441
Buffaloes	56	51	43	38
Cattle	1,060	1,034	1,017	1,046
Goats	4,389	4,153	3,990	3,895
Horses	329	318	306	294
Mules	221	222	218	213
Pigs	513	483	486	558
Sheep	8,899	8,513	8,097	7,819

DAIRY PRODUCTS ('000 tons)

	1962	1963	1964	1965
Milk	1,035	1,054	1,070	1,110
Butter	7.1	6.5	6	5.8
Cheese	95	100	100	98
Fresh Cream	—	1.3	1.4	1.7

FISHING* ('000 metric tons)

1964	1965	1966
75.0	82.3	n.a.

* By motor-propelled vessels only.

MINING AND INDUSTRY

('000 metric tons)

	1963	1964	1965
Lignite and Brown Coal	3,586.0	3,873.0	5,090.8
Iron Ore	44.4	n.a.	48.3
Zinc Concentrate	24.0	19.9	20.3
Bauxite	1,296.6	1,047.7	1,280.5
Chromite	51.2	40.1	42.4
Silver ('000 kgs.)	3.8	4.8	4.3
Magnesite	221.7	270.9	314.5
Salt	84.1	104.1	89.7
Iron Pyrites	112.6	125.6	136.7
Cement	2,293.5	2,671.9	n.a.
Cigarettes	13.7	13.9	n.a.
Cotton, Wool and Rayon Yarn	46.3	48.9	n.a.
* Cotton, Wool and Rayon Fabrics	179.2	192.3	n.a.
Electricity (million kWh)	3,113.1	3,716.5	4,145.1
Gas (million cu. metres)	13.9	12.2	12.0
Sponges ('000 kgs.)	97.0	98.0	69.3

* Million metres.

GREECE—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FINANCE

One drachma = 100 lepta.

100 drachmae = £1 7s. 10d. sterling = \$U.S. 3.33.

BUDGET (Estimates) (million drachmae)

REVENUE	1966	1967	EXPENDITURE	1966	1967
Ordinary Budget:			Ordinary Budget:		
Direct Taxes	6,020	6,639	Political Ministries	25,298	30,677
Excise Duties	10,913	11,953	Defence	5,029	6,956
Indirect Taxes	13,923	17,340	Police and Other Sectors	1,777	2,171
Other	3,400	4,485			
				32,104	39,804
	34,256	40,417	Provision for Increase	1,390	800
Extraordinary Budget:				33,494	40,604
Revenue from Investments	1,045	1,800	Extraordinary Budget:		
Aid and Loans from Abroad	1,656	800	Expenditure on NATO Works	700	1,000
Revenue from NATO Works	700	1,000	Investments	9,000	11,100
Increase in National Debt	2,100	3,300			
				43,194	52,704
			Provision for Bad Debts	3,437	5,387
TOTAL	39,757	47,317	TOTAL	39,757	47,317

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS (million drachmae)

	1963	1964	1965
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST	121,620	135,800	151,669
of which:			
Agriculture	31,374	34,656	38,093
Manufacturing	19,883	21,947	24,476
Wholesale and retail trade	13,490	15,112	17,401
Public administration and defence	9,259	10,514	12,277
Other revenue	47,614	53,571	59,422
Income from abroad	2,942	3,350	3,630
GROSS NATIONAL INCOME	124,562	139,150	155,299
Less depreciation allowances	—7,906	—9,204	—10,051
NET NATIONAL INCOME	116,656	129,946	145,248
Indirect taxes less subsidies	16,401	18,529	21,042
NET NATIONAL PRODUCT AT MARKET PRICE	133,057	148,475	166,290
Depreciation allowances	7,906	9,204	10,051
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	140,963	157,679	176,341
Balance of export and imports of goods and services, and borrowing	8,184	13,519	18,313
AVAILABLE RESOURCES	149,147	171,198	194,654
of which:			
Private consumption expenditure	102,111	112,925	124,972
Government consumption expenditure	15,124	17,553	22,036
Fixed capital formation	31,912	40,720	47,646

GREECE—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION

(million drachmae)

1963: 16,802.0; 1964: 20,159.9; 1965: 23,278.0.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

(June 1959=100)

	1964	1965	1966
Foodstuffs	110.2	115.3	122.0
Alcohol, Beverages and Tobacco	118.3	126.9	129.8
Clothing and Footwear	100.3	101.6	106.2
Housing	111.4	112.6	115.9
Household Equipment	99.1	99.9	104.1
Medical and Personal Care	110.8	115.2	120.8
Education and Recreation	96.4	92.5	98.4
Transport and Communications	115.2	117.4	124.0
Miscellaneous	100.5	103.8	108.7
Average	107.8	111.0	116.6

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

(million U.S. dollars)

	1964	1965	1966
<i>Goods and Services:</i>			
Merchandise	-573.7	-699.6	-749.2
Non-monetary gold	—	—	22.2
Transportation	132.1	145.5	149.8
Foreign travel	52.3	66.1	102.9
Insurance	- 0.4	- 3.2	- 4.8
Investment income	- 0.6	- 9.9	- 16.8
Government	- 6.5	- 2.6	13.6
Other services	61.7	92.6	6.0
NET BALANCE	-334.9	-411.1	-476.3
<i>Transfer Payments:</i>			
Private	116.5	128.5	235.1
Central government	18.5	16.6	6.2
NET BALANCE	135.0	145.1	241.3
<i>Capital and Monetary Gold:</i>			
Private long-term loans	120.5	169.6	147.2
Private short-term loans	16.0	26.3	25.8
Central government	68.6	34.4	72.2
Central institutions	4.5	29.6	- 24.7
Private institutions	7.4	4.1	12.4
NET BALANCE	217.0	264.0	232.9
Net Errors and Omissions	- 17.1	2.0	2.1

EXTERNAL TRADE

(million drachmae)

	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967 (Jan.-Aug.)
Total Imports	21,037	24,129	26,552	34,012	36,686	22,363
Total Exports	7,503	8,703	9,256	9,833	12,180	8,189

GREECE—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

COMMODITIES

('000 drachmae)

IMPORTS	1964	1965	1966
Food and Live Animals	3,749,451	4,784,870	4,908,201
Beverages and Tobacco	22,701	31,011	40,052
Crude Materials, except Fuels	2,641,502	3,419,087	4,018,212
Mineral Fuels, Lubricants, etc.	1,847,538	2,864,168	2,709,455
Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	32,380	323,328	66,017
Chemicals	2,674,871	3,074,230	3,458,048
Manufactured Goods, classified chiefly by material	5,284,019	6,482,298	6,726,966
Machinery and Transport Equipment	9,366,087	11,953,630	13,523,695
Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles	930,704	1,073,590	1,222,916
Commodities and transactions not classified according to kind	3,490	5,949	12,084
TOTAL	26,552,747	34,012,167	36,685,650
EXPORTS			
Food and Live Animals	2,320,171	2,822,919	3,867,515
Beverages and Tobacco	3,716,769	3,585,011	3,561,940
Crude Materials, except Fuels	2,135,285	1,943,139	2,275,866
Mineral Fuels, Lubricants, etc.	15,464	4,267	103,926
Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	15,623	118,186	185,700
Chemicals	178,089	211,769	219,922
Manufactured Goods, classified chiefly by material	582,093	814,482	1,517,367
Machinery and Transport Equipment	172,067	192,960	210,087
Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles	121,154	140,495	237,126
Commodities and transactions not classified according to kind	—	31	69
TOTAL	9,256,719	9,833,263	12,179,523

COUNTRIES

('000 drachmae)

	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1964	1965	1966	1964	1965	1966
Austria	477,765	613,891	687,876	109,255	144,873	134,754
Belgium-Luxembourg	1,006,603	1,236,311	1,305,494	107,500	103,248	252,729
France	1,869,181	2,884,717	2,580,778	495,712	514,766	722,772
German Federal Republic	5,259,695	5,865,622	6,335,487	1,976,784	2,237,743	2,414,872
Italy	2,153,669	3,093,647	3,680,054	548,701	500,540	603,146
Netherlands	947,891	995,226	1,215,998	338,196	303,106	327,504
Sweden	817,353	1,129,175	1,220,264	102,466	102,254	96,987
United Kingdom	2,841,723	3,105,967	3,601,343	678,663	760,070	707,306
United States	3,028,521	3,381,142	3,935,040	1,345,951	936,116	1,278,913

TOURISM

	CRUISE PASSENGERS	OTHER TOURISTS	TOTAL	EARNINGS ('000 U.S. dollars)
1961	53,948	440,243	494,191	62,469
1962	56,454	541,470	597,924	75,986
1963	68,273	672,920	741,193	95,413
1964	83,893	673,602	757,495	90,880
1965	129,178	846,947	976,125	107,575
1966	134,102	997,628	1,131,730	143,458

865,760 tourists visited Greece between Jan. and Sept. 1967.

GREECE—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS (millions)

	1964	1965	1966
Passenger-kilometres .	1,077.9	1,131.2	1,151.0
Net ton-kilometres .	546.2	570.3	552.1

ROADS No. of VEHICLES

	1964	1965
Cars . . .	81,617	104,257
Buses . . .	8,176	8,485
Trucks . . .	57,657	64,930

SHIPPING

	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Vessels entered ('000 net reg. tons) .	41,111	42,998	48,302	58,632	65,121
Goods Loaded ('000 metric tons) .	2,189	2,277	2,316	2,727	3,433
Goods Unloaded ('000 metric tons) .	6,526	7,476	8,433	8,885	10,356

MERCHANT FLEET (June 1967)

	Number	Gross Reg. Tons
Cargo Boats .	1,230	5,252,108
Passenger Boats .	121	418,476
Tankers .	206	2,077,029
Others . . .	229	108,216

CIVIL AVIATION (Domestic and foreign flights of *Olympic Airways*)

	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Kilometres Flown ('000) . . .	9,929	9,476	11,017	11,812	16,276
Passenger-kilometres ('000) . . .	384,786	401,259	442,782	541,282	864,727
Freight (ton-kilometres) ('000) . . .	6,422	6,783	8,026	8,042	15,009
Mail (ton-kilometres) ('000) . . .	1,331	1,253	1,483	1,620	2,190

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA (1966)

Telephone Subscribers . . .	475,755
Radio Licences . . .	935,899

EDUCATION

	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS	TEACHERS	STUDENTS
Primary Schools (1964-65) .	10,791	26,639	965,782
Secondary Schools (1964-65) .	1,732	10,980	358,401
Higher (1964-65) . . .	27	1,161	53,305

Sources: National Statistical Service of Greece, 14-16 Lycourgou Str., Athens; Monthly Statistical Bulletin, published by the Bank of Greece.

THE CONSTITUTION

CONSTITUTIONAL monarchy was instituted in Greece when the first Constitution was granted by King Otho on September 3rd, 1843. Formerly known as Prince Otto of Bavaria, he ascended the throne at the age of 18 in 1833, three years after Greece achieved her full independence from Turkey. Revolution, reaction, and foreign embroilment shook the country repeatedly. In 1862 Otho was expelled and his place was taken in 1863 by Prince William, the younger son of the King of Denmark, who assumed the title of George I. The dynasty was shaken by the ascent to the throne of his son Constantine in 1913. King George II, who came to the throne when his father, Constantine, abdicated in 1922, was compelled to leave the country on December 19th, 1923. The dethronement of the dynasty was proclaimed by the Papanastasiou Government in 1924, as a result of the crisis brought on by the disastrous termination of the Asia Minor expedition in 1922. A plebiscite held on April 13th, 1924, confirmed the republican régime, and the republican Constitution was formally promulgated in 1927.

On the restoration of the monarchy in the person of King George II in 1935, after a plebiscite, the 1863 Constitution, as amended in 1911, was again adopted, with certain changes, of which the most important was the institution of the Council of State. This supreme administrative tribunal, formed on the French model, examines the validity of decrees and tries cases between the State and private individuals, thus forming an important bulwark against arbitrary State action on the part of Government officials or departments.

Parliamentary government in accordance with the Constitution continued until August 4th, 1936, when certain basic provisions of the Constitution were suspended by the Prime Minister, General Ioannis Metaxas, with the consent of the King. This action had been preceded by a period of political deadlock and internal unrest. The Metaxas Government assumed dictatorial powers, dissolved Parliament, and suspended the main provisions of the Constitution which had hitherto protected the liberties of the Greek people, such as the freedom of the Press, freedom of assembly, parliamentary and municipal elections, habeas corpus, etc.

The dictatorship of General Metaxas lasted until the occupation of Greece by the Axis Powers in 1941. The parliamentary system was restored after the liberation of Greece in 1944. The Constitution was re-established, and the first elections held since January 1936 took place on March 31st, 1946. A revised Constitution was promulgated on January 1st, 1952. This Constitution left the fundamental provisions of the 1911 Constitution intact. The military junta headed by Col. George Papadopoulos which seized power in April 1967 suspended the constitution, but promised a quick return to democratic government.

The salient features in the Constitution as it stood until April 1967 are as follows:

THE CONSTITUTION

(Promulgated January 1952; suspended April 1967)

RELIGION

The established religion in Greece is that of the Eastern Orthodox Church of Christ, to which the Orthodox Church of Greece is indissolubly united in doctrine.

All other religions and denominations have freedom of worship, but ministers of all recognised religions are subject to the same superintendence as those of the established church. (Articles 1 and 2.)

THE KING

The crown is hereditary, and passes to the legitimate descendants of George I, preference in succession being given to males. The King must profess the religion of the Eastern Orthodox Church of Christ. He is the highest authority of the State. He commands the land and sea forces, declares war, concludes treaties of peace, alliance and commerce, although the latter are not valid without the consent of Parliament. He convokes the Chamber of Deputies annually, and appoints and dismisses his Ministers. No act of the King is valid unless countersigned by the competent Minister. The King's powers are confined to those expressly assigned to him by the Constitution. (Articles 29-44.)

FORM OF GOVERNMENT

All powers have their source in the Nation, and are exercised in the manner appointed by the Constitution.

The legislative power is exercised by the King and the Chamber of Deputies. The latter is a unicameral body composed of 300 members elected quadrennially by direct, universal and secret suffrage of all citizens eligible to vote. The right to propose legislation belongs to the Chamber of Deputies and to the King, who exercises it through his Ministers. The executive power belongs to the King and is exercised by his Ministers. (Articles 54-81.)

RIGHTS OF GREEK CITIZENS

Greek citizens are guaranteed equality before the law, personal liberty, prompt trial, the right to petition public authorities, the right of peaceful assembly and of association, inviolability of their dwelling, freedom of speech and of the Press, inviolability of correspondence, and inviolability of property with protection from expropriation without indemnification. Slavery is prohibited. Elementary education is at State expense and is compulsory. Punishments are fixed by law, and torture and general confiscation are prohibited. Deprivation of civil rights and death for purely political offences are abolished. (Articles 3-28.)

JUSTICE

Judicial power is exercised by the courts of law, and judicial decisions are executed in the King's name. Members of the Court of Cassation, Courts of Appeal and Courts of First Instance are appointed for life. Sittings of the courts of law are public except when publicity would be injurious to good morals or public order. Judgment must be reached on the merits of each case and pronounced in public sitting. Trial is by jury.

LANGUAGE

The official language of the State is that in which the texts of the Constitution and of Greek legislation are drawn up. (Article 107.)

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF THE STATE

King CONSTANTINE, succeeded to the throne on March 6th, 1964; in exile in Rome, December 1967.

Lt.-Gen. ZOITAKIS, named "Regent" in December 1967.

THE CABINET

(February 1968)

Prime Minister and Minister of National Defence: Brig.-Gen. GEORGE PAPADOPOULOS.

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior: Major-Gen. STYLIANOS PATTAKOS.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: PANAYOTIS PIPINELIS.

Ministers of Co-ordination: Brig.-Gen. NICHOLAS MAKAREZOS, JOHN RODINOS ORLANDOS.

Minister of National Education: THEOFLYLAKTOS PAPA-KONSTANTINOU.

Minister of Commerce: GEORGE PAPADIMITRAKOPOULOS.

Minister of Agriculture: A. MATTHAISU.

Minister of Labour: DEMETRIOS POULEAS.

Minister of Public Works: CONSTANTINE PAPADIMITRIOU.

Minister of Industry: CONSTANTINE KYPRAIOS.

Minister of Merchant Marine: Vice-Adm. ATHANISIOS ATHANASIOU.

Minister of Social Welfare: EFSTATHIOS POULANTZAS.

Minister of Justice: C. KALABOKIAS.

Minister of Finance: A. ANDROUTAPOULOLOA.

Minister of Communications: P. TOTOMIS.

Minister of Order: P. TZEVELEKOS.

Minister for Northern Greece: D. PATILIS.

DEFENCE

Commander-in-Chief Navy: Rear-Adm. IPPOKRATIS DEDES.

Commander-in-Chief Army: Lt.-Gen. ODYSSEUS ANGELLIS.

Commander-in-Chief Air Force: Lt.-Gen. GEORGE ANTONAKOS.

Commander-in-Chief of Defence: Vice-Adm. SPYRIDON AVGERIS.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ACCREDITED TO GREECE

(In Athens unless otherwise stated)

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Afghanistan: Rome, Italy (E).

Argentina: 59 Léoforos Vassilissis Sofias (E); *Ambassador:* FEDERICO M. LANÚS.

Australia: 8 rue Makedonon (E); *Ambassador:* HENRY BAYNTON SOMER GULLETT, M.C.

Austria: 26 Léoforos Alexandras (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. LUDWIG STEINER (also accred. to Cyprus).

Belgium: 3A rue Sékéri (E); *Ambassador:* Baron FRANÇOIS DE SELYS LONGCHAMPS.

Brazil: 4 Léoforos Vassilissis Sofias, 1er étage (E); *Ambassador:* JOÃO AUGUSTO DE ARAÚJO CASTRO.

Bulgaria: 63 Rue Ypsilantou (E); *Ambassador:* NICOLAÏ MINTCHEV.

Burma: Belgrade, Yugoslavia (E).

Burundi: Brussels 1, Belgium (E).

Canada: 31 Léoforos Vassilissis Sofias (E); *Ambassador:* H. F. FEAVER.

Central African Republic: Paris, France (E).

Ceylon: Rome, Italy (E).

Chile: (L); *Minister:* (vacant).

China, Republic (Taiwan): 2 Rue Fokilidou (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. WEN YUANG-NING.

Congo (Democratic Republic): 115 Léoforos Vassilissis Sofias (E); *Ambassador:* JOSEPH KAHAMBA.

Cuba: 50 rue Chrýssanthémon, Psychico (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* JOSÉ LUIS GALBE (also accred. to Cyprus).

Cyprus: 4 rue Zalocosta (E); *Ambassador:* NICOS KRANIDOTIS (also accred. to Yugoslavia).

Czechoslovakia: 1 rue Sékéri (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. LADISLAV REJMAN.

Denmark: 15 Platia Philikis Etairias (E); *Ambassador:* Comte ADAM DE MOLTKE-HUITFELDT.

Dominican Republic: Rome, Italy (L).

Ethiopia: 22 rue Vassiléos Ghéorghiou II (E); *Ambassador:* Major-Gen. YACOB GABRE-LEOUL.

Finland: Belgrade, Yugoslavia (E).

France: 7 Léoforos Vassilissis Sofias (E); *Ambassador:* JACQUES BAEYENS.

Germany, Federal Republic: 3 rue Caraoli et Dimitriou (E); *Ambassador:* OSKAR SCHLITTER.

Guatemala: Jerusalem, Israel (E).

Hungary: 61 rue Marathonodromon, Psychico (E); *Ambassador:* IMRE HOLLAI (also accred. to Cyprus).

Iceland: Bad Godesberg, German Federal Republic (E).

India: Belgrade, Yugoslavia (E).

Iran: 19 rue Loukianou, 1er étage (E); *Ambassador:* MANOUTCHEHR AZIMA.

Iraq: 19 rue Amarylidos, Psychico (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* MOHIEDDIN MAHMOOD.

Italy: 2 rue Sékéri (E); *Ambassador:* MARIO CONTI.

Japan: 59 Léoforos Vassilissis Sofias (E); *Ambassador:* WATARU OKUMA.

Jordan: Beirut, Lebanon (E).

Korea (Republic): Rome, Italy (E).

Lebanon: 26 Léoforos Kifissias (E); *Ambassador:* ROBERT KLAT.

Libya: 2 rue Hirodotou (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* MOHAMED RAMADAN MAHMOUD.

Madagascar: London, S.W.7, England (E).

Mexico: 21 Léoforos Vassilissis Sofias (E); *Ambassador:* JAIME GARCIA TERRÉS.

Morocco: Rome, Italy (E).

GREECE—(DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION, POLITICAL PARTIES, JUDICIAL SYSTEM)

Netherlands: 64 Léoforos Vassilissis Sofias (E); *Ambassador:* Baron RIJNHARD VAN LYNDEN.

Nipal: Rome, Italy (E).

Norway: 6 Ermou St. (E); *Ambassador:* (Vacant).

Pakistan: Belgrade, Yugoslavia (L).

Panama: 24 rue Doriléou (L); *Minister:* Dr. MIGUEL AMADO BURGOS.

Peru: Paris (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. ALBERTO WAGNER DE REYNA.

Philippines: Rome, Italy (E).

Poland: 24 rue Chryssanthémon, Psychico (E); *Ambassador:* HENRYK GOLANSKI.

Portugal: 18 rue Doriléou (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. ALFREDO LENCASTRE DA VEIGA.

Romania: 3 rue Alopékis (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. FRANCISC PĂCURARIU (also accred. to Cyprus).

Saudi Arabia: 59 rue Marathonodromon, Psychico (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* MOHAMED A. KHOGUIR.

South Africa: 5 Léoforos Diamandidou Psychico (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* McA. HARVEY.

Spain: 29 Léoforos Vassilissis Sofias (E); *Ambassador:* FEDERICO DIEZ Y DE YSASI.

Sudan: 8 Léoforos Vassilissis Sofias (E); *Ambassador:* ABDEL KARIM MIRGHANI (also accred. to Cyprus).

Sweden: 4 rue Méléagrou (E); *Ambassador:* GÖSTA BRUNNSTRÖM.

Switzerland: 8 rue Makedonon (E); *Ambassador:* JACQUES ALBERT CUTTAT.

Syrian Arab Republic: 5 Léoforos Kifissias, App. No. 1 and 2 (E); *Ambassador:* SHAHIR DREI.

Thailand: Rome, Italy (E).

Tunisia: Belgrade, Yugoslavia (E).

Turkey: 8 rue Vassiléos Ghéorghiou II (E); *Ambassador:* TURAN TULUY.

U.S.S.R.: 7 rue Hirodou Atticou (E); *Ambassador:* NICOLAI I. KORIOUKINE.

U.A.R.: 6 rue Papayanni (Maraslion) (E); *Ambassador:* IBRAHIM SABRI.

U.K.: 4 rue Gennadiou (E); *Ambassador:* Sir MICHAEL STEWART, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.

U.S.A.: 91 Léoforos Vassilissis Sofias (E); *Ambassador:* PHILLIPS TALBOT.

Uruguay: 12 rue Carnéadou, 4 ème Etage (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. PEDRO MARIA DI LORENZO.

Venezuela: 115 Léoforos Vassilissis Sofias (E); *Ambassador:* Gen. ANTONIO BRICEÑO LINARES.

Viet-Nam: Rome, Italy (E).

Yugoslavia: 106 Léoforos Vassilissis Sofias (E); *Ambassador:* MIHAJLO JAVORSKI.

Greece also maintains diplomatic relations with Israel and Malta.

POLITICAL PARTIES

(All parties were suspended by the military junta in April 1967, following the dissolution of the Chamber of Deputies in February).

Centre Union: f. 1961; coalition of Liberals and Progressives together with several smaller groups; Leader G. PAPANDREOU; Sec. NICOLAÏDES.

Liberal Democratic Centre Party: f. December 1965 as a breakaway party from the Centre Union by 45 members of the Chamber of Deputies who had supported the Government of Stephanos Stephanopoulos in September 1965; Leader STEPHANOS STEPHANOPOULOS.

National Radical Union (*Ethniki Rizospastiki Enosis*): f. 1956 by Constantine Karamanlis; provided the Government elected February 1956, which lasted until 1963; policy of expanded production and economic stability; Leader PANAYOTIS KANELLOPOULOS.

E.D.A.: (*Eliniki Demokratiki Aristiki*): extreme left party; f. 1953; Leader IOANNIS PASSALIDES.

Progressive Party: Leader SPYRO MARKEZINIS.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The Courts of Law administering justice in Greece are as follows:

The Supreme Court. This is the supreme court in the State, having also appellate powers. It consists of four sections, three Civil and one Penal, and adjudicates in quorum.

Attorney General: CONSTANTINE KOLLIAS.

Courts of Appeal. These are eleven in number. They have jurisdiction in cases of Civil and Penal Law of second degree, and, in exceptional cases, of first degree.

Courts of First Instance. There are fifty-eight Courts of First Instance with jurisdiction in cases of first degree, and, in exceptional cases, of second degree. They are mixed courts, functioning both as Courts of First Instance and as Penal Courts.

In towns where Courts of First Instance sit there are also Criminal Courts. Commercial Tribunals do not function in Greece, and all commercial cases are tried by ordinary courts of law.

Courts of the Justice of Peace. There are 360 of these courts throughout the country.

Magistrates' Courts (or simple Police Courts). There are 48.

In all the above courts, except those of the Justice of Peace and the Magistrates' Courts, there are District Attorneys. In Magistrates' Courts the duties of District Attorney are performed by the Public Prosecutor.

The State Council. In addition to the above there is a State Council, with competence over the following cases:

Administrative disputes

Administrative contraventions of law in force.

Revision of Disciplinary procedure on permanent Civil Servants (1952 Constitution, Articles 87-97).

President of the Supreme Court (*Areopagus*): STYLIANOS MAVROMICHALIS.

President of Athens Court of Appeal: BASIL DIMITRAKAKIS.

President of the Council of State: S. SOLIOTIS.

RELIGION

The Greek Orthodox Church, the Greek branch of the Holy Eastern Orthodox Church, is the established religion of Greece, to which the majority of Greeks adhere. The Church uses the Nicene Creed without the *filioque* clause, and administers the seven Sacraments. The Church is administered by a Synod of twelve Metropolitans (Archbishops with sees), elected annually, and representing the Episcopate of 67 Metropolitans. The President of the Synod is the Archbishop of Athens and Primate of Greece, Archbishop HIERONYMOS KOTSONIS.

The Roman Catholic Church comprises 7 dioceses: 3 archbishoprics (Athens, Naxos-Tinos and Corfu) and 4 bishoprics (Syra, Santorin, Chio, Crete), and 1 Vicariate Apostolic (Salonica). Archbishop of Athens Most Rev. BENEDICTUS PRINTESSIS. The Roman Catholic Church has 127 churches.

The Catholic Church of the Greek Rite in Greece has one parish at Athens (Odos Acharnon 246) and another at Jannitsa (Macedonia); Exarch Apostolic Msgr. HYACINTHE GAD, titular Bishop of Gratianopolis, Odos Acharnon 246; the Church, Catholic exarchate of

Byzantine rite, has about 3,000 adherents; publ. *Katholiki* (weekly), the only Catholic paper in Greece, circ. 2,500.

The Greek Evangelical Church (Presbyterian): Bd. Amélie 50, Athens; f. 1886; comprising 30 organised churches; embraces about 1 per thousand of population; member of World Alliance of Reformed Churches: Moderator Rev. STELIOS KALOTERAKIS; publ. *Star of the East* (monthly).

Muslims (their status is regulated by Law 2345, "On Minorities"); the law provides as religious head of the Muslims a Chief Mufti; the Muslims in Greece possess a number of mosques and schools.

The Jewish Community: the Jewish population of Greece, estimated in 1943 at 75,000 people, was decimated as a result of the German occupation. In 1964 there were about 6,000 Jews in Greece. The Chief Rabbi of Athens is ISAAC M. GABAY; temple and offices: 5 Melidoni Street, Athens. The officially recognised representative body for the community is the *Central Board of the Jewish Communities of Greece*, 8 Melidoni str., Athens; f. 1945; Pres. JOSEPH M. LOVINGER.

THE PRESS

DAILY PAPERS

ATHENS

Acropolis: Odos Fidiou 12; f. 1881; Independent-Conservative; Editors N. B. and D. B. BORSIS.

Anexartitos Typos: Athens; evening.

Apogevmatini (The Afternoon): Odos Stadiou 28; f. 1952; Independent; Editor S. CONSTANTOPOULOS.

Athens News: Odos Havriou; f. 1952; English; Editor VICTOR P. WALKER; circ. 5,000.

Athinaiki (Athenian): Odos Venizelou 16; f. 1951; Editor J. PAPAGEORGIOU; (ceased publication April 1967).

Athlitiki Icho (Athletics Echo): Odos Voreou 7; f. 1945; Editor A. SEMBOS.

Avgi (Dawn): Odos 2 Omirou; f. 1952; Editor LEONIDAS KYRKOS; (banned April 1967).

Daily Post: 57 Stadium St.; f. 1958; morning; English; circ. 10,000.

Diaplassis Ton Paidon: Odos Christou Lada 1; f. 1879; Editor A. G. PARASCHOS; weekly children's magazine.

Eleftheria (Liberty): Odos E. Venizelou 20; f. 1944; Liberal; Editor P. V. COKKAS; (ceased publication April 1967).

Embros (Forward): Odos Christou Lada 1; f. 1896; Independent; Editor A. G. PARASCHOS; weekly.

Esperinos Typos: Athens, evening.

Estia (Hearth): Odos Anthimou Gazi 7; f. 1898; Editor K. KYROU.

Ethnikos Kirix (National Herald): Odos Christou Lada 1; f. 1945; Independent; Editor A. E. PARASCHOS.

Ethnos (Nation): Odos Kolokotroni 8; f. 1913; Editor C. ECONOMIDES; circ. 35,000; Propr. Mrs. HELEN VLACHOU; (ceased publication April 1967).

Imerisia (Daily): Odos Venizelou 34; Editor C. AMORGIANOS.

Kathimerini (Daily News): Odos Socratous 57; f. 1919; Editor E. E. HOURMOUZIOS; (ceased publication April 1967).

Kosmos (Globe): Odos Karytsi 12; Editor SOCRATES SINANIDIS.

Messenger d'Athènes (in French): Ermou 6; f. 1875; Editor J. HORN.

Messimvrini (Meridian): Odos Socratous 57, Athens; f. 1962; Propr. Mrs. HELEN VLACHOU; (ceased publication April 1967).

Naftemporiki (Shipping and Commerce): Odos Piraeus 9-11; f. 1924; non-political journal of finance, commerce and shipping; Editors P. and G. ATHANASSIADES; circ. 22,000.

Nea (News): Odos Christou Lada 3; f. 1931; Liberal; evenings, except Sunday; Editor A. ZAPHEIROPOULOS; (ceased publication April 1967).

Vima (Tribune): Odos Christou Lada 3; f. 1922; Liberal; Editor G. A. SYRIOTIS; (ceased publication April 1967).

Vradyni (Evening Gazette): Odos Piraeus 9-11; f. 1924; afternoon; Gen. Man. GEORGE ATHENASSIADES; circ. 85,000.

PATRAS

Neologos: Odos Kanakari 193; Editor P. PAPANDROPOULOS.

Peloponnesos: Odos Korinthou 210; Editor H. FRANCOPOULOS.

SALONICA

Ellinikos Vorras (Greek North): Odos Megalou Alexandrou 5; Editor V. MESOLONGITIS.

Makedonia: Odos Megalou Alexandrou 83; Editor J. VELLIDIS.

Nea Alithia (New Truth): Odos Roosevelt 48; Editor A. THEODORIDIS.

GREECE—(THE PRESS, PUBLISHERS)

PERIODICALS

(w=weekly; f=fortnightly; m=monthly)

ATHENS

- Aktines:** Odos Karytsi 14; f. 1938; current affairs, science, philosophy, arts; aims to promote a Christian civilisation; Editor G. IATRIDES; circ. 10,000; m.
- Economikos Tachydromos** (*Financial Courier*): Odos Christou Lada 3; f. 1926; every Thursday.
- Eikones:** Odos Kolokotroni 8; Propr. Mrs. HELEN VLACHOU; (*ceased publication April 1967*).
- Eleftheros:** Odos Pipinou 106; Editor D. POURNARAS.
- Elliniki Dimourgia** (*Greek Creation*): Marathonos Ekali; Editor S. MELAS; f.
- Elliniki Oikonomia** (*Greek Economy*): Odos Lycourgou 10; m.
- Gynaika** (*Woman*): Hermou Street 8; f. 1950; fashion, beauty, home decorating, housewifery, motherhood, fiction, knitting, embroidery; the only women's magazine in Greece; Publisher EVANGELOS C. TERZOPOULOS; circ. 140,000.
- Ikones** (*Pictures*): Odos Socratous 57; f. 1955; illustrated feature magazine; Dir. C. PSYCHAS; circ. 60,000; w.
- Ilios** (*Sun*): Odos Stadiou 29; w.
- Moda:** 10 Karitsi Sq., Athens 124; f. 1964; ladies' fashions; m.
- Nea Estia** (*New Hearth*): Odos Stadiou 38; literary; Editor P. HARIS; f.
- Oikonomiki Kai Trapezitiki Epitheorisis** (*Economic and Bank Review*): Odos Aristidou 10; m.
- Omada** (*Team*): Odos Christou Lada 3; f. 1959; sports; every Tuesday.
- Synora** (*Frontiers*): Odos Roosevelt 27; Editor S. CONSTANTOPOULOS; m.
- Tachydromos** (*The Courier*): Odos Christou Lada 3; f. 1953; news magazine; w.

Technika Chronika (*Technical Times*): Odos Kolokotroni 4; general edition, on technical and economic subjects, appears monthly (f. 1952; circ. 8,500); scientific edition, on engineering and building, appears every two months (f. 1932; circ. 7,500).

Thesavros (*Treasure*): Odos Santaroza 5; features and fiction; w.

Viomichaniki Epitheorisis (*Industrial Review*): Léoforos Irodou Atticou 5; f. 1934; industrial and financial review; Publisher-Editor S. VOVOLINIS; m.

NEWS AGENCY

Athenagence (*Athens News Agency*): 61 Fr. Roosevelt St.; f. 1896; correspondents in big capitals abroad and in larger provincial towns of Greece; Dir. SPYROS P. SELLINAS.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Athens

ANSA: 8 Tsakalof, 136; Bureau Chief CESARE RIZZOLI.

AP: 8 Kolokotroni St., 124; Bureau Chief PHILEMON DOPOULOS.

UPI: 20 Ave. Venizelos; Bureau Chief GEORGE ANDROULIDAKES.

The following Agencies are also represented; Deutsche Presse-Agentur, Reuter and Tass.

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Enosis Syntakton Athinaikou Typou (*Union of Journalists of the Athenian Press*): Odos Apellon 4, Athens; f. 1922; mems. are contributors to periodicals; Pres. S. MARCOPOULOS.

Enosis Syntakton Athinon (*Union of Athenian Journalists*): Odos Franklin Roosevelt 20, Athens; f. 1914; 354 mems., who are journalists on daily papers; Pres. ALEXANDER THEODOSSOPOULO.

PUBLISHERS

ATHENS

- Jean Collaros & Cie., Librairie Hestia, S.A.:** Odos Stadiou 38; f. 1885; school text-books, general; Dir. CONSTANTIN SARANTOPOULOS.
- Dimitrios Dimitrakos:** Odos Metropoleos 3; f. 1896; general, school equipment, *Great Dictionary of the Greek Language*; Dirs. D., P., L. and SP. DIMITRAKOS.
- G.C. Eleftheroudakis:** 4 Nikis St.; f. 1900; general; Dir. G. C. ELEFTHEROUDAKIS; publ. *Greek Encyclopædia*.
- Fexis Publications:** George Fexis, Academy Street 28, Athens 134.

Editions "Flamma": Odos Amerikis 16A; f. 1930; Dir. X. LEFCOPARIDIS.

Pyrros Co., Ltd.: Odos Iera 61; f. 1928; publishers of *Hellenic Encyclopædia*.

Michel Saliveros, S.A.: Odos Stadiou 14; f. 1893; general, maps and religious books.

John Sideris: Odos Stadiou 44; f. 1898; school text-books, general; Man. J. SIDERIS.

D. Tzakas & St. Delagrammaticas: Odos Panepistimiou 65; f. 1876; legal.

J. G. Vassiliou: Odos Stadiou 40; f. 1913.

Jean N. Zacharopoulos: Odos Arsaki 6; law.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

National Hellenic Broadcasting Institute: Odos Hourouzi 16, Athens 138; State controlled since 1939; Pres. of the Admin. Council M. STAVROPOLIS; Dir.-Gen. J. ANASTASSOPOULOS.

Radio Athens: Three medium-wave transmitters, 15 kW., 50 kW., and 150 kW. Two short-wave transmitters, 7.5 kW. and 5 kW.

Three Home Programmes: National, Second Programme and Third Programme.

Overseas broadcasts (short wave) in Greek, English, French, Russian, Rumanian, Serbo-Croat, Turkish, Albanian and Bulgarian are beamed to the Balkans, Egypt and Middle East, and North Atlantic (for seamen).

PROVINCIAL STATIONS: Stations, chiefly for relay, at Salonica, Rhodes, Patras, Khania (Crete), Corfu, Komotini, Volos and Amalias.

Forces Broadcasting Stations: Radhiostathmos Enoplon Dhynamson, Odos Messoghion 136, Anghia Paraskevi, Athens; Man. I. KALOGERATOS.

Pyrgos Broadcasting Station: Odos Diakou 16, Pyrgos, Ilias, Western Peloponnesus; Pres. G. PSARROS; Man. J. VARONXIS.

TELEVISION

A television network of 17 stations is to be set up over the next ten years. Thirty-eight transmitters will serve four-fifths of the population. An experimental station is in operation in the Athens area.

FINANCE

BANKING

(Cap.=capital; p.u.=paid up; res.=reserves; dep.=deposits; drs.=drachmae; br.=branch; m.=million)

Bank of Greece: El. Venizelou Avenue, P.O. Box 105, Athens; f. 1928; State Bank of Issue; cap. p.u. drs. 168m.; Gov. D. N. GALANIS.

National Bank of Greece, S.A.: 86 Eolou Street (Plateia Cotzia), Athens 121; f. 1841 (formerly the Central Bank of Greece); cap. drs. 872.1m.; res. drs. 565.4m.; dep. drs. 25,821.4m.; Gov. and Chair. of the Board Prof. ACHILLES COMINOS; 194 brs.

Hellenic Industrial Development Bank: 20 Amalias Ave., Athens 118; f. 1964; cap. drs. 5,776m.; State owned but operates as a private enterprise; the major Greek institution in the field of industrial investment; Gov. (vacant).

Agricultural Bank of Greece: Eleftheriou Venizelou Ave. No. 23, Athens 132; f. 1929; a semi-State agricultural bank; cap. drs. 1,901 m.; dep. drs. 728.9m. (Dec. 1966); Gov. and Pres. Administrative Council JOHN PAPAVLOCHOPOULOS.

Banque du Pirée, S.A.: Odos Stadiou 34 and Odos Corais, Athens; f. 1916; cap. drs. 10m.; Pres. Prof. STRATIS G. ANDREADIS; br. at Piraeus.

Commercial Bank of Greece: Odos Sophocleous and Odos Eolou, Athens 122; f. 1907; cap. and reserves drs. 537m.; Chair. and Gen. Man. Prof. STRATIS G. ANDREADIS; Man. Dir. P. A. VAFIADACHI; 117 brs. throughout Greece.

Commercial Credit Bank: Odos Pasmazoglou 10, Athens 132; f. 1918; cap. drs. 32m.; Chair. St. J. COSTOPOLO; Man. Dir. Sp. J. COSTOPOLO.

General Hellenic Bank (fmr. Bank of the Army Share Fund): 4 Stadium St., Athens; f. 1937; cap. drs. 56.25m.; Chair. N. GOGOUSTIS; Gen. Man. S. LOGOTHETIS.

Investment Bank, S.A.: c/o Commercial Bank of Greece, Odos Sophocleous and Odos Eolou, Athens 122; f. 1963; cap. drs. 150m.

Ionian and Popular Bank of Greece: Pasmazoglou 18 and Venizelou 45, Athens 132; f. 1958; cap. drs. 120m.;

Chair. and Gen. Man. Prof. STRATIS G. ANDREADIS; 55 brs.

National Investment Bank for Industrial Development, S.A.: Odos Sofokleous 6, Athens 121; f. 1963; cap. drs. 300m.; Chair. of Board JOHN PARASKEVOPOULOS; Gen. Man. GEORGE GONDICAS.

National Mortgage Bank of Greece: Venizelou 40, P.O. Box 667, Athens; f. 1927; share cap. drs. 58.4m.; Gov. and Chair. Ch. C. ARLIOTIS; Mans. G. I. CHRONIS, D. TH. KONTOPOULOS.

Traders' Credit Bank: Odos Santaroza 3, Athens; f. 1924; share cap. and res. drs. 20m.; dep. and cred. drs. 84m.; Gen. Man. ANDREW PAPAVALILIOU.

INSURANCE

Ethnikon Idryma Asphalion Hellados (National Insurance Institute of Greece S.A.): Odos Aghiou Constantinou 6, Athens; f. 1933.

Anatoli (Orient): Odos Aristidou 10-12, Athens; f. 1906; share cap. p.u. drs. 7m.; Dir.-Gen. D. J. KONSTANTINIDES.

Aspis-Pronia: Odos Amiru 8, Athens 133; f. 1944; cap. drs. 2m.; Man. A. TAMBURAS.

Astir (Star): Odos Metropoleos 1, Athens 118; f. 1930; share cap. drs. 12m.; Gen. Man. A. G. LOULOUDAKIS.

Athinaiki (Athenian): Odos El. Weniselu/Odos Ippokratus, Athens; f. 1917; share cap. p.u. drs. 695m.; Dirs. ALEX G. MANUSSI, GEORG GIALISTRA.

Ethniki (National): Odos Karageorghis Servias 8, Athens 125; f. 1891; cap. drs. 28.8m.; fire, life, marine, accident, hail, reinsurance; Chair. G. MAVROS; Gen. Manager E. HADJIANDEOU; Dep. Gen. Manager C. COSTAKIS.

Ethniki Zoi Kai Pistic (National Life and Trust): Odos Lycourgou 3, Athens; f. 1920; cap. and res. drs. 50m.; Pres. L. EMBIRICOS; Dir.-Gen. N. PAPANICOLAOU.

Ethnikon Idrima Asphalion tis Ellados: Odos Aghiou Konstantinou 6; Athens 101; f. 1933; cap. drs. 3.1m.; Gen. Man. A. J. KYRIAKOS.

GREECE—(FINANCE, TRADE AND INDUSTRY)

Genikai Asphaliai tis Hellados (*General Insurance of Greece*): 1 Odos Corai, Athens; f. 1917; share cap. p.u. drs. 8m.; Dir.-Gen. TH. P. CAVADIAS.

Hellenic Register of Shipping: Odos Stadiou 7, Athens 125; f. 1919; Managing Dir. G. J. COUTZIS.

Hellenic Ship and Aircraft Insurance Company S.A.: f. March 1964; marine insurance development stock company; p.u. cap. £300,000, subscribed by Greek, German, Swiss and French insurance interests; Chair. EVANGHELOS STRATIGIS.

Helleniki (*Greek*): Odos Stadiou and Odos Paparrigopoulo 1, Athens 132; f. 1927; share cap. p.u. drs. 2m.; Chair. TH. RAFTOPOULOS; Gen. Man. A. P. CONSTAKIS.

Ilios: Odos Akadimias 86, Athens 142; f. 1941; cap. drs. 2.3m.; Man. Dir. E. THEODORU.

Ioniki: Odos Pasmazoglu 18, Athens 132; f. 1939; cap. p.u. drs. 5m.; Man. Dir. A. POTHITAKIS.

Kosmos: Blvd. Panepistimiou 25-29, Athens 132; f. 1942; cap. drs. 5.1m.; Gen. Man. A. PLAKIDIS.

Kykladiki: Leophoros Singru 53, Athens; f. 1919; cap. drs. 6.4m.; Gen. Man. A. G. MUSTAKAS.

Laiki: Platia Aghiou Theodoru 1, Athens 122; f. 1942; cap. drs. 3m.; Gen. Man. M. A. PANTHELIS.

Lloyd Hellenione: E. Benaki St. 24, Athens; cap. p.u. drs. 5m.; fire, life, motor, personal insurance.

Olympic Insurance Co. Ltd., The: Odos Nikis 4, Athens 126; f. 1962; cap. drs. 2m.; Man. S. MODIANO.

Panhellenic Insurance Company: Odos Stadiou 7, Athens; f. 1918; Managing Dir. G. J. COUTSIS; Manager J. C. COUTSIS.

Phoenix: Odos Sophocleus 11, Athens; f. 1928; share cap. p.u. drs. 10.5m.; Gen. Manager G. VOYATJAKIS.

ASSOCIATION

Association of Insurance Companies Operating in Greece: Odos Xenophontos 10, Athens 118; f. 1907; 107 mems.; Chair. ST. MACRYMICHALOS; Man. G. PREVELAKIS.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Athens Chamber of Commerce & Industry: Odos Amerikis 8, Athens; f. 1919; Pres. CHRISTOS PANAGOS; Dir.-Gen. DEM. MASKALERIS.

Piraeus Chamber of Commerce & Industry: Pl. Fr. Roosevelt, Piraeus; f. 1919; Pres. PANOS LOZOS; Dir.-Gen. EP. GIDAS; Gen. Sec. CHRISTOS THOMOPOULOS.

Thessaloniki Chamber of Commerce and Industry: Odos Meg. Alexandrou 29, Thessaloniki; f. 1919; Pres. P. STERGHIOU; c. 2,800 mems. (merchants and manufacturers).

Chamber of Artisans: Athens; Pres. J. GAVALAS.

Chamber of Arts & Crafts: Athens.

Chamber of Arts & Crafts: Piraeus; Pres. D. PETROPOULAKOS.

INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATIONS

Association of Manufacturers of Macedonia & Thrace: Salonica; f. 1914; Pres. C. I. HADJIDIMOULAS.

Federation of Greek Industries: Odos Xenophon 5, Athens 118; f. 1907; 750 mems.; Pres. D. MARINOPOULOS; publs. *Information Bulletin, The State of Greek Industry*.

Federation of Shipowners & Industrialists: Odos Stadiou 19, Athens; Pres. ANDRE HADJIKRIACOS.

Hellenic Cotton Board: Metropoleos St. 25 and Patrou St., Athens 118; state organization; Pres. NICOLAOS KALANTZAKOS; Dir. GREGORY ARAPAKIS.

New Agrex: 28 Capodistriou St., Athens 147; exports agricultural products and fruit.

Union of Joint Stock Companies of Greece: Athens; Pres. J. TERZAKIS.

TRADE UNIONS

Greek General Confederation of Labour: Odos 28 Octovriou 69, Athens; f. 1918; 381,000 mems.; Sec.-Gen. FOTIS MAKIS; publ. *Newsletter* (monthly).

Pan-Hellenic Seamen's Federation: Megaron Yiannoulatou, Plateia Karaiskaki, Piraeus; f. 1920; Sec.-Gen. MANTHOS PETROULIS.

TRADE FAIR

International Fair of Thessaloniki: Thessaloniki; annually in September.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Sidirodromi Hellinikou Kratous (*Hellenic State Railways*): Léophoros Venizelou 31, Athens; f. 1920, when the Government took over the control of the Hellenic Railways Co., the Cie. Jonction-Salonique-Constantinople, and the Cie. des Chemins de Fer Orientaux; in 1954 the State Railways absorbed the Franco-Hellenic Railways and the Thessalian Railways and in 1962 the Peloponnes Railways and the Railways of North-West Greece. Total length of track: 2,568 km. Chair of the Board HIRACLIS KAMOUTSIS; Gen.-Man. ANTONIOS KOSTEAS; Deputy Gen.-Man. GEORGIOS FILIPPIDES, ALKIS HASSAPOYIANNIS.

ROADS

Total length	more than 50,000 km.
National highways	20,000 km.
Provincial	30,000 km.
Asphalted (both classes)	7,000 km.
Macadamized (both classes)	14,000 km.

MOTORING ORGANISATION

Automobile and Touring Club of Greece: Amerikis 7, Athens (134); f. 1924; 6,000 mems.

INLAND WATERWAYS

There are no navigable rivers in Greece.

The Corinth Canal: built 1893; over three miles long, links the Corinthian and Saronic Gulfs; depth 26½ ft., bottom width 69 ft., surface width 81 ft. The Canal shortens the journey from the Adriatic to the Piraeus by 202 miles; it is spanned by a single-span road and rail bridge.

SHIPPING

By June, 1965, there were 1,496 merchant ships, including 1,058 cargo boats, 102 passenger boats, 169 tankers. Total tonnage was 7,201,940.

Three of the largest shipping companies are:

Hellenic Lines, Ltd.: Akti Miaouli 3, Piraeus; U.S. Atlantic and Mexican Gulf ports; Mediterranean, Red Sea, Persian Gulf and India; Black Sea and Mediterranean-U.K. and European ports; Adriatic ports, East and South Africa; Gen. Man. P. G. CALLIMANOPOULOS.

Hellenic Mediterranean Lines Co. Ltd.: Electric Railway Station Building, Piraeus; f. 1929; passenger and cargo services in Mediterranean; Man. Dirs. A. G. YANNOULATOS, CONST. A. RINGAS.

Stathatos, A. D.: Odos Alopekis 1, Athens; tramping; Managing Dir. A. D. STATHATOS.

CIVIL AVIATION

Olympic Airways S.A.: Odos Othonos 6-8, Athens 118; incorporated the former Greek National Airlines and f. April 1957 by Aristotle Onassis; flights to U.S.A., Europe, Middle East; *Fleet:* Douglas DC-3 (six), DC-6B (eight), Comet 4-B (five), Boeing 707B-320 (four); Pres. TH. GAROFALIDIS; Man. Dir. C. KONIALIDIS; Gen. Man. S. MAVROKEFALOS.

39 international airlines also serve Greece.

TOURISM

Ellinikos Organismos Tourismou (*Greek National Tourist Organisation*): Odos Amerikis 2, Athens; Gen. Sec. M. BALOPOULOS.

EUROPEAN OFFICES

Belgium: Office National du Tourisme Hellénique, 62 Boulevard de l'Impératrice, Brussels 1.

France: Office National du Tourisme Hellénique, 3 ave. de l'Opéra, Paris 1er.

German Federal Republic: Griechische Zentrale für Fremdenverkehr, 50-54 Bethmann Str. 6, Frankfurt/Main.

Italy: Ente Nazionale Ellenico per il Turismo, Via Bissolati 78-80, Rome.

Sweden: Nationell Grekisk Turistbyrå, Grev Turegatan 2, Stockholm Ö.

United Kingdom: National Tourist Organisation of Greece, 195-197 Regent St., London, W.1.

CULTURAL ORGANISATIONS

Ypourghion Paedias (*Ministry of Education*): Athens.

Diefthinsin Kalon Technon (*Direction of Fine Arts*): Dir. Mr. ANESTOPOULOS.

Diefthinsin Grammaton (*Direction of Literature*): 15 Mitropoleos Street; Dir. Mr. KOURNOUTOS.

PRINCIPAL THEATRES

National Theatre of Greece: Athens; ancient and modern drama.

Arts Theatre: Stoa Orpheos, Odos Stadiou, Athens; Producer KAROLOS KOUN.

Lyriki Skini: Odos Akadimias, Athens; opera and ballet; sponsored by the State.

Rontiris Theatre Group: Piraeus ancient theatre; ancient drama.

Synodinou Theatre Group: Lycabettus Theatre, Athens; f. 1965; open air theatre; performances from June to September; propr. ANNA SYNODINOU.

Dora Stratou's Greek Folk Dance Group and Song Society: Philopapou Hill Theatre; summer performances.

Hellinikon Chorodrama: Athens; Athens city ballet company; Classical and Greek dance; Dir. Mrs. RALLOU MANOU.

PRINCIPAL ORCHESTRAS

Athens State Orchestra: Odos Mavromichali 3, Athens.

State Orchestra of Thessaloniki: Thessaloniki; f. 1959 as Symphony Orchestra of Northern Greece, became State Orchestra in 1966; repertoire includes classical, romantic and modern works; Gen. Dir. and Permanent Conductor SOLON MICHAELIDES.

Symphony Orchestra of the City of Athens: Dimarcheion Athinon, Athens; fmly. Peiramatiki Orchestra Athinon; Patron G. PLYTAS; Dir. TH. ANTONIOU.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Greek Atomic Energy Commission (*Elliniki Epitropi Atomikis Energias*): Aghia Paraskevi, Attikis, Athens; f. 1954; five-member administrative cttee.; Pres. Brig-Gen. P. DEMOPOULOS; Vice-Pres. TH. TSATSAS.

"DEMOCRITUS" Nuclear Research Centre: Aghia Paraskevi Attiki, near Athens; laboratories for: radiochemistry, physics, electronics, biology, technology, health physics, radioactive waste treatment installations; also reactor and accelerator (*see below*); Dir. Assoc. Prof. Dr. TH. KANELLOPOULOS.

Ethnikon Kapodistriakon Panepistimion Athinon (*National University of Athens*): Odos Panepistimiou, Athens; f. 1837; Prof. of Physics and Head of the Physics Laboratory K. ALEXOPOULOS.

Ethnikon Metsovion Polytechnion (*National Technica University of Athens*): Odos Octovriou 28, Athens; f. 1836; Prof. of Physics TH. KOUYOUMZELIS; Prof. of Electrical Measurements and High Voltage G. PETROPOULOS; Prof. of Applied Mechanics C. PAPAIOANNOU.

REACTOR AND ACCELERATOR

The 1,000-kW swimming-pool reactor "DEMOCRITUS", built with components supplied by AMF "Atomics", U.S.A., and with a U.S. subsidy, started in July 1961. The reactor is at the "DEMOCRITUS" Nuclear Research Centre, Aghia Paraskevi, near Athens, and is run by the Atomic Energy Commission.

The Centre is also equipped with a Van de Graaff 400-k.c.v. accelerator, provided by IAEA, and a sub-critical assembly.

UNIVERSITIES

Athinisin Ethnikon Kai Kapodistriakon Panepistimion: Athens; 500 teachers, 14,000 students.

Aristotelion Panepistimion Thessalonikis: Athens; 152 professors, 20,000 students.

Ethnikon Metsovion Polytechnion: Athens; 450 teachers, 3,100 students.

University of Patras: Patras; 200 students.

HUNGARY

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Hungary is a state in Eastern Europe, bounded to the north by Czechoslovakia, to the east by the U.S.S.R. and Romania, to the south by Yugoslavia and to the west by Austria. Its climate is Continental with long, dry summers and severe winters. The language is Hungarian (Magyar). Roman Catholics are the largest single religious denomination with over six million adherents. Other groups are the Hungarian Reformed Church, the Lutheran Church, the Hungarian Orthodox Church and a Jewish community numbering about 80,000. The flag consists of three horizontal stripes of red, white and green. The capital is Budapest.

Recent History

In 1946 a republic was declared and this was replaced in 1949 by a people's democracy on the Soviet pattern. Nationalisation of all major industry and the transport and economic systems took place. In 1956 a rising against the regime proved unsuccessful. A new government under the leadership of János Kádár was set up followed by a gradual modification of the totalitarianism associated with the previous government. In April 1967, Jenő Fock became Prime Minister in succession to Gyula Kállai, while János Kádár remained First Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party. Hungary is an original member of the United Nations and aligned with the countries of Eastern Europe through her membership of the Warsaw Defence Pact and the Council for Mutual Economic Aid (COMECON).

Government

The highest organ of state power is Parliament elected every four years by all citizens over 18 years. Parliament elects the Presidential Council consisting of the President, who is the Head of State, two Vice-Presidents and 17 members. The Council exercises power between sessions of Parliament but it is responsible to it. Highest organ of state administration is the Council of Ministers, elected or removed by Parliament at the suggestion of the Presidential Council. The Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party plays an important part in government through its Central and Political Committees.

Defence

Hungary is a member of the Warsaw Pact alliance of East European States. Military service starts at 18 years and lasts for three years. Besides the regular army, which numbers about 100,000, there is a small air force of 9,000 and a fleet of vessels which patrol the Danube. There is also an armed force of 35,000 known as Workers' Guards. Defence estimates for 1966 totalled 5,219 million forints.

Economic Affairs

Industry is publicly owned. The economy is centrally planned and production is directed by five-year plans; a

new one was introduced for 1966-70. Hungary was formerly a predominantly agricultural country but since the war, industry is responsible for one half of her total economy. She has become an exporter of engineering products, machine tools, buses, telecommunications and electrical equipment, electronic and other instruments and shipping. She is still a large exporter of meat, fruit and vegetables and half of her exports to Western European countries consists of agricultural produce. Over 97 per cent of the total arable area of the country is collectivised. Vineyards cover 500,000 acres. Chief imports are coal, iron ore, crude oil, coke, cotton and timber.

Transport and Communications

The Hungarian State Railways operate 19,580 kilometres (12,237 miles) of track of which 496 kilometres (310 miles) are electrified. There are 29,040 kilometres of roads. Long-distance bus routes cover about 19,000 kilometres. Navigable inland waterways total some 1,650 kilometres. There is a small merchant fleet using mainly Hungarian-built vessels of an average tonnage of 1,100 tons. These operate from the Danube to Mediterranean ports. The state airline MALEV has a wide internal network as well as a dozen international services.

Social Welfare

There is a comprehensive system of social security and state insurance administered by the trade unions. All costs are borne by employing enterprises and the State. There is a contribution of 3 per cent upwards, depending on earnings, towards retirement pension.

Education

Education is compulsory and free for all children between the ages of 6 and 16. The School Reform Act of 1961 provided comprehensive legislation in Hungarian education and established the vocational secondary schools which train skilled workers for industry, agriculture and commerce. There is a single special curriculum for all state schools. University education is assisted by factory and state grants. There are nine universities and six technical universities.

Tourism

Tourism is developing rapidly. Lake Balaton is the main holiday centre for boating, bathing and fishing. The cities have great historical and recreational attractions. Budapest has numerous swimming pools watered by thermal springs. In 1966 there were 3,000,000 foreign visitors.

Nationals of Czechoslovakia, Poland, Romania, U.S.S.R. and Yugoslavia do not require visas to enter Hungary.

Sport

Football is the most popular sport. Swimming, athletics and fencing are also much favoured. Winter sports are popular. Hunting in many parts of the country attracts large numbers of foreign visitors, notably from Germany.

HUNGARY—(INTRODUCTORY SURVEY, STATISTICAL SURVEY)

Public Holidays, 1968

January 1 (New Year's Day), April 14 (Liberation Day), April 15 (Easter Monday), May 1 (May Day), August 20 (Constitution Day), November 7 (October Revolution Day), December 25 (Christmas).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The currency unit is the forint. 1 forint = 100 fillers.

Notes: Forints 100, 50, 20, 10.

Coins: Fillers: 50, 20, 10, 5; Forints: 5, 2, 1.

Exchange rate: 28.17 forints = £1 sterling

(Tourist rate: 65.74)

11.78 forints = \$1 U.S.

(Tourist rate: 56.34)

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

(1966—hectares)

TOTAL LAND AREA	CULTIVATED LAND	GRASSLAND	FORESTS AND REEDS	POPULATION (1967)
8,399,000	5,642,000	1,285,000	1,472,000	10,197,000

Budapest (capital) 1,966,000; Miskolc 175,000; Debrecen 151,000; Pécs 137,000; Szeged 118,000.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS

YEAR	BIRTHS ('000)	BIRTH RATE (per '000)	MARRIAGE RATE (per '000)	DEATHS ('000)	DEATH RATE (per '000)
1963 . .	132.3	13.1	8.4	99.8	9.9
1964 . .	132.1	13.0	8.6	100.8	10.0
1965 . .	133.0	13.1	8.8	101.7	10.7
1966 . .	138.4	13.6	9.2	101.7	10.0

EMPLOYMENT

(1966—'000)

Industry	1,579.0	Trade	329.6
Construction	305.8	Administration, health service and	
Agriculture	1,498.0	cultural institutions and others	801.0
Communications	306.8		

AGRICULTURE PRINCIPAL CROPS

	PRODUCTION ('000 metric tons)			
	1963	1964	1965	1966
Wheat	1,523	2,059	2,347	2,191
Rye	215	265	288	242
Barley	869	818	1,013	916
Oats	106	55	63	72
Maize	3,551	3,506	3,564	3,907
Rice	48	36	21	31
Potatoes	2,026	1,650	1,485	2,433
Sugar Beet	3,434	3,556	3,449	3,569

HUNGARY—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

LIVESTOCK

('000)

	CATTLE	PIGS	SHEEP	HORSES	POULTRY
1963 .	1,906	5,428	3,043	339	28,258
1964 .	1,883	6,358	3,305	323	27,118
1965 .	1,964	6,963	3,400	321	29,340
1966 .	1,973	5,799	3,270	295	28,589

MINING

		1963	1964	1965	1966
Coal . . .	('000 metric tons)	30,477	31,548	31,437	30,348
Lignite . . .	" " "	4,834	5,060	4,885	4,425
Crude Petroleum . . .	" " "	1,756	1,801	1,802	1,705
Iron Ore . . .	" " "	731	775	762	747
Bauxite . . .	" " "	1,362	1,488	1,478	1,428
Natural Gas . . .	(million cu. metres)	612	784	1,107	1,553

INDUSTRY

		1964	1965	1966
Pig Iron . . .	('000 metric tons)	1,494	1,581	1,633
Crude Steel . . .	" " "	2,364	2,520	2,648
Rolled Steel . . .	" " "	1,673	1,718	1,743
Aluminium . . .	" " "	56.8	58	60
Cement . . .	" " "	2,257	2,383	2,601
Nitrogenous Fertilizer . . .	" " "	448	724	816
Superphosphates . . .	" " "	539	615	711
Refined Sugar . . .	" " "	449	428	436
Motor Vehicles . . .	('000)	6.2	7.1	8.0
Cotton Fabrics . . .	(million sq. metres)	304	324	308
Footwear . . .	('000 pairs)	24,800	25,740	26,982
Electric Power . . .	(million kW.h.)	10,576	11,177	11,856
Butter . . .	(tons)	19,064	17,001	19,306
Woollen Cloth . . .	(million sq. metres)	36	35	32
Television Sets . . .	('000)	270	267	298

FINANCE

One forint = 100 fillers.

100 forints = £3 11s. od. sterling = \$U.S. 8.51 = 7.52 roubles.

THE BUDGET (1967)

('000 million forints)

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
Receipts from State Enterprises . . .	83.8	Investment and National Economy . . .	51.4
Receipts from Co-operatives . . .	7.0	Health, Social and Cultural Affairs . . .	33.3
Tax, etc.	13.9	Administration, Defence, etc. . . .	20.0
TOTAL	104.7	TOTAL	104.7

HUNGARY—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

EXTERNAL TRADE

(million forints)

	1963	1964	1965	1966
Total Imports .	15,326.7	17,546.0	17,848	18,378
Total Exports .	14,155.5	15,869.8	17,721	18,705

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

IMPORTS	1963	1964	1965	1966
Coal ('000 tons)	2,690	3,279	2,665	2,384
Crude Oil (" ")	1,828	2,036	2,251	2,911
Iron Ore (" ")	2,351	2,662	2,481	2,696
Metallurgical Coke (" ")	1,013	1,086	1,022	1,050
Phosphate Rock (" ")	306.5	482.3	428.5	402.5
Rubber (" ")	13.6	14.5	14.8	16.2
Cotton (" ")	63.6	68.4	72.1	78.3
Wool (" ")	4.2	4.6	3.4	5.3
Hides (" ")	18.8	21.4	24.6	24.1
Wheat (" ")	340.4	276.5	113.4	123.6
Soft Sawn Wood . . ('000 cu. metres)	732.0	776.0	785.0	840.0
Pit Props (" ")	550.4	572.4	581.2	553.7
EXPORTS				
Lathes (units)	1,317	1,292	1,757	1,394
Railway Coaches (")	271	258	218	230
Buses (")	1,298	1,924	2,173	2,314
Trucks (")	2,029	2,610	3,477	3,888
Motor-cycles (")	13,809	15,115	17,197	23,866
Bicycles ('000)	86	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Radio Sets (")	77	65.2	78.6	91.5
Cotton Fabrics . . (million sq. metres)	115	130	138	141
Bauxite ('000 tons)	667	761	564	621
Alumina (" ")	134	157	194	175
Wheat (" ")	42	14	96	n.a.
Maize (" ")	26	63.9	93	42.7
Butter (" ")	5.4	4.4	5.9	5.1
Cattle ('000)	144	107	149	156
Pigs (")	146	52	267	265
Wine ('000 hl.)	402	569	689	720

COUNTRIES

(million forints)

	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1964	1965	1966	1964	1965	1966
Austria	586.8	606.8	505.3	400.7	462.6	572.2
Bulgaria	280.2	259.8	333.6	194.9	238.5	345.0
Czechoslovakia	1,815.4	1,578.9	1,501.5	1,749.7	2,105.0	2,011.9
France	355.1	317.6	385.9	146.0	208.6	319.1
Yugoslavia	280.3	320.1	347.5	426.2	342.4	377.0
Poland	1,117.6	1,037.1	1,076.2	991.0	1,233.2	1,233.6
United Kingdom	544.0	581.0	656.1	380.6	334.7	375.4
German Democratic Republic	1,563.9	1,540.0	1,780.2	1,430.9	1,585.5	1,848.6
German Federal Republic	942.6	908.5	1,080.3	706.1	931.3	1,001.4
Italy	410.1	580.2	558.9	597.9	635.2	793.1
Romania	487.3	456.0	387.3	494.4	337.3	352.8
Switzerland and Liechtenstein	229.4	299.9	386.4	388.5	483.5	557.3
Soviet Union	5,839.3	6,495.9	6,072.9	5,754.5	6,167.9	6,184.5
U.S.A.	436.3	247.6	180.1	50.1	52.5	52.5

HUNGARY—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

TOURISM TOTALS

	1964	1965	1966
Number of foreign visitors .	1,302,351	1,318,869	1,603,522
Foreign visitors in transit .	497,581	816,643	1,422,334
TOTAL	1,799,932	2,135,512	3,025,856

COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN (including transit tourists)

German Federal Republic	145,124
Austria	141,498
United Kingdom	18,008
Other West European Countries	64,467
Czechoslovakia	1,288,575
Poland	375,542
U.S.S.R.	125,970
Other East European Countries	741,491
U.S.A.	33,916
Rest of the World	91,265
TOTAL	3,025,856

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS (million)

	1963	1964	1965	1966
Passenger-kilometres .	14,507	16,176	16,301	15,584
Net ton-kilometres .	15,366	17,012	17,276	17,884

ROADS

	1964	1965	1966
Passengers carried . (million)	2,150	2,194	n.a.
Freight carried . ('000 tons)	114,500	117,700	128,500

CIVIL AVIATION

	1965	1966
Passengers	153,000	184,000
Freight (tons)	5,121	6,274

INLAND WATERWAYS

	1965	1966
Freight carried . ('000 tons)	2,600	3,200
Million ton-kilometres	1,682	2,283

HUNGARY—(STATISTICAL SURVEY, THE CONSTITUTION)

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

(1966)

Telephone Subscribers	319,243	Book Titles (including translations)	4,660
Radio Licences	2,503,200	Daily Newspapers	25
Television Sets	1,065,000	Average Circulation	2,048,000

EDUCATION

(1966-67)

	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS OR INSTITUTES	TEACHERS	STUDENTS
Nursery	3,267	10,566	192,000
Primary	5,954	62,241	1,380,300
Secondary	589	12,317	375,734
Higher	92	8,889	89,544

THE CONSTITUTION

A new Constitution was adopted in August, 1949. It declares Hungary to be a People's Republic, a State of workers and working peasants. The bulk of the means of production is publicly owned, and the right of the working peasants to their land is guaranteed. At the same time, support is given to producer agricultural co-operatives based on voluntary association and common labour. Property acquired by work is protected.

The National Assembly, the supreme legislative body, is a single-chamber parliament, consisting of one representative for 32,000 constituents. It elects, from 349 deputies to the National Assembly, the Presidential Council. It also elects the Council of Ministers, the Supreme Court, and the Attorney General and confirms the plan of the people's economy and the budget. Parliament has at least two sessions a year. Extraordinary sessions may be convened either by a decision of the Presidential Council or at the written request of at least one-third of the deputies.

The Presidential Council of twenty-one members calls the elections, concludes and ratifies international agreements, appoints and recalls diplomats, appoints senior civil servants, makes proposals to Parliament for the members of the Council of Ministers, grants amnesties, and between two sessions of Parliament, issues decrees that have the force of law.

The highest organ of State Administration is the Council of Ministers, responsible to the National Assembly.

Local organs of State power are the Councils, from whose members Executive Committees are elected.

Elections, both to the National Assembly and to the local Councils, are held every four years by universal suffrage of adults of eighteen years and over.

The Constitution also lays down the fundamental duties of the citizen as being to defend the wealth of the people, to consolidate public property, increase the economic strength of the Hungarian People's Republic, to raise the standard of living of the workers and advance their education, and to strengthen the order of the People's Democracy.

The Constitution guarantees the right to work, leisure, medical services and education.

Citizens are equal before the law, and discrimination on grounds of sex, religion or nationality is punishable. Women have equal rights with men. Minorities have the right to education in their own language.

Liberty of conscience and worship is guaranteed, and the Church is separated from the State. Freedom of the Press, of assembly, of speech, and the right of workers to organise themselves are guaranteed. The freedom of the individual, and the privacy of the home and of correspondence is inviolable.

THE GOVERNMENT

PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC

PÁL LOSONCZI

PRESIDENTIAL COUNCIL

President: PÁL LOSONCZI.

Vice-Presidents: SÁNDOR GÁSPÁR, ÖDÖN KISHÁZI.

Secretary: LAJOS CSETERKI.

Members: SÁNDOR BARCS, TIBOR BARTHA, RICHARD HORVÁTH, JÁNOS KÁDÁR, ERNŐ MIHÁLYFI, DANIEL NAGY, LÁSZLO, NÁNÁSI, GYULA ORTUTAY, KÁLMÁN PONGRÁCZ, ISTVÁN SÁLYI, GYULA USZTA, DR. FERENC ERDEI, VALÉRIA BENKE, ESTVÁN DOBI, GYULA KÁLLAI, KÁROLY NÉMETH, ISTVÁN SZABÓ.

POLITICAL COMMITTEE OF THE HUNGARIAN SOCIALIST WORKERS' PARTY

Members: ANTAL APRÓ, BÉLA BISZKU, LAJOS FEHÉR, JENŐ FOCK, SÁNDOR GÁSPÁR, JÁNOS KÁDÁR, GYULA KÁLLAI, ZOLTÁN KOMOC SIN, DESZO NÉMÉS, REZSO NYERS, ISTVÁN SZIRMAI.

Substitute Members: MIKLÓS AJTAI, LAJOS CZINEGE, PÁL ILKU, KÁROLY NÉMETH.

Secretaries: BÉLA BISZKU, REZSŐ NYERS, GYÖRGY ACZEL, ZOLTÁN KOMOC SIN, ARPAD PULLAI.

First Secretary: JÁNOS KÁDÁR.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(February 1968)

Prime Minister: JENŐ FOCK.

Deputy Prime Ministers: ANTAL APRÓ, LAJOS FEHÉR, DR. MIKLÓS AJTAI, DR. MATYÁS TIMAR.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: JÁNOS PÉTER.

Minister of Home Affairs: ANDRÁS BENKEI.

Minister of Defence: LAJOS CZINEGE.

Minister of Agriculture and Food: DR. IMRE DIMÉNY.

Minister of Finance: DR. PÉTER VÁLYI.

Minister of Health: DR. ZOLTÁN SZABÓ.

Minister of Culture and Education: PÁL ILKU.

OTHER MINISTERS

Minister of Internal Trade: ISTVÁN SZURDI.

Minister of Metallurgy and Machine Industry: GYULA HORGOS.

Minister of Heavy Industry: DR. FERENC LEVÁRDI.

Minister of Light Industry: MRS. JÓZSEF NAGY.

Minister of Foreign Trade: JÓZSEF BIRÓ.

Minister of Construction and Planning: REZSŐ TRAUTMAN.

Minister of Labour: JÓZSEF VERES.

Minister of Justice: MIHÁLY KOROM.

Minister of Transport and Post: GYÖRGY CSANÁDI.

President of the Technical Development Committee: ARPAD KISS.

President of the National Planning Office: IMRE PÁRDI.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS IN BUDAPEST

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Albania: Népköztársaság u. 109 (E).

Argentina: Balogh Tihamer u. 5 (E).

Austria: Bençzur u. 16 (E).

Belgium: Donati u. 34 (E).

Brazil: Gellert Szálló (E).

Bulgaria: Népköztársaság u. 115 (E).

China, People's Republic: Bençzur u. 17 (E).

Cuba: Harangvirág u. 3 (E).

Czechoslovakia: Népstadion ut. 22 (E).

Denmark: Herman Otto ut. 8 (E).

Finland: Székács u. 29 (L).

France: Lendvay u. 27 (E).

German Democratic Republic: Bençzur u. 31 (E).

Ghana: Arvacska u. 11 (E).

Greece: Szegfu u. 3 (E).

India: Buzavirág u. 14 (E).

Indonesia: Gorkij fasor 26 (E).

Italy: Népstadion ut. 95 (E).

Japan: Romer Floris u. 58 (E).

Korea, People's Democratic Republic: Bençzur u. 31 (E).

Mongolian People's Republic: Berne, Switzerland (E).

Netherlands: Vienna, Austria (E).

Norway: Föutea 21 (E).

Poland: Gorkij fasor 16 (E).

Romania: Thokoly ut. 72 (E).

Sweden: Jávör u. 15 (E).

Switzerland: Népstadion ut. 107 (L).

Turkey: Mártírok útja 43-45 (E).

U.S.S.R.: Bajza u. 35 (E).

United Arab Republic: Berc u. 16 (E).

United Kingdom: Harmincad u. 6 (E).

U.S.A.: Szabadság tér 12 (E).

Viet-Nam Democratic Republic: Bençzur u. 18 (E).

Yugoslavia: Dosza Gy. ut. 92/B (E).

Hungary also has diplomatic relations with: Afghanistan, Algeria, Bolivia, Burma, Cambodia, Canada, Ceylon, Chile, Cyprus, Dahomey, Ethiopia, Guinea, Iceland, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Libya, Luxembourg, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Sudan, Syria, Tanzania, Tunisia, Uganda, Uruguay, Yemen and Zambia.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Consists of one chamber of 349 deputies elected every four years. Last elections: March 1967.

POLITICAL PARTIES

In Hungary there is no parliamentary opposition. Opposition parties have either been absorbed in the Patriotic People's Front or dissolved.

Magyar Szocialista Munkáspárt (*Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party*): Szécheny Rakpart 19, Budapest V; f. November 1956 to replace the Working People's Party (merger of the Communist and Social Democratic Parties). Membership at the end of 1966 was 584,849; First Sec. of the Central Committee JÁNOS KÁDÁR; publ. *Népszabadság*.

Hazafias Népfrent (*Patriotic People's Front*): f. 1954; more a movement than a political party. It is composed of Party and non-Party people, and represents mass organisations such as trade unions, peasants and youth movements. It compiles the lists of candidates, on the basis of nominations from public meetings, for national and local elections. There are over 3,500 local committees; Pres. GYULA KÁLLAI; Sec.-Gen. FERENC ERDEI; publ. *Magyar Nemzet*.

POLITICAL ORGANISATIONS

Magyar Kommunista Ifjúsági Szövetség (*Communist Youth Union of Hungary*): Budapest V, Balassi Bálint u. 16; f. 1957 to replace the Union of Working Youth-DISZ; membership in 1967: 750,000; First Sec. of Central Committee LAJOS MÉHES; publs. *Magyar Ifjúság* (weekly), *Ifju Kommunista* (monthly).

Magyar Nők Országos Tanácsa (*National Council of Hungarian Women—MNÖT*): Budapest VI, Népköztársaság ut 124; f. 1957 to replace Hungarian Democratic Women's Union (MNDSZ); Pres. EDITH ERDEI; Sec. ZSUZSA ORTUTAY.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The Hungarian judicial system was established by a law passed in 1954. Jurisdiction is exercised by district and riding courts. Two appeals may be made, the first to county courts and the second to the Supreme Court in Budapest. Special military courts try military offences.

All cases are tried by a stipendiary judge and lay judges, all of whom are elected and subject to recall. The President and judges of the Supreme Court are elected by the National Assembly for periods of five years. District, riding and county court judges are elected by their local councils for three years. Lay judges are elected, from the best factory and agricultural workers, for a term of one month a year.

The Attorney-General, whose office was established in 1953, is independent of the judiciary, and it is his duty to prosecute in all criminal and political actions.

President of the Supreme Court: Dr. JOSZEF SZALAY.

Attorney-General: Dr. GÉZA SZÉNÁSI.

RELIGION

Allami Egyházügyi Hivatal (*State Office for Church Affairs*): deals with Church-State relations; Chair. JÓZSEF PRANTNER.

RÓMAI KATOLIKUS EGYHÁZ (*Roman Catholic Church*)

ARCHDIOCESE OF EGER

Archbishop: (Vacant); Apostolic Administrator: Mgr. PAULUS BREZANÓCZY, Széchenyi u. 1, Eger.

Bishops: (Two Czechoslovak sees).

ARCHDIOCESE OF ESZTERGOM

Archbishop: Cardinal JÓZSEF MINDSZENTY (impedito), Primate of Hungary; Apostolic Administrator: Mgr. ARTUR SCHWARCZ-EGGENHOFER, Berényi Zsigmond u. 2, Esztergom; Vicar-General EMERICUS SZABÓ.

Bishops:

Hajdudorog: MIKLOS DUDÁS (Byzantine rite).

Győr: (Vacant); Apostolic Administrator: JÓZSEF BÁNK.

Pécs: (Vacant); Apostolic Administrator: JOZSEF CSERHÁTI.

Székesfehérvár: LAJOS SHVOY.

Szombathely: SÁNDOR KOVÁCS.

Csanád: (Vacant); Apostolic Administrator: JÓZSEF IJJAS.

Vác: JÓZSEF PÉTERY.

Veszprém: (Vacant); Apostolic Administrator: SÁNDOR KLEMPA.

Mukacevo: (diocese in the U.S.S.R.).

ARCHDIOCESE OF KALOCSA

Archbishop: ANDREAS HAMVAS.

There are about six and a half million Roman Catholics in Hungary.

OTHER CHURCHES

Council of Free Churches in Hungary: Aradi u. 48, Budapest VI; co-operative organization of Baptists, Methodists, Adventists, Evangelical Christians, Pentecostals, and more smaller denominations; Man. Dir. SÁNDOR PALOTAY.

Magyarországi Református Egyház (*Reformed Church in Hungary*) (Presbyterian): Abonyi u. 21, Budapest XIV; Pres. of Gen. Synod Bishop Dr. TIBOR BARTHA; Lay Pres. Dr. FERENC ERDEI; about 2,000,000 mems.

Evangelikus Egyház (*Lutheran Church*) (Evangelical): Ullői u. 24, Budapest VIII; Pres. of the Hungarian Lutheran Church Bishop LAJOS VETŐ; Sec. LÁSZLÓ HARKÁNYI; 600,000 mems.

Magyar Orthodox Egyház (*Hungarian Orthodox Church*): Petőfi tér. 2.1.2., Budapest V; Administrator Dr. FERIZ BERKI.

Görögkeleti Szerb Egyházmegye (*Serbian-Orthodox Diocese*): Szentendre; Parochus DUSÁN VUCSICS.

Baptist Church of Hungary: Aradi u. 48, Budapest VI; Pres. JÁNOS LACZKOVSKI.

There are also Methodist and Unitarian churches.

Budapesti Izraelita Hitközség (*Jewish Community of Budapest*): Budapest VII, Sip u. 12; Orthodox and Liberal; 80,000 mems.; the Community has a Theological Seminary, Middle School, Museum, Library, Hospital and Old People's Homes; Pres. Dr. GÉZA SEIFERT.

THE PRESS

The Hungarian Constitution guarantees freedom of the Press and freedom of speech and many aspects of the organization of the Press including provisions of law have been established to secure these ends. Printing works, publishing houses and paper mills have been nationalized. Failures in public administration, economic, cultural and other fields, are commonly criticised in editorials and grievances publicized in letters from members of the public. Since 1963 all official institutions so criticized have been legally obliged to investigate the matter promptly. In addition close relations are maintained between journalists and readers by means of frequent conferences held in factories and farms.

Conversely, considerable legislation is designed to prevent the abuse of Press rights; Article 127 of the penal code penalizes the provoking of hatred of minorities by the Press; incitement and libel are similarly dealt with. Since a decree in 1959 persons and institutions victimized by false Press reports may claim rectification which a government minister is empowered to enforce.

A period of growing liberalization—later castigated as the personality cult—from 1954 was brought to an abrupt end after the crisis of 1956. The following year the Information Office was founded with the functions of granting licences, guiding papers, distributing newsprint and controlling the national news agency, Magyar Tívarati Iroda, which monopolizes the reception and distribution of news. The scope of the Press is further curtailed by extensive legal provisions regarding state secrets.

As in many East European countries most papers are the organs of political parties, trade unions, youth and social organizations. A wide range of specialist periodicals are published by societies, factories, scientific institutions, etc. There is no private ownership of publications but since 1957 independent commercial organizations have received publishing licences.

The high circulation of daily papers enables publishing houses to produce high standard specialized periodicals. Moreover, the state gives direct subsidies to certain education, medicine and literature publications, to the religious press and to the four minority language papers. As a result at least six literary periodicals of 132–480 pages each are enabled to appear monthly. Some 80 per cent of newspapers are sold by subscription.

There are 25 dailies with a total circulation of 1,635,000. This averages sixteen dailies per hundred people which compares with twenty-eight per hundred in Czechoslovakia. Four of the five Budapest dailies sell a total of 1,155,000 copies and circulate nationally. In order of popularity they are: *Népszabadság* (700,000), *Népszava* (220,000), the evening *Esti Hírlap* (145,000) and *Magyar Nemzet* (90,000). *Népszabadság*, the most important daily, central organ of the Socialist Workers' Party and required reading for members, consists of twelve pages (twenty on Sundays) and is read aloud in farm and factory and over the radio. Otherwise the paper most respected for the quality of its news coverage and commentary is *Magyar Nemzet*.

Weekly newspapers and periodicals number about 415. Among the most popular are the illustrated weeklies, among which the satirical *Ludas Matyi* (450,000), and the women's magazine *Nők Lapja* (440,000) and the political paper *Szabad Föld* (460,000). A news magazine giving a high standard of reporting and political discussion is *Magyarország*. Specialized periodicals include 20 cultural publications, 24 medical journals, 26 scientific papers, 14 agricultural and 13 religious publications. Of this last category *Új Ember*, *Evangelikus Élet* and *Új Élet* for Catholic, Lutheran and Jewish congregations respectively are representative.

DAILIES

Esti Hírlap (*Evening Journal*): Budapest VIII, Blaha Lujza tér 1-3; Editor BÉLA KELEN.

Magyar Nemzet (*Hungarian Nation*): Budapest VII, Lenin krt. 9-11; newspaper of the People's Patriotic Front; Editor ERNŐ MIHÁLYFI.

Népsport (*People's Sport*): Budapest VIII, Somogyi Béla u. 6.

Népszabadság (*People's Freedom*): Budapest VIII, Blaha Lujza tér 3; central newspaper of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party; Editor JÁNOS GOSZTONYI; circ. 810,000.

Népszava (*Voice of the People*): Budapest VII, Rákóczi ut 54; central newspaper of the Hungarian Trades Union Council; Editor JOSEF TIMMER.

WEEKLIES

Élet és Irodalom (*Life and Literature*): Budapest V, Alpári Gyula u. 22; f. 1957; literary; Editor GYÖRGY NEMES; circ. 27,000.

Élet és Tudomány (*Life and Science*): Budapest VII, Lenin krt. 5; popular science; circ. 160,000; Editor BÉLA FENYŐ.

Érdekes Ujság (*Interesting News*).

Evangelikus Élet: Budapest VIII, Üllői ut. 24; f. 1934; church affairs; Editor Pastor ANDRÁS GÁDOR, D.D.; circ. 10,000.

Figyelő: Budapest V, Kossuth Lajos tér 11, IIIe; economic policy; Editor Dr. JÓZSEF GARAM.

Film, Színház, Muzsika (*Film, Theatre, Music*).

Hétféli Hírek: Budapest V, Bajcsy Zsilinszky u. 78; political; Editor GYÖRGY PARRAGI.

Külkereskedelmi Értesítő (*Foreign Trade Report*).

Ludové Noviny: Budapest VI, Nagymező u. 49; for the Slovaks in Hungary; Editor JÁNOS HANKO.

Magyarország (*Hungary*): Gyulai Pál-u. 14, Budapest VIII; f. 1964; news magazine; Editor Dr. JOSEPH PÁLFY.

Narodne Novine: Budapest VI, Nagymező u. 49; for the Yugoslavs in Hungary; Chief Editor MILUTIN STEVANOVIĆ.

Neue Zeitung: Budapest VII, Madách Imre ul. 11; for the Germans in Hungary; Editor GYÖRGY GRÁBER.

Rádió és Televízió Ujság (*Radio and TV News*): Budapest VIII, Bródy Sándor u. 7; f. 1956; circ. 620,000.

Szabad Föld: Budapest VIII, Somogyi Béla u. 6; political weekly of the People's Patriotic Front; Editor JÁNOS SZENTKIRÁLYI.

Uj Élet (*New Life*): Budapest VII, Sip u. 12; weekly of the Hungarian Jews; Editor ENDRE SOS; Editor-in-Chief Dr. GEZA SEIFERT; Editor GEORG KECSKEMÉTI.

Uj Ember (*New Man*): Budapest V, Kossuth Lajos u. 1; religious weekly of the "Actio Catholica"; Editor BÉLA SAÁD.

FORTNIGHTLIES

Akadémiai Közlöny (*Academic Gazette*): Budapest V, Alkotmány u. 21.

Foia Noastra: Budapest VII, Lenin krt. 9-11; for Romanians in Hungary; Editor PÉTER ANTON.

Figyelő (*Economic Observer*): Budapest V, Kossuth Lajos tér 11; weekly.

Magyar Mezőgazdaság: Budapest V, Kossuth Lajos tér 11; agriculture; Editor SÁNDOR HORVÁTH.

HUNGARY—(THE PRESS)

Református Egyház: Budapest XIV, Abonyi u. 21; f. 1949; official journal of the Hungarian Reformed Church; Editor JÁNOS BOTTVA'N.

Szövetkezet (Co-operatives): Szabadság tér 14, Budapest V; Federation of Hungarian Co-operative Societies; Editor SÁNDOR ERDEI.

Szövetkezeti Hírlap: Budapest V, Pesti Barnabás u. 6; The National Union of Artisans; Editor DEZSŐ FÖLDI.

Tanácsok Lapja: Budapest VII, Lenin krt. 9-11; for municipal authorities; Editor REZSŐ PERLAI.

MONTHLIES

Allami Gazdaság (State Farming): General Direction of State Farming, Budapest V, Akadémia u. 1-3; f. 1946.

Bányászati és Kohászati Lapok (Mining and Metallurgical Journal): Lapkiado Vall., Budapest VII, Lenin krt. 9-11; mining periodical; Editor JÓZSEF HEINRICH.

Books from Hungary: 17 Petőfi Sándor u., Budapest V; f. 1958; quarterly review of the Hungarian Publishers and Booksellers; English, French, German; Editor-in-Chief LÁSZLO LONTAY.

Egészségügyi Közlöny (Public Health Gazette).

Egyházi Krónika: Budapest V, Petőfi tér 2.1.2; f. 1952; Eastern Orthodox Church journal; Editor Dr. FERIZ BERKI.

Elektrotechnika: Budapest V, Szabadság tér 17; electrical engineering; Editor TIBOR KELEMEN.

Élelmészeti Ipar (Food Industry): Városház-utca 9-11, Budapest V; f. 1949; published by the Scientific Association of Food Industries; Editor Dr. VAJDA ÖDÖN.

Energia és Atomtechnika: Budapest V, Szabadság tér 17; nuclear energy; Editor ISTVÁN VARGA.

Építészeti Szemle: Budapest V, Beloiannis u. 2-4; building; Editor L. FARKAS.

Ezermester (The Handyman): Budapest V, Nador utca 15; f. 1957; Editor J. SZÜCS; monthly.

Gép (Machinery): Budapest V, Szabadság-tér 17; Editor Prof. F. LETTNER; review of the Society of Mechanical Engineers.

Hungarian Exporter: Budapest V, Lengyul Gyula u. 6; published by the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce; Editor M. GÁBOR.

Hungarian Review; Lenin Korut 9-11, Budapest.

Hungarian Trade Union News: Budapest; f. 1961; monthly.

Ipargazdaság (Industrial Economy): Szabadság tér 17, Budapest V; f. 1948; monthly; Editor Dr. ISTVÁN HARSÁNYI; circ. 4,000.

Ipari Energiagazdálkodás (Industrial Energy Economics): Budapest V, Szabadság tér 17.

Jogtudományi Közlöny: Budapest V, Szemere u. 10; law; Editor Dr. MIKLÓS KADÁR.

Kortárs: Budapest V, Nádor u. 31; literary gazette; Editor GÁBOR TOLNAI.

Könyvbarát (The Book Friend): Budapest VII, Lenin krt. 9-11; books; Editor JENŐ KATONA.

Könyvtáros (The Librarian): Budapest VII, Lenin krt. 9-11; librarianship; Editor JENŐ KATONA.

Közgazdasági Szemle (Economic Review): Széchenyi rkpt. 3, Budapest V; Editor GÉZA RIPP.

Magyar Jog: Budapest V, Szalay u. 16; law; Editor Dr. PÉTER BÖGR.

Magyar Tudomány (Hungarian Science).

Méhészet: Budapest VIII, Blaha Lujza tér 3; apiculture; Editor Z. ÖRÖSI PÁL.

Muzsika: Budapest VII, Lenin krt. 9-11; f. 1958; musical review; monthly; Editor Dr. SÁNDOR ASZTALOS.

Nagyvilág (The Great World): Budapest V, Alpári Gyula u. 22; f. 1956; review of world literature; Editor LÁSZLO KARDOS; circ. 24,000.

Nemzetközi Szemle (International Review): Budapest V, Steindl u. 6.

Statistikai Szemle (Statistical Review): Keleti Károly 5-7, Budapest II; f. 1923; Editor-in-Chief Dr. GYÖRGY PÉTER.

Társadalmi Szemle: Budapest V, Széchenyi rkpt. 19; political review; Editor VALÉRIA BENKE.

Technika (Technology): Budapest V, Néphadsereg u. 7; f. 1957; circ. 30,000.

Vigília: Budapest V, Postafiók 195; f. 1935; monthly; Catholic; Editor VID MIHELICS; circ. 12,000.

Villamosság (Electricity): Szabadság tér 17, Budapest V; Electrotechnical Association; Gen. Editor A. GREGOR; circ. 3,500.

NEWS AGENCY

Magyar Távirati Iroda (Hungarian Telegraph Agency): Budapest I, Fém utca 5-9; f. 1881; 16 brs. in Hungary; 16 bureaux abroad; Man. Dir. SÁNDOR BARCS.

FOREIGN BUREAUX Budapest

Bulgarian Telegraph Agency: Flat 10, Lisznyai utca 15; Bureau Chief LYUBEN HRISTOV.

Czechoslovak News Agency (Četaka): Zichy Geza utca 5.

Novosti Press Agency: Szerkesztőségnek, Marcius 15 tér 1; Bureau Chief SZOVJET HIRADO.

UPI: Budapest; Bureau Chief Mrs. ILONA GAZDAG.

Tass is also represented.

PRESS ASSOCIATION

Magyar Újságírók Országos Szövetsége (National Association of Hungarian Journalists): Budapest VI, Népköztársaság u. 101; 2,500 mems.; Pres. SÁNDOR BARCS, Gen. Sec. NORBERT SIKLÓSI; publ. *Magyar Sajtó* (Hungarian Press).

PUBLISHERS

The structure of the book trade in Hungary closely resembles that of the U.S.S.R. Books are regarded primarily as vehicles for education, culture and information rather than as commercial goods and publishers and book-sellers are controlled by the state. The Board of Publishers in the Ministry for Culture is the directive organ of publishing and distribution. It controls financial matters and all publishing programmes must gain its approval. The Board expects to show a yearly overall profit but may instruct a publishing house to budget for a loss if the Board considers it socially desirable to publish certain uneconomic works. The Council of Publishers, an adjunct of the Board of Publishers, is an advisory board composed of experts, specialists, and representatives of state and social organs. It offers suggestions in connection with publishing policies and expresses opinions on annual and long-term plans of the publishing houses.

Book distribution is carried out by three enterprises, two of which, the National Enterprises for Book Distribution and Művelt Nép (Cultured People) Company for Book Distribution, come under the immediate direction of the Board of Publishers. The third enterprise, the Co-operative Book Distributing Company, is under the direction of the National Centre of Co-operatives, which is, in turn, supervised by the Board. The National Enterprise, dealing with the distribution of books in towns, has 146 bookshops, while Művelt Nép, with 64 bookshops, has agents working on a commission basis to sell in factories. Villages are catered for by the Co-operative Book Distributing Company through its 145 bookshops and its village commission agents (mostly teachers or other cultural workers). Bookshops are also owned by the Publishing House of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences which has its own distributive organization, and by Táncsics Publishers, the trade union's publishing house. Kossuth Publishers, of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, distributes its publications in factories and other work establishments through voluntary helpers. A vast network of commission agents, built up in recent years, has proved an effective means of recruiting new readers. Circular letters have also been used to promote book distribution.

Export and import of books is handled by Kultura Hungarian Company for Books and Newspapers. Three million books a year, both Hungarian and foreign language publications, are exported by Kultura which maintains business relations with eighty countries. Five million books per year are imported, mainly from socialist countries, U.K., U.S.A., France and the German Federal Republic. Kultura also deals in periodicals, exporting about fifteen million copies and importing seven million.

Book publicity takes the form of reviews in organs of the book trade such as *Könyvtájékoztató* (Book Information), in daily papers, on radio and television. *Books from Hungary*, published quarterly in English, French and German, serves the foreign reader. To arouse wider interest the Festive Week of the Book is held every year, mainly to promote modern Hungarian literature. Authors meet readers, sign their works, and take part in meetings. Other occasions such as the Day of Poetry, Book Months of Technical and Agricultural Publications and special sales serve a similar purpose.

The Book Publishers and Booksellers' Information Centre undertakes the general and central work of publicity as well as conducting market research, compiling bibliographies and statistics, editing the periodicals of the book trade and issuing information.

Negotiations for the sale or purchase of translation rights between Hungarian authors and publishers, and foreign publishers are conducted by Artisjus. Payments to foreign

authors for translation rights are usually in blocked forints which may be used in a number of ways inside Hungary but not to pay for publishing. Generally payments are subject to 20 per cent tax and 10 per cent agency commission to Artisjus.

Akadémiai Kiadó: (*Publishing House of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences*): Budapest V, Alkotmány utca 21; f. 1828; humanities, sciences, dictionaries, encyclopaedias, periodicals of the Academy and other institutions, issued partly in foreign languages; Manager GYÖRGY BERNÁT.

Corvina Budapest (*Corvina Press*): Budapest V, Váci u. 12; Hungarian works translated into foreign languages, art and educational books, fiction and non-fiction; Manager ANDRÁS TÖMPE.

Europa Könyvkiadó: Budapest VII, Lenin krt. 9-11; world literature translated into Magyar; Man. JÁNOS DOMOKOS.

Fővárosi Szabó Ervin Könyvtár (*Ervin Szabó Municipal Library*): general.

Gondolat Könyv-Lapkiadó és Terjesztő Vállalat: Budapest VIII, Bródy-Sándor u. 16; popular science and educational; Manager ERNŐ HAVAS.

Képzőművészeti Alap Kiadóvállalata: Budapest VIII, Rákóczi ut. 15; fine arts; Manager BÉLA NEMES.

Kossuth Könyvkiadó Vállalat: Budapest V, Steindl 6; political publications; Manager ANDOR BEREI.

Közgazdasági és Jogi Könyvkiadó: Budapest V, Nagy Sándor u. 6; f. 1955; economic and juridical; Man. TIBOR KERESZTES.

Magvető Könyvkiadó: Budapest V, Nádor u. 31; literature; Manager GYÖRGY KARDOS.

Magyar Helikon Könyvkiadó: Budapest V, Petőfi Sándor u. 17; department of *Europa Könyvkiadó*; editions de luxe; Dir. JÁNOS DOMOKOS; Man. TIBOR SZÁNTÓ.

Medicina Könyvkiadó: Budapest V, Beloiannisz u. 8; f. 1957; medical and sport; Man. Dr. LÁSZLO MARCZALI.

Mezőgazdasági Könyvkiadó: Budapest V, Báthory u. 10; agricultural; Man. Dr. PÁL SÁRKÁNY; Editor TÁMAS MURAKÖZY.

Móra Ferenc Ifjúsági Könyvkiadó: Budapest VII, Lenin Körút 9-11; f. 1950; children's books; Manager MIKLÓS KOVÁTS.

Műszaki Könyvkiadó: Budapest V, Bajcsy Zsilinszky u. 22; technical; Manager SÁNDOR SOLT.

Szépirodalmi Könyvkiadó: Budapest VII, Lenin krt. 9-11; modern and classical Magyar literature.

Tankönyvkiadó Vállalat: Budapest V, Szalay u. 10-14; textbooks; Manager TIBOR VÁGVÖLGYI.

Táncsics Szakszervezeti Könyv-és Folyóíratkiadó: Budapest VIII, Mező Imre u. 19b; Hungarian Trades Union Council Press; Manager ISTVÁN KÁDÁR.

Zeneműkiadó Vállalat (*Editio Musica Budapest*): Budapest V, Semmelweis u. 1-3; f. 1950; music and music books; Man. LÁSZLO SÁRLÓS.

Zrínyi Katonai Kiadó: Budapest XIII, Dózsa Gy. u. 49; military literature; Manager LÁSZLO BEDŐ.

CARTOGRAPHER

Országos Földügyi és Térképészeti Hivatal (*National Office of Geodesy and Cartography*): Budapest V, Kossuth Lajos tér 11; f. 1954; Pres. PÉTER HALÁSZ. Head of Geodesy Dept. Dr. ISTVÁN JOÓ; Head of Cartography Dept. Prof. Dr. SÁNDOR RADÓ, F.R.G.S.; publs. *Geodézia és Kartográfia* (bi-monthly), *Terra Press Service* (weekly), *Cartactual Topical Map Service* (quarterly).

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Magyar Radio és Televizio: in charge of radio and television in Hungary; Dir. ISTVÁN TÖMPE.

RADIO

Magyar Radio és Televizio (Radio Section): Budapest VIII, Bródy Sándor u. 5-7; f. 1924; Dir. ISTVÁN TÖMPE.

Stations: Radio Kossuth (Budapest); Radio Petőfi (Budapest).

Transmission: Medium-wave transmission on five wave-lengths.

Relay stations: Miskolc, Pécs, Szombathely, Győr, Balatonszabadi, Magyaróvár, Nyiregyháza, Szolnok.

Overseas broadcasts: in English, German, Italian, Spanish, Greek, Turkish, Hungarian, Arabic and Esperanto.

Overseas transmission: one medium-wave and three short-wave transmitters of 100 kW.

Radio licences: 2,500,000 (1967).

TELEVISION

Magyar Radio és Televizio (Television Section): Budapest V, Szabadság tér. 17; Dir. of Television KORNEL HAYNAL. Station: Budapest.

Relay stations: Pécs, Tokaj, Kékes, Miskolc, Sopron, Szentes, Kabhegy.

Programmes: six days a week; 625 lines.

Television licences: 1,095,421 (1967).

FINANCE

CENTRAL BANK

Magyar Nemzeti Bank (National Bank of Hungary): Budapest V-8, Szabadság-tér; f. 1924; issue of bank notes, monetary settlements and supply of credits; transacts international payments business; Pres. Dr. ANDOR LÁSZLÓ; Man. Dirs. J. FEKETE, Z. FILIPSKY, A. JANCSEK, Dr. S. KOVÁCS, Mrs. MARKOVICS.

Általános Értékpapíri Bank Rt. (General Bank for Trust and Trade Ltd.): Budapest V, Dorottya u. 5; transactions in securities, estates, foreign assets.

Magyar Külkereskedelmi Bank Rt. (Hungarian Foreign Trade Bank Ltd.): Budapest V, Postafiók 585; cap. 100m. Ft.; dep. 1,428m. Ft. (Dec. 1965); barter-

business, export-import finance, guarantees, and documentary credits; banking facilities for tourists from all countries.

Magyar Beruházási Bank (Hungarian Investments Bank): Budapest V, Deák Ferenc u. 5; f. 1949.

Országos Takarékpénztár (National Savings Bank): Budapest V, Nádor u. 16; f. 1949.

Pénzügyi Központ (Central Corporation of Banking Companies): Budapest 501.

INSURANCE

Allami Biztosító: Ullői ut. 1; f. 1949; Gen. Man. A. FEHÉR; Asst. Gen. Man. O. ORMAI; general.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Hungarian Chamber of Commerce: Budapest V, Rosenberg u. 17; f. 1948; Pres. Ö. KALLÓS; organization which develops trade with other countries; some 67 foreign trade organizations are its members; publs. *Hungarian Foreign Trade* (quarterly), *Hungarian Exporter* (monthly), *Hungarian Heavy Industries* (quarterly), *Külkereskedelem* (monthly), *Hungaropress Economic Information* (fortnightly).

FOREIGN TRADE ORGANIZATIONS

Agrimex: Budapest 62, P.O.B. 278; agricultural products.

Artex: Budapest 62, P.O.B. 167; household and sports goods, toys and musical instruments.

Budavox: Budapest 62, P.O.B. 267; telecommunication.

Chemokomplex: Budapest 62, P.O.B. 141; machines and equipment for the Chemical Industry.

Chemolimpex: Budapest 5, P.O.B. 121; chemicals, paints.

Elektrolimpex: Budapest 62, P.O.B. 296; telecommunication and precision articles.

Ferunion: Budapest V, Mérleg u. 4 (P.O.B. 612); tools, building materials.

Ganz: Budapest V, Gusszev u. 25, P.O.B. 577; all types of electrical measuring instruments.

Ganz-Mávag: Budapest 70, P.O.B. 136; railway rolling stock, hydraulic equipment.

Hungarian Railway Carriage and Machine Works (Győr): Budapest V, Guszer u. 25; rolling-stock.

Hungarofilm: Budapest V, Báthory u. 10 (P.O.B. 5); films.

Hungarofruct: P.O.B. 62/386; Budapest VI, Munkácsy Mihály u. 19; f. 1953; fruits and vegetables.

Hungarotex: Budapest V, József Nádor tér 5-6 (P.O.B. 100); textiles.

Intertag: Budapest; negotiates trade agreements, market research.

Komplex: Budapest V, Dorottya u. 6 (P.O.B. 125); factory equipment).

Konsumex: Budapest 4, P.O.B. 367; barter trade company.

Kultura: Budapest 62, P.O. Box 149; books and newspapers, gramophone records.

Licencia (Hungarian Company for the Commercial Exploitation of Inventions): Budapest V, P.O. Box 207; commercial inventions.

Lignimpex: Budapest 62 (P.O.B. 323); timber, paper and fuel.

Mafracht: Budapest V, Kristóf tér 2 (P.O.B. 250); shipping agency.

Masped: Budapest V, Kristóf tér 2 (P.O.B. 123); international forwarding and carriage.

Mavad: Budapest V, Honvéd u. 16 (P.O.B. 551); live game and shooting agency.

- Medicor:** Budapest 62, P.O.B. 150; medical instruments and X-ray apparatus.
- Medimpex:** Budapest V, P.O.B. 126; pharmaceutical products.
- Mert:** Budapest 62, P.O.B. 542; quality control of import and export goods.
- Metalimpex:** Budapest 62, P.O.B. 330; metals.
- Metrimpex:** Budapest V, Nádor u. 21 (P.O.B. 202); instruments, precision and surgical.
- Mineralimpex:** Budapest 62, P.O.B. 130; mineral oil products.
- Mogúrt:** Budapest 62, P.O.B. 249; motor vehicles.
- Monimpex:** Budapest V, Tüköry u. 4; wines, spirits, paprika, honey, sweets.
- Nikex:** Budapest 4, P.O.B. 103; heavy industry.
- Pannonia:** Budapest 62, P.O.B. 354; bicycles and sewing machines and parts.
- Philatelia Hungarica:** Budapest V, P.O. Box 600; stamps.
- Presto:** Budapest XIV, Városliget, P.O.B. 120; advertising, publicity, public relations; printing, fairs, exhibitions.
- Tannimpex:** Budapest 62, P.O.B. 406; hides, leather shoes, gloves, fancy goods, and furs.
- Technoimpex:** Budapest 62, P.O.B. 183; machine tools, combustion and agricultural engines.
- Terimpex:** Budapest V, Károlyi utca 9 (P.O.B. 251); cattle and agricultural products.
- Tesco:** Budapest 5, P.O.B. 101; organization for international technical and scientific co-operation.
- Transelektro:** Budapest 62, P.O.B. 377; electrical equipment.
- United Incandescent Lamp and Electrical Co. Ltd.:** Ujpest 4; light sources, electron devices and vacuum technical machinery.

CO-OPERATIVE ORGANIZATIONS

- Országos Földművelésszövetkezeti Tanács:** Budapest V, Szabadság-tér 14; National Council of the Federation of the Hungarian Co-operative Societies.
- SZÖVÖSZ (Szövetkezetek Országos Szövetsége):** Budapest V; Szabadság-tér 14; National Federation of Co-operatives; 2,500,000 mems.; Pres. JENŐ SZIRMAI.

TRADE UNIONS

- Magyar Szakszervezetek Országos Tanácsa (Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions):** Budapest VI, Dózsa György-utca 84B; f. 1898; 3,047,130 mems.; Pres. BÉLA BLAHA; Gen. Sec. SÁNDOR GÁSPÁR; publs. *Népszava* (daily), *The Hungarian Trade Unions* (monthly, in English, French, German, Spanish, Russian and Italian).

AFFILIATED UNIONS

- Magyar Bányaiipari Dolgozók Szakszervezete (Hungarian Union of Mineworkers):** Budapest VI, Gorkij Fásor 46-48; f. 1913; 154,000 mems.; Pres. BÉLA BLAHA; Gen. Sec. ANTAL SIMON.
- Magyar Bőriipari Dolgozók Szakszervezete (Hungarian Union of Leather Trade Workers):** Budapest VI, Bajza-utca 24; f. 1877; 30,000 mems.; Pres. ANDRÁS MOCZI; Gen. Sec. MIHÁLY CSÁKO.

- Magyar Élemezési Ipari Dolgozók Szakszervezete (Hungarian Union of Food Industry Workers):** Budapest VI, Gorkij fásor 44; f. 1905; 142,000 mems.; Pres. ÁRPÁD NÖHRER; Gen. Sec. LAJOS CSUTORKA.

- Magyar Építő-, Fa- és Építőanyagipari Dolgozók Szakszervezete (Hungarian Union of Building, Woodworking and Building Materials Industries):** Budapest VI, Dózsa György-utca 84A; f. 1906; 280,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. ISTVÁN GYÖNGYÖSI.

- Magyar Helyiipari és Városgazdasági Dolgozók Szakszervezete (Hungarian Union of Municipal Workers and Local Industries):** Budapest VI, Benczúr-utca 43; f. 1962; 116,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. GYULA VIRIZLAY.

- Magyar Kereskedelmi, Pénzügyi és Vendéglátóipari Dolgozók Szakszervezete (Hungarian Union of Distributive, Clerical and Catering Workers):** Budapest VI, Jókai-utca 6; f. 1900; 340,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. LÁSZLÓ LIGETI; publ. *Mérleg* (monthly).

- Magyar Közalkalmazottak Szakszervezete (Hungarian Union of Civil Service Workers):** Budapest VIII, Puskin-utca 4; f. 1945; 130,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. Dr. LORÁND JÓKAI; Pres. LAJOS HUBER.

- Magyar Közlekedési és Szállítási Dolgozók Szakszervezete (Hungarian Union of Transport and Communications Workers, excluding Railway Workers):** Budapest VIII, Köztársaság tér 3; f. 1898; 120,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. TÓTH ISTVÁN.

- Magyar Mezőgazdasági és Erdészeti Dolgozók Szakszervezete (Hungarian Union of Agricultural and Forestry Workers):** Budapest VI, Vörösmarty Utca 59; f. 1906; 250,000 mems.; Pres. ISTVÁN HUNYA; Gen. Sec. ISTVÁN KOVÁCS; publ. *Földmívelő* (fortnightly).

- Magyar Művészeti Szakszervezetek Szövetsége (Hungarian Union of Art Workers):** Budapest VI, Gorkij fásor 38; f. 1945; 23,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. TIBOR BARANYA; Fine Artists Pres. BERTALAN PÓR; Film Workers Pres. VIKTOR GERTLER; Radio Workers Pres. ISTVÁN VÁRKONYI; Actors Pres. LÁSZLÓ UNGVÁRI; Musicians Pres. JÁNOS KERÉKES; Artists Pres. BÁLA DÁNIEL; Dancers Pres. VILMOS SELÉNYI.

- Magyar Nyomda-, a Papíripar és a Sajtó Dolgozóinak Szakszervezete (Hungarian Printing, Paper and Press Workers' Union):** Budapest VIII, Kölcsey utca 2; f. 1862; 38,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. EMIL KIMMEL; publ. *Typographia* (monthly).

- Magyar Orvosok Gyógyszervesszek és Egészségügyi Dolgozók Szakszervezete (Hungarian Union of Medical Workers and Health Workers):** Budapest V, Nador-utca 32; f. 1945; 81,000 mems.; Pres. ZOLTÁN SZABO; Gen. Sec. FERENC PÁL.

- Magyar Pedagógusok Szakszervezete (Hungarian Union of Teachers):** Budapest VI, Gorkij fásor 10; f. 1945; 140,000 mems.; Pres. Dr. ZOLTÁN CSÜRÖS; Gen. Sec. ERNŐ PÉTER.

- Magyar Postások Szakszervezete (Hungarian Union of Post Office Workers):** Budapest XIV, Cházár András utca 13; f. 1945; 59,003 mems.; Pres. Dr. ZSUFFA SZABOLCS; Vice-Pres. KOCZIÁN ANDRÁS; Gen. Sec. BESENYEI MIKLÓS.

- Magyar Ruházatipart Dolgosók Szakszervezete (Hungarian Union of Clothing Workers):** Budapest VII, Almásy-tér 2; f. 1892; 21,000 mems.; Pres. ERNŐ KÖVES; Gen. Sec. JÓZSEF VARGA.

- Magyar Textilipari Dolgozók Szakszervezete (Hungarian Union of Textile Workers):** Budapest VI, Rippl Rónai-utca 2; f. 1905; 127,000 mems.; Pres. ANNA RATKÓ; Gen. Sec. ANNA TOTI.

HUNGARY—(TRADE AND INDUSTRY, TRANSPORT, TOURISM)

Magyar Vas és Fémipari Dolgozók Szakszervezete (*Hungarian Union of Steel and Foundry Workers*): f. February 1960, being an amalgamation of the Union of Steel and Metal Workers and the Union of Foundry Workers; Budapest VIII, Koltói Anna u. 5-7; 400,000 mems.; Pres. JÓZSEF HANER; Gen. Sec. JÁNOS POLYÁK.

Magyar Vasutasok Szakszervezete (*Hungarian Union of Railway Workers*): Budapest VI, Benczur-utca 41; f. 1945; 166,000 mems.; Pres. LAJOS VÉGH; Gen. Sec. ANTAL SZABÓ.

Magyar Vegyipari Dolgozók Szakszervezete (*Hungarian Union of Chemical Workers*): Budapest VI, Benczur-utca 45; f. 1897; 60,000 mems.; Pres. LÁSZLÓ GAL.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Magyar Államvasutak (*Hungarian State Railways*): Budapest VI, Népköztársaság u. 73-75; State-owned since 1868. Total length of lines 19,580 km. Gen. Man. KÁROLY RODONY, Gen. Sec. Dr. JÓZSEF BEK.

ROADS

According to official estimates there are 29,000 km. of roads in Hungary. Long-distance buses cover 22,500 km. on 950 routes.

MOTORISTS' ORGANISATION

Magyar Auto Klub—M.A.K. (*Hungarian Automobile Club*): Budapest II, Rómer Flóris u. 4; f. 1900; Pres. LÁSZLÓ FÖLDVÁRI; Gen. Sec. VILMOS MATYKO; publ. *Autoselet* (monthly).

INLAND WATERWAYS

Mahart Magyar Hajózási Rt. (*Mahart Hungarian Shipping Co.*): Budapest V, Apáczai Csere János utca 11; carries

goods on the Danube and passengers on the Danube and Lake Balaton; maintains cargo traffic between Budapest and the Levantine ports, and between Rijeka and Red Sea ports.

SHIPPING

Mafracht: Budapest V, Kristóf tér 2; shipping agency.

CIVIL AVIATION

Hungarian Air Authority: Budapest VII, Dob u. 75-81, Board of Civil Aviation of the Ministry of Communications and Posts; controls civil aviation; Dir.-Gen. S. HORVÁTH.

Magyar Légiközlekedési Vállalat (MALEV) (*Hungarian Airlines*): Budapest V, Váci utca 1 and Dorottya utca 2; f. March 1946, became purely Hungarian 1954; daily internal services and weekly foreign services to European countries and to the Middle East; *Fleet*: seven Ilyushin IL-18; Dir. GEORGE LÉNART; Dep. Dir. VLADIMIR ZAMEK.

22 international airlines also serve Hungary.

TOURISM

IBUSZ (*Idegenforgalmi, Beszerzési, Utazási és Szállítási Rt.*) *Touring, Travelling, Transport and Purchase Co. Ltd.*: official tourist bureau of Hungarian State Railways; f. 1902; Budapest V, Felszabadulás tér 5; International Air and Shipping Office; Budapest V, Vörösmarty tér 5; IBUSZ has 70 branches throughout Hungary.

OFFICES ABROAD

Austria: Kärntnerstrasse 26, Vienna 1.

Denmark: Valkendorfsgræde 16, Copenhagen.

Finland: Boulevard 18, Helsinki.

France: 3 rue de Dr. Finlay, Paris 15e.

German Federal Republic: Taunusstrasse 52, Frankfurt.

Sweden: Narvavägen 7, Stockholm.

United Kingdom: 46 Eaton Place, London, S.W.1.

Fővárosi Idegenforgalmi Igazgatóság (*Municipal Tourist Board*): Budapest V, Roosevelt tér 5 and Budapest VI, Bajcsy Zsilinszky u. 55; the office is at the disposal of foreign tourists from 10 a.m. till 6 p.m.; Dir. FERENC BARANYAL.

CULTURAL ORGANISATION

Művelődésügyi Minisztérium (*Ministry of Culture*): Budapest V; Szalay u. 10/14; Minister PÁL ILKV.

PRINCIPAL THEATRES

Nemzeti Színház (*National Theatre*): Budapest VII, Hevesi Sándor tér; f. 1837; 75 artists; 303 mems.; Dir. BÉLA BOTH.

Nemzeti Színház: Pécs, Színház tér 2; f. 1890.

Nemzeti Színház: Miskolc, Déryné u. 1; f. 1823; 325 mems.; Dir. LENDVAY FERENC; publ. *Színházi Esték* (monthly).

Nemzeti Színház: Szeged, Deák Ferenc u. 12; f. 1880.

Magyar Állami Operaház (*State Opera*): Budapest VI, Népköztársaság u. 22; f. 1884; Dir. MIKLÓS LUKÁCS.

Erkel Színház: Budapest VIII, Köztársaság tér 30; f. 1951; the second opera house.

PRINCIPAL ORCHESTRAS

Hungarian State Symphony Orchestra: Budapest V, Semmelweis u. 1; f. 1923; 105 mems.; Dir. of Music JÁNOS FERENCsik.

Budapest Symphony Orchestra (*Orchestra of the Hungarian Radio*): Budapest VIII, Bródy Sándor u. 5-7; f. 1945; 94 mems.; Chief Conductor GYÖRGY LEHRT; Dir. ISTVÁN VERNES.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Országos Atomenergia Bizottság (*National Atomic Energy Commission*): Budapest, Országház, Kossuth Lajos tér.

Magyar Tudományos Akadémia Atommag Kutató Intézete (*Nuclear Research Institute of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences*): Debrecen, Bem tér 18/c; f. 1954; Dir. Prof. Dr. A. SZALAY; publs. *ATOMKI Közlemények, Bulletin ATOMKI*.

Magyar Tudományos Akadémia Központi Fizikai Kutató Intézete (*Central Research Institute of Physics of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences*): Budapest XII, Konkoly Thege; f. 1950; Dir. Dr. LAJOS JÁNOSY; Deputy Dir. Prof. LÉNÁRD PÁL.

REACTOR AND ACCELERATOR

Research Reactor. An experimental reactor at Csillebérc, near Budapest, started in 1959. Supplied by the U.S.S.R., it is of the "VVR-S" type, fuelled by enriched uranium, and cooled and moderated by ordinary water. It is used for training and research in nuclear physics and biology, and the production of radioactive isotopes.

Accelerators. A 2.2 MeV electrostatic accelerator, a 200 kev and 180 kev cascade accelerator, both in Budapest, and a 2.2 MeV electrostatic accelerator, as well as a 800 kev, 300 kev and 100 kev accelerator, in Debrecen, are in operation.

Co-operation. Agreements have been signed for co-operation in the peaceful uses of atomic energy with Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, India, Poland, Romania, U.S.S.R. and Yugoslavia. Hungary is a member of the International Atomic Energy Agency, Vienna, and of the Joint Institute for Nuclear Research, Dubna, near Moscow.

UNIVERSITIES

Eötvös Lóránd Tudományegyetem: Budapest; 803 teachers, 8,442 students.

Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem (*Medical University of Budapest*): Budapest; 1,021 teachers, 3,763 students.

Marx Károly Közgazdaságtudományi Egyetem: Budapest; 12 professors, 2,276 students.

Kossuth Lajos Tudományegyetem: Debrecen; 278 teachers, 2,020 students.

Debreceni Orvostudományi Egyetem: Debrecen; 1,021 students.

Pécsi Tudományegyetem: Pécs; 40 teachers, 1,012 students.

Pécsi Orvostudományi Egyetem (*Medical University of Pécs*): Pécs; 351 teachers, 1,100 students.

József Attila Tudományegyetem Szeged: Szeged; 320 teachers, 3,964 students.

Szegedi Orvostudományi Egyetem: Szeged; 418 teachers, 1,555 students.

TECHNICAL UNIVERSITIES

Budapesti Műszaki Egyetem (*Technical University of Budapest*): Budapest; Muegyetem-Rkp. 3; 950 teachers, 11,588 students.

Epitőipari És Közlekedési Műszaki Egyetem (*Technical University of Building and Transport Engineering*): Budapest; 434 teachers; 2,529 students.

Agrártudományi Egyetem (*University of Agricultural Sciences*): Gödöllő; 280 teachers; 2,644 students.

Nehézipari Műszaki Egyetem (*Technical University of Heavy Industry*): Miskolc; 303 teachers; 2,122 students.

Erdészeti És Faipari Egyetem (*University of Forestry and Timber Industry*): Sopron; Bajcsy-Zsilinsky Ut. 4; 93 teachers; 751 students.

Veszprémi Vegyipari Egyetem (*Technical University of Chemical Engineering*): Veszprém; Schönherz Z u. 12; 146 teachers; 1,010 students.

ICELAND

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Iceland is a volcanic island situated near the Arctic Circle in the North Atlantic. The island lies 155 miles south-east of Greenland, 645 west of Norway and 500 miles north of Scotland. The climate is cold with average temperatures ranging from 10°C (50°F) in summer to 1°C (34°F) in winter. Icelandic is the official language. The Evangelical Lutheran Church is the established church and embraces 96 per cent of the population. The flag is blue with a red cross bordered with white. The capital is Reykjavík.

Recent History

Iceland became independent in 1944 when the Convention linking it with Denmark under the Danish throne was terminated. Iceland is a founder member of the Nordic Council (1953) and has belonged to both NATO and the Council of Europe since 1949. In 1958, as a conservancy measure Iceland extended her territorial waters from 3 to 12 miles off-shore. The United Kingdom challenged the decision and British vessels continued to fish inside the new limits under naval protection. In 1960 they withdrew pending the decision of the United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea. The Icelandic Government agreed to a six-mile limit for British fishing boats until March, 1964, since when the 12 mile limit has been imposed.

Government

Executive power is vested in the President and the Cabinet consisting of the Prime Minister and six other Ministers. The Althing (Parliament) is divided into an Upper and Lower House. The Lower House is elected by universal suffrage. The Upper House consists of members chosen by the United Althing.

Defence

Iceland has no defence forces of her own but is a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). There are units of United States Forces based on the island as part of NATO defence strategy.

Economic Affairs

Iceland's economy is based on fishing which provides almost all of her exports. Only 1 per cent of the land area is cultivated. Farming is mainly sheep-rearing. The principal crops are hay and roots for fodder. Hot-house cultivation using thermal springs produces fruit, flowers and vegetables. Industry is largely based on the fisheries, processing and tinning the catches, and shipbuilding and repairing. The industrial potential of the thermal springs is being investigated. The first development plan, 1963-66, provided for overall economic growth and included large subsidies for agriculture and fisheries as well as increased investment in hydro-electric power plant.

Transport and Communications

There are no railways. Much of the interior is uninhabited and the main roads follow the coast line. Regular motor coach services link the main settlements. Heavy freight is carried by coastal shipping. The development plans provide for new roads and harbour installations. There are regular air services between Reykjavík and outlying townships.

Social Welfare

There is a comprehensive system of social security providing a wide range of insurance benefits. Contributions to the scheme are compulsory.

Education

Education is compulsory and free for all children between the ages of 7 and 15 years. There is one university.

Tourism

Iceland's main attraction for tourists lies in the ruggedness of the interior with its geysers and thermal springs. Mountaineering and pony trekking are increasingly popular as well as skiing and the study of bird life.

Visas are not required by nationals of the following countries: Austria, Belgium, Canada, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, France, Gambia, Germany (Federal Republic), Greece, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Kenya, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Monaco, The Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, San Marino, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tanzania, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, U.K., U.S.A., Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Sport

The national sport is wrestling; but football, athletics and winter sports are universally popular. All children must, by law, learn to swim.

Public Holidays, 1968

January 1 (New Year's Day), April 11 (Maundy Thursday), April 12 (Good Friday), April 15 (Easter Monday), 1st day of Summer (end of April), May 1 (Labour Day), June 17 (National Day), May 23 (Ascension Day), June 3 (Whit Monday), December 25 and 26 (Christmas).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The principal unit of currency is the Krónur (Kr), which is divided into 100 Aurar.

Several years of severe inflation resulted in a 24.6 per cent devaluation in November 1967.

Notes: Krónur 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 25, 10, 5, 1.

Coins: Krónur 2, 1; Aurar 25, 10, 5, 2, 1.

Exchange rate: 137.0 Kr. = £1 sterling

57 Kr. = \$1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA	POPULATION, (1966)	
	TOTAL	Reykjavík (capital)
102,846 sq. kilometres	196,933	79,202

CHIEF TOWNS

POPULATION (1966)

Kópavogur . . .	10,014	Keflavík . . .	5,422
Ákureyri . . .	9,943	Vestmannaeyjar . . .	5,002
Hafnarfjörður . . .	8,555		

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS

	BIRTH RATE (per '000)	MARRIAGES (per '000)	DEATH RATE (per '000)
1961 . . .	25.6	7.5	7.0
1962 . . .	25.8	7.4	6.8
1963 . . .	25.9	7.8	7.2
1964 . . .	25.3	8.3	6.9
1965 . . .	24.5	8.1	6.7
1966 . . .	23.9	7.9	7.1

AGRICULTURE

DISTRIBUTION OF LAND

('000 hectares)

TOTAL AREA	LAND AREA	ARABLE LAND	PASTURE	FORESTS	BUILT-ON AREA WASTELAND
10,302	10,026	2,380	2,280	100	7,646

PRINCIPAL CROPS

	UNIT OF QUANTITY	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Hay for Fodder:						
From Home-fields . . .	100 kg.	3,253,000	3,323,000	3,575,510	3,763,700	3,423,000
" Meadows . . .	" "	268,000	222,000	84,492	92,800	100,940
Potatoes . . .	" "	84,000	76,000	74,331	87,000	36,000
Turnips . . .	" "	3,000	3,500	4,080	6,000	2,000
Milk . . .	1,000 kg.	109,100	113,500	118,297	128,000	122,000
Butter . . .	" "	1,448	1,506	1,541	1,850	1,223
Mutton and Lamb . . .	" "	13,258	12,252	11,253	12,270	12,580
Wool . . .	" "	914	720	774	820	910
Sheep Skins . . .	thousand	915	830	734	830	876
Eggs (estimated) . . .	1,000 kg.	730	750	770	770	850

ICELAND—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

LIVESTOCK

	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Cattle . . .	55,744	55,901	57,211	59,751	59,542	54,530
Sheep . . .	829,774	777,300	736,381	761,926	846,705	847,337
Horses . . .	31,108	30,482	29,536	30,727	34,013	35,490
Goats . . .	111	87	91	122	158	163
Pigs . . .	1,484	1,347	1,544	2,137	3,023	3,458
Poultry . . .	94,866	107,256	106,650	97,215	93,822	120,262

FISHING

('000 kg.)

	1965	1966
Fish for quick freezing . . .	185,409	163,371
Fish cured as stockfish (unsalted) . . .	54,365	53,978
Fish for canning . . .	994	363
Fish for smoking . . .	—	14
Fish for salting . . .	88,832	82,644
Herring for salting . . .	61,081	64,602
Herring for freezing (bait etc.) . . .	32,962	24,923
Herring for manufacturing . . .	714,710	802,410
Other fish for manufacturing . . .	3,159	2,172
Crustaceans for freezing . . .	4,417	5,185
Crustaceans for canning . . .	190	63
Crustaceans for home consumption . . .	—	6
For home consumption . . .	14,581	10,783
TOTAL . . .	1,199,028	1,238,444

PRINCIPAL SPECIES

('000 kg.)

	1965	1966
Herring	762,930	769,152
Cod	244,001	231,413
Capelin	49,735	124,933
Haddock	53,703	36,028
Redfish	29,910	23,109
Saithe	24,901	20,988

FINANCE

100 krónur = 14s. 8d. sterling = \$U.S. 1.77

GOVERNMENT REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

('000 krónur)

	1964	1965	1966
Revenue:			
Income and Property Tax	259,204	365,776	470,639
Import Duties	1,421,878	1,608,296	1,037,651
Stamp Tax	68,963	80,554	90,080
Sales Taxes	544,165	937,619	1,138,358
Car Licence Fees	119,491	123,257	180,003
Government Monopolies and Enterprises	379,070	425,153	618,242
TOTAL (incl. others)	2,946,449	3,690,225	4,677,787
Expenditure:			
Social Security	705,471	776,499	897,216
Consumer Subsidies	581,220	511,427	613,667
Export Subsidies on Agricultural Products	167,796	167,796	248,045
Education	400,866	491,425	500,274
Promotion of Agriculture	132,839	213,265	214,913
Promotion of Fisheries	59,871	151,483	101,509
Justice and Police	153,181	183,317	224,695
Public Health	100,810	133,750	171,381
TOTAL (incl. others)	2,910,418	3,413,479	3,800,103
Surplus	27,031	276,746	778,594

ICELAND—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

(million krónur)

	1963	1964	1965
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	13,785	17,403	20,582
Income from abroad	— 110	— 137	— 157
GROSS NATIONAL INCOME	13,675	17,266	20,425
Less depreciation allowances	— 1,477	— 1,734	— 2,159
NET NATIONAL INCOME	12,198	15,532	18,266
Indirect taxes less subsidies	2,101	2,317	2,850
NET NATIONAL PRODUCT	14,299	17,849	21,116
Depreciation allowances	1,477	1,734	2,159
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	15,776	19,583	23,275
Balance of exports and imports of goods and services	110	207	— 307
AVAILABLE RESOURCES	15,886	19,790	22,968
of which:			
Private consumption expenditure	8,985	11,062	12,536
General government expenditure	1,227	1,520	1,825
Domestic capital formation	3,853	4,969	5,499
Increase in livestock	— 170	59	415

GOLD AND CURRENCY

(at end of year in million krónur)

	1963	1964	1965	1966
Gold Reserves	43.7	43.7	43.7	43.7
Currency in Circulation	654.4	776.5	1,017.8	1084.4

INDEX OF COST OF LIVING IN REYKJAVÍK (January)

(March 1st, 1959=100)

	1964	1965	1966	1967
<i>Goods and Services</i>	168	189	211	228
Food	180	202	231	247
Heating, electricity, etc.	146	150	160	194
Clothing, footwear, textiles	147	168	176	184
Miscellaneous	171	194	217	238
Rent	109	116	127	140
<i>Direct Taxes, Contributions to Social Security Fund, etc., less Children Allowances</i>	80	95	74	62
ALL ITEMS	149	167	182	195
Hourly Wage Rates for Unskilled Labour (krónur)	34.5	36.5	44.3	49.4

ICELAND—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

ESTIMATED BALANCE OF PAYMENTS, 1966 (million krónur)

	DEBIT	CREDIT
<i>Current Account:</i>		
Imports of ships and aircraft (f.o.b.)	650	—
Imports for Burfell Power Project (f.o.b.)	130	—
Other imports (f.o.b.)	5,520	—
Exports (f.o.b.)		6,000
Defence	30	440
Tourism	540	120
Transportation	1,575	1,800
Insurance	560	500
Interest	230	95
Miscellaneous	335	265
Total current transactions	9,570	9,220
Deficit on current account	—	350
TOTAL	9,570	9,570
<i>Capital Account:</i>		
Private long-term liabilities	293	615
Official long-term liabilities	291	537
Other capital movements, net	215	—
Total capital transactions	799	1,152
Balance on capital account	353	—
TOTAL	1,152	1,152
<i>Overall Balance of Payments:</i>		
Changes in foreign exchange reserves	—	3

EXTERNAL TRADE ('000 krónur)

	1964	1965	1966	1967*
Total Imports	5,635,993	5,901,034	6,852,707	6,569,436
Total Exports	4,775,949	5,558,880	6,041,513	3,765,090

*January to November

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES ('000 krónur)

IMPORTS	1964	1965	1966	EXPORTS	1964	1965	1966
Cereals	74,073	74,579	72,709	Salted Fish (dried)	28,154	51,888	36,366
Animal Feed	131,658	157,345	161,840	Salted Fish (uncured)	371,321	437,950	467,032
Sugar	89,643	47,410	41,182	Stock-fish	337,403	375,044	309,882
Coffee	73,092	81,423	74,531	Fish on ice	215,039	187,800	150,137
Fuel Oil	340,804	340,103	353,096	Frozen Fish	1,149,314	1,573,127	1,559,927
Other Petrol	56,090	57,354	59,505	Cod Liver Oil	61,717	68,248	58,800
Wood	103,814	102,023	204,560	Herring (cured)	517,085	591,051	581,814
Ships	480,637	315,377	294,702	Fish Meal	166,368	133,432	120,685
Fishing nets and equipment	n.a.	247,539	288,827	Herring Oil	n.a.	677,027	943,392
				Herring Meal	n.a.	882,081	1,116,551
				Sheep Skins (green salted)	110,490	80,341	101,397

ICELAND—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

COUNTRIES

('000 krónur)

	IMPORTS, C.I.F. VALUES			EXPORTS, F.O.B. VALUES		
	1964	1965	1966	1964	1965	1966
Belgium	94,869	107,870	144,178	26,522	60,679	79,283
Czechoslovakia	135,180	119,953	109,605	92,357	117,049	52,660
Denmark	394,027	534,054	540,388	245,001	394,253	354,320
Faroe Islands	549	168	483	19,193	19,438	26,596
Finland	109,798	135,766	163,160	164,426	179,713	197,747
France	63,808	73,558	84,966	55,316	75,991	95,429
Germany (Democratic Republic)	104,759	123,351	39,139	15,519	72,637	59,358
Germany (Federal Republic)	581,145	732,088	875,883	410,342	473,867	523,535
Greece	659	421	228	52,340	61,222	95,955
Ireland	1,547	3,405	6,564	30,583	45,667	35,746
Italy	50,350	54,772	91,627	187,470	308,144	203,907
Romania	62,586	36,787	16,917	33,643	32,865	29,862
Netherlands	217,038	304,032	339,362	93,797	199,313	337,174
Norway	609,180	367,867	677,797	303,388	86,084	164,555
Poland	124,619	127,379	123,967	94,063	123,844	136,843
Portugal	8,282	20,237	19,502	140,979	95,660	180,409
U.S.S.R.	474,586	520,800	473,255	433,469	291,519	427,299
Spain	41,023	40,397	38,679	113,175	134,140	169,816
Sweden	302,374	311,011	466,727	347,166	392,068	502,713
Switzerland	68,914	45,200	61,655	8,645	11,888	22,529
United Kingdom	749,841	821,517	917,165	834,214	1,141,012	996,973
Brazil	72,525	81,111	72,848	24,668	38,282	33,803
Canada	445,903	232,655	250,907	108	26,146	18,269
United States of America	672,445	759,581	932,729	766,778	892,298	1,000,671
Nigeria	616	162	193	227,452	244,633	213,699
Japan	159,843	216,306	263,867	30	8	20,998

TRANSPORT

(There are no railways in Iceland.)

ROADS REGISTERED VEHICLES (At year end)				
	1963	1964	1965	1966
Trucks	6,476	6,279	6,180	6,297
Cars and buses	22,748	25,645	28,779	32,981
Motor-cycles	316	308	298	309

SHIPPING				
Year	Motor Vessels	Gross Tons	Steam Vessels	Gross Tons
1964	878	128,955	34	20,910
1965	854	135,202	34	22,608
1966	840	128,636	30	19,909

CIVIL AVIATION

(External Icelandic traffic only)

('000 km.)

	KILOMETRES FLOWN	PASSENGER- KILOMETRES	CARGO, TON- KILOMETRES	MAIL, TON- KILOMETRES
1964	9,658	638,951	1,600,000	825,000
1965*	9,610	812,000	2,000,000	811,000

*January to November

ICELAND—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

TOURISM

(Foreign visitors to Iceland)

	1964	1965	1966
Denmark . . .	4,872	5,944	5,856
Norway . . .	1,356	1,507	1,627
Sweden . . .	1,422	2,194	1,891
United Kingdom . . .	2,980	3,114	3,718
Germany . . .	2,603	3,374	4,580
United States. . .	6,180	7,997	11,756
TOTAL (incl. others).	22,969	28,879	34,733

EDUCATION

(1966-67)

	NO. OF SCHOOLS	NO. OF STAFF	NO. OF STUDENTS
Primary . . .	208	950	26,976
Secondary . . .	113	596	11,818
Technical . . .	36	119	3,196
Teacher-training . . .	3	27	514
Higher . . .	1	76	1,180

Sources: The Statistical Bureau of Iceland, Reykjavik; *Statistical Bulletin* (quarterly), issued by the Statistical Bureau and the Central Bank of Iceland.

THE CONSTITUTION

FROM the year 930, when the Icelandic Free State was founded, settlement beginning in 874, until 1264 the land was an Independent Republic. In that year it lost its independence, falling first under Norwegian rule and then in 1380, with Norway, under Danish rule. When in 1814 Norway came under Sweden, Iceland remained with Denmark, and this continued until 1918, when its sovereign status was recognised. Certain subjects were reserved for joint consideration. The Order of Succession of the Crown was the most important. There was a Joint Committee which reviewed important legislation of both States and promoted bills aiming at co-operation. Citizens of both States enjoyed equal rights in the other, but were exempt from military service in the other. The union with Denmark was dissolved and a new Republican Constitution established on June 17th, 1944.

THE GOVERNMENT

The President is elected for four years by universal suffrage.

The Legislative power is jointly vested in the Althing, and the President. The Executive power is exercised by the President and other governmental authorities in accordance with the constitution and other laws of the land.

The Ministry is responsible to a bicameral legislature, the Althing, which has a regular annual session.

The Althing is composed of 60 members, 49 of whom are elected by 8 proportionately represented constituencies for a period of four years, while 11 supplementary seats are allotted to the parties on a proportional basis. The Althing is divided into two houses, the *efri deild*, or Upper House, and the *nedri deild*, or Lower House; but sometimes both Houses work together as a United

Althing. The Upper House consists of a third of the members whom the United Althing chooses from amongst the representatives, the remaining two-thirds forming the Lower House. The voting age, both for local administrative bodies and for the Althing, is reached by the electors (men and women) at 20.

The budget must be introduced in the United Althing but other bills may be introduced into either House. A bill which the Althing has already passed, may become law even if the President refuses to sign it, if the Althing passes it again by a two-thirds majority. Ministers may speak in either House, but may vote only in that of which they are members. The Ministers are responsible to the Althing and may be impeached by that body, in which case they are tried by a special Tribunal.

Substitute members are elected at the same time and in the same manner as Althing members, in such electoral districts as elect members by proportional representation. The eleven supplementary members elected at general elections take the seats allotted to the parties for equalisation, intended to achieve as near a really proportional representation with regard to the total of votes gained by each party as possible, without raising the total number of members above 60.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

For purposes of Local Government the country is divided into Provinces, Districts and Municipalities. The 8 Urban Municipalities are governed by Town Councils, which possess considerable autonomy. The Districts also have Councils and are further grouped together to form the Provinces, over each of which a centrally appointed Chief Official presides. The franchise for municipal purposes is universal above 20 years, conducted on a basis of proportional representation.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF THE STATE

President: ÁSGEIR ÁSGEIRSSON; elected 1952; re-elected 1956, 1960 and 1964.

THE CABINET

(February 1968)

(A coalition of the Independence Party and the Social Democratic Party)

Prime Minister: Dr. B. BENEDIKTSSON (Ind.)
Minister of Foreign Affairs: EMIL JÓNSSON (Soc. Dem.)
Minister of Finance: MAGNUS JÓNSSON (Ind.)
Minister of Justice and Industries: JOHANN HAFSTEIN (Ind.)

Minister of Fisheries and Social Affairs: EGGERT THORSTEINSSON (Soc. Dem.)
Minister of Education and Commerce: GYLFI TH. GISLASON (Soc. Dem.)
Minister of Agriculture and Communications: INGOLFUR JONSSON (Ind.)

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ACCREDITED TO ICELAND

(Reykjavík unless otherwise stated)

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Argentina: Oslo, Norway (E).

Austria: Copenhagen, Denmark (E).

Belgium: Oslo, Norway (E).

Brazil: Oslo, Norway (E).

Bulgaria: Stockholm, Sweden (E).

Canada: Oslo, Norway (E).

Cuba: Oslo, Norway (L).

Czechoslovakia: Smáragata 16 (E); *Ambassador:* FRANTIŠEK MALÍK.

Denmark: Hverfisgata 29 (E); *Ambassador:* BIRGER O. KRONMANN.

Finland: Oslo, Norway (E).

France: Túngata 22 (E); *Ambassador:* JEAN STRAUSS.

German Federal Republic: Túngata 18 (E); *Ambassador:* HENNING THOMSEN.

Greece: Copenhagen, Denmark (E).

Hungary: Stockholm, Sweden (E).

Iran: Stockholm, Sweden (L).

Israel: Oslo, Norway (E).

Italy: Oslo, Norway (E).

Japan: Stockholm O, Sweden (E).

Korea, Republic of: Stockholm, Sweden (E).

Luxembourg: London, S.W.1, England (E).

Mexico: London, S.W.1, England (E).

Netherlands: London, S.W.7, England (E).

Norway: Hverfisgata 45 (E); *Ambassador:* TOR MYKLEBOST.

Poland: Grenimelur 7 (E); *Ambassador:* MIECZYSLAW LOBODYCZ.

Portugal: Oslo, Norway (E).

Romania: London, W.8, England (E).

Spain: Oslo, Norway (E).

Sweden: Fjólugata 9 (E); *Ambassador:* GUNNAR GRANBERG.

Switzerland: Oslo, Norway (E).

Turkey: Oslo, Norway (E).

U.S.S.R.: Garðastræti 33 (E); *Ambassador:* NIKOLAI P. VAZHN OV.

United Kingdom: Laufásvegur 49 (E); *Ambassador:* A. S. HALFORD-MCLEOD.

U.S.A.: Laufásvegur 21 (E); *Ambassador:* KARL F. ROLVAAG.

Yugoslavia: Oslo, Norway (L).

PARLIAMENT

THE ALTHING

President of the United Althing: BIRGIR FINNSSON.

Speaker for both Houses: BIRGIR FINNSSON.

Speaker for the Upper House: JÓNAS RAFNAR.

Speaker of the Lower House: SIGURDUR BJARNASON.

Secretary-General of the Althing: FRÍÐJON SIGURÐSSON.

STATE OF PARTIES

(General Election, 1967)

	SEATS	VOTES	PER-CENTAGE
Independence Party . .	24	36,037	37.5
Progressive Party . .	18	27,026	28.1
Social Democratic Party .	9	15,061	15.7
People's Union Party . .	8	13,402	13.9
Independent (Marxist) .	1	3,520	3.7

POLITICAL PARTIES

Sjálfstaedisflokkurinn (*Independence Party*): Reykjavík; f. by an amalgamation of the Conservative and Liberal Parties in 1929; its programme is social reform within the framework of the capitalist system and the furtherance of national and individual independence. Leader: BJARNI BENEDIKTSSON.

Framsóknarflokkurinn (*The Progressive Party*): Tjarnargötu 26, Reykjavík; f. in 1916 with a programme of social and economic amelioration and co-operation. Members of Parliament: 18; Chair. and Parliamentary Leader EYSTEINN JONSSON; Sec. HELGI BERGS; publs. *Tíminn* (daily), *Dagur* (twice a week).

Althýðubandalag (*People's Union*): Tjarnargata 20, Reykjavík; f. 1956 by amalgamation of a section of the Social Democratic Party and the Socialist Unity Party; has a Marxist programme; represented in Althing by 8 mems.; Chair. HANNIBAL VALDIMARSSON; publ. *Utsyn* (weekly).

Althýðuflokkurinn (*Social Democratic Party*): Althýðuhúsid Hverfisgata 8-10, Reykjavík; f. 1916 with a moderate Socialist programme; Pres. EMIL JÓNSSON; Sec. GYLFI TH. GÍSLASON; publ. *Althýðublaðið* (daily).

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

SUPREME COURT, REYKJAVÍK

Chief Justice: GIZUR BERGSTEINSSON.

Justices: EINAR ARNALDS.
BENEDIKT SIGURJÓNSSON.
JÓNATAN HALLVARÐSSON.
LOGI EINARSSON.

Justices are appointed by the President and cannot be dismissed except by the decision of a court.

The Justices elect the Chief Justice for a period of at least one year.

Secretary: SIGURDUR LÍNDAL.

ORDINARY COURTS

All cases are heard in Ordinary Courts except those specifically within the jurisdiction of *Special Courts*. The Ordinary Court includes both a lower division of urban and rural district courts presided over by the district magistrates, and the Supreme Court.

RELIGION

Evangelical Lutheran Church: the national Church, endowed by the State. Over 96 per cent of the population are members of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, but there is complete religious liberty. Iceland forms one diocese, Reykjavík, with two suffragan sees. Total of parishes is 281; publ. *Kirkjuritid* (monthly). Bishop: SIGURBJÖRN EINARSSON.

Frikirkjan (*Free Church*): Free Lutheran denomination; 7,000 mems.; Head Rev. THORSTEINN BJÖRNSSON.

Oháði Frikirkjusöfnudurinn (*Independent Congregation*): Free Lutheran denomination; 2,000 mems.; Head Rev. EMIL BJÖRNSSON.

Roman Catholic Church: Landakot, Reykjavík; f. 1000; 1,054 mems.; titular Archbishop of Bavagliana and Apostolic Administrator of Iceland His Grace The Most Reverend JOHANNES BAPT. H. THEUNRUSSSEN, S.M.M.; publ. *Merki Krossins*, *Soknarblað*.

THE PRESS

DAILY AND WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS

REYKJAVÍK

Althýðublaðið (*The Labour Journal*): f. 1916 as Dagsbrún (*Dawn*); daily; organ of the Labour Party.

Fálkinn (*The Falcon*): Hallveigarstig 10; f. 1928; illustrated weekly; circ. 10,000.

Ísafold og Vörður: Adalstræti 6; f. 1922; Independence Party weekly; circ. 4,500.

Losbók (*Reader*): Adalstræti 6; f. 1925; Sunday supplement to *Morgunblaðið* (see below); Independence Party paper; circ. 32,000; Editors SIGURDUR BJARNASON, MATTHÍAS JOHANNESSEN, EYJÓLFUR KONRAD JÓNSSON.

Morgunblaðið (*Morning News*): Adalstræti 6; f. 1913; daily; Independent; Editors SIGURDUR BJARNASON, MATTHÍAS JOHANNESSEN, EYJÓLFUR K. JÓNSSON; circ. 35,000.

Thjóðviljinn (*Will of the People*): Skólavörðustig 19; f. 1936; daily; circulation 11,000; chief organ of the Socialist Party.

Tíminn (*The Times*): Edduhús, Box 370; f. 1917; daily; organ of the Progressive Party; Editor THORARINN THORARINSSON; circ. 18,500.

Vikan (*The Week*): Skippholt 33; f. 1938; illustrated weekly; circulation 12,000; Editor GÍSLI SIGURÐSSON.

Visir (*The Bud*): Laugaveg 178; f. 1910; daily organ of Independence Party; Editor DR. GUNNAR G. SEHRAM; circ. 16,000.

AKUREYRI

Althýðumadurinn: f. 1931; weekly; organ of Social Democratic Party; circ. 2,000.

Dagur (*The Day*): Hafnarstræti 88; f. 1918; weekly; organ of the Progressive Party; circ. 4,000.

Íslendingur: Hafnarstr. 107; f. 1915; weekly; organ of Independence Party; Editor HERBERT GUÐMUNDSSON; circ. 6,000.

ÍSAFJÖRDUR

Skutull: weekly; organ of the Social Democratic Party.

Vesturland: weekly; organ of Independence Party

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SIGLUFJÖRDUR

Einherji: weekly; organ of the Progressive Party.

Síglfirdingur: weekly; organ of the Independence Party.

FORTNIGHTLIES, MONTHLIES (M.),

QUARTERLIES (Q.)

Aegir (*The Sea*) (Fortnightly): c/o Fiskifjelag Íslands, Reykjavík; published by the Fisheries' Association, Reykjavík; f. 1905; circ. 2,400.

Eimreidin (*Progress*) (Q.): Stórholt 17, Reykjavík; f. 1895; literary and critical review.

Freyr (Fortnightly): P.O.B. 390, Reykjavík; f. 1904; organ of the Icelandic Agriculture Society and the Farmers' Union; Editor GÍSLI KRISTJÁNSSON.

Frjáls verzlun (*Free Trade*) (M.): organ of Reykjavík Mercantile Union.

Hagtidindi (M.): published by the Statistical Bureau of Iceland, Reykjavík.

Heima Er Bezt (M): Hafnarstraeti 88, Akureyri; literary; circ. 6,000.

Helgafell (Q.): Reykjavík; literary review; Editor TÓMAS GUDMUNDSSON.

Leikhúsmál (*Theatre*) (Q.): Box 133, Reykjavík; f. 1939; Editor HARALDUR BJÖRNSSON.

Rjettur: left-wing political magazine.

Samtidin (*Contemporary*) (M.): P.O. Box 75, Reykjavík; f. 1934; literary; circ. 35,000.

Spegillinn (M.): Box 594, Reykjavík; f. 1926; comic; circ. 5,000.

The Statistical Bulletin (Q.): published by the Statistical Bureau of Iceland and the Central Bank of Iceland; contains extracts from *Hagtidindi*.

Vinnan (*Work*): Reykjavík; published by the T.U. Association; f. 1943; circ. 5,000.

PRESS ASSOCIATION

Bladamannafélag Íslands (*Press Association of Iceland*): Reykjavík; f. 1897; 90 mems.; Chair. EMIL BJÖRNSSON.

PUBLISHERS

Akranesútgáfan: Deildartúni 8, Akranes.

Almenna Bókafélagid: Austurstraeti 18, Reykjavík; f. 1955; general; runs largest book club in Iceland (8,000 mems.); Man. Dir. BALDVIN TRYGGVASON.

Bókautgáfa Aeskunnar: Kirkjuhúali, Reykjavík.

Bókaforlag Odds Björnssonar: Hafnarstraeti 88, Akureyri, f. 1897; general; Dir. GEIR S. BJÖRNSSON.

Bókaútgáfan Hoimdallur: Reykjavík.

Bókaútgáfan Nordri: P.O.B. 101, Reykjavík; f. 1925; historical, educational, novels, music.

Bókaverzlun Gudmundar Gamalielssonar: Lækjargata, 6A Reykjavík; f. 1903.

Bókaverzlun Jónasar Tómassonar: Hafnarstræti 2, Ísafjörður.

Bókaverzlun Sigfúsar Eymundssonar h.f.: Austurstræti 18, Reykjavík; f. 1872; educational and general.

Bókaverzlun Sigurðar Kristjánssonar: Bankastræti 3; Reykjavík; f. 1883; dictionaries and the Icelandic sagas.

Bóktellsútgáfan: Hafnarstraeti 5, Reykjavík; f. 1943; general; Chair. BIRGIR KJARAN.

Bókaverzlun Þorsteins Johnson: Vestmannaeyjar.

Draupnisútgáfan: Reykjavík; general.

Gunnar Einarsson: Höfdatún 12, Reykjavík.

Finnur Einarsson, Bókaverzlun: Reykjavík; general.

Gudjón O. Gudjónsson: Hallveigarstíg 6A, Reykjavík; general.

Heimskringla: Laugavegi 18, Reykjavík, P.O. Box 392; f. 1932.

Helgafell, Bókautgáfa: Veghúsastíg, Reykjavík; Dir. RAGNAR JÓNSSON.

Hlabúð: Vónarstraeti 4, Reykjavík; f. 1944; general and legal.

Íðunnarutgáfan: Skeggjagötu 1, Reykjavík; general.

Ísafoldarprentsmidja, h.f.: Thingholtstraeti 5, Reykjavík; f. 1877; Chairman and General Manager P. ÓLAFSSON.

Íslenska Bokmenntafélag, Hid: Reykjavík; Pres. EINAR SVEINSSON.

Íslenska Fornritafélag, Hid: Reykjavík; f. 1928; Pres. J. ÁSBJÖRNSSON.

Leiftur, h.f.: Höfdatún 12, Reykjavík.

Litbra: Nýlendugötun 12, Reykjavík.

Mál og Menning (*Radical Book Club*): Laugaveg 18, Reykjavík; f. 1937; 4,600 mems.; Chair. KRISTINN E. ANDRÉSSON; Publ. *Tímarit Máls og Menningar*.

Menningarsjóður og Thjóðvinafélagid: P.O.B. 1398, Reykjavík; f. 1940; Cultural Fund and Patriotic Society editions; Dir. GÍLS GUDMUNDSSON.

Menningar- og Fraedslusamband Althýdu (*Socialist Book Club*): Dir. BRAGI BRYNJÓLFSSON.

Nordri: Sambandshúsinu, Reykjavík.

Prentsmidjan Oddi, h.f.: Grettisgötu 16, Reykjavík.

Setberg, h.f.: Freyjugötu 14, Reykjavík.

Skuggsjá (*Oliver Steinn*): Strandgötu 39, Hafnarfjörður.

Snaebjörn Jónsson & Co. h.f. (*The English Bookshop*): P.O. Box 1131, Reykjavík; f. 1927; general, specialising in English, American, French, German and Scandinavian books and periodicals.

Snaefell (*Thorkell Jóhannesson*): Tjarnarbraut 29, Hafnarfjörður.

Thorsteinn M. Johnsson: Eskihilid 21, Reykjavík.

Víkingsútgáfan: Reykjavík; Dir. RAGNAR JÓNSSON.

PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION

Bóksalafélag Íslands: Reykjavík.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Ríkisutvarpid (*Icelandic State Broadcasting Service*): Skúlagata 4, Box 120, Reykjavík; f. 1930; Dir.-Gen. VILHJÁLMUR TH. GÍSLASON; Chair. of Programme Board BENEDIKT GRÖNDAL; Dir. of Finance GUNNAR VAGNSSON; Man. Dir. GUÓMUNDUR JÓNSSON; Progr. Dir. HARALDUR OLAFSSON; News Editor JÓN MAGNÚSSON; Music Editor ARNI KRISTJÁNSSON.

RADIO

Ríkisutvarpid:

Transmitting Station: Reykjavík.
Relay Stations: 2 in Reykjavík, and 12 in provincial towns.

Armed Forces Radio and Television Service (American): U.S. Naval Station, Navy No. 568, c/o F.P.O. New

York, N.Y., U.S.A.; the U.S. Navy operates a 24-hour radio station on 1484 KHz.

TELEVISION

State Television Service: Laugavegur 176, Reykjavík; f. 1966; covers 60 per cent of the population; broadcasts daily except on Thursdays and during July, total 16 hours a week; 20,000 sets in use; Dir. P. GUDFINNSSON.

Armed Forces Radio and Television Service (American): the U.S. Air Force runs a television service from Keflavík; the U.S. Navy operates a 60 hours a week television service (Channel 8) from the U.S. Naval Station, Keflavík.

FINANCE

(cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; dep. = deposits; m. = million)

BANKING

NATIONAL BANKS

Sedlabanki Íslands (*Central Bank of Iceland*): Austurstræti 11, Reykjavík; f. 1961 as successor to Landsbanki Íslands, the Central Bank; cap. 100m. kr.; dep. 3,404m. kr.; Chair. BRGIR KJARAN; Governor JÓHANNES NORDAL; publs. *Statistical Bulletin* (monthly), *Fjarmalatíðindi* (quarterly).

Landsbanki Íslands (*National Bank of Iceland*): Austurstræti 11, Reykjavík; dep. 3,278m. kr.; Gen. Mans. PÉTUR BENEDIKTSSON, SVANBJÖRN FRÍMANNSSON, JÓN AXEL PÉTURSSON.

Búnadarbanki Íslands (*Agricultural Bank of Iceland*): Austurstræti 5, Reykjavík; f. 1930; net assets 73,849,211.73 kr.; Dirs. STEFAN HILMARSSON, MAGNUS JÓNSSON.

Ídnadarbanki Íslands (*Industrial Bank of Iceland*): Reykjavík; f. 1952; Dirs. BRAGI HANNESSON, PÉTUR SÆMUNDSEN.

Útvegsbanki Íslands (*Fisheries Bank of Iceland*): Reykjavík; f. 1930; converted into independent Government institution in 1957; cap. 7.3m. kr.; cep. (1966) 701.2m. kr.; Gen. Managers FINNBOGI R. VALDIMARSSON, JONAS G. RAFNAR, JÓHANNES ELIASSON.

Verzlunarbanks Íslands h.f. (*Iceland Bank of Commerce*): Reykjavík; f. 1961; Man. HÖSKULDUR OLAFSSON; Asst. Man. KRISTJÁN ODDSSON.

INSURANCE

Tryggingastofnun Ríkisins (*State Social Security Institution*): Laugavegi 114, Reykjavík; f. 1936; Man. Dir. SVERRIR THORBJÖRNSSON; Chair. of Tryggingarárad (*Social Security Board*) VILHJÁLMUR S. VILHJÁLMSSON, publ. *Árbók* (Yearbook).

PRIVATE COMPANIES

Almennar Tryggingar Ltd. (*General Insurance*): Posthusstræti 9, Reykjavík; f. 1943; cap. sub. 1,250,000 kr.; Man. Dir. BALDVIN EINARSSON.

Brunabótafélag Íslands (*Iceland Fire Insurance Soc.*): Laugavegi 103, Reykjavík; f. 1915; res. fund 51,000,000 kr.; Man. Dir. A. OLAFSSON.

Íslenzk Endurtrygging (*National Icelandic Reinsurance Company*): Laugaveg 105, Reykjavík; f. 1939; cap. 6,100,000 kr.; Dir. K. G. GUÓMUNDSSON.

Liftryggingafélagið Andvaka: Ármúli 3, Reykjavík; f. 1949; cap. 300,000 kr.; Chair. E. EINARSSON.

Samábyrgð Íslands á Fiskiskipum (*Icelandic Mutual Fishing Craft Insurance*): Skólavörðustígur 16, Reykjavík; f. 1909; Govt. guarantee 800,000 kr.; Man. Dir. PALL SIGURÐSSON.

Sjóvátryggingarfélag Íslands h.f. (*Iceland Marine Insurance*): Reykjavík; f. 1918; cap. sub. 1,250,000 kr.; res. fund 163,160,709 kr.; Chair. SVEINN BENEDIKTSSON; Man. Dir. STEFÁN G. BJÖRNSSON.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Federation of Icelandic Industries: P.O. Box 1407, Reykjavík; f. 1933; 180 mems.; Chair. GUNNAR J. FRÍDRIKSSON; Gen. Man. THORVARDUR ALFONSSON; publ. *Íslenzkur Ídnadur* (monthly).

Samband Íslenzkra Samvinnufélaga (*Federation of Icelandic Co-operative Societies*): Sölvholsgata, Reykjavík; f. 1902; number of co-operatives 56, mems. 30,948; Chair. JAKOB FRÍMANNSSON; Dir.-Gen. ERLENDUR EINARSSON; publ. *Samvinnan* (monthly).

Verzlunarráð Íslands (*Iceland Chamber of Commerce*): P.O.B. 514, Reykjavík; f. 1917; 600 mems.; Pres. MAGNUS J. BRYNJOLFSSON; Man. Dir. THORVARDUR J. JULIUSSON.

EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATION

Vinnuveitendasamband Íslands (*Employers' Federation*): Reykjavík; f. 1934; Chair. K. THORS; Man. Dir. BJÖRGVIN SIGURÐSSON; publ. *Vinnuveilandinn*.

FISHING INDUSTRY ASSOCIATIONS

Félag Íslenzkra Botnvörpuskipaæigenda (*Association of Icelandic Steam Trawler Owners*): Reykjavík; f. 1916; Sec-Gen. SIGURDUR H. EGILSSON.

Fiskifélag Íslands (*Fisheries Association of Iceland*): Reykjavík; f. 1911; prepares weekly and fortnightly reports on production in the fishing industry; Man. MÁR ELFSSON, Dir. of Fisheries; publ. *Aegir*.

ICELAND—(TRADE AND INDUSTRY, TRANSPORT, TOURISM, UNIVERSITY)

Fiskimálanefnd (*Fish Industry Board*): Reykjavík; f. 1934.
Landssamband Íslenzkra Útvegsmanna (*Association of Icelandic Fishing Vessel Owners*): P.O. Box 893, Reykjavík; Manager SIGURÐUR EGILSSON.
Sölusamband Íslenzkra Fiskframleidenda (*Union of Icelandic Fish Producers*): Reykjavík; Dir. HELGI THORARINSSON.

TRADE UNIONS

Alþýðusamband Íslands (*Icelandic Federation of Labour*): Laugavegur 18, Reykjavík; f. 1916; 34,940 mems.;

affiliated to IFCTU; Gen. Sec. ÓSKAR SNORRI JONSSON; Chair. HANNIBAL VALDIMARSSON.

Bandalag Starfsmanna Ríkis og Baeja (*Municipal and Government Employees' Association*): Braedraborgarstíg 9, Reykjavík; f. 1942; 5,200 mems.; Chair. KRISTJÁN THORLACIUS; publ. *Asgardur*.

Landssamband Iðnadmanna (*The Federation of Icelandic Artisans*): Laekjargata 10, Reykjavík; f. 1932; 3,000 mems.; non-party; Chair. GUDMUNDUR HALLDÓRSSON; Gen. Sec. OTTO SCHOPKA; publ. *Tímarit Iðnadmanna* (quarterly).

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

There are no railways in Iceland.

ROADS

Umferðarmáladeild pósts og síma (*Transport Department*): Dept. of the General Post Office, Reykjavík; f. 1935; supervises mail and passenger transport.

Félag sérleyfishafa (*Motor Transport Union*): Reykjavík; Chair. K. KRISTJONSSON.

There are some 9,600 km. of road in Iceland (about 6,000 miles).

MOTORING ORGANISATION

Félag Íslenzkra Bifreiðaeigenda-FIB (*Icelandic Automobile Association*): Eiríksgata 5, Reykjavík.

SHIPPING

Elmskipafélag Íslands, h.f. (*Iceland S.S. Co., Ltd.*): Reykjavík; f. 1914; maintains cargo, passenger and mail service Iceland-Great Britain, Iceland-America; Man. Dir. OTTARR MÖLLER.

Skipaútgærd Ríkisins (*The Icelandic State Shipping Dept.*): Reykjavík; f. 1930; passenger and freight service

round Iceland all the year; Gen. Man. GUÐJON F. TEITSSON.

G. Guðjónsson: P.O. Box 993, Reykjavík.

Skipafélagid Föld: Reykjavík.

Útgerðarfélag KEA: Akureyri; f. 1935; Dir. BJARNI JOHANNESSON.

CIVIL AVIATION

Flugfélag, Íslands h.f. (*Icelandair*): Bændahöllin, Reykjavík; f. 1937, re-formed 1940; fleet consists of 1 Boeing 727C-100, 1 Vickers Viscount 759, 2 Douglas DC-6B, 2 Douglas DC-3, and 2 Fokkers Friendship; internal network centred on Reykjavík to twelve different places in Iceland; external services to Scandinavia and the United Kingdom; Chair. of Board B. KJARAN; Gen. Man. ÖRN O. JOHNSON.

Löfðleidir, h.f. (*Icelandic Airlines*): Reykjavík Airport; f. 1944; fleet consists of 5 Douglas DC-6B and 4 Rolls-Royce 400; no internal services; external services to Scandinavia, Western Europe and New York; Chair. KRISTJÁN GUÐLAUGSSON.

Six international airlines also serve Iceland.

TOURISM

Iceland Tourist Bureau: Reykjavík; Gen. Man. THORLEIFUR THORDARSON; provincial branches at Keflavík and Akureyri.

EUROPEAN OFFICES

German Federal Republic: Dänisches Fremdenverkehrsamt, Am Hauptbahnhof, Frankfurt.

Switzerland: Skandinavisches Verkehrsbüro, Münsterhof 14, Zurich.

United Kingdom: 161 Piccadilly, London, W.1.

Italy: Ufficio Scandinavo Informazioni Turistiche, Via Bissolati 76, Rome.

THEATRE

Thjóðleikhusio (*National Theatre*): Reykjavík; f. 1950; Dir. GUÐLAUGUR RÓSINKRANZ.

ORCHESTRA

Sinfóniuhljómsveit Íslands (*Symphony Orchestra of Iceland*): Reykjavík.

UNIVERSITY

Háskóli Íslands: Reykjavík; 40 professors, 1,300 students.

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Republic of Ireland is an independent state comprising 26 of the 32 counties making up the island. The remaining six counties in the north come under the jurisdiction of the Governments of the United Kingdom and of Northern Ireland. Ireland lies in the Atlantic, 50-100 miles west of Great Britain. The climate is mild and equable. Irish is the official first language, but English is universally spoken. Official documents are printed in English and Irish. Eighty-eight per cent of the population are Roman Catholic and 12 per cent Protestant. The flag consists of three vertical bands of green, white and orange. The capital is Dublin.

Recent History

The Republic remained neutral during the Second World War and has since joined no military alliances. The country has contributed to international affairs in many ways. It is a very active member of the United Nations and has sent military contingents to the Congo and to Cyprus as part of UN peace-keeping activities.

In the Presidential election of June 1966, President Éamon de Valéra was re-elected. The Prime Minister, Sean Lemass, retired in November 1966 and was succeeded by John Lynch.

Government

The President is elected by direct adult universal suffrage for a seven-year term. As Head of State he summons or dissolves Parliament which consists of the House of Representatives and the Senate. The House of Representatives is elected by universal adult suffrage for a five-year term on the basis of proportional representation. Of the 60 members of the Senate, 49 are elected and 11 nominated by the Prime Minister. Executive functions are exercised by the Government which is responsible to Parliament.

Defence

There is a permanent defence force of 13,000. Recruitment is voluntary. Defence estimates for the year ending March 1968 provide for an expenditure of £11,969,000.

Economic Affairs

The economy is based on agriculture with processed foods, live animals and woollen textiles as the chief exports. The U.K. is the principal foreign customer, and free trade between Ireland and the United Kingdom in all commodities, except certain agricultural goods, was established in July 1966, with the immediate ending of British import duties and the gradual abolition of Irish duties. The main industries are food and tobacco manufacture and brewing. An estimated yearly output of 150,000 tons is expected from recently discovered deposits of lead, zinc and copper concentrates at Tynagh. In 1958 the Government published a five-year programme, which has helped the country to achieve a growth rate of 4½ per cent per annum. A second expansion programme covers the period to 1970. Industrial grants for 1965-66 rose to a total of £8,500,000 for 57 projects.

Transport and Communications

There are 1,915 miles of railways operated by the State. Diesel and diesel-electric trains have replaced steam locomotives virtually everywhere. Roads extend for 51,000 miles, 9,850 miles of which are main roads. Chief sea ports are Dublin and Dun Laoghaire, Cork and Cobh, Waterford and Galway. There is an international airport on the transatlantic route at Shannon. Air transport is provided by the Irish airline Aer Lingus.

Social Welfare

There is a system of Social Welfare Services which operates on a contributory and non-contributory basis. Health services are free to those in the lower income groups, and maternity and infant care is free to the middle income groups. In other cases fees relate to income.

Education

Free elementary education is given by the State. Secondary education is privately controlled, largely by religious orders. The Irish language is a compulsory subject in all schools. Special colleges provide instruction in agriculture and rural economy to young people. There are two universities.

Tourism

Over sixteen million people visited Ireland in 1966. Income from tourism amounted to over £65 million. The country has numerous beauty spots, notably the Killarney Lakes and the West Coast.

Nationals of the following countries do not require a visa: Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Ecuador, El Salvador, Finland, France, German Federal Republic, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Iceland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Mexico, Monaco, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, Turkey, U.K. (including Commonwealth countries), U.S.A., Uruguay, Venezuela.

Sport

Gaelic football and hurling (a form of hockey) are the most popular sports.

Public Holidays, 1968

March 17 (St. Patrick's Day), April 12 (Good Friday), April 15 (Easter Monday), June 3 (Whit Monday), August Bank Holiday, December 25, 26 (Christmas).

Weights and Measures

The Imperial System of weights and measures is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The monetary unit is the Irish Pound = 20 Shillings = 240 Pence (at a fixed parity with the Pound Sterling).

Notes: £100, 50, 20, 10, 5, 1; 10 Shillings.

Coins: Half Crown, Florin, Shilling, Sixpence, Threepence, Penny, Halfpenny.

Exchange rate: 8s 4d Irish = \$1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

PROVINCE	TOTAL AREA (acres)	LARGER LAKES, RIVERS AND TIDEWAYS (acres)	LAND (AND SMALLER WATERS) (acres)	POPULATION
				1966 Census
Leinster . . .	4,891,144	39,741	4,851,403	1,414,415
Munster . . .	6,100,506	138,700	5,961,806	859,334
Connaught . . .	4,376,927	146,207	4,230,720	401,950
Ulster (part) . . .	1,998,670	18,902	1,979,768	208,303
TOTAL . . .	17,367,247	343,550	17,023,697	2,884,002

Dublin (capital) 568,772, Cork 122,146, Limerick 55,912, Waterford 29,842, Galway 24,597.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS

(per 1,000 of population)

	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Birth Rate . . .	21.1	21.4	21.3	21.9	22.3	22.4	22.1	21.6
Marriage Rate . . .	5.4	5.5	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.9	5.8
Death Rate . . .	12.0	11.5	12.4	12.0	11.9	11.4	11.5	12.2

EMPLOYMENT

(April 1966)

Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing . . .	330,000
Mining, Quarrying and Turf Production . . .	10,000
Manufacturing	195,000
Construction	72,000
Electricity, Gas and Water	12,000
Commerce, Insurance and Finance	160,000
Transport and Communication	56,000
Public Administration and Defence	42,000
Other Economic Activity	165,000
TOTAL AT WORK	1,042,000

AGRICULTURE

DISTRIBUTION OF LAND (acres)

YEAR	CORN CROPS	ROOT AND GREEN CROPS	FRUIT	HAY	PASTURE
1961 . . .	1,081,000	505,700	12,100	1,889,100	7,779,900
1962 . . .	1,074,000	502,400	11,000	1,853,100	7,963,600
1963 . . .	1,001,600	499,900	11,100	1,917,800	7,982,400
1964 . . .	965,400	461,900	10,800	1,931,600	8,147,400
1965 . . .	939,138	444,974	10,701	1,971,447	8,270,130
1966 . . .	841,100	412,400	8,400	2,020,100	8,464,700

IRELAND—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

PRINCIPAL CROPS

('000 tons)

	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Wheat . . .	345	364	461	462	432	296	267	229	182
Oats . . .	448	475	419	375	390	362	308	319	279
Barley . . .	330	452	435	507	594	580	542	606	628
Potatoes . .	1,850	2,592	1,800	2,111	2,084	1,938	1,502	1,622	1,652
Turnips . . .	1,733	1,924	2,160	2,080	2,117	2,092	2,072	2,235	2,378
Mangels . . .	983	1,211	n.a.	1,091	1,142	1,016	912	886	780
Sugar Beet .	785	928	936	878	916	937	879	747	693

DAIRY PRODUCE

('000)

	1962	1963	1964	1965
Milk (metric tons)	2,872	2,892	3,001	3,142
Cheese (" ")	8.7	11.8	15.6	17.3
Butter (" ")	62.1	60.6	64.2	65.7
Eggs . . (dozens)	67,229	67,505	65,931	66,052

LIVESTOCK

('000)

	1963	1964	1965	1966
Horses and Ponies .	190	180	172	158
Cattle . . .	4,860	4,962	5,359	5,590
Sheep . . .	4,691	4,950	5,014	4,664
Pigs . . .	1,102	1,108	1,266	1,013
Poultry . . .	11,888	11,627	11,405	10,793

FISHING

SEA FISH

	QUANTITY ('000 cwt.)					VALUE (£'000)				
	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Brill	2	2	2	2	1	21	25	27	22	14
Sole	3	3	4	4	3	57	61	69	85	71
Turbot	2	2	2	2	1	19	24	22	21	16
Cod	18	20	29	32	39	121	113	110	132	153
Haddock	9	20	35	34	29	56	73	87	106	106
Hake	3	2	2	2	2	24	18	13	12	16
Herring	188	166	161	211	293	260	193	155	252	399
Mackerel	16	15	26	40	30	39	34	39	46	46
Plaice	19	20	28	24	28	173	158	206	182	223
Ray	26	26	26	24	22	92	97	96	99	90
Whiting	114	89	93	108	99	224	183	172	211	216
Other	41	34	80	80	79	83	81	89	101	104
TOTAL	441	399	488	563	626	1,169	1,060	1,085	1,269	1,454

INLAND FISH

YEAR	SALMON		SEA TROUT		EELS		TOTAL VALUE
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	
	lb.	£	lb.	£	lb.	£	£
1961 . . .	1,345,653	410,381	90,102	14,648	236,207	27,364	452,393
1962 . . .	2,863,868	620,467	90,380	15,034	227,087	29,216	664,717
1963 . . .	2,836,640	703,217	91,681	15,231	231,700	34,797	753,245
1964 . . .	3,012,664	789,318	105,689	17,251	322,505	50,484	857,053
1965 . . .	2,869,251	712,495	113,630	18,342	387,848	66,580	797,417
1966 . . .	2,326,422	684,825	86,350	16,522	185,050	35,980	737,327

IRELAND—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

INDUSTRY

(£'000)

	GROSS OUTPUT	
	1964	1965
Tobacco	46,591	50,661
Creamery Butter, Cheese, Condensed Milk, Chocolate Crumb, Ice Cream and other edible milk products	51,786	56,073
Grain Milling and Animal Feeding Stuffs	38,883	43,901
Bacon Factories	33,556	37,451
Slaughtering, and preparation and preserving of Meat other than by Bacon Factories	26,993	28,641
Bread, Biscuits and Flour Confectionery	23,328	24,196
Sugar, Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery	25,173	25,996
Brewing (excluding Excise Duty)	19,102	19,688
Assembly, Construction and Repair of Mechanically-propelled Road and Land Vehicles	34,906	34,977
Metal Trades (excluding Machinery and Transport Equipment)	27,424	30,974
Woollen and Worsted (excluding Clothing)	18,886	18,229
Clothing (wholesale)	22,907	24,351
Mining, Quarrying, Turf Production and Bog Development	14,193	13,789
Building and Construction	50,945	57,543
Gas, Water and Electricity	36,986	39,967
Hosiery	14,117	15,251
Footwear (wholesale)	11,107	10,733
Printing and Publishing	17,761	17,550
Paper and Paper Products	15,325	16,657
Electrical Machinery	19,511	22,830

FINANCE

£1 = 20 shillings.

£1 = 2.40 U.S. dollars.

BUDGET

(1967-68 Estimates)

REVENUE	£'000	EXPENDITURE	£'000
Customs	66,075	Debt Service	64,128
Excise	61,740	Agriculture	47,478
Estate Duties, etc.	4,650	Defence	11,969
Income Tax and Surtax	67,300	Justice (including Police)	9,629
Corporation Profits Tax, etc.	13,750	Education	34,844
Motor Vehicle Duties	11,500	Social Insurance, Assistance, Health Ser- vices	65,509
Stamp Duties	3,250	Postal Services	15,101
Post Office Services	20,500	Superannuation	10,444
Turnover Tax	15,750		
Wholesale Tax	6,000		
TOTAL (incl. other items)	295,220	TOTAL (incl. other items)	295,220

IRELAND—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

(£ million)

	1964	1965	1966*
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST .	791.5	840	875
Income from abroad	39.9	47	46
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST .	831.4	887	921
Less depreciation allowances	-64.2	-70	-77
NET NATIONAL INCOME	767.2	817	844
of which:			
Compensation of employees	434.7	463	496
Other domestic income	303.0	312	308
Indirect taxes less subsidies	120.4	131	144
NET NATIONAL PRODUCT AT MARKET PRICE .	887.6	948	988
Depreciation allowances	64.2	70	77
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT AT MARKET PRICE .	951.8	1,018	1,065
Balance of exports and imports of goods and services	31.4	42	16
AVAILABLE RESOURCES	983.2	1,060	1,081
of which:			
Private consumption expenditure	672.8	715	739
Government consumption expenditure	120.0	130	139
Gross fixed capital formation	172.0	193	191
Increase in stocks	18.4	22	12

* Estimate.

CURRENCY AND GOLD

	1963	1964	1965
Currency in Circulation (£'000)	103,945	119,819	118,544
Gold Reserves (million U.S. dollars)	18	19	21

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

(million U.S.\$)

	1964	1965	1966
<i>Current Receipts:</i>			
Merchandise exports and re-exports	594.3	591.8	656.4
Emigrants' remittances and legacies	37.7	40.6	42.5
Tourism and travel	164.6	189.6	182.3
Income from investment abroad and external profits, etc.	108.5	123.8	126.4
Total (incl. other items)	1,018.5	1,065.1	1,158.3
<i>Current Expenditure:</i>			
Merchandise imports (f.o.b.) plus insurance and freight	950.3	1,015.3	1,018.1
Emigrants' remittances and legacies	1.1	1.1	1.1
Tourism and travel	72.5	79.0	88.5
Outgo from capital	71.9	74.1	80.7
Total (incl. other items)	1,106.5	1,182.0	1,203.4
BALANCE	88.0	116.9	45.0

IRELAND—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS PROVIDING AID TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES (£'000)

	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
World Bank (IBRD)	—	253	163
International Development Association (IDA)	185	195	195
United Nations Agencies	125	357	202
TOTAL	310	805	560

EXTERNAL TRADE (£'000)

Year	Imports	Domestic Exports
1963	306,900	191,450
1964	347,821	217,625
1965	371,632	218,041
1966	372,567	235,782
1967 (Jan.-Oct.)	322,600	222,200

COMMODITIES (£'000)

IMPORTS	1964	1965	1966
Animals	17,349	15,479	11,947
Cereals	10,141	18,407	16,412
Fruit and Vegetables	10,147	10,419	12,111
Coffee, Tea, Cocoa	7,051	7,932	7,860
Feeding Stuffs	5,046	7,171	6,523
Drink	3,276	3,510	3,177
Tobacco	4,707	3,988	5,096
Rubber	1,482	1,598	1,383
Wood	6,819	7,540	6,165
Pulp and Waste Paper	2,086	1,674	1,366
Textile Fibres	10,331	8,311	9,448
Fertilisers and Minerals	3,641	3,693	4,864
Coal and Coke	8,382	8,350	8,572
Petroleum	21,022	22,862	23,313
Oils and Fats	2,096	2,204	2,245
Chemicals and Plastics	28,250	32,398	33,485
Leather Goods	2,298	2,127	2,094
Rubber Goods	1,833	2,005	2,517
Wood Products	2,222	2,237	2,383
Paper Manufactures	8,953	9,218	12,312
Textiles	23,889	21,152	22,745
Non-metallic Manufactures	4,706	4,562	5,216
Iron and Steel	11,009	12,413	10,045
Non-ferrous Metals	6,486	6,736	8,221
Metal Manufactures	11,670	12,925	12,689
Machinery (non-electric)	40,151	42,825	43,201
Electrical Machinery	18,325	18,899	17,237
Transport Equipment	27,057	31,469	28,679

IRELAND—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

COMMODITIES—[continued.]

EXPORTS	1964	1965	1966
Animals	66,657	56,332	54,716
Meat	34,421	35,035	40,616
Dairy Products and Eggs	12,903	13,514	15,668
Cereals	1,276	1,163	1,508
Cocoa and Chocolate	6,951	6,629	7,463
Drink and Tobacco	7,791	8,058	8,434
Raw Fibres	5,318	6,454	5,542
Petroleum Products	1,672	2,495	953
Oils and Fats	859	754	863
Chemicals	1,946	4,797	6,870
Leather Goods	3,302	2,768	3,256
Paper, Paperboard	2,485	2,410	1,835
Textiles	9,610	9,272	10,301
Machinery and Transport Equipment	12,362	10,222	12,692
Parcel Post and Special Transactions	10,773	12,178	10,385

COUNTRIES

(£'000)

	IMPORTS			DOMESTIC EXPORTS		
	1964	1965	1966	1964	1965	1966
Argentina	1,830	3,142	2,866	87	194	248
Australia	3,709	3,563	4,834	279	465	556
Belgium	7,613	7,172	5,329	3,546	1,967	3,841
Canada	7,625	9,722	9,829	1,690	2,337	2,207
Denmark	2,639	3,787	3,217	326	453	478
Finland	5,340	5,440	5,351	143	144	179
France	7,462	10,665	8,206	4,296	5,609	7,131
German Federal Republic	23,829	23,876	21,740	8,833	11,674	9,326
India	2,691	3,640	2,991	115	119	24
Iran	5,761	7,825	2,060	15	7	44
Iraq	4,045	4,533	7,116	49	23	171
Italy	4,200	4,588	4,909	3,518	2,045	1,143
Japan	4,597	3,835	3,528	520	607	1,405
Morocco	1,517	1,559	1,824	192	3	—
Netherlands	10,787	10,126	9,927	4,888	6,790	4,801
New Zealand	1,163	1,100	1,132	98	123	744
Nigeria	1,393	519	674	284	226	474
Northern Ireland	16,049	14,646	13,944	28,110	25,318	26,751
Norway	1,430	1,406	1,529	472	373	385
Poland	1,588	2,877	2,696	349	379	251
Saudi Arabia	2,028	1,669	1,205	22	15	22
South Africa	1,097	1,424	1,660	197	154	163
Spain	1,676	2,029	2,063	816	1,689	780
Sweden	5,984	5,393	5,088	857	1,007	915
Switzerland	2,040	1,772	1,637	1,122	940	754
U.S.S.R.	827	1,116	1,415	29	750	—
United Kingdom	160,453	173,333	179,253	128,418	128,653	1,372,701
United States of America	26,327	29,849	34,873	9,949	8,715	16,297
Venezuela	n.a.	4	2	851	1,421	1,118

IRELAND—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

TOURISM

ROUTE	VISITORS (^{'000})		AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY (Days)				ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE (£ million)		
	1965	1966		1964	1965	1966		1965	1966
Via U.K. or N. Ire- land	15,785	16,479	Visitors coming via U.K. or N. Ireland	1.8	1.6	1.4	Cross-channel and Cross-border Visitors	60.0	57.8
Direct from other countries	84	100					Overseas Visitors . .	7.7	7.3
TOTAL	15,869	16,579					TOTAL	67.7	65.1

TRANSPORT RAILWAYS (^{'000})

	YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH			
	1964	1965	1966	1967
Passengers Conveyed	9,846	9,304	8,981	9,294
Passenger Train Mileage	4,673	4,550	4,475	4,397
Freight Tonnage	2,471	2,360	2,400	2,616
Freight Train Mileage	2,690	2,788	2,904	2,964

ROADS

TYPE OF VEHICLE	1965	1966
Private Cars	281,448	296,372
Goods Vehicles	47,909	46,508
Public Service Vehicles	5,019	5,198
Motor Cycles	51,968	47,091

SHIPPING

	1965	1966
Vessels Entered	12,066	11,427
Vessels Cleared	12,094	11,391
Vessels Entered (^{'000} net tons)	11,387	10,806
Vessels Cleared (" ")	11,355	10,769

CIVIL AVIATION (*Aer Lingus*) (^{'000})

YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Passengers Conveyed	725.4	789.5	825.1	922	1,008
Cargo (lbs.)	25,004.6	28,839.7	30,072.1	32,785	35,154
Mail (lbs.)	3,722.7	3,645.1	3,937.5	3,875	4,270

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

	1965	1966
Telephones	206,149	217,102
Radio Licences	268,501	240,081
Television Licences	255,848	287,726
Books Published (No. of titles)	246	n.a.
Daily Newspapers	7	7

EDUCATION (1964-65)

	NUMBER	TEACHERS	STUDENTS
Primary Schools	4,847	14,469	506,552
Secondary Schools	573	6,477	92,989
Technical Colleges	785	4,215	104,323
Teacher Training Colleges	4	n.a.	999
Preparatory Colleges	1	n.a.	50
Universities (except St. Patrick's, Maynooth)	2	1,121	14,661

Source: Central Statistics Office; Dublin 2.

THE CONSTITUTION

THE original Constitution of the Irish Free State came into operation on December 6th, 1922. Certain provisions which were regarded as contrary to national sentiments were gradually removed by successive amendments, with the result that by 1937 the text differed considerably from that of the original document. It was superseded by an entirely new Constitution, which was approved by Parliament (Dáil Éireann) on June 14th, 1937, and enacted by the people by means of a plebiscite on July 1st. This new Constitution came into operation on December 29th, 1937.

TITLE OF THE STATE

The title of the State is Éire or, in the English language, Ireland.

NATIONAL STATUS

The Constitution declares that Ireland is a sovereign, independent, democratic State. It affirms the inalienable, indefeasible and sovereign right of the Irish nation to choose its own form of government, to determine its relations with other nations, and to develop its life, political, economic and cultural, in accordance with its own genius and traditions.

The Constitution applies to the whole of Ireland, but, pending the re-integration of the national territory, the laws enacted by the Parliament established by the Constitution have the same area and extent of application as those of the Irish Free State.

THE PRESIDENT

At the head of the State is the President, elected by direct suffrage, who holds office for a period of seven years. He, on the advice of the Government or its head, summons and dissolves Parliament, signs and promulgates laws and appoints judges, and, on the nomination of Dáil Éireann, appoints the Taoiseach (Prime Minister) and, on the nomination of the Taoiseach and with the previous approval of Dáil Éireann, the other members of the Government. The supreme command of the Defence Forces is vested in him, its exercise being regulated by law.

In addition, the President has power to refer certain Bills to the Supreme Court for decision on the question of their constitutionality; and also, at the instance of a prescribed proportion of the members of both Houses of the Oireachtas, to refer certain Bills to the people for decision at a Referendum.

The President, in the exercise and performance of certain of his Constitutional powers and functions, has the aid and advice of a Council of State.

PARLIAMENT

The Oireachtas or National Parliament consists of the President and two Houses, viz. a House of Representatives, called Dáil Éireann, and a Senate, called Seanad Éireann. The Dáil consists of 144 members, who are elected for a five-year term by adult suffrage on the system of proportional representation by means of the single, transferable vote. Of the sixty members of the Senate, eleven are nominated by the Taoiseach (Prime Minister), six are elected by the universities, and forty-three are elected from five panels of candidates established on a vocational basis, representing: (1) National Language and Culture, Literature, Art, Education, and such professional interests

as may be defined by law for the purpose of this panel; (2) Agriculture and allied interests, and Fisheries; (3) Labour, whether organised or unorganised; (4) Industry and Commerce, including banking, finance, accountancy, engineering and architecture; (5) Public Administration and social services, including voluntary social activities.

POWERS OF THE SENATE

A maximum period of ninety days is afforded to the Senate for the consideration or amendment of Bills sent to that House by the Dáil, but the Senate has no power to veto legislation.

EXECUTIVE POWER

The Executive Power of the State is exercised by the Government, which is responsible to Dáil Éireann and consists of not less than seven and not more than fifteen members. The head of the Government is the Taoiseach (Prime Minister).

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

The State recognises the family as the natural, primary and fundamental unit group of Society, possessing inalienable and imprescriptible rights antecedent and superior to all positive law. It acknowledges the right and duty of parents to provide for the education of their children, and, with due regard to that right, undertakes to provide free primary education. It pledges itself also to guard with special care the institution of marriage.

The Constitution contains special provision for the recognition and protection of the fundamental rights of citizens, such as personal liberty, free expression of opinion, peaceable assembly, and the formation of associations and unions.

Freedom of conscience and the free practice and profession of religion are, subject to public order and morality, guaranteed to every citizen. No religion may be endowed or subjected to discriminatory disability. The special position of the Catholic Church as the guardian of the faith professed by the majority of the citizens is recognised by the State. The other religious denominations existing in the country at the date of the coming into operation of the Constitutions are also recognised.

DIRECTIVE PRINCIPLES OF SOCIAL POLICY

Certain principles of social policy intended for the general guidance of the Oireachtas, but not cognisable by the courts, are set forth in the Constitution. Among their objects are the direction of the policy of the State towards securing the distribution of property so as to subserve the common good, the regulation of credit so as to serve the welfare of the people as a whole, the establishment of families in economic security on the land, and the right to an adequate means of livelihood for all citizens.

The State pledges itself to safeguard the interests, and to contribute where necessary to the support, of the infirm, the widow, the orphan and the aged, and shall endeavour to ensure that citizens shall not be forced by economic necessity to enter occupations unsuited to their sex, age or strength.

AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION

No amendment to the Constitution can be effected except by the decision of the people given at a Referendum.

IRELAND—(THE GOVERNMENT, DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION)

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF THE STATE

President: ÉAMON DE VALÉRA.

(re-elected June 1966)

THE CABINET

(Fianna Fáil, formed November 1966)

(February 1968)

Taoiseach (Prime Minister): JOHN LYNCH.
Tánaiste (Deputy Prime Minister) and Minister for External Affairs: FRANK AIKEN.
Minister for Transport and Power and Posts and Telegraphs: ERSKINE H. CHILDERS.
Minister for Agriculture and Fisheries: NEIL BLANEY.
Minister for Local Government: KEVIN BOLAND.
Minister for Lands and the Gaeltacht: MICHAEL Ó MORAIN.
Minister for Defence: MICHAEL HILLIARD.
Minister for Labour: Dr. PATRICK HILLERY.
Minister for Finance: CHARLES J. HAUGHEY.

Minister for Justice: BRIAN LENIHAN.
Minister for Social Welfare: JOSEPH BRENNAN.
Minister for Education: DONOGH O'MALLEY.
Minister for Industry and Commerce: GEORGE COLLEY.
Minister for Health: SEAN FLANAGAN.

DEFENCE

Chief of Staff: Lieut.-General SEÁN MACÉOIN.
Officer Commanding the Air Corps: Colonel KEVIN T. CURRAN.
Commanding Officer, Naval Service: Captain T. McKENNA.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ACCREDITED TO THE REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

(Dublin unless otherwise stated)

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Argentina: 15 Ailesbury Drive (E); *Ambassador:* (Vacant).
Australia: 33 Fitzwilliam Square (E); *Ambassador:* Hon. HUGH STEVENSON ROBERTSON.
Austria: 18 Fitzwilliam Square (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. ERICH FILZ.
Belgium: 2 Shrewsbury Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* JACQUES SMETS.
Canada: 10 Clyde Rd., Ballsbridge (E); *Ambassador:* E. W. T. GILL.
Denmark: London, S.W.1, England (E).
Finland: The Hague, Netherlands (E).
France: 53 Ailesbury Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* ROGER ROBERT DU GARDIER.
German Federal Republic: 43 Ailesbury Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. HEINZ TRUETZSCHLER VON FALKENSTEIN.
Iceland: Copenhagen, Denmark (L).
India: 58 Upper Leeson St. (E); *Ambassador:* RAJ KRISHNA TANDON.
Italy: 12 Fitzwilliam Square (E); *Ambassador:* PAOLO CANALI.
Japan: 8 Wellington Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* TORAO USHIROKU.

Malaysia: London, S.W.1, England (E).
Netherlands: 160 Merrion Rd., Ballsbridge (E); *Ambassador:* JOSEPH I. M. WELSING.
New Zealand: Haymarket, London, S.W.1, England (E).
Nigeria: London, W.C.2, England (E).
Norway: London, S.W.1, England (E).
Pakistan: London, S.W.1, England (E).
Portugal: 14 Ailesbury Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. ARMANDO DE CASTRO E ABREU.
Spain: Ailesbury House, Ailesbury Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* JUAN JOSÉ PRADERA ORTEGA.
Sweden: Flat 1, Lynton Court, Merrion Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* BJÖRN AXEL EJVIND BRATT.
Switzerland: 6 Ailesbury Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* GUY DE KELLER.
Turkey: Paris 16e, France (E).
United Kingdom: 39 Merrion Square (E); *Ambassador:* Sir ANDREW GILCHRIST.
U.S.A.: 42 Elgin Rd., Ballsbridge (E); *Ambassador:* RAYMOND RICHARD GUEST.
Vatican: Apostolic Nunciature, Phoenix Park; *Papal Nuncio:* Most Rev. Dr. JOSEPH McGEOUGH.

PARLIAMENT

(OIREACHTAS)

Speaker of the Dáil Éireann: PATRICK HOGAN, B.L., T.D.

Two Houses—Dáil Éireann (*House of Representatives*), with 144 members, and Seanad Éireann (*The Senate*), with 60 members, of whom 11 are nominated by the Taoiseach and 49 elected (6 by the Universities and 43 from specially constituted panels).

STATE OF PARTIES

General Election, April 1965

	SEATS IN THE DÁIL	NO. OF VOTES
Fianna Fáil	72	597,414
Fine Gael	47	427,081
Labour	22	192,740
County Cavan Clann Organisation	1	9,427
Independents and Others . . .	2	26,460

POLITICAL PARTIES

Fianna Fáil (*The Republican Party*): was formed in 1926 and provided the Government of Ireland from 1932 to 1948, from 1951 to 1954, and 1957 to date, with ÉAMON DE VALÉRA, President of the organisation, as Taoiseach (Prime Minister) until his election as President of Ireland in June 1959, when he was succeeded in both posts by SEÁN F. LEMASS. JOHN LYNCH became Taoiseach and President of Fianna Fáil on the resignation of SEÁN LEMASS in November 1966. It has 2,000 branches and 72 members in the Dáil. Gen. Sec. Senator THOMAS MULLINS. Offices: 13 Upper Mount Street, Dublin; Party organ: *Gléas* (monthly).

Fine Gael (*United Ireland Party*): Formed in September 1933 by the amalgamation of Cumann na nGaedheal (the Cosgrave Party), the Centre Party (formerly the Farmers' Party), and the National Guard (formerly the Army Comrades Association). It has 47 members in the Dáil. Leader LIAM COSGRAVE; Hon. Secs. DENIS JONES, T.D., PATRICK J. LINDSAY, T.D. Offices: 16 Hume St., Dublin.

The Labour Party originated with the addition of political functions to the Trade Union Congress in 1912. At the end of 1930 it was decided to separate the political and industrial functions of the Party, and the Trade Union Congress and the Labour Party became separate bodies. The Chairman of the Party is JAMES TULLY (Deputy); Leader of the Parliamentary Labour Party is B. CORISH (Deputy); Gen. Sec. Senator MARY F. DAVIDSON. Offices: 20 Earlsfort Terrace, Dublin.

Sinn Féin: 30 Gardiner Place, Dublin; f. 1905; aims: to end British occupation of Irish Territory, to end partition rule in Ireland and to replace the Partition Governments by a National government exercising jurisdiction over all Ireland. Publ. *United Irishman*; circ. 95,000.

County Cavan Clann Organisation: 21 The Lawn, Belturbet, Co. Cavan; replaces the former *Clann na Poblachta*, which was dissolved in July 1965; one parliamentary representative; Leader JOHN TULLY, T.D.; Sec. J. McARDLE.

THE JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Justice is administered in public by Judges appointed by the President on the advice of the Government. The Judges of all Courts are completely independent in the exercise of their functions. The jurisdiction and organisation of the Courts are dealt with in the Courts (Establishment and Constitution) Act 1961, and the Courts (Supplemental Provisions) Acts, 1961 to 1964.

THE SUPREME COURT

The Supreme Court, consisting of the Chief Justice and four other Judges, has appellate jurisdiction from all decisions of the High Court. The President of the Republic may, before signing any Bill, refer it to the Supreme Court, to decide whether it is constitutional.

THE COURT OF CRIMINAL APPEAL

The Court of Criminal Appeal, consisting of the Chief Justice or an ordinary Judge of the Supreme Court and two Judges of the High Court, deals with appeals by persons convicted on indictment, where leave to appeal has been granted. The decision of this Court is final unless the

Court or the Attorney-General certifies that the point of law involved should, in the public interest, be taken to the Supreme Court.

THE HIGH COURT

The High Court, consisting of the President of the High Court and six other Judges, has full original jurisdiction in, and power to determine, all matters and questions whether of law or fact, civil or criminal. The High Court on circuit acts as an appeal court from the Circuit Court. The Central Criminal Court sits as directed by the President of the High Court to try criminal cases outside the jurisdiction of the Circuit Court. The duty of acting as the Central Criminal Court is assigned, for the time being, to a Judge of the High Court.

CIRCUIT AND DISTRICT COURTS

The civil jurisdiction of the Circuit Court is limited to £600 in contract and tort, £1,000 in actions founded on hire-purchase and credit-sale agreements, £2,000 in equity, and £5,000 in probate and administration, but where the

IRELAND—(JUDICIAL SYSTEM, RELIGION)

parties consent the jurisdiction is unlimited. In criminal matters the Court has jurisdiction in all cases except murder, treason, piracy and allied offences. A Circuit Judge is assigned to each circuit and two to the Dublin circuit. The Circuit Court acts as an appeal court from the District Court, which has a summary jurisdiction in a large number of criminal cases where the offence is not of a serious nature. In civil matters the District Court has jurisdiction in contract and tort (except slander, libel, criminal conversation, seduction, slander of title, malicious prosecution and false imprisonment) where the claim does not exceed £50. In actions founded on hire-purchase and credit-sale agreements the jurisdiction extends to £100.

All criminal cases except those dealt with summarily by a Justice in the District Court are tried by a Judge and a Jury of twelve. Juries are also used in very many civil cases. In a criminal case the jury must be unanimous in reaching a verdict but in a civil case the agreement of nine members is sufficient.

JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT

An tOnórach CEARBHALL O'DÁLAIGH, Chief Justice.
Hon. K. HAUGH.
Hon. BRIAN WALSH.
Hon. F. GARDNER BUDD.
Hon. WILLIAM O'B. FITZGERALD.

JUDGES OF THE HIGH COURT

An tOnórach AINDRIAS Ó CAOIMH, President.
Hon. RICHARD F. X. McLOUGHLIN.
Hon. GEORGE D. MURNAGHAN.
Hon. THOMAS TEEVAN.
Hon. JOHN KENNY.
Hon. SEAMUS HENCHY.
An tOnórach SEÁN DE BUTLÉIR.

RELIGION

The religious professions of the population are approximately as follows: Roman Catholics 2,700,000; the Church of Ireland (Anglicans) 100,000; Presbyterians 20,000; Methodists 8,000; all others 10,000.

The organisation of the churches takes no account of the partition of Ireland into two separate political entities. Thus the Catholic Primate of All-Ireland and the Protestant Episcopalian Primate of All-Ireland now have their seat in Northern Ireland at Armagh, and the headquarters of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland is at Belfast.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

ARCHBISHOPS

Archbishop of Armagh and Primate of All Ireland: His Eminence Cardinal WILLIAM CONWAY, D.D., D.C.L., Archbishop's House, Ara Coeli, Co. Armagh, Northern Ireland.

Archbishop of Dublin and Primate of Ireland: His Grace Most Rev. J. C. McQUAID, D.D., Archbishop's House, Dublin 9.

Archbishop of Cashel and Emly: His Grace Most Rev. THOMAS MORRIS, D.D., Archbishop's House, Thurles, Co. Tipperary.

Archbishop of Tuam: His Grace Most Rev. Dr. J. WALSH, D.D., M.A., St. Jarlath's, Tuam, Co. Galway.

Besides the Hierarchy, the Roman Catholic Church has numerous religious orders strongly established in the country. These play an important part, particularly in the sphere of secondary education.

CHURCH OF IRELAND (ANGLICAN)

ARCHBISHOPS

Archbishop of Armagh and Primate of All Ireland: Most Rev. JAMES McCANN, D.D., The Palace, Armagh, Northern Ireland.

Archbishop of Dublin and Primate of Ireland: Most Rev. GEORGE OTTO SIMMS, D.D.
17 Temple Road, Dublin 6.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN IRELAND

Church House, Belfast.

Moderator: Rt. Rev. WILLIAM BOYD, M.A., D.D.

Clerk of Assembly and General Secretary: Rev. A. J. WEIR, M.Sc., B.D.

METHODIST CHURCH IN IRELAND

Grosvenor Hall, Glengall Street, Belfast 12.

President: Rev. R. D. E. GALLAGHER, M.A., B.D.

THE PRESS

NEWSPAPERS

DUBLIN

DAILIES

- Evening Herald:** Independent House, Middle Abbey Street; London Office: 118 Fleet Street, E.C.4; f. 1891; independent; Editor AIDAN J. PENDER; circ. 139,327.
- Evening Press:** Irish Press House, O'Connell Street; f. 1954; Editor CONOR O'BRIEN; circ. 150,470.
- Irish Independent:** Independent House, Middle Abbey Street; London Office: 118 Fleet Street, E.C.4; f. 1905; non-party; Editor M. H. ROONEY; circ. 174,180.
- Irish Press:** Burgh Quay; London Office: 72 Fleet Street, E.C.4; f. 1931; independent; Editor J. F. WALSH.
- Irish Times, The:** 31 Westmoreland St.; London Office: Printing House Square, E.C.4; f. 1859; Liberal; nationalist; daily; Editor DOUGLAS GAGEBY; Man. Dir. Major T. B. McDOWELL; circ. 48,169.

WEEKLIES

- Business and Finance:** Creation House, Grafton Street; Editor NICHOLAS LEONARD.
- Church of Ireland Gazette:** 16-17 Mark Street; London Office: 134 Fleet Street, E.C.4; f. 1900 (as *Irish Ecclesiastical Gazette* 1856); Friday; Editor Rev. Canon F. A. G. WILLIS, M.A.; circ. 8,000.
- Inniu:** Glun na Buaidhe, 29 Lower O'Connell Street; f. 1943; Friday; national weekly; in Irish; Editor CIARAN O'NUALLAIN.
- Iris Oifigiúil:** Stationery Office; f. 1922 (as *Dublin Gazette* 1705); Tuesday and Friday; official paper publ. under Govt. authority; Editor THE CONTROLLER.
- Irish Law Times:** Botanic Rd., Glasnevin, Dublin 9; f. 1867; weekly; Editor LIONEL J. WINDER.
- Irish Weekly Independent:** Independent House, Middle Abbey Street; London Office: 118 Fleet Street, E.C.4; f. 1905; Thursday; non-party; Editor HECTOR G. C. LEGGE.
- Standard, The:** Standard House, 28 Westland Row; London Office: 69 Fleet Street, E.C.4; f. 1938; Catholic weekly; circ. 44,991.
- Sunday Independent:** Independent House, Middle Abbey Street; London Office: 118 Fleet Street, E.C.4; f. 1905; non-party; Editor HECTOR G. C. LEGGE; circ. 349,348.
- Sunday Press, The:** Irish Press House, O'Connell Street, London Office: 72 Fleet Street, E.C.4; f. 1949; independent; Editor FRANCIS CARTY; circ. 434,489.

PROVINCIAL NEWSPAPERS

DAILIES

- Cork Examiner:** 95 Patrick Street, Cork; London Office: Fleet House, 58 Fleet Street, E.C.4; f. 1841; Editor P. F. DORGAN; circ. 55,691.
- Evening Echo:** 95 Patrick Street, Cork; London Office: Fleet House, 58 Fleet Street, E.C.4; f. 1892; Editor W. D. O'CONNELL, M.A.; circ. 33,062.

OTHERS

- Anglo-Celt:** Anglo-Celt Place, Cavan; London Office: 30 Fleet St., E.C.4; f. 1846; nationalist weekly, Friday; Editor E. T. O'HANLON.
- Argus, The:** Argus (1952) Ltd., 6 Peter Street, Drogheda, Co. Louth; Church Square, Monaghan; London Office:

69 Fleet Street, E.C.4; f. 1835; National Agricultural Republican weekly; Editor F. F. FAULKNER; circ. 14,395.

Clare Champion: O'Connell Street, Ennis, Co. Clare; London Office: 92 Fleet Street, E.C.4; f. 1903; Independent; weekly; circ. 19,077.

Connacht Tribune: Market Street, Galway; London Office: 134 Fleet St., E.C.4; f. 1909; nationalist; weekly; Friday; Editor J. FITZGERALD.

Cork Weekly Examiner and Weekly Herald: T. Crosbie and Co. Ltd., 95 Patrick Street, Cork; London Office: Fleet House, 58 Fleet Street, E.C.4; f. 1850; National weekly (Thursday); Editor W. SPILLANE; circ. 32,488.

Drogheda Independent: 9 Shop Street, Drogheda, Co. Louth; f. 1884; Nationalist; weekly (Thursday); Editor GEORGE A. O'GORMAN; circ. 18,910.

Dundalk Democrat: 3 Earl Street, Dandalk; f. 1849; independent weekly (Saturday); Editor F. NECV.

Echo and South Leinster Advertiser: Mill Park Road, Enniscorthy; f. 1902; independent weekly, Friday.

Enniscorthy Guardian: A1 North Main Street, Wexford; London Office: 177-178 Fleet Street, E.C.4; f. 1881; weekly (Saturday); Editor T. FANE; circ. 5,317.

Kerryman, The: 5 Rock Street, Tralee, Co. Kerry; London Office: 92 Fleet Street, E.C.4; f. 1904; Independent weekly (Saturday); Editor CORNELIUS CASEY; circ. 42,661.

Kilkenny People: High Street, Kilkenny; London Office: 92 Fleet Street, E.C.4; f. 1892; Independent Nationalist weekly; Editor and Managing Dir. JOHN E. KERRY KEANE; circ. 16,650.

Leinster Express: 2 Coote Street, Portlaoighise; London Office 177-178 Fleet Street, E.C.4; f. 1831; independent weekly (Saturday); circ. 8,200.

Leinster Leader: 19 South Main St., Naas, Co. Kildare; London Office: 173 Fleet Street, E.C.4; f. 1880; Nationalist weekly (Friday); Editor W. BURTON; circ. 13,150.

Limerick Chronicle: 54 O'Connell Street, Limerick; f. 1766; Independent (Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday); Editor P. J. A. COMYN.

Limerick Leader: 54 O'Connell Street, Limerick; London Office: 92 Fleet Street, E.C.4; f. 1889; Independent (Monday, Wednesday, Friday); Editor P. J. A. COMYN; circ.: Monday and Wednesday 3,230, Friday 25,956.

Limerick Weekly Echo: Glentworth Street, Limerick; f. 1897; Independent; Editor G. IVAN MORRIS; circ. 13,250.

Longford Leader: Market Square, Longford; London Office: 177-178 Fleet Street, E.C.4; f. 1897; independent weekly (Friday); Editor T. RENNICK; circ. 9,948.

Mayo News: Westport, Co. Mayo; f. 1892; Independent weekly (Thursday); Editor GERARD BRACKEN; circ. 20,000.

Midland Tribune, Tipperary Sentinel and Offaly County Vindicator: J. I. Fanning, Emmet Street, Birr, Offaly; f. 1881; weekly (Saturday); Editor J. I. FANNING; circ. 8,500.

Munster Express: 37-38 Quay, Waterford; London Representative: J. T. Robson & Co., 5-7 Eldon Chambers, 30 Fleet Street, E.C.4; f. 1859; Independent; thrice weekly; Editor and Gov. Dir. J. J. WALSH; circ. 18,232.

- Nationalist and Leinster Times:** 42 Tullow Street, Carlow, Co. Carlow; London Office: 92 Fleet Street, E.C.4; f. 1888 (as *Carlow Nationalist* 1883); Independent; Editor LIAM D. BERGIN; circ. 19,874.
- Nationalist and Munster Advertiser:** Nationalist Newspaper Co. Ltd., Market Street, Clonmel, Tipperary; London Office: 115 High Holborn, W.C.1; f. 1886; Nationalist; Thursday and Saturday; Editor WILLIAM DARMODY; circ. 14,694.
- New Ross Standard:** A1 North Main Street, Wexford; London Office: 177-178 Fleet Street, E.C.4; f. 1880; weekly, Friday Editor T. FANE.
- People, The:** A1 North Main Street, Wexford; London Office: 177-178 Fleet St., E.C.4; weekly (Saturday); Editor T. FANE; circ. 7,848.
- Roscommon Herald:** Herald Works, Boyle; London Office: 115 High Holborn, W.C.2; f. 1859; nationalist weekly (Friday); circ. 13,000.
- Sligo Champion:** Wine St., Sligo; London Office: 92 Fleet St., E.C.4; f. 1836; nationalist weekly (Thursday); Editor T. PALMER.
- Southern Star:** Skibbereen, Co. Cork; f. 1889; non-political; (Friday); Editor W. J. O'REGAN; circ. 18,361.
- Tipperary Star:** Friar St., Thurles, Co. Tipperary; London Office: 92 Fleet St., E.C.4; f. 1909; Independent weekly (Friday); Editor WILLIAM MYLES; circ. 12,265.
- Waterford News and Star:** O'Connell St., Waterford; London Office: Fleet House, Fleet St., E.C.4; f. 1848; Tuesday and Friday; Editor L. LYONS; circ. 10,254.
- Western People:** Francis St., Ballina, Co. Mayo; London Office: 115 High Holborn, W.C.1; f. 1883; Independent Nationalist weekly (Thursday Country Edition); Editor JAMES MCGUIRE; Man. Dir. VINCENT V. DEVERE; circ. 31,091.
- Westmeath Independent:** Independent Office, Athlone; London Office: Clifford's Inn, Fleet Street, E.C.4; f. 1884; weekly, Sat.; Editor J. GLENNON.
- Wicklow People:** A1 North Main St., Wexford; London Office: 177-178 Fleet St., E.C.4; f. 1882; weekly (Saturday); Editor T. FANE; circ. 9,721.

PERIODICALS

DUBLIN

- Amaráich (Tomorrow):** Ceanannusmor 94, Kells; f. 1956; news and articles: in Irish; Editor P. O'CEALLAIGH; weekly.
- Black and White:** Grafton Publications, 270 North Circular Road; f. 1938; monthly digest of popular topics; Man. Editor A. FLYNN.
- Catholic Digest:** 2 Wellington Road, Ballsbridge; f. 1946; monthly; Dir. P. F. G. CANNON.
- Creation:** Creation House, Grafton Street; f. 1956; fashion and decor; monthly; Editors NUALA McLAUGHLIN, S. O'SULLIVAN, UINSEANN MACÉOIN; circ. 9,458.
- Dublin Opinion:** 67 Middle Abbey Street; f. 1916; humorous monthly; Editors T. J. COLLINS, C. E. KELLY.
- Farmers' Gazette:** 179 Pearse Street; f. 1842; weekly; Editor C. S. MILLINGTON; circ. 7,000.
- Futura:** 38 Merrion Square; f. 1962; drapery trade; Exec. J. L. WOOTTON.
- Hibernia:** The Nation's Review, 179 Pearse Street; f. 1937; monthly; political, economic, cultural, literary review, also financial section; international; Man. Editor BASIL CLANCY.

- Ireland of the Welcomes:** Baggot Street Bridge; f. 1952; every two months; Editor MICHAEL GORMAN; circ. 70,000.
- Ireland's Own:** 39 Lower Ormond Quay; f. 1902; weekly; Editor M. J. WALL; circ. 49,107; stories, articles, serials, cartoons, family reading.
- Irish Angling and Sporting News:** 65 Middle Abbey Street; f. 1959; monthly.
- Irish Catholic:** 55 Lower Gardiner Street; f. 1888; weekly; Editor JOHN J. M. RYAN; circ. 53,924.
- Irish Digest:** 43 Parkgate Street; f. 1938; condensed articles by Irish authors; monthly.
- Irish Ecclesiastical Record:** Browne & Nolan Ltd., Richview Press, Clonskeagh; f. 1864; Catholic monthly; Editor Rev. JOHN McMACKIN, M.A., Maynooth College.
- Irish Farmers' Journal:** 24 Earlsfort Terrace; f. 1950; weekly; Editor PATRICK O'KEEFFE, B.AGR.SC.; circ. 67,471.
- Irish Field:** 31 Westmoreland St.; f. 1894 (as *Irish Sportsman* 1870); weekly; sport; Editor S. ROBBINS; circ. 11,385.
- Irish Industry:** 58 Middle Abbey Street; f. 1932; monthly.
- Irish People Illustrated:** Grafton Publications, 270 North Circular Road; f. 1937; alternate Saturdays; Man. Editor A. FLYNN (publication temporarily suspended).
- Irish Radio & Electrical Journal:** 38 Merrion Square; f. 1943; covers all aspects of the electrical industry; Exec. Editor J. L. WOOTTON.
- Irish Statistical Bulletin:** Stationery Office; f. 1925; quarterly.
- Irish Tatler & Sketch:** 53 Middle Abbey St.; f. 1890; monthly; Editor N. C. HARTNELL.
- Irish Writing:** 37 Leinster Road; f. 1946; short stories, poems and literary criticism; quarterly; Editor S. J. WHITE.
- Junior Digest:** 5 Ailesbury Gardens, Ballsbridge, Dublin 4; f. 1937; an international teen-age magazine of a high literary and cultural standard; monthly; Editor PETER J. O'DONNELL.
- Leader, The:** 20 Fairview; f. 1900; monthly; an independent advocate of a strong nationalist policy; Man. Dir. D. MORAN; Editor Miss N. MORAN.
- Model Farmer & Stockbreeder, The:** 270 North Circular Road; monthly.
- Model Housekeeping:** Grafton Publications, 270 North Circular Road; f. 1927; women's magazine; monthly; Man. Editor E. FLYNN.
- Motoring Life:** 39 Lower Ormond Quay; f. 1948; monthly; circ. 7,970.
- Music World:** 12 Merrion Square; monthly; Editor TOM MERRY.
- Nonplus:** 1 Wilton Place; f. 1960; literary; quarterly; Editor PATRICIA MURPHY.
- Pioneer, The:** 27 Upper Sherrard Street; f. 1948; monthly; Editor D. DARGAN; circ. 57,048.
- Rosc:** 18 Sráid Thomáis, Luimneach; f. 1953; current affairs; monthly; Gen. Man. S. O. LALLURÁIN; Editor T. P. MACRUAIRÍ; circ. 6,000.
- Social and Personal:** 29-30 Fleet Street; f. 1949; social, travel, fashion and theatre and cinema; monthly; Editor W. J. MURRAN.
- Stream and Field in Ireland:** 38 Merrion Square; f. 1952; monthly; Exec. J. L. WOOTTON.
- Studies:** 35 Lower Leeson Street; f. 1912; quarterly review of letters, philosophy, religion and science.

IRELAND—(FINANCE, TRADE AND INDUSTRY)

Insurance Corporation of Ireland Ltd.: 33-36 Dame Street, Dublin; inc. 1935; cap. p.u. £300,000; Chair. JOHN LEYDON, LL.D.; Gen. Man. D. HERLIHY; Sec. M. J. HARRINGTON, B.L.; motor, accident, credit, burglary, indemnity, contract guarantee, workmen's, fire, aviation, marine, engineering, etc.

Irish Catholic Church Property Insurance Co. Ltd.: 9 College Green, Dublin; f. 1902; Sec. G. R. RYAN; fire and accident.

Irish Life Assurance Co. Ltd.: Irish Life Building, Mespil Road, Dublin; f. 1939; Chair. G. P. S. HOGAN; Man. Dir. R. P. WILLIS; Sec. M. D. MCGUANE; industrial and life assurance, annuity group assurance and pension schemes.

Irish Marine Pool Ltd.: Hawkins House, Hawkins St., Dublin 2; f. 1946; are marine, aviation and transit managers for the Hibernian Insurance Co. Ltd., and the Irish National Insurance Co. Ltd., and the marine underwriting agency of Assurantie Maatschappij Nieuw Rotterdam, N.V., Rotterdam; Underwriter F. B. MORRIS.

Irish National Insurance Co. Ltd.: 5/9 South Frederick Street, Dublin 2; f. 1919; Chair. M. L. O'RAGHALLAIGH; Vice-Chair. (vacant); Gen. Man. A. E. O'CALLAGHAN; fire, engineering, third party, employers' liability, motor accident, burglary, aviation, and marine, etc.

Irish Public Bodies Mutual Insurances Ltd.: 1 Westmoreland St., Dublin 2; f. 1926; Gen. Man. C. J. BRENNAN; Sec. EAMON SMYTH; fire and accident.

New Ireland Assurance Co. Ltd.: 11-12 Dawson St., Dublin 2; f. 1924; Man. Dir. M. W. O'REILLY, LL.D., F.C.I.I.

Patriotic Assurance Co. Ltd.: 40-43 Nassau St., Dublin; f. 1824; cap. p.u. £150,000; res. £180,000; Man. Dir. J. A. ROBB.

Shield Insurance Co. Ltd.: 6 South Mall, Cork; f. 1950; cap. auth. £235,000; Man. P. J. O'MAHONY; Sec. S. P. SCRIVEN; general, excluding life.

INSURANCE ASSOCIATION

Insurance Institute of Ireland: Office and Library: 32 Nassau Street, Dublin; f. 1885; 1,300 mems.; Pres. A. B. JOHNSTON; Sec. F. CAHILL, A.C.I.I.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

ADVISORY BODY

National Industrial Economic Council: 1 Upper Merrion Street, Dublin 2; f. 1963; a tri-partite body consisting of nine members nominated by the Government, ten nominated by trade union organisations and ten nominated by employers' organisations and trade associations; the Council advises on the principles which ought to be applied for the development of the national economy, and the realization and maintenance of full employment at adequate wages with price stability and long-term equilibrium in the balance of external payments; Chair. Dr. T. K. WHITAKER, Sec. Dr. B. MENTON.

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Association of Chambers of Commerce of Ireland: 7 Clare St., Dublin 2; f. 1923; Pres. WILLIAM W. STOKES; Vice-Pres. D. J. DEVENNEY; Sec. J. G. YOUNG; 40 affiliated chambers of commerce; publ. *Chamber of Commerce Journal* (monthly).

Association of Western Chambers of Commerce of Ireland: James Street, Westport; *Member Chambers:* Ballina, Ballyshannon, Ennis, Galway, Letterkenny, Limerick, Sligo, Westport; Chair. CHARLES N. RABBITT, B.E.; Sec. MICHAEL BROWNE, LL.B.

Cork: 88 Patrick Street; f. 1819; Sec. J. B. COUGHLAN.

Dublin: 7 Clare St., Dublin 2; f. 1783; Pres. JAMES BOYLAN; Vice-Pres. R. E. M. CLARKE; Sec. J. B. O'CONNELL, F.C.I.S.; publ. *Commerce*.

Galway: St. Mary's Road; f. 1923; Hon. Sec. G. H. WARNER.

Limerick: O'Connell Street; f. 1815; Sec. F. P. HERRIOTT.

Waterford: George's St.; f. 1787, inc. 1815; Sec. A. J. BROPHY.

Westport: James Street, Westport, Co. Mayo; f. 1939; Pres. P. J. KELLY; Hon. Sec. M. BROWNE, LL.B.

TRADE ASSOCIATIONS

Federation of Irish Industries: 9 Ely Place, Dublin; f. 1932; Dir.-Gen. and Sec. J. J. STACEY, F.C.I.S.; 700 mems.; publ. *Industrial Review* (every 2 months).

Federated Union of Employers: 15 Kildare Street, Dublin 2.

Irish Agricultural Organisation Society Ltd.: The Plunkett House, 84 Merrion Square, Dublin; f. 1894 to organize agriculture on co-operative lines; Pres. P. F. QUINLAN; Sec. P. KELLY, F.C.A.; mems.: 320 societies, approx. 100,000 farmers.

Irish Cattle Traders' and Stock Owners' Association: 5/7 Upper O'Connell Street, Dublin; f. 1915; Chair. JOSEPH L. WARD; Sec. PATRICK O'DONOHUE.

Irish Industrial Development Association (Inc.): 102-103 Grafton Street, Dublin; f. 1906; Pres. GEORGE SHACKLETON (Lucan); Vice-Pres. and Hon. Treas. F. H. KAPP (Dublin); Sec. C. TOWERS; publ. *Directory of Users of the Irish Trade Mark*.

National Agricultural and Industrial Development Association: 3 St. Stephen's Green, Dublin; f. 1905, permanent exhibition of Irish manufactures est. 1921; Pres. L. V. NOLAN; Acting Sec. Miss CATHLEEN O'BYRNE; 500 mems.

TRADE UNIONS

Irish Congress of Trade Unions: Congress House, 19 Raglan Rd., Ballsbridge, Dublin 4; f. 1959; represents about half a million workers in the Republic and Northern Ireland (Northern Ireland Cttee.: 9 Donegall Square South, Belfast); Gen. Sec. RUADHRI ROBERTS; publs. *Trade Union Information, Viewpoint*.

AFFILIATED UNIONS

Actors' Equity Association, Irish: 37 Lower Gardiner Street, Dublin; f. 1949; Gen. Sec. DERMOT K. DOOLAN.

Amalgamated Engineering Union: J. MORROW, 110 Peter's Hill, Belfast 13; 25,775 mems.

Assurance Representatives' Organisation: 195 Pearse Street, Dublin 2; f. 1940; Gen. Sec. Senator P. CROWLEY; 1,485 mems.

Automobile, General Engineering and Mechanical Operators' Union: 22 North Frederick Street, Dublin; Sec. BERNARD LEONARD; 3,000 mems.

IRELAND—(TRADE AND INDUSTRY)

Bakers', Confectioners' and Allied Workers' Amalgamated Union, Irish: Four Provinces House, Harcourt Street, Dublin; f. 1889; Pres. FRANK PRENDERGAST; Gen. Sec. JAMES YOUNG; 5,000 mems.

Blacksmiths', Forge and Smithy Workers' Society, Associated: A. STEVENSON, 99 Church Road, Dublin; 479 mems.

Blind of Ireland, National League of the: 35 Gardiner Place, Dublin 1; f. 1898; Sec. PATRICK LYONS; 1,500 mems.

Bookbinders' and Allied Trades' Union, Irish: 20 North Frederick Street, Dublin; f. 1920; Sec. JOHN CULLEN; 1,000 mems.

Brushmakers, National Society of: A. KELLY, 30 McKee Road, Finglas, Dublin; 192 mems.

Building Workers' Trade Union, The: 49 Cuffe Street, Dublin; Sec. FRANK O'CONNOR; 1,075 mems.

Butchers' Society, Cork Operative: 55 North Main Street, Cork; Sec. M. RYAN; 120 mems.

Civil Service Clerical Association: 27 Adelaide Rd., Dublin 2; f. 1911; 4,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. P. B. GILLESPIE; publ. *The Civil Servant* (monthly), circ. 5,000.

Commercial Travellers' Federation, Irish: Gillabbey House, Connaught Ave., Cork; f. 1919; Pres. THOMAS P. GATELY; Sec. L. O'REGAN; 1,513 mems.; publ. *The Irish Commercial Traveller*.

Distributive Workers and Clerks, Irish Union of: Cavendish House, Dublin; f. 1901; Sec. W. J. FITZPATRICK; 15,741 mems.

Electrical Trades Union (Ireland): 5 Cavendish Row, Dublin; f. 1923; Gen. Sec. GEORGE LYNCH; 4,600 mems.

Electrotypers' & Stereotypers' Society: 35 Lower Gardiner Street, Dublin; Sec. E. J. DIGNAM; 120 mems.

Engineering and Foundry Union, Irish: 33 Gardiner's Place, Dublin; Sec. JOHN CASSIDY; 2,960 mems.

Foundry Workers, Amalgamated Union of: G. T. ROYD, 122 North Street, Belfast; 882 mems.

Furniture Trade Operatives, National Union of: G. MILLAR, 2 Bachelor's Walk, Dublin; 2,934 mems.

Hairdressers and Allied Workers, Irish Union of: Sec. JOHN WEAREN, 112 Marlborough Street, Dublin; f. 1885; 411 mems.

House and Ship Painters' and Decorators' Trade Union, United: 44 Parnell Square, Dublin; Sec. LAURENCE HUDSON; 423 mems.

Insurance Workers, National Union of: S. MAWHINNEY, 32 Beechlaw Park, Dunmurry, N. Ireland; 982 mems.

Irish Engineering Industrial and Electrical Trade Union: 6 Gardiner's Row, Dublin; f. 1920; Sec. J. O'BRIEN; 2,475 mems.

Irish Graphical Society: 35 Lower Gardiner Street, Dublin 1; f. 1809; Gen. Treas. B. O'CEARBHAILL, B.A., LL.B.; Gen. Sec. N. MCGRATH; 1,600 mems.

Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, Associated Society of: Gen. Sec. A. E. GRIFFITHS, 43 Bellevue Park, Glengary, Co. Dublin; f. 1880; 1,483 mems.

Marine, Port and General Workers' Union: 14 Gardiner Place, Dublin; f. 1933; Gen. Sec. and Treas. JAMES DUNNE.

Municipal Employees' Trade Union, Irish: 49 Lower Gardiner Street, Dublin; 1,500 mems.

Musicians, Irish Federation of: Cecilia House, 63 Lower Gardiner Street, Dublin; 1,450 mems.

National Graphical Association: E. J. FORRISTAL, 2 Kevin Barry Street, Wexford; f. 1964; 2,526 mems.; publ. *Print* (monthly).

Painters and Decorators, Amalgamated Society of: Gen. Sec. A. G. AUSTIN, 55 South Side, Clapham Common, London, S.W.4, England; 1,437 mems. in Eire.

Plasterers, National Association of Operative: P. J. FREENEY, 20 Oliver Plunket Avenue, Dun Laoghaire, Co. Dublin; 1,011 mems.

Plasterers' Trades' Society, Operative: 32 East Essex Street, Dublin; Gen. Sec. G. DOYLE; 1,700 mems.

Plumbing Trades Union: R. SMITH, 2 Berkeley Street, Dublin; f. 1865; 3,323 mems.

Post Office Engineering Union, Irish: Áras Ghabreil, 4 North Great Georges Street, Dublin; f. 1923; 2,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. MALACHY DOONEY.

Post Office Workers' Union: 52 Parnell Square, Dublin; f. 1923; Gen. Sec. M. P. COSGRAVE; 7,600 mems.

Printers, Amalgamated Society of Lithographic: 137 Dickenson Road, Rusholme, Manchester 14; f. 1880; 13,159 mems.

Racecourse Bookmakers' Assistants' Association, Irish: 13 Blessington Street, Dublin; Sec. JAMES MCLOUGHLIN; 200 mems.

Regular Dublin Coopers' Society: 5 Blackhall Street, Dublin; Sec. P. J. GALLAGHER; 254 mems.

Rural Workers, Federation of: 6 Gardiner Place, Dublin; f. 1946; 9,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. JAMES TULLY, M.C.C.

Seamen, National Union of: Gen. Sec. T. J. NOLAN, 113 Marlborough Street, Dublin; 1,000 mems.

Sheetmetal Workers and Coppersmiths, National Society of: f. 1846; W. McDONNELL, 40 Connolly Avenue, Inchicore, Dublin; f. 1846; 2,000 mems.

Sheet Metal Workers of Ireland, The National Union of: 33 Gardiner Street, Dublin 1; f. 1805; Sec. STEPHEN J. TRACEY; 500 mems.

Shop, Distributive and Allied Workers, Union of: GEORGE MATTHEWS, 6 Church Street, Belfast; 6,335 mems.

Tailors and Garment Workers, National Union of: J. MACGOUGAN, 78 Dublin Rd., Belfast 2; 10,000 mems.

Teachers' Organisation, Irish National: 35 Parnell Square, Dublin; f. 1868; Pres. J. ALLMAN; Sec. S. BROSNAHAN, M.A.; 11,971 mems.

Theatrical and Kine Employees, National Association of: W. MCCULLOUGH, Waring House, 4 Waring Street, Belfast 1; f. 1890; 500 mems.

Transport and General Workers' Union, Irish: Liberty Hall, Dublin 1; f. 1909; Gen. Sec. FINTAN KENNEDY; 150,000 mems; publ. *Liberty Magazine* (monthly).

Transport Employees, National Association of: 33 Parnell Square, Dublin; Gen. Sec. W. T. CHAPMAN; 8,000 mems.

Transport Salaried Staffs' Association: Senator D. F. MURPHY, 8 Upper O'Connell Street, Dublin 1; f. 1897; 3,936 mems.

Vehicle Builders, National Union of: E. O. W. MULLIGAN, 44 Parnell Square, Dublin; 3,500 mems. in Ireland.

Vintners', Grocers' and Allied Trades Assistants, Irish National Union of: 20 Parnell Square, Dublin; f. 1917; Sec. MICHAEL CLEARY; 4,035 mems.; publ. *Banba Review* (monthly magazine).

Vocational Education Officers' Organisation: 12 Leirim Place, Wicklow, Co. Wicklow; f. 1923; Gen. Sec. F. MCNAMARA, F.R.S.A., F.C.C.S., F.C.T.C.; 850 mems.

Women Workers' Union, Irish: 48 Fleet Street, Dublin; f. 1917; Sec. KAY McDOWELL; 6,500 mems.

Woodcutting Machinists, Irish Society of: 81 Eccles St., Dublin 7; Sec. G. L. WALL; 690 mems.

IRELAND—(TRADE AND INDUSTRY, TRANSPORT)

Woodworkers, Irish National Union of: Arus Hibernia, Blessington Street, Dublin; f. 1921; Gen. Sec. P. F. McGRATH; 1,800 mems.; publ. *Bulletin*, circ. 4,000.

Workers' Union of Ireland: 29 Parnell Square, Dublin; f. 1924; Gen. Sec. JAMES LARKIN; Pres. JOHN SMITHERS, P.C.; 30,000 mems.

COUNCILS OF IRISH UNIONS

Cork Council of Irish Unions: 14 Maryville, Ballintemple, Cork; Sec. SEAN MURPHY.

Dublin Council of Irish Unions: 13 Blessington Street, Dublin; Sec. JOHN DUNNE.

Dundalk Council of Irish Unions: 4 St. Malachy's Villas, Dundalk, Co. Louth; Sec. J. CORRIGAN.

Limerick Council of Irish Trade Unions: 34 Prospect Villas, Rosbrien, Limerick; Sec. JOHN SCIASCIA.

Waterford Council of Trade Unions: 48 Morgan Street, Waterford; Sec. DESMOND KELLY.

UNAFFILIATED UNIONS

Ancient Guild of Incorporated Brick and Stone Layers: 49 Cuffe Street, Dublin; f. 1670; Gen. Sec. MICHAEL DELANEY; 1,742 mems.

Irish National Painters' and Decorators' Trade Union: 76 Aungier St., Dublin; f. 1670; Sec. JOHN MULHALL; 1,400 mems.

TRANSPORT

Córas Iompair Éireann: Heuston Station, Dublin 8; f. 1945; the Board, appointed by the Government, controls the railways and road transport services; Chair. T. P. HOGAN; Dir. and Gen. Man. F. LEMASS.

RAILWAYS

Córas Iompair Éireann (*see above*): controls railways in the Republic of Ireland (single-track mileage 1,915).

ROADS

Córas Iompair Éireann (*see above*): there are 9,850 miles of main roads, 39,992 miles of County roads and 1,085 miles of County Borough and Urban roads, totalling 50,927 miles.

MOTORISTS' ASSOCIATIONS

Automobile Association (A.A.): 23 Suffolk Street, Dublin 2; Sub-Office 5 South Mall, Cork.

Royal Irish Automobile Club (R.I.A.C.): 34 Dawson Street, Dublin; f. 1901; Sec. Major R. D. GREER.

INLAND WATERWAYS

Córas Iompair Éireann (*see above*): The canals services of C.I.E. have been discontinued.

The River Shannon is navigable for 150 miles. Other inland waterways are estimated at 117 miles.

SHIPPING

British and Irish Steam Packet Co., Ltd.: Penrose Quay, Cork; Gen. Man. R. B. SINNOTT; Sec. W. B. MULLIGAN, A.C.A.; express passenger services, Dublin and Liverpool, Cork and Fishguard; drive-on drive-off car ferry service, Dublin and Liverpool, commencing May 1968; cargo and livestock services, Dublin and Cork with Liverpool, Cork and Fishguard; conventional cargo services Dundalk and Drogheda with Liverpool, Dublin and Bristol Channel; unit load services, Dublin with Liverpool and Weston Point, Cork with Liverpool, New Ross with Newport.

British Railways: Shipping Traffic Superintendent, North Wall Station, Dublin; services: Dun Laoghaire and Holyhead, daily (incl. Sunday), passengers, accompanied motor cars, motor cycles and mails; drive-on drive-off car ferry service May to October; Dublin (North Wall) and Holyhead, weekdays, livestock, motor cars and goods; Rosslare and Fishguard, tri-

weekly (augmented sailings during summer), passengers and drive-on drive-off car ferry service; Waterford and Fishguard, tri-weekly, goods and livestock.

Irish and Continental Shipping Co. Ltd.: 9 Eden Quay, Dublin; Chair. H. PINKSTER; tramp services; 7 vessels (3 refrigerated) totalling 2,875 gross registered tons.

Irish Motorships, Ltd.: Paul Quay, Wexford; Chair. J. J. STAFFORD; Man. Dir. W. V. STAFFORD; tramp service.

Irish Shipping Ltd.: 19-21 Aston Quay, Dublin; f. 1941; Chair. P. H. GREER; Dirs. LIAM ST. J. DEVLIN, FRANK ROBBINS, NOEL GRIFFIN, S. MACKENZIE, DERMOT BARNES, G. JONES; Gen. Manager L. S. FURLONG; Asst. Gen. Man. R. J. O'HALLORAN; Sec. P. P. ENGLISH; services: Ireland to New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Norfolk, Montreal, Toronto, Halifax, St. John, N.B.; 20 vessels.

Limerick Steamship Co. Ltd.: Limerick; Chair. D. MORLEY; Man. Dir. W. F. SOUTHERN; services: Liverpool and Limerick, Galway, Tralee, Westport, Ballina, Sligo; Rotterdam and Antwerp to Limerick-Galway-Tralee; 4 vessels.

Palgrave Murphy (Shipowners) Ltd.: 15-17 Eden Quay, Dublin 1; Chair. and Man. Dir. J. M. GORDON; Dirs. G. JONES, L. S. FURLONG, P. D. YOUNG; Sec. G. O'DOWD; services: Dublin, Cork, Waterford, to and from Antwerp, Le Havre, Amsterdam and Rotterdam.

Wexford Steamship Co. Ltd.: Paul Quay, Wexford; Chair. J. J. STAFFORD; tramp services.

CIVIL AVIATION

Aer Lingus—Irish International Airlines: Dublin Airport, Dublin; inc. 1936; regular services from Dublin: Paris, Amsterdam, Belfast, Blackpool, Cork, London, Brussels, Copenhagen, Rome, Düsseldorf, Frankfurt, Zürich, New York, Boston, Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Bristol, Bradford, Cardiff, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Isle of Man, Leeds, Shannon; services to Barcelona, Lourdes, Cherbourg, Jersey, Rennes, Chicago, Madrid, Montreal, Munich; services from Cork: Dublin, Manchester, Birmingham, London, Bristol, Cardiff, Paris, Jersey, Lourdes, Barcelona; Chair. PATRICK LYNCH; Gen. Man. M. J. DARGAN; *Fleet*: 4 Boeing 707-348C, 4 BAC One-Eleven, 8 Viscount 808, 2 Boeing 720-048, 7 Viscount.

25 international airlines also serve Ireland.

TOURISM

The coming of Christianity to Ireland in A.D. 432 had a profound influence on the country's cultural heritage; while relatively little remains of pre-Christian culture, the heyday of Irish Monasticism from the mid-sixth to the end of the eighth centuries saw extensive building in Ireland and widespread travel by Irish monks throughout Europe. Although successive invasions of Norsemen (Vikings) and Normans became integrated economically into the community it was not until the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries that order was imposed on Ireland from outside, by Britain.

After the flourishing of early Christian culture in the monasteries, there was a lull in cultural activity until the fifteenth century, when the Irish variation of the Gothic style emerged. From the end of the seventeenth and throughout the eighteenth century, there was much building in the classical style; at the same time, craftsmanship was famous in the fields of furniture, silver, glass, scientific objects and bookbinding.

In the field of literature Ireland has produced many famous authors, poets and playwrights, especially within the last hundred years. The Irish have always emigrated in great numbers and this has resulted in Irish cultural traditions being extended more widely throughout the world than the size of the population would seem to warrant.

The present Government provides support to various aspects of cultural life through the Department of Education and two other bodies which play an important part in the encouragement and promotion of the Arts and the dissemination of Irish culture abroad: An Chomhairle Ealaíon (The Arts Council) and the Advisory Committee on Cultural Relations.

Public funds are used to finance certain cultural institutions (1967-68 expenditure in brackets): the National Library of Ireland (£11,105), the National Museum (£8,500), the National Gallery of Ireland (£7,350) and the National College of Art (£8,320). The Department of Education also gives Grants-in-Aid to a number of organizations: Irish Folklore Commission (£5,000), Royal Irish Academy (£17,625), Royal Irish Academy of Music (£17,500), National Film Institute of Ireland (£5,250 for the purchase of educational films), Society for Drama in Schools (£4,500), Adult Education Courses (£4,000), Irish Committee of Historical Sciences (£2,500), Overseas Club (£4,000), Muintir na Tíre (£5,000), Macra na Tuaithe (£4,800), with a further £13,032 being spent on salaries and other expenses. The Department's expenditure also includes: Educational Television service (£34,000), Publications in Irish (£31,000), Publication of Irish text-books (£11,000) and provision to Choirs and Orchestras in Secondary Schools (£3,000). An annual grant is made to the National Theatre Society (£48,000) and the Government also makes contributions to specific cultural projects from time to time. In the international field Ireland plays an active role in such organizations as UNESCO and the Council of Europe.

The Irish language is one of the oldest languages of Western Europe and was the common language of Ireland until the middle of the nineteenth century. It is the first official language and is taught in all schools; official documents are published in Irish and English.

Irish Tourist Board (*Bord Fáilte Éireann*): Baggot Street Bridge, Dublin 2; Chair. B. O'REGAN; Dir.-Gen. Dr. T. J. O'DRISCOLL; Sec. M. A. PURCELL; publs. *Ireland of the Welcomes* (two-monthly), *Official Guide to Hotels and Guesthouses* (annually), etc.

EUROPEAN OFFICES

France: 1 rue Auber, place de l'Opéra, Paris 9e.

Germany: Münchenerstrasse 81, Frankfurt.

Northern Ireland: 53 Castle St., Belfast 1.

Great Britain: 150-151 New Bond St., London, W.1;
11 Bennett's Hill, Birmingham; 35 St. Enoch
Square, Glasgow; 16 Mount Street, Manchester.

There are also offices in New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Montreal and Toronto.

Dublin Regional Tourism Organisation Ltd.: 36 Upper O'Connell St., Dublin 1; Man. ALAN G. GLYNN.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS

An Chomhairle Ealaíon (*The Arts Council*): Dublin; f. 1951; functions to stimulate public interest in the Arts; to promote the knowledge, appreciation and practice of the arts; to assist in improving the standards of the arts; to organize or assist in the organizing of exhibitions (at home or abroad) of works of art and artistic craftsmanship; to advise the Government on any matter on which their advice is requested; to co-operate with and assist other persons concerned directly or indirectly with matters relating to the arts; in 1967-68 the State Endowment was £60,000.

The Advisory Committee on Cultural Relations: Dublin; a voluntary body of not less than nine and not more than eighteen members appointed annually by the Minister for External Affairs; its function is to advise the Minister on the administration of the annual grant-in-aid voted by parliament for the development of cultural relations with other countries; in 1967-68 this grant-in-aid totalled £11,000.

PRINCIPAL THEATRES

New Abbey Theatre and Peacock Theatre: Marlborough St., Dublin 1; rebuilt 1966.

Gaiety Theatre: South King St., Dublin.

Gate Theatre: Cavendish Row, Dublin 1.

PRINCIPAL ORCHESTRAS

Radio Telefís Éireann Symphony Orchestra: Henry St., Dublin 1; studio concerts September to July, public subscription concerts October to April, opera seasons at Gaiety Theatre, Dublin, and Wexford Festival Opera; Man. VALENTINE KEOGH.

Radio Telefís Éireann Light Orchestra: Henry St., Dublin 1; f. 1948; frequent regular broadcasts and weekly concert of Irish music; Man. FRANK MURPHY.

OPERA FESTIVAL

Wexford Festival Opera: Theatre Royal, Wexford; f. 1951; an annual festival of grand opera, especially little-performed works, financed by An Chomhairle Ealaíon and Messrs. Guinness Son & Co. Ltd.; Pres. Sir COMPTON MACKENZIE; Artistic Dir. BRIAN DICKIE.

UNIVERSITIES

University of Dublin, Trinity College: Dublin; 280 teachers, 3,535 students.

National University of Ireland: Three constituent colleges—Dublin, Cork, Galway; 821 teachers, 13,148 students.

ITALY

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Republic of Italy is a peninsula extending from southern Europe into the Mediterranean Sea. The peninsula is about 730 miles long and 150 miles at its widest point. The two principal islands are Sicily to the south-west and Sardinia to the west. The Alps form a natural boundary to the north where the bordering countries are France to the north-west, Switzerland and Austria to the north and Yugoslavia to the north-east. The climate is Mediterranean. The language is Italian. German is spoken in the Alto Adige region on the Austrian border, and in the Basilicata region of eastern Italy there is an Albanian-speaking minority. Roman Catholicism is the state religion. The flag has three vertical bands of green, white and red. The capital is Rome.

Recent History

In 1946, as the result of a plebiscite, the Monarchy was abolished and a Republic officially declared in 1948. In 1952 Italy joined the European Coal and Steel Community and in 1958 was one of the founder-members of the European Economic Community (the Common Market). Since the war the Christian Democratic Party has dominated government coalitions but in the General Election of April, 1963, it lost ground to the Right and to the Communists. In November, 1963, and February, 1966, governments under Signor Moro were formed with the participation of the Socialist Party. A general election is scheduled for spring 1968. Following a severe illness President Segni resigned in December 1964, and was succeeded by Giuseppe Saragat, the former leader of the Social Democratic Party.

Flooding in November 1966 caused irreparable damage to art treasures in Florence. The foundations of Venice were also dangerously affected.

Government

Parliament consists of the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate. Both jointly exercise legislative functions. Deputies serve a five-year term and are elected by direct adult suffrage. Senators are elected for a six-year term on a regional basis. The President of the Republic, who is the Head of the State, is elected jointly by the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate for a period of seven years. The President nominates the Council of Ministers which forms the executive.

In five regions of Italy (Sicily, Sardinia, Trentin-Alto-Adige, Friuli-Venezia Giulia and Val d'Aosta) there is a large degree of regional autonomy. Each region has a Regional council and a *Giunta regionale* which holds executive power.

Defence

Over 15 per cent of the national budget is allocated to defence. Italy, a NATO member, maintains an Army of 292,000, a Navy of 38,000 and an Air Force of 60,000. Military service lasts 15 months in the Army and Air Force and two years in the Navy. Defence estimates for 1967 totalled 1,269,845 million lire.

Economic Affairs

Formerly an agricultural country much visited by tourists, Italy has industrialised itself since the war and now enjoys a thriving and balanced economy. A Five Year Plan, 1965-69, envisages an annual growth rate of five per cent. The triangle formed by the northern cities of Genoa, Turin and Milan has a complex of chemical, textile, engineering, electronic and motor vehicle factories employing thousands of Italians from the poor regions south of Rome. These regions, including Sicily, are being strenuously developed by the Cassa per il Mezzogiorno (the state fund to develop Southern Italy). The EEC has also undertaken a project for the industrial and economic development of the Puglia and Basilicata regions, involving an investment over the four years 1966-1970 of 100,000 million lire. Italy has few raw materials and coal has to be imported, but much energy is drawn from water power; there are also large natural gas reserves which account for 85 per cent of total gas production. Tourism and agriculture remain of the first importance. The chief crops are wheat, rice, maize, grapes and olives and much wine is produced. The second "Piano Verde", a five-year plan to streamline the country's agricultural sector, was approved in 1966; 893,250 million lire have been allocated for this purpose. Many Italians work abroad and their remittances form a valuable source of income. Italian firms execute large civil engineering projects in many parts of the world. Italian fashion and design also have an international reputation.

Transport and Communications

There are more than 13,500 miles of railways, half of them electrified. Italy has an advanced system of motorways. These are being extended, the most important completed undertaking is the *Autostrada del Sole* (the Sun Highway) between Milan and Naples. The Mont Blanc Tunnel, opened in 1965, shortens the road journey from Paris to Rome by 130 miles. The Great St. Bernard Tunnel linking Italy with Switzerland was opened in March 1964. When the section from the Brenner Pass to Verona is completed by 1970 there will be an unbroken motorway link from Northern Europe to Southern Italy. A new motorway in Sicily to link Messina and Catania is to be completed by 1970. Alitalia, the Italian airline, operates internally and throughout the world. The merchant fleet has a gross tonnage of 6 million tons and is the world's eighth largest.

Social Welfare

Family allowances, sickness, unemployment and injury benefits, marriage, birth and death grants and retirement pensions are paid. The bulk of contributions are paid by employers.

Education

Education is compulsory and free between the ages of 6 and 14. The curricula of all Italian schools are standardized by the Ministry of Education. After the fourteenth year students may choose to continue their education in classical, technical and artistic *licei* for the *Maturità*, leading automatically to a university education. Alternatively,

ITALY—(INTRODUCTORY SURVEY, STATISTICAL SURVEY)

they may train for a more practical career at *istituti*, proceeding to a specialized faculty in a university. There are 30 universities.

Tourism

With Alpine and Mediterranean scenery, a sunny climate, Roman buildings, Renaissance towns and palaces, paintings and sculpture, and scores of opera houses, Italy is a perfect land for tourists. More than 20 million foreigners go there every year. A tourist five-year plan, 1966-70, envisages 31 million visitors annually by 1970, a revenue of 944,000 million lire, and accommodation for 1,200,000 in the hotels.

The income from tourism totalled 917,700 million lire in 1965.

Visas are not required for nationals of the following countries: Algeria, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Ceylon, Chile, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Japan, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Malawi, Malta, Monaco, Morocco, The Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Portugal, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tanzania, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Kingdom, U.S.A., Uruguay.

Sport

Bicycle racing and football are the two most important sports followed by motor racing, fencing and skiing.

Public Holidays, 1968

January 1 (New Year's Day), January 6 (Epiphany), March 19 (St. Joseph), April 15 (Easter Monday), April 25 (Liberation Day), May 1 (Labour Day), May 23 (Ascension Day), June 13 (Corpus Christi), June 29 (St. Peter and St. Paul), August 15 (The Assumption), November 1 (All Saints' Day), November 4 (National Unity Day), December 8 (Immaculate Conception), December 25 (Christmas Day), December 26 (First Day of Christmas).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The currency unit is the Lira.

Notes: 100,000, 50,000, 10,000, 5,000, 1,000, 500.

Coins: 500, 100, 50, 20, 10, 5, 2, 1.

Exchange rate: 1,500 Lire = £1 sterling

624.75 Lire = \$1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

(December 1966)

AREA (sq. km.)			POPULATION ('000)		
Total	Sicily	Sardinia	Total	Sicily	Sardinia
301,250	25,710	24,090	53,327	4,884	1,481

REGIONS

REGION	AREA ('000 hectares)	POPULATION (1961 census)	REGION	AREA ('000 hectares)	POPULATION (1961 census)
Abruzzi . . .	1,079	1,206,266	Molise . . .	444	358,052
Basilicata . . .	999	602,661	Piemonte . . .	2,540	3,949,006
Calabria . . .	1,508	1,937,299	Puglia . . .	1,935	3,309,975
Campania . . .	1,359	4,664,948	Sardegna . . .	2,409	1,372,606
Emilia-Romagna . .	2,212	3,626,776	Sicilia . . .	2,571	4,631,382
Friuli-Venezia Giulia	785	1,165,571	Trentino-Alto Adige .	1,361	782,805
Lazio . . .	1,720	3,998,627	Toscana . . .	2,299	3,291,394
Liguria . . .	542	1,758,002	Umbria . . .	846	778,328
Lombardia . . .	2,380	7,366,164	Val d'Aosta . . .	326	102,149
Marche . . .	969	1,310,847	Veneto . . .	1,838	3,770,486

CHIEF TOWNS

POPULATION (1966)

Rome (capital) . . .	2,573,551	Trieste . . .	281,110	Ferrara . . .	157,625
Milan . . .	1,677,013	Messina . . .	267,017	Salerno . . .	140,402
Naples . . .	1,251,445	Verona . . .	248,945	Foggia . . .	134,581
Turin . . .	1,112,182	Padua . . .	217,579	Prato . . .	130,073
Genoa . . .	846,292	Taranto . . .	212,503	La Spezia . . .	129,551
Palermo . . .	643,455	Cagliari . . .	211,126	Ravenna . . .	127,638
Bologna . . .	481,740	Brescia . . .	197,501	Reggio nell' Emilia .	124,943
Florence . . .	454,708	Leghorn . . .	170,884	Perugia . . .	122,412
Catania . . .	401,489	Parma . . .	165,315	Bergamo . . .	122,271
Venice . . .	365,748	Reggio di Calabria .	161,272		
Bari . . .	340,614	Modena . . .	158,955		

ITALY—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

EMIGRATION

DESTINATION	1962	1963	1964	1965
Belgium	3,141	1,626	2,876	4,537
France	34,911	20,264	15,782	20,050
United Kingdom	8,907	4,681	4,979	7,098
Other European Countries	268,836	208,563	192,861	200,736
Argentina	1,817	945	621	436
Australia	14,406	11,535	10,888	10,320
Brazil	1,205	528	233	295
Canada	12,528	12,912	17,600	24,213
U.S.A. . . .	15,348	13,580	8,866	11,087
Venezuela	3,211	2,162	2,264	2,143
Other Countries	1,301	815	1,512	1,728
TOTAL	365,611	277,611	258,482	282,643

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

YEAR	BIRTHS	BIRTH RATE (per '000)	MARRIAGES	MARRIAGE RATE (per '000)	DEATHS	DEATH RATE (per '000)
1962 . .	939,257	18.4	406,370	8.0	509,174	10.0
1963 . .	960,336	18.5	420,300	8.2	516,377	10.0
1964 . .	1,016,120	19.5	417,486	8.0	490,050	9.4
1965 . .	990,458	18.8	399,009	7.6	518,008	9.8
1966 . .	979,940	18.4	385,856	7.3	496,281	9.3

EMPLOYMENT

('000)

	AGRICULTURE	INDUSTRY	OTHERS	TOTAL
1964	4,967	7,996	6,618	19,581
1965	4,956	7,728	6,515	19,199
1966	4,660	7,621	6,603	18,884

AGRICULTURE

DISTRIBUTION OF LAND

(sq. km.)

	ARABLE	PASTURE	TREE CROPS	FORESTS	WASTE	BUILT-ON, WATER, ETC.
1965	125,240	51,380	27,780	60,890	10,110	25,850
1966	124,420	51,480	28,140	60,990	10,240	25,970

ITALY—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

PRINCIPAL CROPS

PRODUCTS	AREA (['] 000 hectares)				PRODUCTION (['] 000 tons)			
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1963	1964	1965	1966
Wheat	4,394	4,408	4,290	4,274	8,127	8,582	9,777	9,406
Rye	53	51	48	46	77	85	83	83
Barley	204	197	186	179	180	261	285	252
Oats	400	384	367	359	548	465	527	476
Rice	115	120	126	132	589	617	481	616
Maize	1,116	1,072	1,027	987	3,705	3,929	3,316	3,509
Potatoes	386	356	348	347	4,384	3,823	3,548	3,859
Peas and Beans	118	114	118	119	570	583	616	627
Tomatoes	127	124	127	133	2,839	2,950	3,177	3,469
Cabbages	45	46	45	45	821	846	807	798
Cauliflowers	35	37	37	38	670	684	690	677
Onions and Garlic	30	30	32	32	489	478	523	519
Melons	38	37	37	39	909	887	870	905
Sugar Beet	230	231	282	298	7,882	7,966	9,075	11,256
Fodder	10,251	10,234	10,294	10,321	37,331	39,313	36,275	38,041
Grapes	1,138	1,151	1,150	1,145	8,610	10,243	10,730	10,239
Olives	899	905	906	930	2,777	1,792	2,217	1,801
Oranges	72	79	82	84	929	1,023	993	1,176
Lemons	30	32	32	32	487	562	539	603
Apples	76	80	82	85	2,335	2,381	2,185	2,584
Pears	44	50	54	57	962	1,081	962	1,249
Peaches	81	82	85	91	1,267	1,309	1,300	1,423
Fresh Figs	23	21	15	12	285	275	247	241
Dried Figs	—	—	—	—	38	34	30	292
Almonds, unshelled	166	165	163	163	216	256	226	236
Mulberry Leaves	2	2	1	1	431	409	365	338
Wine*	—	—	—	—	53,042	66,124	68,793	65,140

* Production in thousands of hectolitres.

LIVESTOCK ([']000)

	CATTLE	SHEEP	GOATS	PIGS	HORSES, MULES, ASSES
1963	9,189	7,857	1,278	4,684	1,103
1964	8,649	7,762	1,236	5,029	1,049
1965	9,225	7,866	1,228	5,409	1,029
1966	9,643	7,900	1,225	5,150	1,018

FORESTRY ([']000 cubic metres)

	ROUND WOOD		RAILWAY SLEEPERS	HEWN SQUARED TIMBER	STAVES, PROPS, POLES, ETC.	WOOD PULP
	Sawn Timber	Veneer Timber				
1963	1,340	103	141	163	477	161
1964	1,408	154	116	148	500	201
1965	1,242	142	132	107	410	229
1966	1,296	153	109	125	461	254

ITALY—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FISHING
(metric tons)

	1963	1964	1965	1966
Molluscs . .	36,918	41,955	47,153	47,965
Crustaceans . .	8,312	9,726	10,621	10,597
Other Fish . .	159,405	170,626	181,831	190,320

MINING
(¹000 metric tons)

COMMODITIES	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Bauxite	321.9	309.3	268.1	236.1	244.4	242.2
Iron Ores	1,201.7	1,151.1	1,005.9	914.1	784.5	784.2
Mercury Ores	291.1	275.1	256.9	276.2	322.2	307.0
Lead Ores	76.1	66.3	51.1	52.3	54.8	58.2
Zinc Ores	273.8	268.1	212.8	222.2	224.5	227.8
Barytes	127.3	121.9	106.8	84.7	141.9	172.7
Fluorspar	150.4	155.6	124.5	124.0	147.9	195.2
Pyrites	1,578.9	1,584.6	1,398.8	1,396.6	1,401.5	1,304.4
Petroleum	1,971.4	1,807.6	1,834.8	2,687.0	2,228.9	1,811.9
Asphalt and Bituminous Rock	336.8	306.8	396.2	338.4	269.6	292.3
Coal	741.2	676.3	600.2	471.5	389.5	417.9
Lignite	1,506.0	1,775.6	1,365.5	1,200.6	1,018.4	1,066.2
Crude Sulphur	1,217.0	1,095.7	967.4	698.8	645.4	584.5
Marble	863.6	1,408.5	867.0	840.0	808.1	919.7

INDUSTRY

	UNIT	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Pig Iron	¹ 000 metric tons	3,555.9	3,740.7	3,497.8	5,487.8	6,257.0
Steel	"	9,490.3	10,156.5	9,793.3	12,660.3	13,638.6
Rolled Iron	"	7,387.6	7,835.1	7,617.2	9,772.1	10,329.3
Other Iron and Steel-finished manufactures	"	241.9	227.4	200.5	206.8	229.5
Iron Alloys and <i>spiegel-eisen</i> special pig irons	"	121.6	127.2	126.9	137.4	157.9
Fuel Oil	"	21,609.4	25,178.4	30,587.2	36,684.3	42,147.6
Synthetic Ammonia	"	989.7	1,029.5	1,684.3	1,252.6	1,325.9
Sulphuric Acid at 50° Bé	"	4,097.0	4,350.7	4,488.9	4,750.2	5,348.8
Synthetic Organic Dyes	"	21.5	20.3	19.8	14.1	16.2
Tanning Materials	"	100.5	86.0	93.1	89.2	61.3
Caustic Soda	"	519.4	535.0	649.7	704.5	752.1
Rayon and Acetate Filament Yarn	"	87.9	88.9	91.3	85.3	87.2
Staple Fibre	"	102.0	111.1	122.1	101.3	93.1
Cotton Yarn	"	249.2	251.4	240.1	200.8	251.4
Natural Methane Gas	¹ 000 cubic metres	7,149.9	7,264.7	7,667.6	7,800.4	8,825.0
Ethyl Alcohol, 1st class	¹ 000 hectolitres	444.9	449.6	491.6	501.3	436.3
Methyl and Propyl Alcohol	"	867.5	868.7	843.5	2,024.7	2,287.1
Ball Bearings	¹ 000	74,451.0	83,454.0	85,740.0	85,514.0	101,981.0
Sewing Machines	"	435.6	536.6	539.7	477.0	650.4
Typewriters	"	671.3	733.3	753.8	764.5	754.1
Calculating Machines	"	704.2	726.3	604.3	550.2	597.1
Motor Cars	"	877.8	1,105.3	1,028.9	1,104.0	1,282.4
Other Vehicles	"	69.0	75.3	61.5	71.6	85.3
Hydro-electric Power	million kWh	39,264	46,107	38,563	43,008	n.a.
Thermo-electric Power	"	25,595	25,237	34,930	39,960	n.a.

ITALY—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

CASSA PER IL MEZZOGIORNO

(Southern Italy Development Fund)
(1950-1966, extended to 1980)

	NUMBER OF PROJECTS	COST (‘000 million Lire)
Land Reclamation and Mountain Reservoirs .	10,928	854
Drains and Water Supply .	2,352	378
Communications . .	2,655	297
Tourism	929	65
Railways and Ports . .	256	138
Hospitals	50	30

FINANCE

1000 lire = 13s. 4d. sterling = \$U.S. 1.60

STATE BUDGET

(Lire million—1967)

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
Property and Income Taxes . . .	1,991,470	Ministry of Treasury	2,929,230
Business Taxation and Duties . . .	2,757,790	Ministry of Finances	978,544
Taxes on Manufacturing and Consumption	1,402,800	Ministry of Justice	140,984
Public Lottery and Sweepstakes . . .	118,986	Ministry of Public Instruction . . .	1,365,764
Customs and Frontier Charges	328,130	Ministry of Interior	371,283
State Monopolies	698,600	Ministry of Public Works	400,272
Extraordinary Revenue	48,900	Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry .	169,519
Other Ordinary Revenue	370,387	Ministry of Defence	1,269,845
		Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare .	477,899
		Other Ministries	423,436
Total Real Revenue	7,717,063		
Capital Movements	67,519		
GENERAL TOTAL	7,784,582	GENERAL TOTAL	8,526,776



ITALY—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

('000 million lire)

	1963	1964	1965	1966
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	26,611	29,241	31,383	33,764
<i>of which:</i>				
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	3,718	3,947	4,194	4,225
Industry	10,811	11,784	12,368	13,536
Other revenue	8,920	9,962	10,808	11,670
Public administration	3,162	3,548	4,019	4,333
Income from abroad	121	152	208	270
GROSS NATIONAL INCOME	26,732	29,393	31,591	34,034
Less depreciation allowances	-2,571	-2,890	-3,106	-3,368
NET NATIONAL INCOME	24,161	26,503	28,485	30,666
Indirect taxes less subsidies	3,461	3,684	3,984	4,363
NET NATIONAL PRODUCT	27,622	30,187	32,469	35,029
Depreciation allowances	2,571	2,890	3,106	3,368
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	30,193	33,077	35,575	38,397
Balance of exports and imports of goods and services	685	- 193	- 1,167	- 1,094
AVAILABLE RESOURCES	30,878	32,884	34,408	37,303
<i>of which:</i>				
Private consumption expenditure	19,281	20,869	22,234	24,214
Government consumption expenditure	4,101	4,608	5,197	5,557
Gross fixed capital formation	7,496	7,407	6,977	7,532

GOLD RESERVES AND CURRENCY CIRCULATION

(at end of year)

	1963	1964	1965	1966
Gold Reserves (million dollars)	2,343	2,107	2,404	2,414
Currency in Circulation ('000 million lire)	3,801	4,028	4,406	4,763
Foreign Exchange (" " ")	656	982	1,154	1,008

CONSUMER PRICES INDEX

(1961=100)

	GENERAL	FOOD	CLOTHING	FUEL	MISCELLANEOUS	RENT
1964	119.7	119.2	116.8	109.3	118.1	132.0
1965	124.9	124.9	119.5	111.2	123.7	137.4
1966	127.4	127.2	121.3	119.9	126.5	141.8

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS—ALL FOREIGN COUNTRIES

('000 million lire)

	1965			1966		
	Credit	Debit	Balance	Credit	Debit	Balance
Goods and Services	6,602	5,435	1,167	7,396	6,302	1,094
Transfer Payments	303	66	237	339	67	272
TOTAL	6,905	5,501	1,404	7,735	6,369	1,366
Capital Loans	n.a.	n.a.	-24	n.a.	n.a.	-29
GLOBAL BALANCE	—	—	1,380	—	—	1,337

ITALY—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

CAPITAL INVESTMENT—ALL COUNTRIES (‘000 million lire)

YEAR	CREDIT	DEBIT	BALANCE
1964 . .	512.5	168.5	344.0
1965 . .	327.4	149.5	177.9
1966 . .	418.4	265.9	152.5

EXTERNAL TRADE (million lire)

	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967*
Imports . . .	3,791,834	4,744,732	4,532,793	4,611,432	5,367,949	3,949,799
Exports . . .	3,915,572	3,158,969	3,724,016	4,499,754	5,024,020	3,540,933

* Jan.—Aug.

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES (million lire)

	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1964	1965	1966	1964	1965	1966
Food	817,627	986,876	1,077,153	392,284	478,676	481,546
Beverages and Tobacco . . .	32,261	24,748	29,871	48,416	52,352	57,230
Crude Materials, Inedible . .	931,720	983,643	1,155,974	141,324	148,128	141,006
Mineral Fuels and Lubricants .	638,117	725,710	794,564	188,048	245,114	293,872
Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	45,012	45,062	62,691	9,216	8,693	9,500
Chemicals	288,181	301,215	361,270	305,733	377,847	410,464
Manufactured Goods	733,656	676,699	883,699	851,914	1,077,878	1,148,196
Machinery and Transport Equipment	849,159	685,202	797,418	1,155,234	1,364,862	1,609,488
Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles	169,877	158,996	190,177	601,649	691,748	843,569
Other Items, n.e.s.	27,183	23,281	15,132	30,198	54,456	29,149
TOTAL	4,532,793	4,611,432	5,367,949	3,724,016	4,499,754	5,024,020

ITALY—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

COUNTRIES (‘000 million lire)

	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1964	1965	1966	1964	1965	1966
Argentina	116.7	174.6	190.0	71.2	54.2	55.3
Australia	81.9	71.0	91.6	30.7	31.2	34.0
Austria	105.8	101.4	106.6	88.0	103.8	109.7
Benelux	295.0	308.2	343.5	302.5	390.9	450.4
Brazil	51.4	55.6	77.2	13.5	14.5	22.0
Canada	42.4	57.4	79.4	37.1	45.3	52.4
France	446.1	451.5	542.2	406.4	463.9	582.6
Germany	736.8	681.4	857.9	707.3	953.3	1,007.1
India, Ceylon and Indonesia	27.8	28.1	27.8	30.0	41.4	56.7
Iraq	70.2	77.1	79.0	7.8	7.8	15.0
Malaya	32.0	30.0	30.0	9.6	14.0	7.9
Mexico, Venezuela and Uruguay	46.3	47.8	67.1	63.1	63.8	58.6
Saudi Arabia	100.8	117.2	154.6	11.3	17.0	16.3
South Africa	45.2	36.3	42.7	45.8	56.4	48.2
Sweden, Norway and Denmark	167.7	159.8	179.1	135.6	160.7	176.5
Switzerland	114.3	107.1	124.5	224.6	243.9	252.0
U.S.S.R.	91.9	113.6	114.6	56.7	61.2	55.8
United Arab Republic	26.8	23.3	21.8	24.8	38.0	24.5
United Kingdom	247.2	213.8	251.5	208.0	210.6	238.6
U.S.A.	612.2	620.9	656.6	316.9	386.7	465.2

TOURISM

	1963	1964	1965	1966
Number of Visitors	23,157,500	22,440,000	23,894,400	26,782,000
Amount spent (million lire)	582,287	647,125	801,100	917,700

Number of hotel beds: (June 30th, 1967) 1,153,266.

COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN

	1964	1965	1966
Austria	2,206,000	2,337,600	2,622,400
Belgium	704,500	786,200	1,006,200
France	3,665,200	4,042,700	4,689,700
German Federal Republic	5,026,000	5,448,200	5,507,100
United Kingdom	1,473,100	1,611,700	1,843,400
Netherlands	1,059,900	1,090,500	1,353,800
Switzerland	3,681,700	3,580,300	3,673,300
United States	1,104,800	1,138,400	1,245,000
Other Countries	3,518,800	3,858,800	4,841,100
TOTAL	22,440,000	23,894,400	26,782,000

TRANSPORT RAILWAYS

	1964	1965	1966
Number of Passengers	(‘000)		
Passenger-km.	(million)	478,016	448,036
Freight ton-km.	(„)	30,511	28,937
		14,724	15,288
			16,022

ITALY—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

ROADS

(number of licensed vehicles)

	MOTOR CARS	MOTOR CYCLES, LIGHT VANS AND TRUCKS	BUSES	LORRIES	TRAILERS
1962 . .	3,006,839	4,248,637	18,722	505,213	61,685
1963 . .	3,412,597	4,460,724	23,096	578,075	60,795
1964 . .	4,674,644	4,639,399	24,223	612,229	63,040
1965 . .	5,468,981	4,415,905	24,999	640,834	66,013
1966 . .	6,356,545	3,626,230	24,886	666,341	66,411

SHIPPING ('000 tons)

	1964	1965	1966
Merchant Fleet (gross register)	5,611.6	5,822.4	6,002.4
Vessels Entered (net register) .	154,319	168,653	190,119
Vessels Cleared (net register) .	154,457	167,950	179,227
Goods Loaded	40,328	50,431	55,786
Goods Unloaded	120,726	140,497	157,486

CIVIL AVIATION

	1964	1965	1966
Number of Passengers ('000)	6,427.9	7,349.3	8,432.0
Passenger-km. . . (million)	3,589.1	3,966.9	4,679.8
Freight ton-km. . . (million)	91.4	114.3	136.5

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

	TELEPHONES	RADIO	TELEVISION LICENCES
1964 . . .	5,528,751	4,886,496	5,215,503
1965 . . .	5,981,000	4,570,501	6,044,542
1966 . . .	6,468,000	4,196,187	6,855,298

EDUCATION

(1965-66)

	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS	NUMBER OF TEACHERS	NUMBER OF STUDENTS
Pre-school	19,257	39,820	1,335,020
Primary	44,712	207,151	4,520,485
Secondary	7,172	175,261	2,083,873
Technical	1,654	60,249	742,815
Teacher Training .	543	14,367	199,533
Art, Music, etc. . .	160	4,458	36,526
Higher	221	7,368	404,938

Source: Istituto Centrale di Statistica; Via Cesare Balbo 16, Rome.

THE CONSTITUTION

The Constitution of the Republic of Italy was approved by the Constituent Assembly on December 22nd, 1947, and came into force on January 1st, 1948. The fundamental principles are set out in Articles 1-12 as follows:

Italy is a democratic republic based on the labour of the people.

The Republic recognises and guarantees as inviolable the rights of man, either as an individual or in a community, and it expects in return devotion to duty and the fulfilment of political, economic and social obligations.

All citizens shall enjoy equal status and shall be regarded as equal before the law, without distinction of sex, race, language or religion, and without regard to the political opinions which they may hold or their personal or social standing.

It shall be the function of the Republic to remove the economic and social inequalities which, by restricting the liberty of the individual, impede the full development of the human personality, thereby reducing the effective participation of the citizen in the political, economic and social life of the country.

The Republic recognises the right of all citizens to work, and shall do all in its power to give effect to this right.

The Republic, while remaining one and indivisible, shall recognise and promote local autonomy, fostering the greatest possible decentralisation in those services which are administered by the State, and subordinating legislative methods and principles to the exigencies of decentralised and autonomous areas.

The State and the Catholic Church shall be sovereign and independent, each in its own sphere. Their relations shall be governed by the Lateran Pact ("Patti Lateranensi"), and any modification in the pact agreed upon by both parties shall not necessitate any revision of the Constitution.

All religious denominations shall have equal liberty before the law, denominations other than the Catholic having the right to worship according to their beliefs, in so far as they do not conflict with the common law of the country.

The Republic shall do all in its power to promote the development of culture and scientific and technical research. It shall also protect and preserve the countryside and the historical and artistic monuments which are the inheritance of the nation.

The juridical system of the Italian Republic shall be in conformity with the generally recognised practice of international law. The legal rights of foreigners in the country shall be regulated by law in accordance with international practice.

Any citizen of a foreign country who is deprived of democratic liberty such as is guaranteed under the Italian Constitution, has the right of asylum within the territory of the Republic in accordance with the terms of the law, and his extradition for political offences will not be granted.

Italy repudiates war as an instrument of offence against the liberty of other nations and as a means of resolving international disputes. Italy accepts, under parity with other nations, the limitations of sovereignty necessary for the preservation of peace and justice between nations. To that end she will support and promote international organisations.

The Constitution is further divided into Parts I and II, in which are set forth respectively the rights and responsibilities of the citizen and the administration of the Republic.

PART I

SECTION I—Civic Clauses (Articles 13-28)

The liberty of the individual is inviolable and no form of detention, restriction or inspection is permitted unless it be for juridical purposes and in accordance with the provisions of the law. The domicile of a person is likewise inviolable and shall be immune from forced inspection or sequestration, except according to the provisions of the law. Furthermore, all citizens shall be free to move wheresoever they will throughout the country, and may leave it and return to it without let or hindrance. Right of public meeting, if peaceful and without arms, is guaranteed. Secret organisations of a directly or indirectly political or military nature are, however, prohibited.

Freedom in the practice of religious faith is guaranteed.

The Constitution further guarantees complete freedom of thought, speech and writing, and lays down that the Press shall be entirely free from all control or censorship. No person may be deprived of civic or legal rights on political grounds.

The death penalty is not allowed under the Constitution except in case of martial law. The accused shall be considered "not guilty" until he is otherwise proven. All punishment shall be consistent with humanitarian practice and shall be directed towards the re-education of the criminal.

SECTION II—Ethical and Social Clauses (Articles 29-34)

The Republic regards the family as the fundamental basis of society and considers the parents to be responsible for the maintenance, instruction and education of the children. The Republic shall provide economic assistance for the family, with special regard to large families, and shall make provision for maternity, infancy and youth, subject always to the liberty and freedom of choice of the individual as envisaged under the law.

Education, the arts and science shall be free, the function of the State being merely to indicate the general lines of instruction. Private entities and individuals shall have the right to conduct educational institutions without assistance from the State, but such non-State institutions must ensure to their pupils liberty and instruction equal to that in the State schools. Institutions of higher culture, universities and academies shall be autonomous within the limitations prescribed by the law.

Education is available to all and is free and obligatory for at least eight years. Higher education for students of proven merit shall be aided by scholarships and other allowances made by the Republic.

SECTION III—Economic Clauses (Articles 35-47)

The Republic shall safeguard the right to work in all its aspects, and shall promote agreement and co-operation with international organisations in matters pertaining to the regulation of labour and the rights of workers. The rights of Italian workers abroad shall be protected.

The worker shall be entitled to remuneration proportionate to the quantity and quality of his work, and in any case shall be ensured of sufficient to provide freedom

and a dignified standard of life for himself and his family.

The maximum working hours shall be fixed by law, and the worker shall be entitled to a weekly day of rest and an annual holiday of nine days with pay.

Women shall have the same rights and, for equal work, the same remuneration as men. Conditions of work shall be regulated by their special family requirements and the needs of mother and child. The work of minors shall be specially protected.

All citizens have the right to sickness, unemployment and disability maintenance.

Liberty to organise in trade unions is guaranteed and any union may register as a legal entity, provided it is organised on a democratic basis. The right to strike is admitted within the limitations of the relevant legislation.

Private enterprise is permitted in so far as it does not run counter to the social well-being nor constitute a danger to security, freedom and human dignity.

Ownership of private property is permitted and guaranteed within the limitations laid down by the law regarding the acquisition, extent and enjoyment of private property. Inheritance and testamentary bequests shall be regulated by law.

Limitation is placed by law on private ownership of land and on its use, with a view to its best exploitation for the benefit of the community.

The Republic recognises the value of mutual co-operation and the right of the workers to participate in management.

The Republic shall encourage all forms of saving, by house-purchase, by co-operative ownership and by investment in the public utility undertakings of the country.

SECTION IV—Political Clauses (Articles 48-54)

The electorate comprises all citizens, both men and women, who have attained their majority. Voting is free, equal and secret, and its exercise is a civic duty. All citizens have the right to associate freely together in political parties, and may also petition the Chambers to legislate as may be deemed necessary.

All citizens of both sexes may hold public office on equal terms.

Defence of his country is a sacred duty of the citizen, and military service is obligatory within the limits prescribed by law. Its fulfilment shall in no way prejudice the position of the worker nor hinder the exercise of his political rights. The organisation of the armed forces shall be imbued with the spirit of democracy.

All citizens must contribute to the public expenditure, each in proportion to his capacity.

All citizens must be loyal to the Republic and observe the terms of the law and the Constitution.

PART II

SECTIONS I, II, AND III (Articles 55-100)

These sections are devoted to a detailed exposition of the Legislature and legislative procedure of the Republic.

Parliament shall comprise two Chambers, namely the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate of the Republic.

The Chamber of Deputies is elected by direct universal suffrage, the number of Deputies being six hundred and thirty. All voters who on the day of the elections are twenty-five years of age, may be elected Deputies.

Seats are apportioned by dividing the number of inhabitants of the Republic, as shown in the last general census, by six hundred and thirty, and allocating the seats proportionally to the population of each constituency.

The Senate of the Republic is elected on regional basis, the number of eligible Senators being three hundred and fifteen. No Region shall have less than seven Senators. Val d'Aosta has only one Senator.

Seats are allocated proportionally among the Regions in the same way as for the Chamber of Deputies.

The Chamber of Deputies and the Senate of the Republic are elected for five years.

The term of each House cannot be extended except by law and only in the case of war.

Members of Parliament shall receive remuneration fixed by law.

The President of the Republic must be a citizen of at least fifty years of age and in full enjoyment of all civic and political rights. He shall be elected for a period of seven years (Articles 84-85).

The Government shall consist of the President of the Council and the Ministers who themselves shall form the Council. The President of the Council, or Prime Minister, shall be nominated by the President of the Republic, who shall also appoint the Ministers on the recommendation of the Prime Minister (Article 92).

SECTION IV (Articles 101-113) sets forth the judicial system and procedure.

SECTION V (Articles 114-133) deals with the division of the Republic into regions, provinces and communes, and sets forth the limits and extent of autonomy enjoyed by the regions. Under Article 131 the regions are enumerated as follows:

Piedmont	Molise
Lombardy	Campania
Veneto	Puglia
Liguria	Basilicata
Emilia-Romagna	Calabria
Tuscany	Sicily
Umbria	Sardinia
Marche	Trentino-Alto Adige
Lazio	Friuli-Venezia Giulia
Abruzzi	Val d'Aosta

The last five-named regions shall have a wider form of autonomy based on constitutional legislation specially adapted to their regional characteristics (Article 116). Each region shall be administered by a Regional Council, in which is vested the legislative power and which may make suggestions for legislation to the Chambers, and the "Giunta regionale" which holds the executive power (Article 121).

The final articles provide for the establishment of the "Corte Costituzionale" to deal with constitutional questions and any revisions which may be found necessary after the Constitution has come into operation.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF THE STATE

President of the Republic: GIUSEPPE SARAGAT (elected December 1964).

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(A coalition of the Christian Democrat, Social Democrat, Socialist and Republican parties, first formed in December 1963.)
(February 1968)

Prime Minister: ALDO MORO (Christian Democrat).
Deputy Prime Minister: PIETRO NENNI (Socialist).
Minister of Foreign Affairs: AMINTORE FANFANI (Christian Democrat).
Minister of the Interior: PAOLO EMILIO TAVIANI (Christian Democrat).
Minister of Justice: ORONZO REALE (Republican).
Minister of the Budget: GIOVANNI PIERACCINI (Socialist).
Minister of Finance: LUIGI PRETI (Social Democrat).
Minister of the Treasury: EMILIO COLOMBO (Christian Democrat).
Minister of Defence: ROBERTO TREMELLONI (Social Democrat).
Minister of Education: LUIGI GUI (Christian Democrat).
Minister of Public Works: GIACOMO MANCINI (Socialist).
Minister of Agriculture: FRANCO RESTIVO (Christian Democrat).
Minister of Transport and Civil Aviation: OSCAR LUIGI SCALFARO (Christian Democrat).
Minister of Posts and Telecommunications: GIOVANNI SPAGNOLLI (Christian Democrat).
Minister of Industry and Commerce: GIULIO ANDREOTTI (Christian Democrat).

Minister of Labour and Social Security: GIACINTO BOSCO (Christian Democrat).
Minister of Foreign Trade: GIUSTO TOLLOY (Socialist).
Minister of the Merchant Marine: LORENZO NATALI (Christian Democrat).
Minister of State-Subsidized Industries: GIORGIO BO (Christian Democrat).
Minister of Public Health: LUIGI MARIOTTI (Socialist).
Minister of Tourism and Entertainment: ACHILLE CORONA (Socialist).
Ministers without Portfolio: *Special Political Problems and Head of UN Delegation* ATTILIO PICCIONI (Christian Democrat), *Southern Development Fund* GIULIO PASTORE (Christian Democrat), *Administrative Reform* VIRGILIO BERTINELLI (Social Democrat), *Scientific and Technical Research* LEOPOLDO RUBINACCI (Christian Democrat), *Parliamentary Relations* GIOVAN BATTISTA SCAGLIA (Christian Democrat).

DEFENCE

Combined Chief of Staffs: Gen. GIUSEPPE ALOJA.
Chief of Army Staff: Gen. GUIDO VEDOVATO.
Chief of Air Staff: Gen. ALDO REMONDINO.
Chief of Naval Staff: Admiral ALESSANDRO MICHELAGNOLI.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ACCREDITED TO ITALY

(Rome, unless otherwise stated)

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Afghanistan: Via Nomentana 120 (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant); (also accred. to Greece and Spain).
Albania: Via Asmara 9 (E); *Ambassador:* KSENOPHON NUSHI.
Algeria: Via di Villa Ricotti 20 (E); *Ambassador:* MESSAOUD AIT CHAALAL.
Argentina: Piazza del' Esquilino 2 (E); *Ambassador:* FRANCISCO RAMOS MEJIA.
Australia: Via Sallustiana 26 (E); *Ambassador:* W. R. CROCKER.
Austria: Via Pergolesi 3 (E); *Ambassador:* MAX LOEWENTHAL-CHLUMECKY; (also accred. to Libya).
Belgium: Via dei Monti Parioli 49 (E); *Ambassador:* GEOFFROY D'ASPREMONT LYNDEN.
Bolivia: Via Plana 7 (E); *Ambassador:* ENRIQUE KEMPF MERCADO.
Brazil: Piazza Navona 14 (E); *Ambassador:* CARLOS MARTINS THOMPSON FLORES.
Bulgaria: Via Sassoferato 11 (E); *Ambassador:* LAMBO TEOLOV.

Burma: Via Bruno Buozzi 109 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* WUNNA KYAW HTIM BA MAUNG.
Cambodia: Paris 16e, France (E).
Cameroon: Paris 16e, France (E).
Canada: Via G. B. de Rossi 17 (E); *Ambassador:* GORDON GALE CREAN; (also accred. to Malta).
Ceylon: Via Isonzo 21 (E); *Ambassador:* Maj.-Gen. HEMACHANDRA WICHRAMA GERARD WIJEYEKON; (also accred. to Greece).
Chad: Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany (E).
Chile: Via Panisperna 207 (E); *Ambassador:* FRANCISCO A. PINTO.
China, Republic of: Via di Villa Grazioli 9-11 (E); *Ambassador:* TSUNE-CHI YÜ.
Colombia: Via Giuseppe Pisanelli 4 (E); *Ambassador:* JUAN LOZANO Y LOZANO.
Congo Republic (Brazzaville): Paris 16e, France (E).
Congo (Democratic Republic): Via Mecenate 24-30 (E); *Ambassador:* ALBERT OSCAR BOLELA.
Costa Rica: Viale Ippocrate 91 (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

ITALY—(DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION)

Cuba: Via San Valentino 21 (E); *Ambassador:* Prof. SALVADOR VILASECA FORNE.

Cyprus: Via Meropia 78 (E); *Ambassador:* NICOS KRANIDIOS.

Czechoslovakia: Via Luisa di Savoia 16 (E); *Ambassador:* VLADIMIR LUDVIK.

Dahomey: Paris 6e, France (E).

Denmark: Viale del Policlinico 129/A (E); *Ambassador:* EGGERT ADAM KNUTH.

Dominican Republic: Via Francesco Siacchi 38 (E); *Ambassador:* EDUARDO READ BARRERAS; (also accred. to Greece).

Ecuador: Via Guido D'Arezzo 5 (E); *Ambassador:* GUSTAVO PEREZ CHIRIBOGA.

El Salvador: Piazzale delle Belle Arti 1 (E); *Ambassador:* ANTONIO SALAZAR; (also accred. to Israel).

Ethiopia: Via Guido d'Arezzo 16 (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Finland: Piazzale delle Belle Arti 3 (E); *Ambassador:* T. OSKAR VAHERVUORI; (also accred. to Cyprus).

France: Piazza Farnese 56 (E); *Ambassador:* ETIENNE BURIN DES ROZIERES.

Gabon: Paris 16e, France (E).

Federal Republic of Germany: Via Po 25c (E); *Ambassador:* HANS VON HERWARTH.

Ghana: Via Ostriana 4 (E); *Ambassador:* M. A. RIBEIRO.

Greece: Viale Gioacchino Rossini 4 (E); *Ambassador:* ANTOINE POUMPOURAS; (also accred. to Turkey).

Guatemala: Via Archimede 35 (E); *Ambassador:* ROBERTO RENÉ AZURDIA PAIZ.

Guinea: Paris 16e, France (E).

Haiti: Via A. Sacchi 15 (E); *Ambassador:* FRANÇOIS GUILLAUME; (also accred. to Australia).

Honduras: Piazza Euclide 2 (E); *Ambassador:* EUGENIO MATUTE CANIZALES; (also accred. to Israel).

Hungary: Via dei Villini 12-16 (E); *Ambassador:* JOSEF SZALL.

Iceland: Oslo, Norway (E).

India: Via Francesco Denza 36 (E); *Ambassador:* I. J. BAHADUR SINGH; (also accred. to Malta).

Indonesia: Via Campania 55 (E); *Ambassador:* ISKANDAR.

Iran: Via Bruxelles 57 (E); *Ambassador:* MOHAMMAD ALI MASSOUD ANSARI.

Iraq: Via Ferdinando di Savoia 8 (E); *Ambassador:* ALI HAIDER SULAIMAN.

Ireland: Via del Circo Massimo 9 (E); *Ambassador:* DENIS ROLAND McDONALD; (also accred. to Turkey).

Israel: Via M. Mercati 12 (E); *Ambassador:* EHUD AVRIEL.

Ivory Coast: Via L. Spallanzani 4-6 (E); *Ambassador:* CHARLES AILLOT ABOUT.

Japan: Via Virginio Orsini 18 (E); *Ambassador:* KEIICHI TATSUKE; (also accred. to Malta and Tunisia).

Jordan: Via Po 24 (E); *Ambassador:* ABDEL HAMID SIRAJ; (also accred. to Austria and Switzerland).

Korea, Republic of: Via Barnaba Oriani 30 (E); *Ambassador:* JAE HUNG YU; (also accred. to Greece).

Kuwait: Piazza Monte Grappa 4 (E); *Ambassador:* KHALID SULAIMAN AL-ADASANY.

Laos: Paris 16e, France (L).

Lebanon: Piazzale delle Muse 8 (E); *Ambassador:* JOSEPH HARFOUCHE; (also accred. to Portugal).

Liberia: Via Giulio Caccini 3 (E); *Ambassador:* ROLAND H. COOPER; (also accred. to Yugoslavia).

Libya: Via Nomentana 365 (E); *Ambassador:* ABDALLAH SIKTA; (also accred. to Yugoslavia).

Luxembourg: Via Guerrieri 3 (E); *Ambassador:* PIERRE MAJERUS; (also accred. to Switzerland).

Madagascar: London, S.W.7, England (E).

Malaysia: Via Lazzaro Spallanzani 8 (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Mali: Paris 6e, France (E).

Malta: Lungotevere Marzio 12 (E); *Ambassador:* PHILIP PULLICINO.

Mauritania: Paris 16e, France (E).

Mexico: Via Lazzaro Spallanzani 16 (E); *Ambassador:* ANTONIO GÓMEZ ROBLEDÓ; (also accred. to Tunisia).

Monaco: Via Bertolini 36 (L); *Minister:* JEAN-MAURICE CROVETTO.

Morocco: Via Olona 2 (E); *Ambassador:* YOUSSEF BEN ABBES.

Netherlands: Via Michele Mercati 8 (E); *Ambassador:* H. F. L. K. VAN VREDENBURCH; (also accred. to Malta).

New Zealand: Via Zara 28 (E); *Ambassador:* ALISTER DONALD MCINTOSH.

Nicaragua: Via Nicolò Porpora (E); *Ambassador:* ERNESTO MATAMOROS MEZA; (also accred. to Austria and Switzerland).

Niger: Paris 16e, France (E).

Nigeria: Via di Villa Sacchetti 11 (E); *Ambassador:* JOHN MAMMAN GARBA.

Norway: Largo dei Lombardi 21 (E); *Ambassador:* JOHAN GEORG ALEXIUS RAEDER.

Pakistan: Lungotevere delle Armi 22 (E); *Ambassador:* GEN. NAWABZADA AGHA MOHAMMAD RAZA.

Panama: Via Veneto 7 (E); *Ambassador:* RAFAEL VAL-LARINO.

Paraguay: Via Archimede 120 (E); *Ambassador:* SILVIO LOFRUSCIO.

Peru: Via Po 22 (E); *Ambassador:* CARLOS MIRO QUESADA.

Philippines: Via S. Valentino 12-14 (E); *Ambassador:* BARTOLOME A. UYAMAY; (also accred. to Greece and Turkey).

Poland: Via Paolo Rubens 20 (E); *Ambassador:* WOJCIECH CHABASINSKI.

Portugal: Via Salaria 298A (E); *Ambassador:* ABILIO ANDRADE PINTO DE LEMOS.

Romania: Via Nicolò Tartaglia 36 (E); *Ambassador:* CORNEL BURTICA.

Rwanda: Paris 16e, France (E).

Saudi Arabia: Viale Regina Margherita 260 (E); *Ambassador:* AHMED ABDUL-JABBAR.

Senegal: Via Tagliamento 47 (E); *Ambassador:* THOMAS DIOP.

Somalia: Via dei Gracchi 305 (E); *Ambassador:* ALI HUSSEN GURRA.

South Africa: Piazza Monte Grappa 4 (E); *Ambassador:* JOHN GRAHAM STEWART.

Spain: Palazzo Borghese, Largo Fontanella Borghese 19 (E); *Ambassador:* ALFREDO SANCHEZ-BELLA.

Sudan: Via dei Monti Parioli 48 (E); *Ambassador:* SIRR EL KHATIM EL KHALIFA; (also accred. to Austria).

Sweden: Piazza Rio de Janeiro 3 (E); *Ambassador:* BRYNOLF ENG.

Switzerland: Via Barnaba Oriani 61 (E); *Ambassador:* J. DE RHAM.

ITALY—(DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION, PARLIAMENT, POLITICAL PARTIES)

Syrian Arab Republic: Via Paolo Frisi 44 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* YASSIN ZAKARIA.

Thailand: Via Nomentana 132 (E); *Ambassador:* SOMBOON PALASTHIRA; (also accred. to Greece and Israel).

Tunisia: Via Asmara 7 (E); *Ambassador:* MOHAMED BADRA.

Turkey: Via Palestro 28 (E); *Ambassador:* FUAT BAYRAMOĞLU.

U.S.S.R.: Via Gaeta 5 (E); *Ambassador:* NIKITA RYJOV.

United Arab Republic: Via Salaria 265-267 (E); *Ambassador:* MOHAMMED HAFEZ ISMAIL; (also accred. to Malta).

United Kingdom: Via Conte Rosso 25 (E); *Ambassador:* Sir EVELYN SHUCKBURGH, G.C.M.G.

U.S.A.: Via Vittorio Veneto 119-A (E); *Ambassador:* G. FREDERICK REINHARDT.

Upper Volta: Paris 8e, France (E).

Uruguay: Via Ticino 7 (E); *Ambassador:* MARIO GALBIATI.

Vatican: Via Po 27-29 (Apostolic Nunciature); *Apostolic Nuncio:* Mgr. EGANO RIGHI LAMBERTINI.

Venezuela: Viale Bruno Buozzi 109 (E); *Ambassador:* ANTONIO BRICEÑO LINARES.

Viet-Nam, Republic of: Via Po 24 (L); *Minister:* NGUYEN VAN HIEU; (also accred. to Greece and Spain).

Yemen: Via Francesco Siacchi 1 (E); *Ambassador:* MOHAMMAD KALID SAIF.

Yugoslavia: Via dei Monti Parioli 20 (E); *Ambassador:* SRDYA PRIČA.

PARLIAMENT

President of the Senate: ENNIO ZELIOLI LANZINI (Christian Democrat).

President of the Chamber of Deputies: BRUNETTO BUCCIARELLI DUCCI (Christian Democrat).

(General Election of April 28th, 1963)

SENATE				CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES			
Parties	Seats	Number of Votes	% of Votes	Parties	Seats	Number of Votes	% of Votes
Christian Democrats	133	10,217,780	37.2	Christian Democrats	260	11,742,474	38.3
Communists	85	6,991,889	25.5	Communists	166	7,767,601	25.3
Socialists	44	3,849,495	14.0	Socialists	87	4,255,836	13.8
Liberals	19	2,065,901	7.5	Liberals	39	2,144,270	7.0
M.S.I.	15	1,694,552	6.2	Social Democrats	33	1,876,271	6.1
Social Democrats	14	1,743,870	6.3	M.S.I.	27	1,568,910	5.1
Monarchists	2	429,412	1.6	Monarchists	8	536,948	1.7
Republicans	—	223,350	0.8	Republicans	6	420,213	1.4
Others	3	253,049	0.9	Others	4	376,424	1.3

POLITICAL PARTIES

Partito Democrazia Cristiana (D.C.) (*Christian Democrats*): Central Office: Rome, Piazza Luigi Sturzo 15; f. 1943; is successor to the pre-Fascist Popular Party. While extending its appeal to voters of all classes, the party attempts to maintain a centre position while co-operating with the left-wing Socialist Party, and favours social reforms. It is openly and militantly anti-Communist. The party has 260 Deputies and 133 mems. of the Senate.

Leaders: Pres. of Nat. Council MARIO SCALBA; Political Sec. Prof. MARIANO RUMOR.

Partito Comunista Italiano (P.C.I.) (*Communist Party*): Central Office: Rome, Via delle Botteghe Oscure 4, f. 1921; number of members, 1,615,296; the largest Communist party in Western Europe; advocates sweeping industrial nationalisation, labour and social reforms, enforcement of anti-monopoly legislation, land re-distribution and most other policies leading along a national path towards socialism, peace and democracy. Its general electoral appeal is to the working classes. The party has 166 M.P.s and 85 Senators.

Leaders: LUIGI LONGO (Gen.-Sec.); Secretariat: GIORGIO AMENDOLA, PIETRO INGRAO (Leader in Chamber of Deputies), GIANCARLO PAJETTA, ENRICO BERLINGUER, ALESSANDRO NATTA, EMANUELE MACALUSO.

Pubs. *L'Unità* (daily), *Rinascita* (weekly), *Critica Marxista* (bi-monthly), *Vie Nuove* (weekly), *Foreign Bulletin* (bi-monthly in English, French and Spanish), *Weekly Bulletin* (English and French).

Partito Socialista Unificato (*Italian Unified Socialist Party*): Rome, Via del Corso 476, and Rome, Piazza Colonna 366; f. 1966 by a merger of the Partito Socialista Italiano and the Partito Socialista Democratico Italiano; a centre-left party at the service of the workers and of the civil life of the nation, to create conditions for greater prosperity, freedom and social justice in the country. It believes that socialism is inseparable from democracy and individual freedom. The party has 95 Deputies and 46 Senators. The first Congress of the party will be held in the early part of 1968, prior to the general election.

ITALY—(POLITICAL PARTIES, JUDICIAL SYSTEM)

Leaders: PIETRO NENNI (Pres.); Gen.-Secs. FRANCESCO DE MARTINO (fmr. Gen.-Sec. P.S.I.), and MARIO TANASSI (fmr. Gen.-Sec. P.S.D.I.); publ. *Avanti* (daily).

Partito Liberale Italiano (P.L.I.) (*Liberal Party of Italy*): Rome, Via Frattina 89; f. 1848 by Cavour, its chief aim is the realisation of the principle of freedom in all public and private matters; 180,000 mems.

Chief Mems.: ON. VITTORIO BADINI-CONFALONIERI, ENZO STORONI (Vice-Pres.), ON. GIOVANNI MALAGODI (Sec.-Gen.), ON. ALDO BOZZI (Deputy Sec.-Gen.); organ *La Nuova Tribuna*.

Movimento Sociale Italiano (Italian Social Movement): Rome, Via Quattro Fontane 22; f. 1946; 650,000 mems.; a right-wing party; Pres. AUGUSTO DE MARSANICH; Sec. ARTURO MICHELINI; *Il Secolo d'Italia* (daily).

Partito Socialista Italiano di Unità Proletaria: Via della Vite 13, Rome; f. January 1964 as breakaway from Socialist Party; 200,000 mems.; Pres. LELIO BASSO;

Sec. Prof. TULLIO VECCHIETTI; publ. *Mondo Nuovo* (weekly).

Partito Democratico Italiano di Unità Monarchica (*Italian Democratic Party of Monarchical Unity*): Corso Vittorio Emanuele 173, Rome; f. 1959, by fusion of Partito Nazionale Monarchico and Partito Popolare Monarchico; Pres. ORAZIO CONDORELLI; Nat. Sec. Prof. ALFREDO COVELLI.

Partito Repubblicano Italiano (P.R.I.) (*Republican Party of Italy*): Rome, Corso Vittorio Emanuele 326; f. 1897; followers of the principles of the Mazzinian school (social justice in a modern free society); 125,000 mems.

Sec. UGO LA MALFA; daily paper, *La Voce Repubblicana* (Editor PASQUALE BANDIERA), *L'Informatore Repubblicano* (Editor MARIO DI BARTOLOMEI).

There are also the following small parties: South Tyrol People's Party, Union Valdôtaine, Radical Party, Comunità Nazionale Labour Party and the Communist Party of Italy (M.L.).

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Corte Costituzionale: Palazzo Della Consulta, Piazza del Quirinale 41, Rome; consists of 15 judges, one third nominated by the President of the Republic, one third elected by Parliament in joint session, one third by the ordinary and administrative supreme courts; Pres. Prof. (vacant); Sec.-Gen. Dott. MARCELLO CARLOMAGNO.

Consiglio Superiore della Magistratura: Piazza della Indipendenza 6, Rome; Pres. the President of the Republic; Vice-Pres. Avv. ERCOLE ROCCHETTI.

Consiglio di Stato: Palazzo Spada, Piazza Capo di Ferro 13, Rome; established in accordance with Article 10 of the Constitution; has both consultative and judicial functions; Pres. Prof. CARLO BOZZI.

Corte dei Conti: Via Baiamonti 25, Rome, and Via Barberini 38, Rome; functions as the court of public accounts; Pres. Dott. FERDINANDO CARBONE; Sec.-Gen. Dott. EDUARDO GRECO.

Corte Suprema di Cassazione: Palazzo di Giustizia, Rome; supreme court of civil and criminal appeal; First Pres. Dott. SILVIO TAVOLARO; Asst. Pres. Dott. GIUSEPPE LATTANZI.

The Constitutional Court was established in 1956 and is an autonomous organ of the Constitution, standing apart from the judicial system. Its most important function is to

pronounce on the constitutionality of legislation both subsequent and prior to the present Constitution of 1948. It also judges accusations brought against the President of the Republic or ministers of state.

At the base of the system of penal jurisdiction are the *Preture* (District Courts), where offences carrying a fine or a sentence of up to three years imprisonment are tried. Above the *Preture* are the *Tribunali* (Tribunals) and the *Corti di Assise presso i Tribunali* (Assize Courts attached to the Tribunals), where the graver offences are dealt with. From these courts appeal lies to the *Corti d'Appello* (Courts of Appeal) and the parallel *Corti di Assise d'Appello* (Assize Courts of Appeal). Final appeal may be made, on juridical grounds only, to the *Corte Suprema di Cassazione*.

Civil cases may be taken in the first instance to the *Giudici Conciliatori* (Justices of the Peace), *Preture* or *Tribunali*, according to the seriousness of the offence. Appeal from the *Giudici Conciliatori* lies to the *Preture*, from the *Preture* to the *Tribunali*, from the *Tribunali* to the *Corti d'Appello*, and finally, as in penal justice, to the *Corte di Suprema Cassazione* on juridical grounds only.

Special departments for cases concerning labour relations or young persons may be attached to both penal and civil courts. Cases concerned with the public service and its employees are tried by the *Consiglio di Stato*.

RELIGION

More than 90 per cent of the population of Italy profess the Roman Catholic faith.

Under the terms of the Lateran Pact, signed in 1929 between Mussolini and the Papal Secretary of State, Cardinal Gasparri, the Catholic Apostolic Roman Religion was recognised as the official religion of Italy, and instruction in the Roman Catholic doctrine became compulsory in Italian schools. The Holy See was accorded sovereign rights in the Vatican City, which was granted extraterritorial rights as an independent State. Furthermore, the person of the Pope was declared sacred and inviolable, and Cardinals were granted honours formerly only accorded to princes of the blood royal. In this way the dispute between the Papacy and the Italian Government, which had begun in 1870 with the creation of a united Italy, was terminated.

The question of relations between the Roman Catholic Church and the Italian State arose in a sharpened form during the debates on the Constitution in the post-war Constituent Assembly. Article 5 of the draft Constitution, which formally accepted the Lateran Pact of 1929 in its entirety, occasioned a prolonged and heated debate, but was finally accepted on March 26th, 1947, by 350 votes to 149.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Primate of Italy, Archbishop and Metropolitan of the Roman Province and Bishop of Rome: His Holiness POPE PAUL VI.

The Patriarch of Venice: H.E. Cardinal GIOVANNI URBANI.

ARCHBISHOPS

Acerenza . . .	(vacant).
Amalfi . . .	(vacant).
Ancona . . .	(vacant).
Bari . . .	Most Rev. ENRICO NICODEMO.
Benevento . . .	Most Rev. RAFFAELE CALABRIA.
Bologna . . .	(vacant).
Brindisi . . .	Most Rev. NICOLA MARGIOTTA.
Cagliari . . .	Most Rev. PAOLO BOTTO.
Camerino . . .	Most Rev. BRUNO FRATTEGANI.
Capua . . .	Most Rev. TOMMASO LEONETTI.
Catania . . .	Most Rev. GUIDO LUIGI BENTIVOGLIO.
Catanzaro . . .	Most Rev. ARMANDO FARES.
Chieti and Vasto . . .	(vacant).
Conza . . .	Most Rev. CRISTOFORO DOMENICO CARULLO.
Cosenza . . .	Most Rev. DOMENICO PICCHINENNA.
Fermo . . .	Most Rev. NORBERTO PERINI.
Ferrara . . .	Most Rev. NATALE MOSCONI.
Florence . . .	H.E. Cardinal ERMENEGILDO FLORIT.
Gaeta . . .	Most Rev. LORENZO GARGIULO.
Genoa . . .	H.E. Cardinal GIUSEPPE SIRI.
Gorizia and Gradisca . . .	Most Rev. ANDREA PANGRAZIO.
Lanciano and Ortona . . .	Most Rev. PACIFICO L. M. PERANTONI.
L'Aquila . . .	Most Rev. CONSTANTINO STELLA.
Lucca . . .	Most Rev. ANTONIO TORRINI.
Manfredonia . . .	Most Rev. ANDREA CESARANO.
Matera . . .	Most Rev. GIACOMO PALOMBELLA.
Messina . . .	Most Rev. FRANCESCO FASOLA.
Milan . . .	H.E. Cardinal GIOVANNI COLOMBO.
Modena . . .	Most Rev. GIUSEPPE AMICI.

Monreale . . .	Most Rev. CORRADO MINGO.
Naples . . .	Most Rev. CORRADO URSI.
Oristano . . .	Most Rev. SEBASTIANO FRAGHI.
Otranto . . .	Most Rev. GAETANO POLLIO.
Palermo . . .	(vacant).
Perugia . . .	Most Rev. RAFFAELE BARATTA.
Pisa . . .	Most Rev. UGO CAMOZZO.
Ravenna and Cervia . . .	Most Rev. SALVATORE BALDASSARRI.
Reggio-Calabria . . .	Most Rev. GIOVANNI FERRO.
Rossano . . .	Most Rev. GIOVANNI RIZZO.
Salerno . . .	Most Rev. DEMETRIO MOSCATO.
Santa Severina . . .	Most Rev. MICHELE FEDERICI.
Sassari . . .	Most Rev. PAOLO CARTA.
Siena . . .	Most Rev. MARIO I. CASTELLANO.
Sorrento . . .	Most Rev. CARLO SERENA.
Spoleto . . .	Most Rev. RAFFAELE MARIO RADOSI.
Syracuse . . .	Most Rev. ETTORE BARANZINI.
Taranto . . .	Most Rev. GUGLIELMO MOTOLESE.
Trani and Barletta . . .	Most Rev. REGINALDO GIUSEPPE MARIA ADDAZI.
Trent . . .	Most Rev. ALESSANDRO MARIA GOTTARDI.
Turin . . .	Most Rev. MICHELE PELLEGRINO.
Udine . . .	Most Rev. GIUSEPPE ZAFFONATO.
Urbino . . .	Most Rev. ANACLETO CAZZANIGA.
Vercelli . . .	Most Rev. ALBINO MENSA.

Azione Cattolica Italiana (A.C.I.) (*Catholic Action*): Rome, Via della Conciliazione.

Most of the nation-wide lay Catholic organisations in Italy are affiliated to Catholic Action, which is organised in eight divisions and has a total membership approaching three million.

- 1. Presidency-General:** supreme executive body and coordinator of the different branches of Catholic Action; Pres. Prof. VITTORIO BACHELET; Chaplain S.E. Mons. FRANCO COSTA.

AFFILIATED ORGANISATIONS:

Centro Cattolico Stampa.

Segretariato per la Moralità.

Istituto Cattolico Attività Sociali (I.C.A.S.).

Istituto Cattolico Educazione (I.C.E.).

Ente Spettacolo (concerned with the cinema, radio and the theatre).

Centro Nazionale Attività Catechistiche (C.E.N.A.C.).

- 2. Unione Uomini (Men's Union):** f. 1927 for men over 30 years of age; includes 13,000 associations with 300,000 mems.; Pres. AVV. VITALIANO ROVIGATTI.

AFFILIATED ORGANISATION:

Fronte Famiglia.

- 3. Unione Donne (Women's Union):** f. 1908 for women over 30 years of age; includes 17,000 associations with 640,000 mems.; Pres. SITIA SASSUDELLI.

AFFILIATED ORGANISATIONS:

Fanciulli di A.C.I. (Children's Catholic Action).

Pla Unione Famiglia Cristiana.

Movimento Italiano Madri.

ITALY—(RELIGION)

Associazione Cattolica Infermieri Professionali e Assistenti (nurses, etc.).

Sanitarie Visitatrici.

Unione Cattolica Italiana Ostetriche (midwives).

Convogni Maria Cristina di Savoia.

4. **Gioventù Italiana (G.I.A.C.)** (*Italian Youth*): f. 1868 for boys and men between 10 and 30 years of age; includes 16,000 associations with 580,000 mems.; Pres. Dott. ANTONIO AMORE.

AFFILIATED ORGANISATIONS:

Gioventù Italiana Operaia Cattolica (G.I.O.C.) (working youths).

G.I.O.C. Studentesca.

G.I.O.C. Rurale.

Centro Sportivo Italiano (C.S.I.).

Lega dei Ragazzi (boys' league).

5. **Gioventù Femminile** (*Young Women's Movement*): f. 1918 for girls and women between 4 and 30 years of age; includes 19,000 associations with 1,250,000 mems.; Pres. MARIA LEONARDI.

AFFILIATED ORGANISATIONS:

Gioventù Operaia Italiana Cattolica Femminile (G.O.I.C.F.) (working girls).

Gioventù Studentesca.

Gioventù Rurale.

G.I.O. Casalinga (domestic workers).

Federazione Attività Ricreative Italiana (F.A.R.I.).

6. **Federazione Universitaria (F.U.C.I.)**: f. 1896; for students and graduates of up to two years' standing; men's and women's sections; Pres. GIOVANNI BENZONI, MIRELLA GALLINARO.

AFFILIATED ORGANISATIONS:

Segretariato di Cultura.

Segretariato per Rapporti Internazionali.

7. **Movimento Laureati** (*Graduates' Movement*): f. 1946 for intellectuals and professional people; Pres. Prof. GABRIO LOMBARDI.

AFFILIATED ORGANISATIONS:

Unione Cattolica Insegnanti Medie (U.C.I.M.) (secondary school teachers).

Comitato Docenti Universitari.

Unione Cattolica Imprenditori Dirigenti (U.C.I.D.).

Unione Cattolica Artisti Italiani (U.C.A.I.).

Unione Cattolica Giuristi Italiani (U.C.G.I.).

Unione Cattolica Farmacisti Italiani (U.C.F.I.).

Associazione Medici Cattolici Italiana (A.M.C.I.).

8. **Movimento Maestri** (*Teachers' Movement*): f. 1946 for elementary school teachers; Pres. Prof. TOMASO SEU.

AFFILIATED ORGANISATION:

Associazione Maestri Cattolici Italiani.

PROTESTANT CHURCHES AND MISSIONS

Federal Council of Evangelical Churches in Italy: Rome, Via Quattro Novembre 107; this is the Ecumenical Council for the Protestant Churches in Italy; total mems., 50,000 approx.; Pres. Rev. MARIO SBAFFI; there are six constituent organisations as follows:

Waldensian Church (*Chiesa Evangelica Valdese*): Rome, Via Quattro Novembre 107; Moderator Pastor NERI GIAMPICCOLI; Sec.-Treas. Pastor ROBERTO COMBA; 21,700 mems.

Evangelical Methodist Church of Italy (*Chiesa Evangelica Metodista d'Italia*): Rome, Via Firenze 38; f. 1863; Pres. Pastor MARIO SBAFFI; 4,000 mems.

American Baptist Mission and Baptist Union of Italy: Rome, Piazza di S. Lorenzo in Lucina 35; f. 1873; 8,000 mems.; Pres. Pastor MANFREDI RONCHI.

Associazione Missionaria Evangelica Italiana: La Spezia, Via Milano 4; Superintendent, Pastor ENRICO PASCHETTO; 1,250 mems.

Chiesa Evangelica Luterana (*Evangelical Lutheran Church*): Genoa, Via Assarotti 21A; Decanoto: Rome, Via Toscana 7; Dean ROLF LEPSIEN.

Salvation Army (*Esercito della Salvezza*): Headquarters: Rome, Via Ariosto 32; Officer Commanding for Italy Col. J. BORDAS; Gen. Sec. Brig. R. YARDE; other centres in Catania, Florence, Lentini, Milan, Naples, Turin, Ariano Irpino, Atena Lucana, Brienza, Campobello di Mazara, Faeto, Mazara del Vallo, Pietragalla, Torre Pellice, Bobbio Pellice, Forio d'Ischia, Rome: publ. *Il Grido di Guerra* (bi-monthly).

Seventh-Day Adventists: Rome, Lungotevere Michelangelo 7; Supt. SILO AGNELLO; membership 8,000.

JEWISH COMMUNITY

An estimated 35,000 Italian Jews survived the war. They live scattered in many communities, the most numerous of which are in Rome, Milan, Turin, Genoa, Florence, Venice and Leghorn.

Union of Italian Jewish Communities: Rome, 9 Lungotevere Sanzio; f. 1930; representing 23 Jewish communities in Italy; Pres. Dr. SERGIO PIPERNO; Chief Rabbi of Rome Dr. ELIO TOAFF; publ. *La Rassegna Mensile di Israele* (monthly).

Rabbinical Council: Chief Rabbi Dott. ELIO R. TOAFF (Via Catalana 1a, Rome), Rabbi Dott. GIUSEPPE LARAS (Via Mansfredo Fanti 2 bis, Ancona), Rabbi Dott. SERGIO SIERRA (Via San Pio V 12, Turin).

THE PRESS

In view of Italy's population the number of daily newspapers at about 90 is rather small, with the bulk of them (over 50) appearing in the industrial north, some 20 in central Italy, six in the south and the remainder on the islands. The total daily circulation is 5.9 million or 11 per 100 people but the northern third of the population takes two thirds of this circulation. Of the 17 dailies with over 100,000 copies each, only four exceed 200,000 each and one exceeds 400,000. Eleven of these appear in the north, five in central and one in southern Italy. There are also 15 medium-sized dailies selling 50-100,000 copies and 61 small dailies with less than 50,000 copies each.

Rome and Milan are the only real press centres with 16 and 10 dailies each respectively. Only two dailies manage to sustain a national circulation, *Corriere della Sera* and *Il Giorno*, both in Milan, followed by Turin's *La Stampa* circulating in the north and centre. Otherwise the large dailies circulate in and reflect their own region; e.g. *La Nazione* serves Florence and its region, *Il Tempo* Rome and the centre, Genoa's *Il Secolo XIX* extends throughout the Italian Riviera, *Il Mattino* serves the Naples region and *l'Ora* Palermo. Such papers make up for a general lack of smaller dailies; there are, however, many weekly papers.

Political controversy receives great emphasis in the press as most papers reflect some shade of the political spectrum. Foreign news is well covered—frequently, owing to the availability of agency reports, better than local news. Dailies are generally characterized by a conservatism of printing and layout except for *Il Giorno*, one of the newer dailies. Most papers have a traditional literary page or "terza pagina" devoted to short stories, travelogues and articles by essayists and critics. All dailies have a weekly page devoted to book reviews.

Most newspapers are independent of political parties, only 17 per cent of the total circulation of dailies having political affiliations. Furthermore the number of official party organs has declined to very few; among them *Avanti* and *Unità*, the chief organs of the Socialist and Communist parties respectively, each produce editions in Milan and Rome; *Il Popolo* belongs to the Christian Democrat party.

The daily press is experiencing economic difficulties at the present time and a few evening papers have been forced to close. A consequent tendency to concentration of ownership is beginning to be detectable. Large industrial groups own 54.9 per cent of the total circulation of dailies; Catholic organizations own 9.3 per cent. A further 10 per cent is independently owned. Most of the important dailies, including nine of the seventeen papers with over 100,000 copies each, are owned by groups of industrial enterprises or by the owners of such enterprises. Thus *Corriere della Sera* is associated with F.lli Crespi, *La Stampa* and *Stampa Sera* with Fiat, *Il Messaggero* and *Il Secolo XIX* with F.lli Perrone, *La Nazione* and *Il Resto del Carlino* with Eridiana, *La Notte* with Italcementi, etc. The Confederation of Italian Industries has a controlling interest in some fourteen smaller papers including the important *Il Sole/24 Ore* and *Il Gobo*.

Another category of papers comprises those supported by official organizations such as E.N.I. or I.R.I. or by financial institutions. Examples are: *Il Giorno* (E.N.I.) and *Il Mattino* and *Gazzetta del Mezzogiorno* (both by Banco di Napoli). Finally the Catholic and Christian Democrat organizations have a controlling interest in about

a dozen papers; *L'Italia* (Milan) is owned totally by the Church.

The most popular dailies in order of circulation are: Milan's *Corriere della Sera* (444,000), Turin's *La Stampa* (360,000), Rome's *Il Messaggero* (209,000), Milan's *Il Giorno* (204,000), Bologna's *Il Resto del Carlino* (182,000), Florence's *La Nazione* (178,000), Rome's *Il Tempo* (153,000) and *Paese Sera* (137,000). The two dailies accorded most prestige for the standard of their articles and news coverage are the nationally circulating *Corriere della Sera* and *Il Giorno*, although the latter includes light features and cartoons. The most serious Rome daily is *Il Tempo*, and the Vatican daily *L'Osservatore Romano* has a world-wide Catholic readership. The leading financial paper is Milan's *24 Ore/Il Sole* closely followed by *Il Globo* in Rome.

There are some 430 non-daily newspapers and over 4,000 periodicals. The illustrated weekly papers and magazines frequently have higher sales than the average daily. Ten of the largest appear in Milan; five in Rome and one in Turin. Many tend towards sensationalism, particularly the popular *Domenica del Corriere*, which has a circulation of over one million, and the right wing *Oggi* and *Gente*. Other weekly illustrated periodicals with a large circulation include *Tempo*, *Epoca*, *Settimana Incom* and *Europeo*. Among the serious and influential magazines should be mentioned *Panorama*, *Il Borghese*, the financial *Mondo Economico*, the small circulating political and cultural *Il Ponte*, the Socialist *L'Espresso* and the Communist *Vie Nuove* and *Rinascita*.

DAILIES

ROME

Avanti! Via della Guardiola 22; f. 1896; organ of Unified Socialist Party; Editors FRANCO GERARDI, FLAVIO ORLANDI, GAETANO ARFÈ.

Corriere dello Sport: Piazza Indipendenza 11b, 00185; f. 1924; 13 regional editions; Dir. ANTONIO GHIRELLI; Editor GIORGIO TOSATTI; circ. 176,000.

Daily American: Via Dandolo 8; independent; English language; Editors LESLIE CHILDE, ADOLFO SARTI; circ. 34,000.

Gazzetta Ufficiale della Repubblica Italiana: Ministero Grazia e Giustizia, Ufficio Pubblicazione Leggi e Decreti; Dir. ANTONIO SESSA.

Giornale d'Italia, II: Piazza Indipendenza 11/b; f. 1901; independent; Dir. NINO BADANO; Chief Editor PIER LUIGI BADANO.

Giornale Radio, II: Via del Babuino 9; Dir. VITTORIO CHESI.

Globo, II: Piazza Indipendenza 11; f. 1945; political, financial, economic; Dir. GIUSEPPE BRIZIO; Editor REMIGIO RISPO; circ. 30,000.

Listino Ufficiale Borsa di Roma: c/o Camera Commercio, Industria ed Agricoltura, Tipografia Olivieri, Via dei Crociferi 42.

Messaggero, II: Via del Tritone 152; independent; Dir. ALESSANDRO PERRONE; circ. 209,000.

Momento Sera: Via Due Macelli 23, Galleria; Dir. LUCIO DE CARO.

ITALY—(THE PRESS)

Ore 12 and Ore 12 Notte: Piazza Barberini 52; f. 1961; financial; independent; Editor GINO LANZARA.

Paese Sera: Rome, Via dei Taurini 19; left wing; Dir. GIORGIO CINGOLI; Editor RICCARDO D'AMICO; circ. 137,000.

Popolo, II: Corso Rinascimento 113; f. 1944; organ of Christian Democrat Party; Dir. MARIANO RUMOR; Editor FRANCO AMADINI.

Secolo d'Italia, II: Via Milano 70; right-wing; Dirs. ARTURO MICHELINI, CESARE POZZO.

Tempo, II: Piazza Colonna 366; f. 1944; Right; Editor RENATO ANGIOLILLO; circ. 154,000.

L'Unità: Via dei Taurini 19; f. 1924; organ of the Communist Party; Dirs. MAURIZIO FERRARA, ELIO QUERCIOLO.

Voce Repubblicana, La: Via Tomacelli 146; f. 1919; organ of the Republican Party; Dir. PASQUALE BANDIERA.

ANCONA

Voce Adriatica: Via Menicucci 5; f. 1944; independent; Dir. FRANCO PICCINELLI.

BARI

Gazzetta del Mezzogiorno: Piazza Roma 48; f. 1885; independent; Dir. ORONZO VALENTINI; Chief Editor BEPI GORJUX; circ. 62,000.

BERGAMO

L'Eco di Bergamo: Viale Papa Giovanni XXIII 118; f. 1880; Catholic; Editor ANDREA SPADA; circ. 16,000.

Giornale di Bergamo: Viale Vittorio Emanuele 8; f. 1812; Editor ALESSANDRO MINARDI.

BOLOGNA

Carlino Sera: Via Milazzo 6; Dir. GIOVANNI SPADOLINI.

Resto del Carlino, II: Via Milazzo 6; f. 1885; independent; Dir. Prof. (vacant); circ. 182,000.

Stadio: Via Milazzo 6; sport; Dir. LUIGI CHIERICI; circ. 50,000.

BOLZANO

Alto Adige: Lungotalvera S. Quirino 26; f. 1945; independent; Dir. ALBINO CAVAZZANI; circ. 25,000.

Dolomiten: Via Vigneti 7; f. 1923; Catholic; German language; Editor TONI EBNER.

BRESCIA

Giornale di Brescia: Via Saffi 1A; Dir. VINCENZO CECCHINI; circ. 32,000.

CAGLIARI

L'Unione Sarda: Viale Regina Elena 12; f. 1888; independent; Dir. FABIO MARIA CRIVELLI; circ. 41,000.

CATANIA

Corriere di Sicilia: Via Santa Maria del Rosario 18; f. 1945; independent; Editor GIUSEPPE LONGHITANO.

Espresso Sera: Via S. Maria del Rosario 16; independent; Dir. GIROLAMO DAMIGELLA.

Sicilia, La: Via S. Agata 3; f. 1945; Liberal; Dir. MARIO CIANCIO; Editor AVV. DOMENICO SANFILIPPO; circ. 75,000.

COMO

L'Ordine: Via Diaz 93A; f. 1879; Catholic; Dir. GIUSEPPE BRUSADELLI; Chief Editor ANGELO SALDONO.

Provincia, La: Viale Varese 87; f. 1892; independent; Dir. GIANNI DE SIMONI.

CREMONA

Provincia, La: Via Belcavezzo 7; f. 1947; Independent; Editor FIORINO SOLDI; circ. 11,000.

FERRARA

Avvenire Padano: Via Montebello 8; Dir. GIAMPIETRO DORE.

FLORENCE

Nazione, La, and Nazione Sera, La: Via Ricasoli 8; f. 1859; independent; Dir. ENRICO MATTEI; circ. 178,000 (morning), 11,000 (evening).

GENOA

L'Avvisatore Marittimo: Via San Vincenzo 42; shipping and financial; Dir. GERMANO ANELLI.

Corriere Mercantile: Via Varese 2; f. 1924; political and financial; independent; Editor GIULIO GIACCHERO; circ. 30,000.

Lavoro Nuovo, II: Salita Dinegro 7; f. 1945; Socialist; Editor UMBERTO MERANI; circ. 36,000.

Nuovo Cittadino, II: Via Serra 6B; f. 1929; Catholic; Dir. LUIGI VASSALLO; circ. 40,000.

Secolo XIX Nuovo, II: Piazza de Ferrari 2; f. 1887; independent; Editor UMBERTO V. CAVASSA; circ. 92,000.

LEGHORN

Il Telegrafo: Viale Alfieri 9; f. 1877; independent; Editor LIBERO MONTESI.

MANTUA

Gazzetta di Mantova: Via Fratelli Bandiera 32; Dir. GIUSEPPE AMADEI; circ. 10,000.

MESSINA

Gazzetta del Sud: Via Taormina; independent Right; Editor SERGIO PACINI; Managing Editor NINO CALARCO; circ. 39,000.

Tribuna del Mezzogiorno: Via Mariano Riccio 17; f. 1953; Dir. NINO AMADORI; Editor Dr. SALVATORE MARCHESE; independent; circ. 15,500.

MILAN

Avanti!: Piazza Cavour 2; f. 1896; Socialist; Dirs. FRANCO GERARDI, FLAVIO ORLANDI, GAETANO ARFÈ; circ. 60,000.

Corriere della Sera: Via Solferino 28; f. 1876; independent; Editor GIOVANNI SPADOLINI; circ. 444,000.

Corriere d'Informazione: Via Solferino 28; f. 1945; independent; Editor ALFIO RUSSO; circ. 166,000.

Gazzetta dello Sport, La: Piazza Cavour 2, 20121; f. 1896; sport; Dirs. CESARE BONACOSSA, GUALTIERO ZANETTI; circ. 132,000.

Giorno, II: Via Fava 20; Rome office: Via della Mercede 42; f. 1956; Editor ITALO PIETRA; circ. 205,000.

L'Italia (formerly *L'Osservatore*): Piazza Duca d'Aosta 8B; f. 1912; Catholic; Dir. GIUSEPPE LAZZATI.

La Notte: Piazza Cavour 2; Dir. NINO NUTRIZIO; circ. 118,000.

L'Unità: Viale Fulvio Testi 75; f. 1924; organ of the Communist Party; Editors MAURIZIO FERRARA, ELIO QUERCIOLO.

24 Ore, Il Sole: Piazza Cavour 2; 1964; financial; independent; Editor MAURO MASONE; circ. 70,000.

MODENA

Gazzetta dell' Emilia: Piazza Mazzini 10; Dir. DANILO CANOVI.

NAPLES

Corriere di Napoli: Via Chiatamone 65; f. 1799; independent; Dir. LUIGI MAZZACCA; circ. 22,000.

Mattino, II: Via Chiatamone 65; f. 1892, reformed 1950; independent; Dir. GIACOMO GHIRARDO; Editor FRANCO GUARDASCIONE; circ. 93,000.

Napoli Notte: Via C. Colombo 45; Dir. ALBERTO GIOVANNINI.

Roma: Palazzo Lauro, Via Cristoforo Colombo; f. 1862; Monarchic; Editor ACHILLE LAURO; Dir. ALBERTO GIOVANNINI; circ. 53,000.

PALERMO

Giornale di Sicilia: Piazza Giulio Cesare 43; f. 1860; independent; Dir. DELIO MARIOTTI.

L'Ora: Via Mariano Stabile; f. 1900; independent; Dir. VITTORIO NISTICÒ; Editor MARIO FARINELLA.

Telestar: Via Thaon de Revel 18; independent; evening; Dir. FRANCO DESYO.

PARMA

Gazzetta di Parma: Via Emilio Casa 5; f. 1737; Dir. BALDASSARRE MOLOSSI; 25,000.

PAVIA

Giornale di Pavia, II: Piazza del Carmine 2; independent; Dir. GIUSEPPE ROSSETTI; Editor GERMANO MOSCONI.

Provincia Pavese, La: Via Bordini 26; independent; Dirs. GIULIANA BOERCHIO, ANTONIO BALDINI-RUALIS.

PIACENZA

Libertà: Via Benedettine 68; f. 1883; Dir. ERNESTO PRATI.

REGGIO EMILIA

Gazzetta di Reggio: Via C. Zatti 10; Dir. DANILO CANOVI.

SASSARI

Nuova Sardegna, La: Via Murrone 12; f. 1890; independent; Dir. ARNALDO SATTA; circ. 22,000.

TARANTO

Corriere del Giorno: Via Mazzini 1; Dir. GIOVANNI ACQUAVIVA.

TRENTO

L'Adige: Via Rosmini 27; f. 1945; Christian-Democrat; Dirs. FLAMINIO PICCOLI, GIORGIO GRIGOLLI.

TRIESTE

Piccolo, II (Giornale di Trieste): Via Silvio Pellico 8; f. 1881; independent; circ. 57,000; Editor GHINO ALESSI.

Primorski Dnevnik: Via dei Montecchi 6; f. 1945; Dir. STANISLAV RENKO; Slovene.

TURIN

Gazzetta del Popolo: Corso Valdocco 2; f. 1848; independent; Editor GIORGIO VECCHIATO; circ. 92,000.

La Stampa and Stampa Sera: Via Roma 80, Galleria S. Federico 16; f. 1868; independent; morning; evening edition, *Stampa Sera*; circ. 361,000 (morning), 128,000 (evening); Dir. GIULIO DE BENEDETTI.

Tuttosport: Via Villar 2; Dir. GIGLIO PANZA.

UDINE

Messaggero Veneto: Via Carducci 23; f. 1946; Dir. VITTORIO MELONI.

VARESE

La Prealpina: Via Ghiringhelli 2; Dirs. MARIO LODI, NINO MIGLIERINA.

VENICE

Gazzettino, II: Calle delle Acque 5016; f. 1887; independent; Editor GILBERTO FORMENTI; circ. 127,000.

Venezia Notte: Campo Manin 42-52; evening; Dir. NINO NUTRIZIO; Editor MARCO MONCALVI.

VERONA

L'Arena: Piazza Municipio 8; f. 1886; independent; Editor G. FORMENTI; circ. 26,000.

VICENZA

Il Giornale di Vicenza: Via San Marco 24; Dir. JACOPO APPIANI; circ. 11,000.

PERIODICALS

ARTS

Arte Antica e Moderna: Florence, Viale Mazzini A6; quarterly.

Arte Contemporanea: Rome, 10 Via Crispi; f. 1946; modern art; monthly; circ. 3,000.

Carte Parlanti, Le: Florence, Viale dei Mille 90; f. 1957; art, cinema, literature.

Controcorrente: Milan, Editrice Ancora, Via G. B. Niccolini 8; f. 1922; theatre; monthly; Dir. P. GIORGIO GALLI.

Domus: Milan, Via Monte di Pietà 15; f. 1928; architecture, art and interior decoration; monthly; circ. 30,000; Editor Arch. GIO PONTI.

Dramma, II: Turin, 20 Corso Bramante; f. 1924; theatre; monthly; Dir. LUCIO RIDENTI.

Graphicus: Turin, via del Carmine 14; f. 1911; graphic arts; monthly; circ. 3,700/5,500; Dir. VINCENZO TIRALONGO.

Intermezzo: Rome, 41 Via della Vite; f. 1946; theatre—cinema—radio; fortnightly; Dir. ETTORE FECCHI; circ. 4,000.

ECONOMICS, GEOGRAPHY, SOCIAL SCIENCE

Corriere Economico: Turin, Corso Galileo Ferraris 6; f. 1909; industry; weekly.

Critica Dell' Epoca: Naples, 102 Via de Pretis; f. 1945; economics; fortnightly; Editor LUIGI GALLINA.

Mercato Internazionale, II: Via Unione 3, Milan; f. 1960; world trade review; two-monthly; Editor MAURIZIO CORSINI.

Occidente: Turin, Via Po 14; economics and social science; every two months.

Rivista Geografica Italiana: Florence, Piazza Indipendenza 29; f. 1894; geographical quarterly review; Editors GIUSEPPE BARBIERI, BRUNO NICE, ALDO SESTINI.

ILLUSTRATED AND WOMEN'S PAPERS

Bellezza: Milan, Via Zuretti 34; monthly; fashion magazine; Dir. ELSA ROBIOLA.

Corriere dei Piccoli: Via Solferino 28, Milan; weekly for children.

Domenica del Corriere: Milan, Via Solferino 28; f. 1899; weekly review; circ. 1,000,000; Editor GUGLIELMO ZUCCONI.

Epoca: Milan, Via Bianca di Savoia 20; illustrated; topical weekly; Editor NANDO SAMPIETRO; circ. 370,000.
Grazia: Milan, Via Bianca di Savoia 20; f. 1938; women's paper; weekly; Dir. RENATO OLIVIERI.
Oggi: Milan, Via Civitavecchia 102; f. 1945; topical, literary; illustrated; weekly; Editor EMILIO RADTIS; circ. 980,000.
Settimana Incom, La: Milan; weekly; circ. 2,220,000.
Specchio, Lo: Rome, Via XX Settembre 1; topical weekly.
Tempo: Milan, Via Zuretti 34; f. 1938; illustrated; topical; weekly; Man. Dir. ARTURO TOFANELLI; circ. 480,000.
Tribuna Illustrata: Rome, Via Borgognona 27; family magazine; weekly; circ. 180,000.

LITERATURE AND POLITICS

L'Avvenire del Mezzogiorno: Naples, 44 Via Scarlatti; f. 1945; independent; weekly; Dir. ALBERTO PANSINI.
Borghese, Il: 20122 Milan, Corso di Porta Vittoria 32; f. 1950; political and cultural; weekly; Editor MARIO TEDESCHI.
Civiltà Cattolica, La: Rome, Via di Porta Pinciana 1; f. 1850; Catholic; fortnightly; Editor ROBERTO TUCCI.
Civitas: 00198 Rome, Via Tieso 92; f. 1919; magazine of political studies; monthly; Dir. PAOLO EMILIO TAVIANI.
Comunità: Milan, Via Manzoni 12.
Critica Sociale: Milan, Via Carlo Cattaneo 1; f. 1891; Socialist; fortnightly; Editor GIUSEPPE FARAVELLI.
Discussione: Rome, Corso Rinascimento 113; f. 1953; Christian-Democrat; weekly; circ. 123,000; Dir. FABRIZIO SCHNEIDER GRAZIOSI.
L'Eco del Lavoro: Parma, Via della Repubblica 57; Communist; weekly.
L'Espresso: Rome; independent left; political; illustrated; circ. 150,000.
L'Europeo: Milan, Piazza Carlo Erba 6; f. 1945; Liberal; political and literary; weekly; circ. 170,000; Editor GIORGIO FATTORI.
Giornale della Libreria: Milan, Foro Buonaparte 24; f. 1888; organ of the Associazione Italiana Editori; bibliographical; fortnightly; Editor MARIO GUARALDI.
Graal: Bari; f. 1945; philosophy and literature; monthly; Editor HRAND NAZARIANTZ.
L'Italia che Scrive: Rome, Via Angelo Secchi 3; f. 1918; bibliography; monthly; Dir. LINA TORTI-ALBERTI.
Lavoratore, Il: Trieste, Via Capitolina 3; f. 1895; weekly; organ of Trieste Communist Party; Editor MARIO COLLI.
Libri del Borghese: Rome, Largo Toniolo 6; monthly; circ. 100,000; literary; Dir. CLAUDIO QUARANTOTTO.
Minerva: Turin, Corso Raffaello 28; f. 1891; cultural; monthly.
Note di Cultura: Florence, Via San Gallo; politics and literature.
Nuova Antologia: Rome, Via dell'Umiltà 33; f. 1866; art, literature and politics; monthly; Editor ANTONIO BALDINI.
Nuovi Argomenti: Rome, Via degli Orsini 34; f. 1953; Liberal; every two months; Editors ALBERTO MORAVIA, ALBERTO CAROCCI.
Panorama: Milan, Via Bianca di Savoia 20; f. 1962; current affairs; weekly; Editor L. SECHI.
La Parola del Passato, Rivista di Studi Antichi: Naples, Via Carducci 57-59; f. 1946; every two months; Editor GAETANO MACCHIAROLI.

Ponte, Il: Florence, Piazza Indipendenza 29; f. 1945; politics and literature; monthly; Editor ENZO ENRIQUES AGNOLETTI.
Popolo Lombardo, Il: Milan, Via Clerici 5; f. 1948; Christian-Democrat; weekly; Dir. ITALO UGGERI.
Rinascita: Rome, Via del Polacchi 28; Communist; weekly.
Selezione dal Reader's Digest: Milan, Via Moxova 40; monthly.
Successo: Milan, Via Zuretti 34; monthly; political and news magazine; Dir. ARTURO TOFANELLI.
Vie Nuove: Milan, Viale Fulvio Testi 75; weekly; left wing; circ. 180,000.
Volksbote: Bolzano; organ of the Südtiroler Volkspartei; German language.

RELIGION

Angelus Novus: Florence, Piazza Indipendenza 29; f. 1964; aesthetics; quarterly; Editors MASSIMO CACCIARI, CESARE DE MICHELIS.
Città di Vita: Florence, Piazza Santa Croce 16; f. 1946; religious review intended to encourage laymen in the study of theology; every two months; Dir. P. MASSIMILIANO ROSITO, O.F.M. Conv.
Diritto Ecclesiastico, Il: Rome, Via Dora 1; f. 1890; quarterly; Editors Prof. PIETRO AGOSTINO D'AVACK, Prof. MARIO PETRONCELLI, Prof. LUIGI SCAVO LOMBARDO.
Fuoco, Il: Rome, Via Giacinto Carini 15; art, literature, science, philosophy, psychology, theology; every two months; Dir. P. MAGNI.
Humanitas: Brescia, Via G. Rosa 71; f. 1946; religion, philosophy, science, politics, literature, etc.; monthly; Dir. STEFANO MINELLI.
Orizzonti: Rome; family magazine; weekly; circ. 150,000.
Protestantesimo: 00193 Rome, Via Pietro Cossa 42; f. 1946; theology and current problems, book reviews; quarterly; Prof. Dr. VITTORIO SUBILIA.
Rivista del Clero Italiano: Milan, Largo Gemelli 1; f. 1920; monthly.
Rivista di Storia della Chiesa in Italia: Casa Editrice Herder, Piazza Montecitorio 121, Rome; f. 1947; twice a year.
Sapienza: Rome; philosophy, theology, social science; every two months.
Scuola Cattolica: Seminario Venegono Inf., Varese; f. 1873; science of religion; every two months; three quarterly bibliographical supplements; Dir. Sec. PASQUALE COLOMBO.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Archivio per le Scienze Mediche: Turin, Corso Bramante 83-85; medical science; monthly.
L'Automobile: 00198 Rome, Viale Regina Margherita 279; f. 1945; motor mechanics; circ. 280,000 copies; weekly; Dir. GIOVANNI CANESTRINI.
Casabella: Milan, Via dei Piatti 11; f. 1928; architecture and town planning; monthly; circ. 10,000; Editor GIAN ANTONIO BERNASCONI.
Fonderia: Milan, Via G. Uberti 13; f. 1952; foundry techniques; monthly.
Gazzetta Medica Italiana: Turin, Corso Bramante 83-85; medical science; monthly.
Il Giornale dell'Officina: Milan, Via G. Uberti 13; f. 1956; tools and machine techniques; fortnightly.
L'Illustrazione Scientifica: Milan, Via Andegari 6; f. 1949; science; monthly.

- L'Italia Agricola:** Rome, Via Yser 14; f. 1864; circ. 20,000; agriculture; monthly; Dir. A. CALZECCHI ONESTI.
- Macchine:** Milan, Via G. Uberti 13; f. 1946; machine technics; monthly.
- Minerva Medica:** Turin, Corso Bramante 83-85; medical science, weekly.
- Monti e Boschi:** 35100 Padua, Via Gradenigo 6; f. 1950; forestry; bi-monthly; Publisher EDA GRICOLE; Editor LUCIO SUSMEL.
- Motor:** Rome, Piazzale Belle Arti 6; motor mechanics; weekly; Dir. MICHELE FAVIA DEL CORE.
- Quattrosoldi:** Milan, via Monte di Pietà 15; f. 1961; economics; monthly; circ. 215,000; Editor GIANNI MAZZOCCHI.
- Rivista Italiana del Petrolio:** Rome, Via S. Prisca 15; oil and petroleum; monthly, also daily news supplement *Staffetta quotidiana*.
- Sapere:** Milan, Via Cerva 44; f. 1935; general science; monthly; Publisher EDIZIONI DEDALO; Editor ROMOLO SACCOMANI; circ. 30,000.
- Strade, Le:** Touring Club Italiano, 20122 Milan, 10 Corso Italia; f. 1919; technology; monthly; Dir. CESARE CHIODI.
- Tranciatura Stampaggio:** Milan, Via G. Uberti 13; f. 1964; metal shearing and forming; six times yearly.
- Trattamenti e Finitura:** Milan, Via G. Uberti 13; f. 1961; metal treatment and finishing; six times yearly.

MISCELLANEOUS

- Annali della Scuola Normale Superiore di Pisa:** Pisa, Scuola Normale Superiore; *Mathematics, Physics and Natural Science classes*; f. 1871; physics, mathematics, chemistry; quarterly; Editor Prof. ALESSANDRO FAEDO; *Arts, History and Philosophy classes*: f. 1873; philosophy, philology, history, literature; quarterly; Editor Prof. TRISTANO BOLELLI.
- Auto Italiana:** Rome, Via Veneto 108; f. 1919; weekly; car news and motor-racing; Editor FLAVIANO MOSCARINI.
- Cooperazione Educativa:** Florence, Piazza Indipendenza 29; f. 1925; education; monthly; Editor GIUSEPPE TAMAGNINI.
- Gazzetta di Cà Foscari, La:** Venice, 3851 Calle Larga Foscari; f. 1948; university publication; monthly; circ. 3,000; Man. Dir. MARINO CORTESE.
- Giustizia, La:** Rome, Via Nerola 21; legal; quarterly.
- L'Illustrazione Italiana:** Milan, Via della Spiga 30; f. 1873; topical; monthly; Dir. ALDO GARZANTI.
- Israel:** 00195 Rome, Largo Don Morosini 1; f. 1916; cultural; Jewish; weekly; Editor C. A. VITERBO.
- Maestro, II:** Rome, Clivo Monte del Gallo 50; f. 1945; circ. 70,000; Catholic teachers' magazine; fortnightly; Dir. MARIA BADALONI.
- Quattroruote:** Milan, via Monte di Pietà 15; f. 1956; monthly; motoring; Editor GIANNI MAZZOCCHI; circ. 312,000.
- Rassegna di Diritto Pubblico:** Naples, 2 Piazza Amore and Via Mezzocannone 109; f. 1946; legal; quarterly; Dir. Prof. ALFONSO TEGAURIO.
- Rivista Critica di Storia della Filosofia:** Florence, Piazza Indipendenza 29; f. 1946; philosophy; quarterly; Editor Prof. MARIO DAL PRA.

- Rivista Storica del Socialismo:** Florence, Piazza Indipendenza 29; f. 1958; history; three times a year; Editor LUIGI CORTESI.
- Scuola e Città:** Florence, Piazza Indipendenza 29; f. 1951; education; monthly; Editor Prof. ERNESTO CODIGNOLA.
- Sedicesimo, II:** 50129 Florence, Piazza Indipendenza 29; f. 1948; bibliography; quarterly; Editor ENNIO SCALET.
- Sport Illustrato, Lo:** Milan, via G. Galilei 7; 1. 1912; weekly illustrated sports magazine; Editor ANGELO ROVELLI.
- Vio del Mondo, Lo:** Touring Club Italiano, Milan, 10 Corso Italia; geography; monthly; Editor LUIGI RUSCA.
- Vio d'Italia, Le:** Touring Club Italiano, Milan, 10 Corso Italia; f. 1895; travel, art, geography; monthly; Editor LUIGI RUSCA.

NEWS AGENCIES

- Agenzia Nazionale Stampa Associata (ANSA):** 00187 Rome, Via di Propaganda 27; f. 1945; 15 regional offices in Italy and 57 branches all over the world; Service in Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, French, English and Arabic; Chair. Count LODOVICO RICCARDI; Man. Dir. GASTONE FATTORI; Chief Editor SERGIO LEPRI.
- Agenzia Agit:** Rome, Via Sommacampagna 47; Rome, Via del Traforo 146; general news service; service in English, French, German, Spanish for foreign papers; Man. Dir. ANTONIO LEZZA.
- Agenzia Astra:** Trieste; sub-offices in Rome and Milan; f. 1947; Dir. DELL' ANTONIO.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

- Milan
- Agence Parisienne de Presse:** Viale Caldara 9; Dir. M. DE PETRIS.
- Rome
- AP:** Piazza Grazioli 5; Bureau Chief ALLAN JACKS.
- Central News Agency of China:** Via Ponza, 6 Interno 19.
- Czechoslovak News Agency (Četeka):** Via Bevagra 114.
- Middle East News Agency:** Via Pietro Cossa 41.
- North American Newspaper Alliance:** Box 29, Central; Chief of Bureau G. A. LEIPER.
- Novosti:** Via Klitunno 42; Chief of Bureau IVAN BOCHAROV.
- Reuters:** Via Propaganda 27.
- UPI:** Via Propaganda 27; Manager for Italy WILLIAM F. SUNDERLAND.

The following are also represented: DPA, Jiji Press, Kyodo News Agency, Prensa Latina, Tass.

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

- Associazione della Stampa Estera in Italia:** Rome, Via della Mercede 55; Pres. PATRICK SMITH; Sec. RÜHLE KLAUS.
- Federazione Nazionale della Stampa Italiana:** Rome, Corso Vittorio Emanuele 349/5; f. 1943; 12 affiliated unions; Pres. MARIO MISSIROLI.
- Federazione Italiana Editori Giornali:** Rome, Via Piemonte 64; f. 1950; 197 mems.; Pres. TOMMASO ASTARITA; association of newspaper proprietors; affiliated to Confindustria, see Employers' Organizations.
- Unione della Stampa Periodica Italiana:** Rome, Via Po 102; Pres. Prof. MARIO PANTALEO.

PUBLISHERS

BARI

- De Donato Editore—Leonardo da Vinci:** novels, essays, religion, philology, law, text-books, etc.
Laterza Figli, Giuseppe: Via Abate Cimma 73; history, literature, philosophy, political science.

BOLOGNA

- Cappelli Licinio:** Via Farini 6; medical science, miscellaneous.
Edizioni Agricole: Casella Postale 2202, 40100; f. 1935; text-books and manuals on agriculture and horticulture; Gen. Man. SERGIO PERDISA.
Edizioni Calderini: Casella Postale 2202, 40100; f. 1955; school books, navigation, medicine, sport, technical manuals, science, architecture.
Edizioni Giuseppe Malipiero: Via di Corticella 199, 40128; f. 1954; albums and books for children and young people, dictionaries, text-books; Man. Dir. Comm. GIUSEPPE MALIPIERO.
Forni Editore: Via Trionvirato 7, 40132; history, medicine.
Società Editrice Il Mulino: Via S. Stefano 6, 40100; f. 1956; politics, history, philosophy, religion, social sciences, linguistics, literary criticism; Gen. Man. GIOVANNI EVANGELISTI.
Zanichelli, Nicola: Via Irnerio 34; f. 1859; educational, history, literature, philosophy, science, technical books, law, politics and economics; Gen. Man. Dott. GIOVANNI ENRIQUES.

FLORENCE

- G. Barbera Editore:** Via Scipione Ammirato 35; f. 1854; literature, science, law; Dir. Dott. SERGIO GIUNTI.
Bemporad-Marzocco: Via Scipione Ammirato 33a-35-37; f. 1840; children's books, text-books; Man. Dir. Dott. RENATO GIUNTI.
Case Editrice Leo S. Olschki: Via delle Caldaie 14, 50100; f. 1886; humanities; Man. ALESSANDRO OLSCHKI.
Casa Editrice A. Salani: Via Cittadella 7; f. 1862; religious, children's books; Gen. Man. Dott. RENZO PAPI.
Edizioni Remo Sandron: Via L.C. Farini 10; f. 1839; text-books; Pres. Avv. E. MULINACCI.
La Fenice: Corso Italia 8, 50123; f. 1951; history; Man. Dir. Comm. RAFFAELLO STIANTI.
La Nuova Italia Editrice: Piazza Indipendenza 29, 50129; f. 1926; philosophy, philology, education, history, politics, belles-lettres, art, music, and science; Man. Dir. Dott. TRISTANO CODIGNOLA; Production Manager MARIO CASALINI; Import-Export Manager NERI BARSELLINI.
Le Monnier: Via Scipione Ammirato 100, 50136; f. 1836; academic and cultural books, text-books, fiction, dictionaries; Man. Dir. Dott. ARRIGO PAOLETTI.
G. C. Sansoni: Viale Mazzini 46; f. 1873; philosophy, belles-lettres, history, art, medicine, science, encyclopædias; Chair. FEDERICO GENTILE.
Vallecchi Editore: Viale dei Mille 10; f. 1913; contemporary literature, art, fiction, history, philosophy and children's books; Pres. ENRICO VALLECCHI; Gen. Man. GENO PAMPALONI.

GENOA

- Libreria degli Studi (formerly L.U.P.A.):** Via Balbi 42; f. 1943; textbooks, fine arts; Dir. MARIO BOZZI.

MILAN

- Accademia di Filologia Classica:** Via Marazzani 12; f. 1920; philology; Gen. Man. Conte Prof. MARIO POCOBELLI.
Adelphi Edizioni: Via S. Pietro all'Orto 24, 20121; f. 1962; classics, philosophy, art, psychology, religion and fiction; Gen. Man. LUCIANO FOÀ.
Aldo Palazzi Editore: Casella Postale 3290, 20100; f. 1946; magazines; Man. GIAN CARLO PALAZZI.
"All' Insegna del Pesce d'Oro": Via Melzi d'Eril 6; f. 1936; art, literature.
Ambrosiana, Casa Editrice: Via Giovanni Bertacchi 7, 20136; f. 1940; medical, technical, scientific; Gen. Man. Rag. ENRICO BRAMBILLA.
Angeli, Franco, Editore: Casella Postale 4294, 20100; f. 1956; economics, management, marketing; Gen. Man. Dott. FRANCO ANGELI.
Ariel: Viale Montenero 78; f. 1923; illustrated monographs, rare books, facsimiles; Dir. DARDIO BATTAGLINI.
Ariete, L': Foro Buonaparte 65, 20121; f. 1961; books for children and young people; Gen. Man. ELENA TESSARDI.
Arti Grafiche, Editrici V. Colonnello & C.: Via Giuriati 17; f. 1931; literature, drama, fiction; Dir. VINCENZO COLONNELLO.
Baldini & Castoldi: Via Guercino 10; f. 1896; memoirs, fiction, children's books; Dir. Dr. ENRICO CASTOLDI.
Bianchi Giovini: Via Goito 5; f. 1942; cultural works, literature, encyclopædias; Dir. UGO BIANCA.
Bompiani & C., Valentino: Via Pisacane 26; f. 1929; literature, philosophy, art, science, encyclopædias; Dir. VALENTINO BOMPIANI.
Bramante Editrice: Via Carducci 15, 20123; f. 1961; art, history, fiction; Gen. Man. GUIDO CERIOTTI.
Capriolo e Massimino: Via Carlo Poma 7; f. 1835; science, literature, encyclopædias; Dir. JAMES ANTHONY WALSH.
Carisch: Via General Fara 39; f. 1884; music and musicology; Dir. Dr. IGINO ROBBIANI.
Cavallotti Editori: Viale Umbria 54; f. 1945; history, fiction, biography; Dir. Dr. GABRIO CAVALLOTTI.
Geschina, Casa Editrice: Via Castelmorroni 15, 20129; f. 1925; dictionaries, encyclopædias, art, literature, reference books; Gen. Man. SEVERINO PAGANI.
Giancimino, Casa Editrice: Via Fontana 16; f. 1936; encyclopædias and technical books for mechanical, electrical and radio industries; Dir. MICHELE CIANCIMINO.
dall'Oglio, Editore: Via Santa Croce 20/2, 20122; f. 1925; general literature, biography, history, fiction; Gen. Man. BRUNO ROMANO.
Domus: Via Monte di Pietà 15; architecture, art.
Editrice Massimo: Corso di Porta Romana 122, 20122; f. 1945; religious, fiction, general culture; Gen. Man. Dott. CESARE CRESPI.
Edizioni di Comunità: Via Manzoni 12; f. 1946; philosophy, religion, politics, economics, town planning, architecture, arts, sociology; Dir. Dr. RENZO ZORZ.
Edizioni La Rete: Via Statuto 8, 20121; f. 1956; art and architecture; Mans. Prof. MARIA LUISA GATTI PERER, Dott. ANNA BIANCHI.

ITALY—(PUBLISHERS)

Edizioni Labor: Viale Beatrice d'Este 34, 20122; f. 1934; encyclopædias, art, history; Gen. Mans. ERCOLE ERCOLI, Dott. GIANCARLO AGAZZI.

Edizioni Scolastiche Mondadori: Via Pompeo Litta 5, 20122; f. 1946; text-books, dictionaries, audio-visual aids; Man. Dir. BRUNO MONDADORI.

Feltrinelli, Giangiacome Editore: Via Andegari 6; f. 1954; fiction, non-fiction, pocket books, juvenile, science, technology, history, literature, political science, philosophy, reprint editions of periodicals.

Fratelli Fabbri Editore: Via Mecenate 91; f. 1946; books and periodicals for children, school books, educational books and periodicals, books of literature, maps and encyclopædia series; Dirs. GIOVANNI, DINO and RINO FABBRI.

Garzanti Editore-Milano (formerly Treves): Via della Spiga 30; f. 1861; literature, art, history, politics, encyclopædias, dictionaries, scholastic and children's books, *Club Internazionale del Libro D'Arte*; Gen. Man. Dr. LIVIO GARZANTI.

Görlisch: Via del Politecnico 5 (Piazza Cavour); f. 1927; technical and scientific, architecture and interior decoration; Dir. G. G. GÖRLICH.

Hoepli, Ulrico: Via Ulrico Hoepli 5, 20121; f. 1870; technical, scientific and school books, encyclopædias; Dirs. ULRICO HOEPLI, GIANNI HOEPLI.

Italtipress Editrice: Piazza Castello 21; f. 1966; text-books, criticism, philosophy, history, Neo-latin and Slav literature; Dir. G. CONCORDIA.

Longanesi e C.: Via Borghetto 5; f. 1946; science, history, philosophy, politics, fiction, pocket books; Dir. MARIO MONTI.

Martello Editore, Aldo: Viale Pisacane 14; f. 1936; classics, fiction, art, medicine; Dirs. A. MARTELO, A. RAIDLER.

Mondadori Editore, Arnaldo: Via Bianca di Savoia 20; f. 1907; literature, fiction, politics, science, philosophy, children's books; Pres. ARNOLDO MONDADORI; Gen. Mans. ALBERTO and GIORGIO MONDADORI.

Mursia & C., U.: Via Tadino 29, 20124; f. 1922; general fiction and non-fiction, text-books, children's books; Gen. Man. Dott. UGO MURSIA.

Nuova Accademia Editrice: Via Mario Pagano 65; f. 1946; books on general culture; Dir. ORLANDO CIBELLI.

Olimpia: Via G. B. Nazari 3; f. 1922; general literature and school books; Dir. GIUSEPPE MORREALE.

Piccoli, Casa Editrice: Via Natale Battaglia 8; f. 1940; children's books in many languages; Dir. OSVALDO DOLCI.

Pirola, L. di G.: Via Comelico 24; f. 1781; Dir. Rag. LUIGI ATTILIO BOSISIO.

Prora, La: Via Telesio 4, 20145; f. 1959; text-books; Gen. Man. LEOPOLDO SANTI.

Ricciardi Riccardo, Editore: Via Gerolamo Morone 3, 20121; f. 1907; classics, philology, history, literature; Gen. Man. Dott. MAURIZIO MATTIOLI.

Ricordi & C., G.: Via Berchet 2; f. 1808; music; Pres. N. H. CARLO ORIGONI; Man. Dir. Dr. EUGENIO CLAUSETTI; Man. Dir. and Gen. Man. Dr. GUIDO RIGNANO.

Rizzoli Editore: Via Civitavecchia 102; f. 1929; Pres. ANGELO RIZZOLI; newspapers, magazines and books.

Schwartz Editore: Galleria Unione 4; art.

Selezione dal Reader's Digest S.p.A.: Via Moscova 40, 20121; f. 1948; educational, reference, general interest; Gen. Man. BRANDOLINO BRANDOLINI D'ADDA.

Signorelli, Carlo: Via Carlo Botta 16; commerce, technology, children's books, dictionaries.

Silvana Editoriale d'Arte: 9 Via Bergognone, 20144; f. 1953; art books; Gen. Man. RODOLFO PIZZI.

Sodalitas: Via E. Bassini 50; f. 1925; religion, philosophy, *La Rivista Rosminiana* (quarterly); Dir. ANDREA ALOTTO.

Sonzogno: Via Lucini 8 and Gallerie S. Carlo 2; f. 1861; books, papers and periodicals of popular culture; Dir. LIVIO MATARELLI.

Sorgente, La: Via Garofalo 44; f. 1937; children's books; Dirs. MENOTTI VIGNATI, Dr. GIORGIO VIGNATI, Dr. GIUSEPPE VIGNATI.

Tamburini Editore: Via Pascoli 55, 20133; f. 1919; scientific, architectural, and technical books; Chair. and Man. Dir. GIANNI TAMBURINI.

Trevisini, Luigi: Via Tito Livio 12; f. 1849; text-books and general literature; Dir. ENRICO TREVISINI.

Vallardi, Antonio: Via Stelvio 22; f. 1822; encyclopædias, dictionaries, illustrated books for young people, architectural works and text-books; Dirs. Ing. ANTONIO VALLARDI, AVV. POMPEO VALLARDI.

Vallardi, Francesco: Via Cesare da Sesto 15; f. 1840; medical, legal, cultural, encyclopædias; Gen. Man. Dott. GIANFRANCO VALLARDI.

Valsecchi Editore, G.: Via Agnello 8; f. 1944; children's books, drama, fiction.

Vita e Pensiero, Soc. Ed.: Largo A. Gemelli 1; f. 1918; publisher to the Catholic University of the Sacred Heart.

NAPLES

De Simone-Fratelli: Via Benedetto Croce 31-38; f. 1899; science, law, literature; Dir. Dr. ARNALDO DE SIMONE.

Idelson, V., Casa Editrice: Via Alcide De Gasperi 55; f. 1911; science, medicine, surgery; Dir. FEDERICO GNOCCHI.

Liguori, Editrice: Via Mezzocannone 21/23; f. 1945; mathematics, engineering, economics, law; Man. Dir. Dott. ROLANDO LIGUORI.

Macchiaroli, Gaetano, Editore: Via Carducci 55-59; archaeology, classical studies, history, philosophy, political science.

Pironti e Figli, Casa Editrice: Via E. de Marinis 1-2; f. 1900; university and school text-books, general literature; Adm. Dir. VITTORIO PIRONTI; Technical Dir. CIRO PIRONTI.

Treves di Leo Lupi, Libreria Editrice: Via Mezzocannone 65; f. 1944; scientific and university text-books; Dir. Dr. PIETRO LUPI.

NOVARA

Istituto Geographico de Agostini: Corso della Vittoria 91; geography, maps, encyclopædias, dictionaries, art, literature, text-books, science.

PADUA

CEDAM—Casa Editrice Dottor Antonio Milani: Via Jappelli 5, 35100; f. 1902; law, economics, political and social sciences, engineering, science, medicine, literature, philosophy, text-books; Dirs. ANTONIO MILANI, CARLO PORTA.

Gregoriana, Casa Editrice del Seminario: Via Roma 13; f. 1684; *Lexicon Totius Latinitatis*, religion, philosophy, social studies; Dir. CLODIO FASOLO.

Zannoni e Figlio, Libreria Editrice Internazionale: Corso Garibaldi 4; f. 1919; medicine, technical books, law, scholastic books, philosophy, miscellaneous; Dir. Rag. MARIO ZANNONI.

PALERMO

Unione Tipografico-Editrice Siciliana: Corso C. Finocchiaro Aprile 93; fiction.

ROME

Anonima Veritas Editrice (A.V.E.): Via di Torre Rossa 94, 00165; f. 1935; miscellaneous; Man. Dir. FRANCO PIERRO.

Ausonia: Viale dei Primati 27; f. 1919; text-books; Pres. E. LUCCHINI; Gen. Man. G. LUCCHINI.

Carlo Bestetti, Edizioni d'Arte: Via della Croce 77; f. 1947; art and editions de luxe.

E. Calzono: Via del Collegio Romano 9; f. 1872; art; archæology, philosophy, science, religion, economics; Dir. Dr. RICCARDO GAMBERINI MONGENET.

Coletti: Viale della Minerva; f. 1912; religion, science; Dirs. FILIPPO and PAOLO COLETTI.

Gurcio Editore, Armando: Via Corsica 4; encyclopædias, classics, history, science, languages, art.

De Carlo Editore: Via XX Settembre 58a; f. 1944; general literature; Dirs. SALVATORE and ENZO DE CARLO.

Del Turco Editore: Via della Croce 81; f. 1945; art books, music, guide books; Dir. LORENZO ROSSELLI DEL TURCO.

I Diritti della Scuola: Via Flaminia 133; f. 1899; review of primary schools and teachers; Dir. C. AGOSTINO MARUCCHI; Editor DANIELE TONA.

Editoriale Arte e Storia: Via Palestro 63, 00185; f. 1943; philosophy, law, actuarial mathematics, narrative, cinema, school text-books; Chair. Avv. LUIGI DE POMPEIS; Man. Dir. VERA ZAMPA.

Editrice Ciranna: Via Cardinale Agliardi 15, 00165; f. 1940; school text-books; Man. Dir. CORRADO CIRANNA.

Editrice Dante Alighieri (Albrighi, Segati & C.): Lungotevere Prati 22; f. 1895; school text-books, science and general culture; Pres. Avv. VICO PELLIZZARI.

Editrice Studium Soc. Coop.: Via della Conciliazione 4D, 00193; f. 1927; philosophy, political and social sciences, linguistics, science, technology, literature, history, geography; Man. Dir. Prof. GIAMPIETRO DORE.

Edizioni Cremonese: Via della Croce 77; f. 1929; scholastic, mathematical, technical and philosophical works; Dir. Dr. PAOLO CREMONESE.

Edizioni del Lavoro, Le: Via G. B. Martini 6; f. 1945; history, politics, economics, philology, sociology, periodicals; Chair. PIER FAUSTO PALUMBO.

Edizioni Europa: Via G.B. Martini 6; f. 1944; essays, literature, art, history, politics, etc.; Chair. Prof. PIER FAUSTO PALUMBO.

Edizioni Mediterranee: Via Flaminia 158, 00196; f. 1953; art, fiction, sport, psychology, etc.; Gen. Man. GIOVANNI CANONICO.

Edizioni Paoline: Via Alessandro Severo 58, 00145; f. 1914; religious; Gen. Man. Don GIACOMO ALBERIONE.

Guida Monaci S.p.A.: Via Francesco Crispi 10, 00187; f. 1870; commercial and industrial directories; publishes *Annuario Generale Italiano, Guida Monaci, Roma Sanitaria* (yearly); Dir. ALBERTO ZAPPONINI.

Istituto Poligrafico dello Stato: Piazza Verdi 10; State publishing house (Italian State Stationery Office).

Jandi Sapi Editori: Via Crescenzo 62; f. 1941; industrial and legal publications; Dir. Dr. GIORGIO VOLPINI.

Palombi Fratelli: Via dei Gracchi 181; f. 1904; general and foreign literature, art.

Raggio-Editrice Libreria: Via Chisimaio 15; f. 1944; history, politics, philosophy, religion, fiction, editions de luxe, technical, sociology, etc.

Signorelli, Angelo, Editore: Circonvallazione Gianicolense

356; f. 1911; science, general literature, text-books; Chair. OLIVIERO ALPA.

Stabilimento Aristide Staderini: Via Baccina 45; f. 1848; history, folklore, fiction, de luxe editions; Dirs. ALDO STADERINI, Ing. FAUSTO STADERINI.

Tumminelli Editore Stampatore: Viale Università 38, Città Universitaria; f. 1933; literature, art, science weeklies, encyclopædias and dictionaries; Man. Dir. ROBERTO TUMMINELLI.

Vito Bianco Editore: Via in Arcione 71, 00100; various, with special regard to marine publications; Chair. Dott. VITO BIANCO.

TURIN

Borla Editore: Via Aosta, 26-28, Leumann; f. 1863; religion, philosophy, psychoanalysis, ethnology, literature, novels for teenagers; Man. Dir. CARLO FELICE BORLA.

Editrice L'Artist Modern: Via Garibaldi 59; f. 1901; art; Dir. F. NELVA.

Edizioni Minerva Medica: Corso Bramante 83-85; medical books and journals; Dir. T. OLIARO.

Edizioni Paoline: Corso Regina Margherita 1, 10124; f. 1914; religion, history, psychology, science, fiction, children's books, encyclopædias, dictionaries.

Einaudi, Giulio, Editore: Via Biancamano 1; f. 1933; art books, classics, general; Gen. Man. GIULIO EINAUDI.

Fratelli Pozzo-Salvati-Gros Monti e C.: Via S. Teresa 3; f. 1868; *Orario Generale delle Ferrovie dello Stato*, and other official publications; Dir. Col. DOMENICO CANONICA.

Gambino, Giuseppe: Corso Francia 16; f. 1934; text-books, literature; Dir. GIUSEPPE GAMBINO.

Giappichelli, Giuseppe: Via Vasco 2; f. 1927; University publications on law, economics, politics and sociology.

S. Lattes e C.: Via Confindenza 6; f. 1893; technical, text-books; Chair. Prof. PAOLO GRECO.

Levrotto & Bella, Libreria Editrice Universitaria: Corso Vittorio Emanuele II, 28; f. 1914; University text-books; Dir. GIOVANNI LEVROTTO.

Loescher Editore: Via Vittorio Amedeo 18, 10121; f. 1867; school text-books; Man. Dir. GIUSEPPE PAVIA.

Marietti: Via Legnano 23 (br. at Piazza della Minerva 70, Rome); publishers and printers to the Holy See; f. 1820; official publications in Latin of the Catholic Church, science, religious and liturgical works; Dir. Dr. GIAN PIERO MARIETTI.

G. B. Petrini, Casa Editrice: Via Vassalli Eandi 26; f. 1872; school text-books; Dir. LUIGI POLLEDRO.

Rosenberg & Sellier, Casa Editrice Libreria: Via Andrea Doria 14; f. 1883; scientific publications, dictionaries; Props. UGO GIANNI, ELVI ROSENBERG.

Società Editrice Internazionale: Corso Regina Margherita 176, 10152; f. 1908; religion, text-books, fiction, art, literature, philosophy, children's books, etc.; Man. Dir. GIACOMO PAGLIASSOTTI.

Unione Tipografico-Editrice Torinese: Corso Raffaello 28; f. 1795; University and specialized editions on history, geography, art, literature, encyclopædias, dictionaries, etc.; Pres. Prof. CARLO VERDE.

TRENTO

G.B. Monauni: Via Mani 141, 38100; f. 1725; miscellaneous; Man. Dir. Dott. G. B. MONAUNI.

VICENZA

Neri Pozza Editore: Ponte San Michele 13; art and fiction.

PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION

Associazione Italiana Editori: 24 Foro Buonaparte, 20121, Milan; Via P.S. Mancini 2, 00196, Rome; Pres. Dott. FEDERICO GENTILE; Dirs. Dott. ACHILLE ORMEZZANO, GIUSEPPE VILLA.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Radiotelevisione Italiana (RAI): Rome, Viale Mazzini 14; a joint stock company, responsible to the Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs, to which are ceded all radio and television rights; a Committee, appointed by the Ministry, is responsible for the standard of the programmes, and a Commission, chosen from among all parliamentary groups, safeguards the political independence and objectivity of all broadcast information; Chair. PIETRO QUARONI; Dir.-Gen. E. BERNABEI; Television Dir. Dott. LUIGI BERETTA; Radio Dir. Prof. LEONE PICCIONI.

Società Italiana Pubblicità Per Azioni (SIPRA): Turin; this company has the monopoly of all advertising on RAI-TV Radiotelevisione Italiana radio and television programmes.

RADIO

Transmitters: 150 medium-wave, 8 short-wave and 1,412 frequency modulation transmitters.

In 1967 there were 11,403,634 radio receivers.

Programmes: National Programme (general), Second Programme (recreational), Third Programme (educational), Night Programme.

FOREIGN AND OVERSEAS SERVICE (Radio Roma)
European programme: broadcasts in Albanian, Bulgarian, Greek, Hungarian, Czech, Danish, Swedish, English, French, German, Serbian, Slovak, Slovenian, Spanish, Lithuanian, Polish, Portuguese, Rumanian, Russian, Turkish, Ukrainian and Esperanto; Overseas programmes: Australia, New Zealand and Pacific area (English and Italian); South East Asia and the Far East (Chinese, Japanese, Indonesian, English and French); South Asia (Hindi, Urdu and Bengali); South Africa (English and Somali); Central and South America (Italian, Portuguese and Spanish); North America (English, French and Italian); Africa and the Near East (Arabic, Amharic, English, French, Somali, Italian and Persian); press news, sport, news bulletins and dictated news bulletins broadcast in Italian on all Foreign and Overseas services.

TELEVISION

Transmitters: 603 transmitters.

In 1967 there were 7,508,621 television receivers.

Programmes: The National Programme is broadcast daily from 8.30 to 12 noon and 13.30 to 23.30. Sundays: 10.15 to 12 noon, 14.30 to 23.30.

In November 1961 the Second Programme came into operation with daily broadcasts.

FINANCE

(cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; dep. = deposits; m. = million; amounts in Lire)

BANKING

CENTRAL BANK

Banca d'Italia: Rome, Via Nazionale 91; f. 1893; cap. subs. and p.u. 300m.; Gov. Dr. GUIDO CARLI; Dir.-Gen. Dr. PAOLO BAFFI; Deputy Dir.-Gen. TULLIO RICCIO; 94 brs.; under the law of June 25th, 1926, the note issue rights are concentrated in the hands of the Banca d'Italia; a decree-law of December 21st, 1927, now suspended, required the bank to maintain a minimum of 40 per cent gold reserve against notes outstanding and other sight liabilities; new statutes were enacted by Royal Decree of June 11th, 1936, modified by Presidential Decrees, April 19th, 1948, February 12th, 1963; publ. *Bulletin* (every two months).

COMMERCIAL BANKS

Banca Cattolica del Veneto: Vicenza, Via S. Corona, 25; f. 1892; cap. 2,000m.; Pres. Dr. MASSIMO SPADA; Man. Dir. SECONDO PROVESAN; 162 brs.

Banca Commerciale Italiana: Milan, Piazza della Scala 6; f. 1894; (Dec. 1966) cap. 40,000m.; Chair. Dott. RAFFAELE MATTIOLI; Man. Dirs. Dott. CARLO BOMBIERI and Dott. FRANCESCO CINGANO; 274 brs., including brs. in Istanbul and Izmir; rep. offices in Cairo, London, New York, Paris and Frankfurt a.M.

Banca d'America e d'Italia: Milan, Via Manzoni 5; f. 1918; cap. subs. and p.u. 2,600m.; dep. 522,833m. (Dec. 1967); Chair. Dott. ROLAND PIEROTTI; Man. Dir. ANTONIO TONELLO; 83 brs.

Banca del Fucino: Rome, Via Tomacelli 106; cap. 600m.; dep. 17,485m.; Pres. S.E. PRINCE OF TORLONIA; 8 brs.

Banca Mutua Popolare di Verona: Verona, Piazza Nogara, 2; f. 1867; cap. 483m.; Pres. Avv. LUIGI BUFFATTI; Vice Pres. and Man. Dir. Rag. GIORGIO MARANI; 56 brs.

Banca Nazionale del Lavoro: Rome, Via Vittorio Veneto 119; f. 1913; cap. and res. 92,715m. (Dec. 1966); Pres. and Chair. of the Board Prof. ANTIGONO DONATI; Gen. Man. Prof. ALBERTO FERRARI; 210 brs., including one in New York and Madrid; Subs. Bank: Lavoro Bank, A.G., Zürich; rep. offices in London, Paris, Frankfurt a.M., Montreal, Caracas, Buenos Aires and Rio de Janeiro.

Banca Nazionale dell'Agricoltura: Rome, Via Lovanio 16; f. 1921; cap and res. 7,700m.; dep. 690,933m. (Oct. 1967); Chair. TORQUATO FOSCHINI; Man. Dir. GIUSEPPE DE LIGUORI; 136 brs.

Banca Popolare di Bergamo: Bergamo, Piazza Vittorio Veneto, 8; f. 1869; co-operative bank; cap. p.u. 607m.; Pres. Avv. LORENZO SUARDI; Gen. Man. Dr. GAETANO GILINATTI; 70 brs.

Banca Popolare di Cremona: Cremona, Via Cesare Battisti 14; f. 1865; cap. 260m.; dep. 53,730m. (Dec. 1966); Pres. Avv. FRANCESCO FROSI; Man. Dir. Comm. Rag. MARIO LANCELOTTI; 25 brs.

Banca Popolare di Milano: Milano, Piazza Meda, 4; f. 1865; cap. 1,335m.; Pres. Ing. GUIDO JARACH; Gen. Man. Dr. VAHAN PASARGIKLIAN; 82 brs.

Banca Popolare di Novara: Novara, Via Negroni 12; f. 1871; co-operative bank; cap. p.u. 2,033m.; Chair. Rag. SANDRO SOZZETTI; Gen. Man. Prof. Dott. GINO CARDINALI; 300 brs.

- Banca Provinciale Lombarda:** Bergamo, Via G. Sora 4; f. 1932; cap. 4,000m.; Pres. Avv. LUIGI COLOMBO; Gen. Man. LUIGI CIOCCA; 108 brs.
- Banca Toscana:** Florence, Via del Corso 4; f. 1904; cap. 2,500m.; dep. 304,000m.; Pres. DANILO VERZILI; Man. Dir. Dott. AURELIO GANDINI; 164 brs.
- Banca Vonwiller, S.A.:** Milan, 14, Via Armadori; f. 1819; cap. 1,000m.; dep. 43,543m. (Dec. 1967); Man. Dir. ALEXANDER M. VAGLIANO.
- Banco Ambrosiano:** Milan, Via Clerici 2; f. 1896; cap. 3,000m.; Chair. Gr. Uff. Rag. CARLO ALESSANDRO CANESI; Gen. Man. Rag. RUGGERO MOZZANA; 55 brs.
- Banco di Napoli:** Naples, Via Roma 177; f. 1539; chartered public institution with no shareholders; cap. 15,500m.; dep. 1,712,538m.; Pres. Dott. STANISLAO FUSCO; Gen. Man. Prof. SALVATORE GUIDOTTI; 460 brs.
- Banco di Roma:** Rome, Via del Corso 307; f. 1880; cap. p.u. 25,000m.; Chair. Avv. VITTORINO VERONESE; Man. Dirs. Rag. GUGLIELMO DI CONSIGLIO, Dott. ACHILLE RUTA; 260 brs. Foreign affiliated banks: Banco di Roma (Belgique), Brussels, Liège; Banco di Roma (Ethiopia), Addis Ababa, Asmara, Assab, Massaua; Banco di Roma (France), Paris, Lyons, Monte Carlo, Nice; Banco di Roma per la Svizzera, Lugano, Chiasso; publ. *Review of the Economic Conditions in Italy* (bi-monthly).
- Banco di Santo Spirito:** Rome, Via Milano 53; f. 1605; cap. 8,000m.; Chair. Dott. MARIO BRAIDOTTI; Gen. Man. Dott. VITTORINI TINO; 183 brs.
- Banco di Sardegna:** Sassari, Viale Umberto 36; f. 1953; nationalized; cap. 2,600m.; Pres. VITTORIO BOZZO; Dir.-Gen. SERGIO PURITZ; 37 brs.
- Banco di Sicilia:** Palermo, Via Generale Magliocco 1; public credit institution with no shareholders; cap. 19,418m.; Pres. Dr. CIRO DE MARTINO; Gen. Man. Dr. GIUSEPPE LA BARBERA; 267 brs.
- Cassa Centrale di Risparmio V.E. per le Province Siciliane:** Palermo, Piazza Cassa Risparmio, 10; f. 1861; savings bank; cap. 4,300m.; Pres. Prof. FERDINANDO STAGNO D'ALCONTRES; Gen. Man. Avv. GIUSEPPE TRAPANI; 202 brs.
- Cassa di Risparmio delle Province Lombarde:** Milan, Via Monte di Pietà 8; f. 1823; savings bank; cap. 53,859m.; Chair. Prof. Dott. GIORDANO DELL'AMORE; Vice-Chair. Dott. RENO FERRARA; Gen. Man. Avv. LUIGI FALAGUERRA; 282 brs.
- Cassa di Risparmio di Firenze:** Florence, Via Bufalini 4; f. 1829; savings bank; cap. 6,000m.; Pres. Avv. LORENZO CAVINI; Gen. Man. Avv. EDUARDO GAETA; 136 brs.
- Cassa di Risparmio di Roma:** Roma, Via del Corso 320; f. 1836; savings bank; cap. 1,500m.; Gen. Man. Dr. CORRADO GAROFOLI.
- Cassa di Risparmio di Torino:** Turin, Via XX Settembre 31; f. 1827; savings bank; res. 34m.; Chair. Dott. EDOARDO CALLERI DI SALA; Gen. Man. Dott. MARIO BOIDI; 181 brs.
- Credito Commerciale, S.p.A.:** Milan, Via Armadori 4; cap. and res. 6,174m.; Pres. GIOVANNI FALCK; Gen. Man. MARIO MASCHERPA; 59 brs.
- Credito Italiano:** Milan, Piazza Cordusio; f. 1870; cap. p.u. 30,000m.; Chair. Prof. Dott. FRANCESCO VITO; Vice-Chairs. MARIO SCHIAVI and Dott. MARIO LAZZERESCHI; Man. Dirs. MICHELE DE MICHELIS, GIUSEPPE CANNONI; 296 brs.
- Credito Romagnolo:** Bologna, Via Zamboni, 20; f. 1896; cap. 3,000m.; Pres. Avv. CARLO STRAZZIARI; Gen. Man. Dr. TOMASO ORSELLI; 48 brs.
- Credito Varesino:** Varese, Via Vittorio Veneto 2; f. 1898; cap. 1,500m.; Pres. OLDO FASOLI; 36 brs.

- Istituto Bancario Italiano (IBI):** Head office: Via Manzoni 3, Milan; f. 1967; merger of eight small banks; Chair. CARLO PESENTI; Man. Dir. GIOVANNI MONTI.
- Istituto Bancario San Paolo di Torino:** Turin, Piazza San Carlo 156; f. 1563; Credit Institute of Public Right; cap. and res. 20,600m.; Pres. Prof. LUCIANO JONA; Vice-Pres. Ing. LUIGI RICHERI; Gen. Man. Dr. FRANCESCO ROTA; 200 brs.; rep. offices in Frankfurt, London, Paris, Zürich.
- Istituto Nazionale di Credito per il Lavoro Italiano all'Estero (I.C.L.E.):** Rome, 58 Via Sallustiana; f. 1923; cap. 774m.; Gen. Man. Dott. CARLO TOMAZZOLI.
- Monte dei Paschi di Siena:** Siena, Piazza Salimbeni; f. 1472; Banking Institution operating under charter in the public interest; res. Lire 20,077,121,215; Chair. Avv. DANILO VERZILI; Gen. Man. PAOLO PAGLIAZZI; 320 brs.
- Società Italiana per le Strade Ferrate Meridionali:** 50123 Florence, Via Strozzi 4; management: 00187 Rome, Via Sallustiana 61-62; f. 1862; cap. 60,000m.; Chair. and Gen. Man. Dott. TULLIO TORCHIANI; Gen. Man. Dott. GIUSEPPE MARTELLI; brs.

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

- Centrobanca, Banca Centrale di Credito Popolare:** Milan, Corso Europa 18; f. 1946; cap. 6,000m.; dep. 63,634m.; deals particularly in agricultural credits; Pres. Rag. SANDRO SOZZETTI; 154 brs.
- Consorzio di Credito per le Opere Pubbliche:** Rome, Via Q. Sella 2; f. 1919; cap. Lire 15,300m.; r.f. Lire 48,748,052,923; Pres. TULLIO ODORIZZI; Dir.-Gen. Prof. FERDINANDO VENTRIGLIA.
- Istituto di Credito per le Imprese di Pubblica Utilità:** Rome, Via Q. Sella 2; f. 1924; cap. 5,250m.; loans 16,162m.; Pres. TULLIO ODORIZZI; Dir.-Gen. Prof. FERDINANDO VENTRIGLIA.
- Istituto Mobiliare Italiano:** Rome, Via delle Quattro Fontane 121; f. 1931; public-law institution; a credit organization specializing in extending medium- and long-term finance to industry and public utilities. These credit facilities are also available to foreign concerns willing to make productive investment in Italy or to import Italian-made capital goods; cap. 100,000m.; outstanding loans 2,036,819m. (March 1967); Chair. On. Avv. STEFANO SIGLIENTI; Gen. Man. Dr. SILVIO BORRI.
- Istituto Nazionale delle Comunicazioni:** Rome; f. 1967; finances the development of rail transport and normal banking operations.
- Istituto per lo Sviluppo Economico dell'Italia Meridionale (ISVEIMER):** 80133 Naples, Via S. Giacomo 19; cap. and res. 101,626m.; Pres. Grand'Uff. ALFONSO MENNA; Man. Dott. MARIO GIORDANO.
- Istituto Regionale per il Finanziamento alle Industrie in Sicilia (IRFIS):** 90143 Palermo, Via Giovanni Bonanno 47; f. 1950; provides credit facilities for business ventures in Sicily, credit for domestic and export trade and for developing tourist facilities; cap. 4,000m.; res. 4,693m. (Dec. 1966); Pres. Avv. ROCCO GULLO; Gen. Man. Dott. GANDOLFO DOMINICI.
- Mediobanca, Banca di Credito Finanziario:** Milan, Via Filodrammatici 10; f. 1946; Deals in all medium-term savings and credit transactions. Mediobanca accepts medium-term time deposits either direct or through all the branches (approx. 800) of Banca Commerciale Italiano and Banco di Roma. It grants advances of any type, provided they have a minimum duration of a year. It also promotes and manages syndicates to underwrite and/or place bond issues and syndicates to underwrite capital increases; cap. 14,000m. listed on the Italian Stock Exchanges; dep. 651,600m.; Chair. Avv. ADOLFO TINO; Gen. Man. ENRICO CUCCIA.

BANKERS' ORGANIZATIONS

Associazione Bancaria Italiana: 00186 Rome, Piazza del Gesù 49; f. 1944; Pres. Avv. STEFANO SIGLIENTI; Sec.-Gen. Dr. GIAN FRANCO CALABRESI; membership (more than 500 members) is comprised of the following institutions:

- (a) Public credit institutions;
- (b) Banks of national interest (big commercial banks);
- (c) Private banks and bankers;
- (d) Popular banks;
- (e) Savings banks;
- (f) Agricultural credit institutions;
- (g) Financial institutions;
- (h) Mortgage banks.

Publ. *Bancaria* (monthly review and yearly report).

Associazione fra le Casse di Risparmio Italiano: 00198 Rome, Viale di Villa Grazioli 23; f. 1912; Pres. Prof. GIORDANO DELL'AMORE; Vice-Pres. Comm. Avv. LORENZO CAVINI, Prof. FERDINANDO STAGNO D'ALGONTRES; Man. Dott. DOMENICO CONTI; publs. *Il Risparmio* (monthly), *Rassegna di Informazioni* (monthly), *La Via Migliore* (monthly), *Annuario*.

Associazione Nazionale Aziende Ordinarie di Credito (ASSBANK): Milan, Via A. Boito 8; Rome, Palazzo Doria-Pamphili, Piazza Collegio Romano 2; Pres. Cav. Lav. LUIGI CANDIANI; Sec. Avv. MARIO GIUSTINIANI.

Associazione Nazionale fra gli Istituti di Credito Agrario (A.N.I.C.A.): Rome, Via Bertoloni 3; Pres. Cav. Lav. Prof. GIORDANO DELL'AMORE; Sec. Dott. LUIGI SELLA.

Associazione Nazionale L. Luzzatti fra le Banche Popolari: Rome, Via Donizetti 14; Pres. Prof. FRANCESCO PARRILLO.

Associazione Sindacale fra le Aziende del Credito (ASSI-CREDITO): Rome, Via G. Paisiello 5; Milan, Via della Posta 7; Pres. Avv. STEFANO SIGLIENTI; Dir. Dott. PERUSINO PERUSINI.

Associazione Tecnica delle Banche Popolari Italiane: Rome, Via Due Macelli 9; Pres. Avv. LORENZO SUARDI; Dir. Gen. Prof. Avv. LUIGI BRAGANTINI.

PRINCIPAL STOCK EXCHANGES

Genoa: Via XX Settembre 1; Pres. Dott. FRANCESCO DE MARCHI.

Milan: Piazza Affari 6; Pres. GUIDO FUMAGALLI.

Naples: Piazza Bovio, Palazzo Borsa; Pres. Rag. FORTUNATO RUGGIANO.

Rome: Via dei Burrò 147; Pres. Dott. FRANCO BALLARINI.

Turin: Via San Francesco da Paola 28; Pres. Dott. Comm. CARLO ETZI.

INSURANCE

In 1966 there were 99 national Insurance Companies in Italy including two co-operative companies. In addition there were 14 Mutual Aid Societies. Fifty-one foreign companies were represented by branches in Italy.

The following list contains those national companies whose paid-up capital reached or exceeded 300 million Italian lire in 1966.

L'Abeille, S.p.A.: Milan, via Leopardi 15; f. 1956; cap. 1,000m.; Chair. Ing. J. MARJOLET; Admin. Del. and Gen. Man. Dott. M. MARCHAL.

Alleanza Assicurazioni: Milan, Via S. Gregorio 34; f. 1898; cap. 1,200m.; Chair. Dott. Ing. C. CHIODI; Gen. Man. Cav. Lav. Dott. M. GASBARRI.

L'Assicuratrice Italiana: Milan, Corso Italia 25; f. 1898; cap. 1,200m.; Chair. Dott. Ing. ETTORE LOLLÌ; Gen. Man. Dr. MARIO PONTREMOLI.

Assicurazioni Generali: Rome, Piazza Venezia 11; Trieste, Piazza Duca degli Abruzzi 2; Venice, Piazza San Marco, 105; Milan, Via Tiziano 32; f. 1831; cap. 14,520m.; Chair. and Man. Dir. GINO BARONCINI; General Managers FRANCO MANNOZZI (Man. Dir.), FABIO PADOA, FRANCESCO CINCOTTI, CARLO POLACCO.

Le Assicurazioni d'Italia: Rome, Via Po 3; f. 1923; cap. 1,500m.; Chair. Prof. FRANCESCO SANTORO PASSARELLI; Dir.-Gen. Dott. RICCARDO SESTILLI.

Compagnia di Assicurazione dell'Agricoltura: Milan, Via dei Giardini 1; f. 1947; cap. 500m.; Chair. Dott. A. MELCHIORI; Man. Geom. A. PACINI.

Compagnia di Assicurazione di Milano: Milan, Via Lauro 7; f. 1825; cap. 3,600m.; Chair. Avv. RINALDO MAJNO; Dir.-Gen. Dott. BRUNO DE MARCHI.

Compagnia di Assicurazioni Italiana (C.A.I.): Via del Tritone 87, Rome; f. 1964; cap. 500m.; Chair. CORRADO SOFIA; Gen. Man. FRANCESCO S. BONAMICO.

Compagnia Italiana di Assicurazioni (COMITAS): Via Caffaro 2/A, Genoa; f. 1947; cap. 300m.; Chair. ALBERTO RAVANO; Gen. Man. GIULIO FIORATO.

Compagnia Latina di Assicurazioni: Via Felice Casati 16, Milan; f. 1958; cap. 300m.; Chair. LUIGI GALANTI; Gen. Man. GHERARDO MELLONI.

Compagnia Lombarda di Assicurazione: Milan, Via Broletto 44; f. 1952; cap. 675m.; Chair. Dott. S. BRUNO DE MARCHI; Gen. Man. Rag. A. DE ROSA.

Compagnia Meridionale di Assicurazioni: Traversa Nuova Marina 8, Naples; f. 1962; cap. 400m.; Chair. SILVIA POLETTI; Gen. Man. VINCENZO IMPRONTA.

Compagnia Renana di Assicurazione: Piazza S. Martino 1, Bologna; f. 1959; cap. 375m.; Chair. GIUSEPPE CALICETI; Gen. Man. FILIPPO GARAGNANI.

Compagnia Tirrena: Rome, Viale America 351, EUR; f. 1945; cap. 2,000m.; Chair. On. Dott. MARCELLO SIMONACCI; Gen. Man. Avv. M. AMABILE.

Compagnia Veneta di Assicurazioni: Padua, Via Enrico degli Scrovegni; f. 1960; cap. 750m.; Pres. UMBERTO GNUTTI; Chair. BRUNO SAETTA; Gen. Man. CARLO PATERNOLLO.

Compagnie Riunite di Assicurazione: Turin, Via Consolata 3; f. 1935; cap. 1,000m.; Chair. G. FREA; Gen. Man. EDOARDO SAVIGNON.

L'Edera, S.p.A.: 00185 Rome, Viale Castro Pretorio 82; f. 1960; cap. 1,000m.; Pres. P. ZEPPIERI; Man. Dir. L. ZEPPIERI.

F.A.T.A. (Fondo Assicurativo tra Agricoltori): Rome, Via Nazionale 89A; f. 1927; cap. 750m.; Chair. Dott. P. BONOMI; Gen. Man. Dott. Ing. G. BRUNO.

Fiumeter: Rome, Via S. Teresa 35; f. 1919; cap. p.u. 1,050m.; Chair. Dott. F. CHIEFFI; Gen. Man. M. PLEVISANI.

La Fondiaria Incendio: Florence, Piazza della Libertà 6; f. 1879; cap. 1,900m.; Pres. and Man. Dir. ALBERTO PERRONE; Man. Dir. and Gen. Man. BELISARIO MONTANI.

La Fondiaria Infortuni: Florence, Piazza della Libertà 6; f. 1909; cap. 1,000m.; Pres. and Man. Dir. ALBERTO PERRONE; Man. Dir. and Gen. Man. BELISARIO MONTANI.

La Fondiaria Vita: Florence, Piazza della Libertà 6; f. 1880; cap. 5,000m.; Pres. and Man. Dir. ALBERTO PERRONE; Man. Dir. and Gen. Man. BELISARIO MONTANI.

ITALY—(FINANCE, TRADE AND INDUSTRY)

Intercontinentale: Rome, Via de Priscilla 101; f. 1959; cap. Lire 1,265m.; Pres. On. Prof. AVV. ANTONIO CARCATERRA; Gen. Man. Dr. BRUNO G. SERRI.

Istituto Italiano di Previdenza: Milan, Corso Venezia 37; f. 1920; cap. 506m.; Chair. Prof. G. COLONNETTI; Gen. Man. Dott. G. NAVONE.

Istituto Trentino-Alto Adige per Assicurazioni: Trento, Via Mantova 67; f. 1821; cap. 2,000m.; Chair. Dott. C. Grezler; Gen. Man. A. FERRARI.

Italia Assicurazioni, S.p.A.: Genoa, Piazza Scuole Pie 10; f. 1872; cap. 900m.; Chair. P. AVONZO; Gen. Man. Dott. A. TORRE.

Lavoro e Sicurtà: Via S. Sofia 30, Milan; f. 1962; cap. 375m.; Chair. GIORDANO DELL'AMORE; Gen. Man. BERNARDINO CARDANO.

Lloyd Internazionale, S.p.A.: Rome, Viale Shakespeare 77, EUR; f. 1957; cap. 500m.; Chair. On. CASIMIRO VIZZINI; Gen. Man. Dott. U. GALANTI.

La Minerva: Milan, Via Pietro Verri 8; f. 1942; cap. 120m.; Chair. AVV. L. CALDARAZZO; Gen. Man. Dott. R. D'ALONZO.

Nazionale, La: Via Barberini 29, Rome; f. 1961; cap. 500m.; Gen. Man. LUCIEN LEVY.

Norditalia Assicurazioni: Via Larga 13, Milan; f. 1962; cap. 500m.; Chair. LUIGI MEDA; Gen. Man. ANGELO ARIENTI.

Pace, La: Piazza Cavour, Milan; f. 1919; cap. 400m.; Chair. INNOCENZO MARTINENGO AVOGADRO; Gen. Man. HEINZ BREMKAMP.

Previdente, La: Milan, Via S. Vittore 37; f. 1917; cap. 500m.; Chair. Marchese G. SERRA; Gen. Man. MICHELE SALERNO.

Riunione Adriatica di Sicurtà, S.p.A.: Milan, Corso Italia 23, and Trieste, Piazza della Repubblica 1; f. 1838; cap. 4,320m.; Chair. Dott. Ing. ETTORE LOLLI; Gen. Man. DARIO G. ZAFFIROPPULO.

SAI—Società Assicuratrice Industriale: Turin, Corso Galileo Galilei 12; f. 1921; cap. 3,600m.; Pres. Dr. UMBERTO AGNELLI; Vice-Pres. March. Dr. LUCA FERRERO DE GUBERNATIS VENTIMIGLIA, Dr. ALESSANDRO VOLA; Gen. Man. Dott. LUIGI PORRO.

Società Assicurazioni Rischi Automobilistici, S.p.A. (S.A.R.A.): Rome, Via Solferino 32; f. 1946; cap. 500m.; Chair. LUIGI BERTETT; Man. Dir. U. FINZI.

Società Internazionale di Assicurazioni e Riassicurazioni (S.I.A.R.C.A.): Via M. Bandello 15, Milan; f. 1963; cap. 825m.; Chair. GIUSEPPE TORREANO.

Società Italiana di Riassicurazione (La Consorziale): Piazza Esquilino 5, Milan; f. 1918; cap. 300m.; Chair. ALESSANDRO ANCONA; Man. ENRICO PAGGI.

Società Italiana di Assicurazione per i Danni d'Incendio e per Rischi Diversi: Via Santa Margherita 7; Milan; f. 1889; cap. 300m.; Chair. ALESSANDRO ANCONA; Gen. Man. BRUNO RADONICICH.

Società Reale Mutua di Assicurazioni: Turin, Via Corte d'Appello 11; f. 1828; cap. 5,661m.; Chair. Prof. AVV. MARIO ENRICO VIOIRA; Dir.-Gen. Dott. PIER CARLO ROMAGNOLI.

Toro Assicurazioni: Turin, Via Arcivescovado 16; f. 1833; cap. 6,000m.; Chair. Cav. Lav. MARONE CINZANO; Dir.-Gen. D. LUCIANO BASTAGLI.

Unione Italiana di Riassicurazione: Rome, Via E. Petrolini 2; f. 1922; cap. 1,200m.; Chair. Prof. AVV. CARLO PACELLI; Gen. Man. Dott. MARIO LUZZATO.

Unione Mediterranea di Sicurtà: Via XX Settembre 31, Genoa; f. 1917; cap. 400m.; Chair. ANDREA MARIO PIAGGIO; Gen. Man. FERRUCCIO PECCHIA.

Unione Subalpina di Assicurazioni: Via Alfieri 22, Turin; f. 1912; cap. 480m.; Chair. VITTORIO BADINI CONFALONIERI; Man. GIOVANNI BRUNO.

Universale di Assicurazioni Generali: Rome, Corso Vittorio Emanuele 21; f. 1953; cap. 1,000m.; Chair. Dott. L. FERRERO DE GUBERNATIS VENTIMIGLIA; Man. Dirs. G. LOSANO, Dott. D. RAVENA.

Vittoria, La: Milan, Piazza S. Babila 3; f. 1921; cap. 500m.; Chair. Conte Dott. L. G. ZANON DI VALGIURATA; Gen. Man. A. PACE.

INSURANCE ASSOCIATIONS

Associazione Nazionale Agenti Generali dell'I.N.A. e de Le Assicurazioni d'Italia (A.N.A.G.I.N.A.): 20122 Milan, Piazza S. Babila 1; 00186 Rome, Via della Frezza 70; f. 1921; 125 mems.; Chair. AVV. Sen. EUGENIO ARTOM; Sec. Dott. GIUSEPPE BIANCHI.

Associazione Nazionale fra le Imprese Assicuratrici (A.N.I.A.): Milan, Piazza S. Babila 1; Pres. Sen. Prof. AVV. EUGENIO ARTOM; Sec. Dott. GIUSEPPE BIANCHI.

Istituto Nazionale delle Assicurazioni: Rome, Via Sallustiana 51; f. 1912; National Insurance Institute; Chair. Prof. F. SANTORO PASSARELLI; Dir.-Gen. EMILIO PASANISI; a State institute with an autonomous management.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATIONS

Confederazione Generale dell'Industria Italiana (Confindustria) (General Federation of Italian Industry): 00187 Rome, Piazza Venezia 11; N. Italy District Office: 20123 Milan, Via Brisa 3; f. 1919, re-formed 1944; mems.: 105 regional asscns., grouping 78,060 firms totalling 2,390,632 employees, and 97 trade asscns.; Pres. Dott. ANGELO COSTA (Genoa); Vice-Pres. Dott. Sen. BORLETTI (Milan), Dott. VINCENZO CAROLA (Naples), Dott. EMANUELE DUBINI (Milan), Dott. Ing. ENRICO MINOLA (Turin), Dott. NICOLA RESTA (Taranto), AVV. MARIO VALERI MANERA (Venice). Sec.-Gen. AVV. MARIO MORELLI (Rome); publs. *Annuario* (annual), *Notiziario* (fortnightly bulletin), *Organizzazione industriale* (weekly paper), *Orientamenti* (press digest),

Gazzetta per i lavoratori (workers' gazette, every ten days), *Rivista di politica economica* (review of economics, monthly), *Rassegna di statistiche del lavoro* (labour statistics, bi-monthly), *Massimario di giurisprudenza del lavoro* (labour legislation and courts decisions, bi-monthly), *Gazzetta della Piccola Industria* (bulletin for small businesses, monthly), *l'Assistenza sociale nell'industria italiana* (social work in industry, bi-monthly).

AFFILIATED ORGANIZATIONS

BUILDING AND BUILDING MATERIALS

Associazione dell'Industria Italiana del Cemento, dell'Amianto-Cemento, della Calce e del Gesso (Asscn. of Italian Cement, Asbestos-Cement, Lime and Chalk Manu-

facturers): 00198 Rome, Via di S. Teresa 23; Pres. Dott. BELMIRO BONI; Sec. Avv. PAOLO ARMANI; publ. *L'Industria Italiana del Cemento* (monthly review).

Associazione Italiana Tecnico Economica del Cemento (AITEC) (*Italian Cement Asscn.*): 00198 Rome, Via di S. Teresa 23; 20123 Milan, Via G. Carducci 17; f. 1959; Pres. Cav. Lav. Dott. LUIGI BUZZI; Sec. Rag. MARIO MANICARDI; publ. *L'Industria Italiana del Cemento*.

Associazione Nazionale Costruttori Edili (ANGE) (*National Asscn. of Builders*): 00161 Rome, Via Guattani 16; f. 1946; mems.: 15,000 firms in 98 territorial asscns.; Pres. Ing. FRANCESCO PERRI; Dir. Gen. Dott. RENATO PRESENTI; publ. *Il Corriere dei Costruttori* (weekly), *Costruttori Italiani nel Mondo* (bi-monthly), *Viabilità* (monthly).

Associazione Nazionale degli Industriali dei Laterizi (ANDIL) (*National Asscn. of Brick-Makers*): 00184 Via Cavour 71; f. 1947; Pres. Dott. MASSIMO RISSO; Sec.-Gen. Dott. MARIO CANTELLI; publs. *L'Industria Italiana dei Laterizi, Costruire*.

Associazione Nazionale degli Industriali del Vetro (*National Asscn. of Glass Manufacturers*): 00187 Rome, Via Leonida Bissolati 76; f. 1947; Pres. Principe Dott. GIOVANNI GINORI CONTI; Sec.-Gen. Dott. ENRICO PORRU; publ. *Il Vetro* (periodical).

FEDERGERAMICA (*National Asscn. of Pottery, Refractories and Abrasive Manufacturers*): 20133 Milan, Via Priv. Crescenzo 2; 00187 Rome, Via L. Bissolati 76; f. 1947, re-organized 1964; Pres. Dott. Ing. GIOVAN BATTISTA ZAUCHI.

CHEMICAL AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES

Associazione Nazionale dell'Industria Chimica (*National Asscn. of Chemical Manufacturers*): 20121 Milan, Via Fatebenefratelli 10; 00186 Rome, Via Tomacelli 132; f. 1945; Pres. Dott. Ing. CARLO BRAGHERI; Dir. Dott. AMEDEO GALLINA; publ. *Industria Chimica-Rassegna e Notiziario* (monthly).

Associazione Nazionale Industriali Gas (*National Gas Industries Asscn.*): 00198 Rome, Viale Regina Margherita 286; f. 1946; Pres. Avv. BRUNO JANNI; Dir.-Gen. Dott. GUIDO RANDONE; publ. *Gas* (monthly).

Associazione tra Industrie Chimico-farmaceutiche, Asso-farma (*Association of Chemical and Pharmaceutical Industries*): 00196 Rome, Via G.D. Romagnosi 18; 20121 Milan, Via Fatebenefratelli 10; Pres. Cav. Lav. Dott. FULVIO BRACCO; Dir. Dott. VINCENZO ARENA.

Farmunione-Associazione Nazionale dell'Industria Farmaceutica Italiana (*National Asscn. of the Italian Pharmaceutical Industry*): 00153 Rome, Via Ippolito Nievo 12; Pres. MARIO FITTIPALDI MENARINI; Vice-Pres. GAETANO GALLI; Sec. Dott. DOMENICO MUSCOLO; publ. *L'Industria dei Farmaci* (monthly).

CLOTHING AND TEXTILES

Associazione Cotoniara Italiana (*Italian Cotton Asscn.*): 20121 Milan, Via Borgonuovo 11; Pres. Cav. Lav. Dott. FELICE FOSSATI BALLANI; Sec.-Gen. Avv. GIORGIO CASONI.

Associazione dell'Industria Laniera Italiana (*Asscn. of Italian Woollen Industry*): 20121 Milan, Via Appiani 7; 13051 Biella, Piazza Vittorio Veneto 12; 00187 Rome, Via Barberini 36; 36100 Vicenza, Mure Porta Castello 9; 50047 Prato, Via Pugliesi 26; f. 1877; Pres. Marchese Dott. MAURIZIO FRACASSI; Dir. EDMONDO BRESSAN.

Associazione degli Industriali Filatori di Cascami di Seta (*Asscn. of Spinners of Silk Waste*): 20121 Milan, Via Mercato 5; Pres. Dott. MARIO BRAIDA; Sec. Dott. GIUSEPPE VEDOVE.

Associazione Italiana Fabbrikanti Seterie (*Italian Asscn. of Silk Fabric Manufacturers*): 22100 Como, Via Raimondi 3; 00184 Rome, Via Nazionale 18; Pres. Dott. BEPPE MANTERO; Sec. Dott. PAOLO FORTUNA.

Associazione Italiana dei Filandieri (*Italian Spinners' Asscn.*): 20121 Milan, Via Mercato 5; f. 1945; Pres. Dott. DELIO GIACOMETTI; Sec. GIUSEPPE VEDOVE.

Associazione Italiana degli Industriali dell'Abbigliamento (*Italian Asscn. of Clothing Manufacturers*): 20121 Milan, Foro Bonaparte 70; f. 1945; 500 mems.; Pres. On. GIULIO GOEHRING; Gen. Sec. GIULIANO MORESCHI.

Associazione Italiana Industriali Jutieri (*Asscn. of Italian Jute Spinning Manufacturers*): 20122 Milan, Via F. Sforza 1; Pres. Dott. Ing. GIULIO VOLPI; Sec. Avv. GUERRINO ZAGARI.

Associazione Italiana della Pellicceria (*Italian Furriers' Asscn.*): 20121 Milan, Piazza Belgioioso 1; 00186 Rome, Lungotevere degli Anguillari 9; Pres. Dott. MILO DANIONI.

Associazione Italiana Produttori Maglierie e Calzetterie (*Italian Asscn. of Knitwear and Hosiery Manufacturers*): 20121 Milan, Via Brera 24/2; 00184 Rome, Via Nazionale 18; f. 1945; Pres. Dott. CARLO VIANSSON; Sec. Dr. ALBERTO PISANI CERETTI.

Associazione Italiana Produttori Seme Bachi (*Italian Asscn. of Silkworm Growers*): 20121 Milan, Via Cusani 10; Pres. Dott. VITTORINI COSTANTIN; Sec. E. CREMONESI.

Associazione Italiana dei Torcitori della Seta, del Rayon ed Affini (*Italian Asscn. of Silk and Rayon Throwsters and Allied Trades*): 20121 Milan, Via Mercato 5; f. 1945; Pres. Dott. GIANCARLO DUBINI; Sec. Dr. GIUSEPPE VEDOVE.

Associazione Nazionale Calzaturifici Italiani (ANGI) (*National Asscn. of Footwear Manufacturers*): 20123 Milan, Via Dogana 1; f. 1945; Pres. Gr. Uff. Rag. MARCO TROLLI; Dir. Dott. UGO RAIMONDI.

Associazione Nazionale del Lino, della Canapa e delle Fibre dure (*Asscn. of Hemp, Flax and Hard Fibres Manufacturers*): 20145 Milan, Via A. Canova 39; f. 1945; 156 mem. firms; Pres. On. Avv. MARIO DOSI; Sec. Avv. ALDO CONFALONIERI.

Associazione Nazionale fra i Produttori di Cellofan (*National Asscn. of Cellophane Manufacturers*): 20121 Milan, Via Fatebenefratelli 10; 00186 Rome, Via Tomacelli 132; f. 1945; Pres. Conte P. ORSI MANGELLI; Sec. Avv. GIOVANNI MASCINI.

Associazione Nazionale Industriali Tintori, Stampatori, Finitori Tessili (*National Asscn. of Dyers, Printers and Textile Finishers*): 20123 Milan, Via Torino 2; 22100 Como, Via Raimondi 1; f. 1966; 201 mem. firms; Pres. GIOVANNI FRANGI; Dir. VITTORIO CASALE.

Associazione Nazionale Produttori Fibre Tessili Artificiali e Sintetiche (*National Asscn. of Producers of Artificial and Synthetic Textile Fibres*): 20121 Milan, Via Hoepli 10; 00187 Rome, Via S. Nicola da Tolentino 5; Pres. Prof. GIOVANNI BALELLA; Sec.-Gen. Dr. MARIO BERNARDINI.

Associazione Nazionale Produttori Tessili Vari (*National Asscn. of Textile Manufacturers*): 20145 Milan, Piazza dei Volontari 4; Pres. Dr. ELIO SOLIANI; Sec. Dott. FRANCO BIANCHI.

Associazione Tessiture Italiano Artificiali e Sintetiche (ATIFAS) (*Italian Asscn. for Weaving Artificial and Synthetic Fabrics*): 20121 Milan, Via Manzoni 31; Pres. Comm. PINO MOCHETTI; Sec.-Gen. Dr. GUGLIELMO PERNIS.

Federazione Italiana degli Industriali del Cappello (*Italian Federation of Hat Manufacturers*): 20123 Milan, Via Torino 2; f. 1945; 100 mem. firms; Pres. TERESIO USUELLI; publ. *Il Cappello* (every two months).

Sindacato Nazionale dell' Industria Laniera Italiana (*National Syndicate of the Italian Woollen Industry*): 20121 Milan, Via Borgo Nuovo 11; Pres. Dott. GIOVANNI BERTOLLO.

Unione Nazionale Industria Conciaria (*National Union of Tanners*): 00185 Rome, Via Sommacampagna 9; 20122 Milan, Corso Vittorio Emanuele 15; Pres. Dott. Ing. ENRICO GENTILE; Dir. VINCENZO BOTTINI.

ENGINEERING AND METALLURGICAL INDUSTRIES

Associazione Costruttori Italiani di Macchinario per l'Industria Tessile (ACIMIT) (*Asscn. of Italian Textile Machinery Makers*): 20122 Milan, Via Larga 16; Pres. Sig. GUIDO RUGGERO JUCKER; Sec. Dr. Ing. GIOVANNI MALASPINA.

Associazione Costruttori Italiani Macchine Grafiche ed Affini (*Asscn. of Italian Printing Machinery Manufacturers*): 10153 Turin, Via M. Fanti 17; 00185 Roma, Via Santa Croce in Gerusalemme 97; Pres. Dott. DONATO CATTANEO; Sec. Dott. EDOARDO CLEVALLARD.

Associazione Costruttori Macchine per Cucire (*Asscn. of Sewing Machine Manufacturers*): 20123 Milan, Via Brisa 3; 00185 Rome, Via Parigi 11; f. 1946; Pres. Comm. Rag. GIUSEPPE MANIDI; Sec. Rag. ANGELO MISSAGLIA.

Associazione Fabbricanti Italiani di Utensileria Meccanica (AFIUM) (*Asscn. of Italian Tool Manufacturers*): 20122 Milan, Via Larga 16; Pres. Dr. Prof. CARLO GAVOSTO.

Associazione fra i Costruttori in Acciaio Italiani (ACAI) (*Asscn. of Italian Steel Contractors*): 20121 Milan, Via F. Turati 38; Pres. Dott. Ing. FRANCO BIANCHI DI CASTELBIANCO; Sec. Avv. GIANNI FOSCO; publ. *Costruzioni Metalliche*.

Associazione Industrie Aerospaziali (AIA): 00185 Rome, Piazza della Repubblica 47; 20123 Milan, Via Giulini 3; f. 1946; Pres. Ing. ALFREDO BRUNO; Cons. Dir. Gen. Conte RICCARDO CAMPANINI; Dir. Dr. EMANUELE FRACCON.

Associazione Industrie Siderurgiche Italiane (ASSIDER) (*Asscn. of Italian Iron and Steel Industries*): 20122 Milan, Piazza Velasca 8; 00187 Rome, Via XX Settembre 1; f. 1946; 51 mem. firms; Pres. Cav. Lav. DANDOLO FRANCESCO REBUA; Dir.-Gen. Dr. MARIO D'ONOFRI; publs. *Notizie sulle Industrie Siderurgiche Estere*, *Notiziario*, *Rassegna del Lavoro* (monthly), *Rilevazioni Statistiche* (monthly).

Associazione Nazionale Ciclo Motociclo ed Accessori (ANCMA) (*National Cycle, Motorcycle and Accessories Asscn.*): 20124 Milan, Via Mauro Macchi 32; Pres. LUIGI GLAREY; Gen. Man. Dott. Ing. LUIGI CUCCO.

Associazione Nazionale Costruttori Macchine per Ufficio (*National Asscn. of Office Machine Manufacturers*): 20121 Milan, Via Manzoni 12; Pres. Dr. ROBERTO OLIVETTI; Dir. Dr. GIANNI TOMASINA; publ. *Annuario*.

Associazione Nazionale delle Fonderie (ASSOFOND) (*National Foundries Asscn.*): 20122 Milan, Piazza Velasca 10; f. 1948; Pres. Dott. EUGENIO MONTARA; Dir. Dott. GIUSEPPE MAZZONE; publ. *Notizie* (monthly).

Associazione Nazionale fra i Fabbricanti Imballaggi Metallici ed Affini (ANFIMA) (*National Asscn. of Manufacturers of Metal Containers and Allied Articles*): 20124 Milan, Via Generale Gustavo Fara 39; 00186 Rome, Corso V. Emanuele 287; f. 1948; Pres. Dott. Ing. ALBINO BIFFI; Sec.-Gen. Dott. GIANNI MARIGGI.

Associazione Nazionale Industria Meccanica Varia ed Affine (ANIMA) (*National Asscn. of Engineering and Allied Industries*): 20123 Milan, Piazza Diaz 2; 00187 Rome, Via Sardegna 50; f. 1945; 700 mems.; Pres. Comm. Dr. Ing. LUCA PANIZZA; Sec.-Gen. Rag. ANGELO SARRA; publ. *L'Industria Meccanica* (monthly).

Associazione Nazionale Industriali dell' Ottica, Meccanica Fine e di Precisione (ASSOTTICA) (*National Asscn. of Optical and Precision Instrument Manufacturers*): 20123 Milan, Via Brisa 3; 00161 Rome, Via E. Monaci 13; f. 1946; Pres. Dott. Sen. BORLETTI; Sec. Dott. G. CAPPELLA; publ. *Directory*.

Associazione Nazionale degli Industriali Riparatori Navali "Rinavi" (*"Rinavi" National Asscn. of Ship Refitters*): 16124 Genoa, Via Garibaldi 6; Pres. Dott. Ing. AMEDEO CASACCIA; Gen. Sec. Rag. NICOLÒ GIMELLI.

Associazione Nazionale Industrie Elettrotecniche ed Eletttroniche (ANIE) (*National Asscn. of Electrical Industries*): 20122 Milan, Via G. Donizetti 30; 00198 Rome, Via Caccini 1; Pres. Dr. Ing. LUIGI BAGGIANI; Sec. Dott. Ing. PIETRO BAGNOLI.

Associazione Nazionale fra Industrie Automobilistiche (ANFIA) (*National Asscn. of Motor Car Industries*): 10128 Turin, Corso Galileo Ferraris 61; 113 mem. firms; f. 1912; Pres. Conte Dott. RODOLFO BISCARETTI DI RUFFIA; Dir. Prof. Dott. FRANCESCO PALAZZI-TRIVELLI.

Associazione Nazionale Industrie Metalli Non-Ferrosi (*National Asscn. of Non-Ferrous Metal Industries*): 20123 Milan, Via Leopardi 18; 00187 Rome, Via Sardegna 14; Pres. Dott. Ing. GIOVANNI PORRO; Dir. Ing. BRUNO MARCHETTI.

Associazione Nazionale fra Produttori di Presidi Ortopedici: 00187 Rome, Via Sardegna 50; f. 1947; Pres. Comm. ALDO VARIOLO; Sec. Dott. ENRICO LUBRANO.

Associazione Riparatori Costruttori Ferrotramviari: 50129 Florence, Viale S. Lavagnini 42; Pres. Ing. GIORGIO REGAZZONI.

Associazione Trafilieri Italiani (ATI) (*Asscn. of Italian Wire Manufacturers*): 20124 Milan, Via Gustavo Fara 39; f. 1951; Pres. Dott. MICHELE ORSENIGO; Sec.-Gen. Dr. GIANNI MARIGGI.

Industrie Siderurgiche Associate (ISA) (*Associated Iron and Steel Industries*): 20124 Milan, Via Gustavo Fara 39; 00187 Rome, Via Sicilia 42; f. 1945; Pres. Dr. ARMANDO CERETTI; Dir. Dr. GIANNI MARIGGI.

Nuova Unione Fabbricanti Elettrodi (NUFE) (*New Union of Electrode Manufacturers*): 20123 Milan, Piazza Diaz 2; Pres. Ing. LUIGI BOSCHIERI.

Unione Costruttori e Riparatori Materiale Mobile Ferrotramviario (*Union of Builders and Repairers of Rail and Tramway Rolling Stock*): 20123 Milan, Piazza Diaz 2; 50129 Florence, Via della Fortezza 6; f. 1935; Pres. Dott. Ing. GUIDO RUBIC.

Unione Costruttori Italiani Macchine Utensili (UCIMU) (*Union of Machine Tool Makers*): 20121 Milan, Corso Matteotti 11; f. 1945; 102 mem. firms; Pres. WILMER GRAZIANO; Dir. Dr. MARIO BRUNIERA.

Unione Nazionale Costruttori Macchine Agricole (UNAGOMA) (*National Union of the Agricultural Engineering Manufacturers*): 20123 Milan, Via Generale Giardino 4; 00187 Rome, Via G. Carducci 2; f. 1945; Pres. Dr. Ing. GIOVANNI NASI; Sec.-Gen. Dr. ALDO AMBROGI.

ENTERTAINMENTS

Associazione Generale Italiana dello Spettacolo (A.G.I.J.) (*General Italian Entertainments Asscn.*): 00161 Rome, Via di Villa Patrizi 10; 11 affiliated associations (*see below*); Pres. Cav. Lav. ITALO GEMINI; Sec.-Gen. Dott.

FRANCO BRUNO; publs. *Giornale dello Spettacolo*, *La Rassegna dello Spettacolo*.

Associazione Cattolica Esercenti Cinema.
Associazione Italiana Attività Concertistiche.
Associazione Nazionale Avanspettacolo e Varietà.
Associazione Nazionale degli Impresari Lirici.
Associazione Nazionale Ente Lirici e Sinfonici.
Associazione Nazionale Esercenti Cinema.
Associazione Nazionale Esercenti Spettacoli Viaggianti.
Associazione Nazionale Esercenti Teatri.
Associazione Nazionale Sezioni Apparecchi Pubbliche Attrazioni Ricreative.
Ente Nazionale Circhi.
Unione Nazionale Attività Teatrali.

Associazione Nazionale Industrie Cinematografiche ed Affini (ANICA) (*National Asscn. of Cinematograph and Allied Industries*): 00198 Rome, Viale Regina Margherita 286; f. 1944; 262 mem. firms and five affiliated associations (see below); Pres. Avv. EITEL MONACO; Sec.-Gen. Dott. ACHILLE VALIGNANI.

Unione Nazionale Produttori Film.
Unione Nazionale Produttori Cortometraggi.
Unione Nazionale Distributori Film.
Unione Nazionale Industrie Tecniche Cinematografiche.
Unione Nazionale delle Cinematografie Specializzate.

FOOD AND ALLIED TRADES

Associazione Frigorifera Italiana (*Italian Cold-Storage Asscn.*): 00198 Rome, Via Savoia 29; Pres. Ing. GIOVANNI RAGAZZI; publ. *Il Freddo* (bi-monthly).

Associazione degli Industriali delle Conserve Animali (A.I.C.A.) (*Asscn. of Meat Products Manufacturers*): 20122 Milan, Via Carlo Giuseppe Merlo 1; 00187 Rome, Via 24 Maggio 46; f. 1945; Pres. Rag. FRANCESCO VISMARA; Dir. Avv. GIANNI GUARDI; publ. *L'Industria delle Carni* (fortnightly).

Associazione degli Industriali Mugnai e Pastai d'Italia (*Asscn. of Industrial Millers and Pasta Manufacturers of Italy*): 00184 Rome, Via del Viminale 43; 20123 Milan, Via Meravigli 16; f. 1958; Pres. Dr. ENNIO FORTI; Dir. Rag. LUIGI PERCUOCO.

Associazione Industrie Dolciarie Italiane (A.I.D.I.): 00187 Rome, Via Vittorio Veneto 54/B; f. 1967; Pres. Dott. MARCO DUFOUR; Dir. Dott. ROMANO CHIAVEGATTI; publ. *L'Alimentazione Dolciaria* (monthly).

Associazione Italiana fra gli Industriali Pastificatori (*Italian Asscn. of Pasta Manufacturers*): 20121 Milan, Via Pietro Verri 8; 00187 Rome, Via Sicilia 66; f. 1945; Pres. Cav. ITALO VIGANO; Dir. Dr. MARIO BATTAGLIA.

Associazione Italiana Industriali Prodotti Alimentari (*Italian Asscn. of Food Manufacturers*): 20121 Milan, Via P. Verri 8; 00193 Rome, Via F. Cesi 21; f. 1945; 500 mems.; Pres. of Cttee. Comm. GIOVANNI LOCATELLI; Dir. Dr. FRANCESCO MASSA; publ. *Bollettino* (monthly).

Associazione Italiana fra gli Industriali delle Acque e Bevande Gassate (*Italian Asscn. of Mineral Water Manufacturers*): 20121 Milan, Via Pietro Verri 8; f. 1946; Pres. Dr. Comm. GIANFRANCO RATTI.

Associazione Italiana Lattiero-Casearia (*Italian Dairying Asscn.*): 20121 Milan, Via Pietro Verri 8; 00187 Rome, Via Boncompagni 16; Pres. Comm. ERCOLE LOCATELLI; Dir. Dr. ANTONIO MASUTTI.

Associazione Nazionale fra gli Industriali delle Conserve Alimentari Vegetali (*National Asscn. of Manufacturers of Canned Vegetable Foods*): 00197 Rome, Via Archimette 144; 80121 Naples, Piazza dei Martiri 58; f. 1945; Pres. Dr. LORENZO LA ROCCA; publ. *Le Conserve Alimentari Vegetali* (monthly).

Associazione Nazionale dell' Industria Olearia, dei Grassi, Saponi ed Affini (*National Asscn. of Oils, Fats, Soap and Allied Industries*): 00186 Rome, Via Tomacelli 132; 20123 Milan, Via Cantù 2; f. 1945; Pres. Cav. Lav. Dr. ANGELO COSTA; Dir. Dr. GAETANO COPPOLA.

Associazione Nazionale Industriali Distillatori di Alcoli e di Acqueviti (*National Asscn. of Alcohol and Spirit Distillers*): 00187 Rome, Via Barberini 86; f. 1946; Pres. Cav. Lav. Dott. BRUNO PAZZI; Sec. Avv. LUIGI MADIA.

Associazione Nazionale fra gli Industriali dello Zucchero, dell'Alcool e del Lievito (*National Asscn. of Sugar, Alcohol and Yeast Manufacturers*): 16121 Genoa, Via Bartolomeo Bosco 57/2; 00186 Rome, Piazza Montecitorio 121; Pres. VITTORIO G. ACCAME; Sec.-Gen. Dott. VINCENZO CIMINELLI.

Associazione Nazionale tra gli Industriali degli Olii da Semi (*National Asscn. of Oil-Yielding Grains*): 00187 Rome, Via Boncompagni 16, 20123 Milan, Vicolo S. Maria Alla Porta 1; f. 1945; Pres. RAUL GARDINI; Dir. Dr. GIORGIO MORTARI.

Associazione Nazionale tra i Produttori di Alimenti Zootecnici (*National Asscn. of Manufacturers of Animal Feeding-Staffs*): 20123 Milan, Vicolo S. Maria alla Porta 1; 00187 Rome, Via Boncompagni 16; f. 1945; Pres. Cav. Lav. Dott. LUIGI BONATTI; Sec. Dott. GIORGIO MORTARI.

Federazione Italiana Industriali Produttori Esportatori ed Importatori di Vini, Acquaviti, Liquori, Sciroppi, Aceti ed Affini (FEDERVINI) (*Italian Fed. of Vintners and Exporters of Wines, Liqueurs and Allied Products*): 00185 Rome, Via Mentana 2B; f. 1921; Dir. Dott. RENATO DETTORI.

Federazione Nazionale delle Imprese di Pesca (Federpesca) (*National Federation of Fishing Enterprises*): 00198 Rome, Via Savoia 78; Pres. On. Avv. FRANCESCO AMODIO; Dir. Gr. Uff. LUIGI BELLINI.

Unione Italiana Fabbricanti Birra e Malto (*Italian Brewers' Union*): 20121 Milan, Piazza della Libertà 8; 00198 Rome, Via Savoia 29; Pres. Dr. MARIO BAGLIA BAMBERGI; Dir. Dr. CESARE MARTIN.

Unione Italiana della Industria Risiera: 20123 Milan, Via Meravigli 16; f. 1964; 50 mems.; Pres. UGO FERRARA; Dir. Dott. FAUSTO CAPELLI.

Unione Nazionale Imprese di Meccanizzazione Agricola (UNIMA) (*National Union of Agricultural Mechanisation Enterprises*): 00198 Rome, Via Po 50; Pres. Avv. CARLO FRATTA; Sec. Dr. FRANCO FANELLI.

Unione Nazionale Industriali Bevande Gassate (*National Union of Soft Drink Manufacturers*): 00197 Rome, Via dei Monti Padioli 6; Pres. Avv. CANDIDO LISSIA; Sec. Dott. FRANCO FANELLI.

INSTALLATION CONTRACTORS

Associazione Nazionale Installatori di Impianti Termici e di Ventilazione, Idrici, Sanitari, Elettrici, Telefonici ed Affini (ASSISTAL) (*National Asscn. of Contractors for the Installation of Heating, Ventilation, Hydraulic, Sanitary and Electrical Plant, Telephones, etc.*): 20121 Milan, Via Turati 38; 00186 Rome, Lungotevere de' Cenci 9; Pres. Dr. Ing. ANTONIO BOZINO RESMINI; Sec. Dr. FRANCESCO MANDRUZZATO.

MINING AND QUARRYING

Associazione Industria Marmifera Italiana e delle Industrie Affini (*Asscn. of Italian Marble and Allied Industries*): 00198 Rome, Via Nizza 59; Pres. Comm. Dott. ANTONIO FACCIO; Dir. BRUNO ZULIANI ZOLA.

Associazione Mineraria Italiana (*Italian Mining Assn.*): 00187 Rome, Via Sardegna 14; f. 1144; 150 mems.; Pres. Cav. Lav. Dott. Ing. GIOVANNI ROLANDI; Sec.-Gen. Rag. RAOUL ROMOLI-VENTURI; publ. *L'Industria Mineraria* (monthly).

Federazione Sindacale Italiana Industriali Minerari (*Federation of Italian Mining Industries*): 00184 Rome, Via Sardegna 14; Pres. Dr. Ing. ENRICO MUSIO; Sec. Rag. RAOUL ROMOLI-VENTURI.

Unione Generale degli Industriali Apuani del Marmo ed Affini: 54033 Carrara, Via 7 Luglio; 00186 Rome, Piazza Capranica 78; Pres. Sen. Avv. ARMANDO ANGELINI; Dir. Dott. MARIO MANCA.

PAPERMAKING, PRINTING AND PUBLISHING

Associazione Italiana Editori (A.I.E.) (*Italian Publishers' Assn.*): 20121 Milan, Foro Buonaparte 24; 00196 Rome, Via Mancini 2; f. 1869; Pres. Dott. FEDERICO GENTILE; Dirs. Dott. ACHILLE ORMEZZANO and GIUSEPPE VILLA.

Associazione Librai Italiani (A.L.I.): Rome, Piazza G.G. Belli 2; Pres. GIUSEPPE BATTAGLINI.

Federazione Italiana Editori Giornali: Milan, Via Petrarca 6; Rome, Via Piemonte 64; Pres. Ing. TOMMASO ASTARITA.

Unione Editori di Musica Italiana (U.N.E.M.I.): Milan, Via Sforza 1; Pres. Dott. EUGENIO CLAUSETTI; Sec. Avv. PAOLO DELL'ELBA.

Associazione Italiana fra gli Industriali della Carta, Cartoni e Paste per Carta (ASSOGARTA) (*Italian Assn. of Paper, Cardboard and Woodpulp Industries*): 20122 Milan, Via Pantano 7; brs. at: 00198 Rome, Via Po 22; 10121 Turin, Piazza Castello 113; Pres. Cav. Lav. Dott. Ing. ARDOLFO SEMINARI; Sec.-Gen. Avv. ORAZIO AMMASSARI.

Associazione Nazionale Italiana Industrie Grafiche, Cartotecniche e Trasformatrici (*National Italian Assn. of the Printing, Paper-Making and Processing Industries*): 20122 Milan, Via Pantano 7; f. 1946; mems.: 941 firms; Pres. Comm. GIORGIO MONDADORI; Sec.-Gen. Dott. FELICE SCIOMACHEN; publ. *L'Italia Grafica*.

PUBLIC SERVICES

Federazione Nazionale Industrie degli Acquedotti (*National Federation of Waterworks Constructors*): 16124 Genoa, Via Garibaldi 6; Pres. Cav. Lav. Prof. LORIS CORBI; Sec. Dr. ALDO COPELLO.

Unione Nazionale Aziende Produttrici Auto-Consumatrici di Energia Elettrica (UNAPAGE) (*National Union of Concerns producing and consuming their own Electrical Power*): 00198 Rome, Via Paraguay 2; f. 1946; Pres. Dott. Ing. PIETRO ROSSI; publs. *L'Elettricità nell'Industria* (every three months), *Supplemento alla Rivista L'Elettricità nella*.

TRANSPORT

Associazione Nazionale Autoservizi in Concessione: 00184 Rome, Via Cavour 71; Pres. On. Prof. GIUSEPPE VEDOVATO; Sec. Gen. Dott. GIORGIO MICELI.

Associazione Nazionale Imprese Trasporti Automobilistici (ANITA) (*National Assn. of Motor Transport Industries*): 00186 Rome, Via del Plebiscito 102; f. 1944; Pres. On. Dott. GIUSEPPE ALPINO; Sec.-Gen. Dott. FRANCESCO MALLARDO.

Federazione Nazionale Ausiliari del Traffico e Trasporti Complementari (*National Federation of Auxiliary Traffic and Transport Services*): 00196 Rome, D.A. Azuni 9; f. 1944; 1,100 mems.; Pres. On. Avv. Prof. GIAMBATTISTA RIZZO; Dir. EZECHIELE ALLEGRUCCI; publ. *La Voce dell'Ausitra*.

MISCELLANEOUS

Associazione Nazionale fra le Industrie della Gomma, Cavi Elettrici ed Affini (ASSOGOMMA) (*National Assn. of Rubber, Wires and Cables and Allied Industries*): 20123 Milan, Via San Vittore 36/1; 00186 Rome, Via dei Pontefici 3; f. 1945; 100 mems.; Pres. Dr. Ing. EMILIO SOLCIA; Dir. Dr. Pio TAGLIABUE; publ. *L'Industria della Gomma*.

Associazione Nazionale fra i Magazzini Generali Silos e Depositi Franchi Portuali Marittimi e Costieri: 00186 Rome, Piazza S. Salvatore in Lauro 6; Pres. FRANCESCO CINCIARI; Sec. Dott. ANTONINO SALABE.

Federazione Associazioni Industriali: 20149 Milan, Viale Teodorico 19; Pres. Ing. PIERO ALBERGONI; Sec. Dott. MARIO GERVASIO.

Federazione Italiana delle Industrie del Legno e del Sughero (*Italian Federation of Timber and Cork Industries*): 00184 Rome, Via Quattro Fontane 16; 20123 Milan, Corso Magenta 96; Pres. Cav. Lav. ALESSANDRO COLLI; Sec. Dr. TEODORO ALBANESE.

Federazione Nazionale delle Industrie Idro-Termali (FEDERTERME) (*National Fed. of Thermal Establishments*): 00198 Rome, Viale Liegi 52; f. 1944; Pres. Avv. AMBROGIO MICETTI; Sec.-Gen. Dr. CARMELO CALLIPO; Publ. *Acque e Terme*.

Federazione Nazionale tra Fabbrikanti ed Esportatori Italiani di Fisarmoniche ed altri Strumenti Musicali (FEDERFISA): 60100 Ancona, Piazza delle Repubblica 1; 00161 Rome, Via E. Monaci 13; Pres. MARIO CRUCIANELLI; Dir. Prof. LEONARDO VOLPINI.

OTHER EMPLOYERS' AND INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

Associazione Nazionale degli Esattori e Ricevitori delle Imposte Dirette e dei Tesorieri degli Enti Locali (A.N.E.R.T.): Rome, Via Parigi 11; Pres. PIETRO MANCINI; Sec.-Gen. Dott. ELIO SILVESTRINI.

Associazione Nazionale Imprese Produttrici e Distributrici di Energia Elettrica (ANIDEL) (*National Assn. of Generating and Distributive Electrical Undertakings*): Rome, Via Abruzzi 11; Milan, Via Revere 14; Pres. Ing. VITTORIO DE BIASI; Dir. Dr. MICHELE MATTEO.

Associazione Sindacale Intersind: 00187 Rome, Via Aurora 29; f. 1960; Pres. Dott. GIUSEPPE GLISENTI; publs. *Informazioni Sindicali* (weekly), *Informazioni Parlamentari e Legislative* (fortnightly), *Segnalazioni di Giurisprudenza del Lavoro* (every two months).

Associazione Sindacale per le Aziende Petrochimiche e Collegate a Partecipazione Statale: Rome, Via Aurora 29; Pres. Prof. GIORGIO BALLADORE PALLIERI; Sec.-Gen. Dott. BENEDETTO DE CESARIS.

Associazione Società Italiane per Azioni (ASSONIME): 00187 Rome, Piazza Venezia 11; f. 1936; Pres. Ing. RENATO LOMBARDI; Dir.-Gen. Prof. Avv. GINO DE GENNARO.

Confederazione Generale dell'Agricoltura Italiana: Corso Vittorio 101, Rome; Pres. Dott. ALFONSO GAETANI D'ORISEO; Dir.-Gen. Avv. ALDO BONOMI; publ. *Mondo Agricolo* (weekly).

Confederazione Generale Italiana del Commercio e del Turismo (CONFCOMMERCIO): Rome, Piazza G.G. Belli 2; f. 1946; Pres. SERGIO CASALTOLI; Sec.-Gen. Dott. EDUARDO PORENA; there are 70 national associations affiliated to the confederation; publ. *Il Giornale del Commercio* (weekly).

Confederazione Italiana della Proprietà Edilizia (CONFEDILIZIA): Rome, Via Borgognona 47; Pres. On. Avv. LUIGI ZUPPANTE; Sec.-Gen. Avv. GIUSEPPE SOSTER.

- Confederazione Nazionale della Piccola e Media Industria (CONFAPI):** Rome, Piazza Cavour 25; Pres. Ing. ATTILIO TORTI; Sec.-Gen. G. NINO MARIANI.
- Delegazione Sindacale Industriale Autonoma della Valle d'Aosta:** Aosta, Via G. Elter 6; Pres. Ing. AUGUSTO PASQUALI; Sec. GIOVANNI CASSINELLI.
- Federazione Associazioni Industriali (Federation of Industrial Associations):** Milan, Viale Teodorico 19/2; Pres. Dott. PIERO ALBERGONI; Sec. Dott. MARIO GERVASIO.
- Federazione delle Associazioni Italiano Alberghi e Turismo (FAIAT) (Fed. of the Italian Asscns. of Hotels and Tourism):** Rome, Via Toscana 1; f. 1950; 10,000 mems.; Pres. GAETANO TURILLI; Gen. Man. ANGELO GIARDI; Man. ARMANDO DE ANGELIS; publs. *Turismo d'Italia* (fortnightly), *Ospitalità e Alberghi* (monthly).
- Federazione Italiana Associazioni Regionali Ospedaliere (F.I.A.R.O.):** Rome, Via Q. Sella 8; Pres. Avv. DIODATO LANNI; Sec.-Gen. EUGENIO BARTOLINI.
- Federazione Italiana della Pubblicità (F.I.P.):** Milan, Piazza Duomo 19; Pres. DINO VILLANI; Dir. ANTONIO VALERI.
- Federazione Nazionale Imprese Elettriche (FENIEL) (National Federation of Electrical Undertakings):** Rome, Via Dalmazia 15; Pres. Ing. GAETANO MODE; Dir.-Gen. Ing. ANTONIO BANTI; comprises the following organizations:
- Associazione Imprese Elettriche del Piemonte (AIEP) (Piedmont):** Turin, Via E. de Sonnaz 16; f. 1945; Pres. Ing. ALBERTO TACCANI
- Associazione Imprese Elettriche Veneto-Adriatiche (AIEVA) (Veneto-Adriatic):** Venice, S. Marco (Piscina Frezzaria 1959); Pres. Ing. GIORGIO GANDINI.
- Associazione Ligure Imprese Elettriche (ALIE) (Liguria):** Genoa, Piazza della Vittoria 8; Pres. Ing. RODOLFO MÜLLER.
- Associazione Imprese Elettriche della Toscana (AIET) (Tuscany):** Florence, Via Valfonda 9; Pres. Ing. IGNAZIO PRINETTI.
- Associazione Imprese Elettriche Centro Italia (AIECI) (Central Italy):** Rome, Via delle Quattro Fontane 16; Pres. Ing. ALDO ROVELLI.
- Associazione Imprese Elettriche Siciliane (AIES) (Sicily):** Palermo, Piazza Ruggero Settimo 13; Pres. Rag. ARMANDO SAVA.
- Federazione Nazionale Imprese Trasporti (FENIT) (National Federation of Transport Undertakings):** Rome, Via S. Martino della Battaglia 4; f. 1946; 219 mems.; Pres. Dr. MANLIO FABRO; Gen. Man. Avv. ANTONIO PEDOTE.
- Federazione Nazionale Imprese Trasporti Aerei (National Federation of Air Transport Undertakings):** Rome, Via del Corso 525; Pres. Ing. LUIGI ACAMPORA; Dir. Bar. Avv. FRANCESCO TUCCI.
- Unione Nazionale Appaltatori Imposte di Consumo:** Rome, Via Barberini 47; Sec.-Gen. Avv. GUGLIELMO BOURSIER NIUTTA.
- Unione Nazionale Aziende Produttrici Auto-Consumatrici di Energia (UNAPAGE) (National Union of Concerns producing and consuming their own Electrical Power):** Rome, Via Paraguay 2; f. 1946; Pres. Dir. Ing. PIETRO ROSSI; publs. *L'Elettricità nell' Industria* (every three months), *Supplemento alla Rivista L'Elettricità nella Industria* (monthly).

Unione Petrolifera (UNIPETROL): Rome, Via M. Bufalini 8; f. 1949; 48 mems.; Pres. ANGELO JACONO; Dir.-Gen. Dott. PIETRO DABBENE.

Unione Sindacale Nazionale dell'Industria Petrolifera: Rome, Via Torino 6; Pres. Dott. FRANCO PLAZZOTTA.

TRADE UNIONS

NATIONAL FEDERATIONS

Confederazione Artigiana Sindacati Autonomi (C.A.S.A.): Rome, Piazza di Spagna 35; federation of unions and regional and provincial associations; Pres. TULLIO ALBANESI; Sec.-Gen. Avv. ROMUALDO MARINO.

Confederazione Generale Italiana dell' Artigianato (General Federation of Artisans): 00186 Rome, Via Plebiscito 102; f. 1945; independent; 149 mem. unions; 500,000 associate enterprises; Sec.-Gen. MANLIO GERMOZZI; Chairs. ENRICO AIMERITO, GIUSEPPE MARTELLI CALVELLI and LUIGI PALMIERI; publ. *L'Artigianato d'Italia* (twice monthly).

Confederazione Generale Italiana dei Professionisti e Artisti (C.I.P.A.): Rome, Via S. Nicola da Tolentino 21; federation of 19 unions; Pres. ALFONSO TESAURO; Sec.-Gen. Dott. MARIO BONETTI.

CGIL (Confederazione Generale Italiana del Lavoro) (General Union of Italian Workers): 3,500,000 mems.; federation of 38 unions; Sec.-Gen. On. AGOSTINO NOVELLA; publs. *Rassegna Sindacale* (bi-monthly), *L'Assistenza Sociale* (bi-monthly); affiliated to WFTU.

Confederazione Italiana dei Dirigenti di Azienda (CIDA): Rome, Via Nazionale 75; federation of 15 unions; Pres. On. Prof. GIUSEPPE TOGNI; Sec.-Gen. Avv. DANILO VERZILI.

Confederazione Italiana Sindacati Autonomi Lavoratori (CISAL): Rome, Via G.B. Vico 1; f. 1957; no international affiliations; federation of 57 unions; 288,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. Dr. UBALDO SALVATI.

CISL (Confederazione Italiana Sindacati Lavoratori): Rome, Via Po 21; f. 1950; independent; affiliated to the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions; federation of 38 unions; 2,450,523 mems.; Sec.-Gen. BRUNO STORTI; publs. *Conquiste del Lavoro* (weekly), *Sindacalismo* (bi-monthly).

CISNAL (Confederazione Italiana Sindacati Nazionali dei Lavoratori): Rome, Via Aureliana 53; f. 1950; upholds traditions of national syndicalism; federation of 64 unions, 90 provincial unions; 76,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. GIANNI ROBERTI; publ. *Azione Sindacale*.

Confederazione Nazionale dell' Artigianato (C.N.A.): Rome, Via Tevere 44; provincial associations; Pres. On. ORESTE GELMINI; Dir. Dott. GIORGIO COPPA.

Federazione delle Associazioni Nazionali dei Funzionari Direttivi della Amministrazione dello Stato (DIRSTAT): Rome, Via del Tritone 61; federation of 36 unions and associations; Sec.-Gen. On. Dott. GIOVANNI PITZALIS.

UIL (Unione Italiana del Lavoro): Rome, Via Lucullo 6; f. 1950; affiliated to the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions; federation of 48 unions; 500,000 mems.; Sec.-Gen. ITALO VIGLIANESI; publ. *Il Lavoro Italiano* (weekly).

Unione Nazionale Sindacati Autonomi-UNSA: Rome, Via Carducci 2; federation of 10 unions; no international affiliation; Nat. Sec. Rag. EMILIO VARAGNOLI.

PRINCIPAL AFFILIATED UNIONS

BANKING AND INSURANCE

Federazione Autonoma Bancari Italiani (FABI): Rome, Via Tevere 44; independent; 15,000 mems.; Sec. Dott. MILLO CARIGNANI; publ. *La Voce dei Bancari*.

Federazione Autonoma Lavoratori Casse di Risparmio Italiane (FALCRI) (*Autonomous Federation of Savings Banks Workers*): Milan, Via Mercato 5; independent; Sec. GIORGIO OTTAVIANO.

Federazione Italiana Bancari (FIB): Rome, Piazza Montecitorio 115; affiliated to the CISL; 15,830 mems.; Gen. Sec. LUIGI PERINELLI; publ. *Lavoratore Bancario* (monthly).

Federazione Italiana Dipendenti Aziende di Credito (*Italian Federation of Employees of Credit Institutions*): Rome, Via Boncompagni 19; affiliated to the CGIL; 15,000 mems.; Sec. BRUNO OGGIANO.

Federazione Nazionale Assicuratori (*National Federation of Insurance Workers*): Milan, Via Monte 25; Rome, Via R. Bonghi 38; independent; Sec. ALDO POLETTI.

Unione Italiana Lavoratori Assicurazioni (UILAS): Rome, Via Piemonte 39/A; affiliated to the UIL; 13,000 mems.; National Sec. GUGLIELMO BRONZI.

BUILDING AND BUILDING MATERIALS

Federazione Autonoma Italiana Lavoratori Cemento, Legno, Edilizia ed Affini (FAILGLEA) (*Autonomous Federation of Workers in Cement, Wood, Construction and related industries*): Milan, Piazza E. Duse 3; affiliated to the CISAL; Sec. ENZO BOZZI.

Federazione Italiana Lavoratori delle Costruzioni e Affini (FILGA) (*Federation of Building Industries' Workers*): Rome, Via Po 22; f. 1955; affiliated to the CISL; 67,600 mems.; Sec.-Gen. STELVIO RAVIZZA; includes the following unions: Sindacato Italiano Lavoratori dell'Edilizia; Sindacato Unitario Lavorazioni Legno Artistiche e Varie; publ. *Il Sindacato nelle Costruzioni*.

Federazione Nazionale Lavoratori Edili Affini e del Legno (FENEAL) (*National Federation of Builders and Woodworkers*): Rome, Via Piemonte 39/A; affiliated to the UIL; 205,500 mems.; Sec. LUCIANO RUFINO.

Federazione Italiana Lavoratori Legno, Edili ed Affini (*Federation of Wood-workers, Construction Workers and Allied Trades*): Rome, Via Boncompagni 19; affiliated to the CGIL; 170,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. ELIO CAPODAGLIO; publ. *Orientamenti Sindacali* (bi-monthly).

CHEMICAL AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES

Federazione Italiana Lavoratori Chimici e Petrolieri (FILGEC) (*Federation of Chemical and Petroleum Workers*): Rome, Corso d'Italia 25; affiliated to the CGIL; 50,000 mems.; Sec. ANGELO DI GIOIA.

Federazione Nazionale Lavoratori Chimici (*National Federation of Chemical Workers*): Rome, Via Cavour 119; f. 1953; affiliated to the CISNAL; Nat. Sec. UMBERTO CENTOFANTI; publs. *Azione Sindacale* (fortnightly), *ISI-Informazione Sindacale Italiana* (bi-weekly).

Organizzazione Sindacale fra Lavoratori Chimici ed Affini (FEDERCHIMICI): Rome, Via Po 21; affiliated to the CISL; 50,000 mems.; Sec.-Gen. GIUSEPPE REGGIO.

Unione Italiana Lavoratori Chimici (UILC) (*Union of Chemical Workers*): Milan, Via S. Gregorio 12; affiliated to the UIL; 45,237 mems.; Sec. LINO RAVECCA.

CLOTHING AND TEXTILES

Federazione Impiegati ed Operai Tessili (FIOT) (*Federation of Textile Employees and Workmen*): Rome, Corso d'Italia 25; affiliated to the CGIL; 80,000 mems.; Sec. LINA FIBBI

Federazione Italiana Lavoratori Abbigliamento (FILA) (*Federation of Garment Workers*): Rome, Via Boncompagni 19; f. 1948; affiliated to the CGIL; 68,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. ANTONIO MOLINARI.

Federazione Italiana dei Lavoratori Tessili (FEDERTES-SILI): Milan, Viale Lunigiana 5; affiliated to the CISL; 86,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. BRUNO FASSINA; publ. *Azione Tessile* (monthly).

Federazione Unitaria Italiana Lavoratori Abbigliamento (FUILA) (*Amalgamated Federation of Garment Workers*): Milan, Via Ponte Seveso 43; affiliated to the CISL; 39,417 mems.; Gen. Sec. ENZO GIACOMELLI; publ. *L'Abbigliamento* (monthly).

ENGINEERING AND METALLURGY

Confederazione Italiana dei Sindacati Ingegneri e Architetti (CONFISIA): Rome, Piazza Sallustio 24; independent; Pres. On. Ing. CORRADO TERRANOVA; Sec.-Gen. Ing. PIETRO ARMOCIDA.

Federazione Impiegati Operai Metallurgici (FIOM—GCIL) (*Federation of Metalworkers*): Rome, Via del Viminale 43; f. 1902; affiliated to the CGIL; 280,000 mems.; Secs.-Gen. PIERO BONI, BRUNO TRENTIN; publ. *Sindacato Moderno* (two-monthly).

Federazione Italiana Metalmeccanici (FIM) (*Metal Mechanic Workers' Federation*): Milan, Via Pancaldo 4; affiliated to the CISL; 151,500 mems.; Sec. LUIGI MACARIO.

Unione Italiana Lavoratori Metallurgici (UILM) (*Metalworkers' Union*): Rome, Via Piemonte 39/A; affiliated to the UIL; 89,000 mems.; Sec. BRUNO CORTI.

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

Alleanza Nazionale dei Contadini: Rome, Via Lucullo 6; independent; Pres. On. Prof. EMILIO SERENI.

Associazione Nazionale Commercianti di Prodotti per l'Agricoltura (FERTILMACCHINE): Rome, Piazza G.G. Belli; independent; Pres. Dott. ARMANDO GAVAGNI; Dir. Dott. ERNESTO BASSANELLI.

Confederazione Nazionale Coltivatori Diretti (CONACOLTIVATORI): Rome, Via XXIV Maggio 43; independent; Pres. On. Dott. PAOLO BONOMI; Sec.-Gen. Avv. CESARE DALL'OGGIO.

Confederazione Nazionale Lavoratori della Terra (CONFEDERTERRA) (*National Federation of Agricultural Workers*): Rome, Via Boncompagni 19; affiliated to the CGIL; 350,000 mems.; Sec. GIUSEPPE CALEFFI.

Federazione Italiana Lavoratori Zuccherieri Industrie Alimentari Tabacchine (*Federation of Food Industries, Sugar and Tobacco Workers*): Rome, Corso d'Italia 25; affiliated to the CGIL; 85,000 mems.; Sec.-Gen. VINCENZO ANSANELLI; publ. *Filziat* (monthly).

Federazione Italiana Salariati Braccianti Agricoli e Maceranze Specializzate Agricole e Forestali-FESBA (*Permanent, Unskilled and Skilled Agricultural Workers' Federation*): Rome, Via Tevere 20; affiliated to the CISL; Sec. AMOS ZANIBELLI.

Federazione Nazionale Sindacati Coloni, Mezzadri Compartecipanti e Coltivatori Diretti (*National Federation of Share-Croppers, Share-Tenants and Share-Labourers*): Rome, Via Isonzo 10; affiliated to the CISL; 92,623 mems.; Gen. Sec. CARLO CERUTI; publ. *Lega Contadina* (monthly).

Federazione Unitaria Lavoratori Prodotti Industrie Alimentari (*United Federation of Workers in the Manufactured Food Industry*): Rome, Via Tevere 20; affiliated to the CISL; 32,000 mems.; Sec. UGO ZINO; publ. *Il Gazzettino degli Alimentaristi* (monthly).

- Unione Italiana Lavoratori Industrie Alimentari (UILIA)** (*Union of Food Workers*): Rome, Via Sicilia 154; affiliated to the UIL; Sec. TITANO BIGI.
- Unione Italiana Lavoratori della Terra (UILT)** (*Land Workers' Union*): Rome, Via Lucullo 3; affiliated to the UIL; 488,750 mems.; Sec. ARIDE ROSSI.

MEDICAL

- Federazione Italiana Sindacati Ospedalieri** (*Federation of Hospital Workers' Unions*): Rome, Via Ofanto 18; affiliated to the CISL; 43,300 mems.; Gen. Sec. LUIGI PARINI.
- Federazione Nazionale Dipendenti Enti Locali ed Ospedalieri** (*National Federation of Local Government and Hospital Workers*): Rome, Via Boncompagni 19; affiliated to the CGIL; 90,000 mems.; Sec.-Gen. MARIO GIOVANNINI.
- Sindacato Nazionale Medici** (*National Union of Doctors*): Rome, Via Nazionale 243; affiliated to the CISNAL; Sec. VINCENZO AGAMENNONE.

MINING AND QUARRYING

- Federazione Italiana Lavoratori Cristiani Industrie Estrattive**: Rome, Via Santa Maria in Via 37; independent; Sec.-Gen. SALVATORE PECORARO.
- Federazione Italiana Lavoratori Industrie Estrattive** (*Federation of Workers in the Mining Industries*): Rome, Corso d'Italia 25; affiliated to the CGIL; 15,000 mems.; Sec. ERCOLE MANERA.
- Libera Federazione Italiana Lavoratori delle Industrie Estrattive** (*Organisation of Mining Industry Workers*): Rome, Via Po 22; affiliated to the CISL; 10,000 mems.; Sec. GIORGIO GRAVIOTTO.
- Sindacato Nazionale Minatori e Cavatori** (*National Union of Miners and Quarrymen*): Rome, Via Lucullo 6; affiliated to the UIL; f. 1950; 30,000 mems.; Pres. GUIDO CONTI; Sec. LUCIANO BACCI; publ. *Il Lavoro Italiano*.
- Unione Italiana Lavoratori Miniere e Cave** (*Mine Workers' Union*): Rome, Via Sicilia 154; independent; 14,000 mems.; National Sec. VINCENZO BERTELETTI.

PAPERMAKING, PRINTING AND PUBLISHING

- Federazione Italiana Lavoratori del Libro (FEDERLIBRO)**: Rome, Via Tagliamento 18; affiliated to the CISL; 20,600 mems.; Gen. Sec. RUGGERO MALEGORI; publ. *Il Lavoratore del Libro* (monthly).
- Federazione Italiana Lavoratori Poligrafici e Cartai** (*Federation of Printing Workers and Papermakers*): Rome, Via Acqui 31; affiliated to the CGIL; 30,000 mems.; Sec. Gen. GIORGIO PAVANETTO.
- Sindacato Nazionale Scrittori**: Rome, Via dei Sansovino 6; independent; National Sec. LIBERO BIGIARETTI.

PUBLIC SERVICES

- Federazione Autonoma Italiana Lavoratori Elettrici (FAILE)** (*Autonomous Federation of Electrical Workers*): Rome, Via G.B. Vico 1; affiliated to CISAL; Sec. ODDINO BANZI.
- Federazione Italiana Dipendenti Aziende Elettriche (FIDAE)** (*Federation of Employees of Electrical Undertakings*): Rome, Via Boncompagni 19; affiliated to the CGIL; f. 1920; 25,000 mems.; Pres. VASCO CESARI; Gen. Sec. VALENTINO INVERNIZZI.

- Federazione Italiana Dipendenti Aziende Gas (FIDAG)** (*Federation of Employees of Gas Undertakings*): Rome, Via Boncompagni 19; 8,370 mems. (94 per cent of all gas workers); affiliated to the CGIL; Sec. ZENO CINTI; publ. *Il Gasista* (monthly).

- Federazione Italiana Dipendenti Enti Locali** (*Federation of Local Government Employees*): Rome, Via Tevere 19; affiliated to the CISL; 90,000 mems.; Sec. ANGELO TASCA.

- Federazione Italiana Lavoratori Esattoriali** (*Federation of Tax Collectors*): Rome, Via R. Bonghi 38; independent; Sec. Dr. ALDO ZERBI.

- Federazione Italiana Lavoratori Statali**: Rome, Via Livenza 7; affiliated to the CISL; 60,605 mems.; Gen. Sec. CARLO GHEZZI; publ. *Il Libero Statale* (monthly).

- Federazione Lavoratori Aziende Elettriche Italiane (FLAEI)** (*Federation of Workers in Italian Electrical Undertakings*): Rome, Via Salaria 83; f. 1948; affiliated to the CISL; Sec. LUIGI SIRONI; 29,665 mems.; publ. *Il Lavoratore Elettrico* (monthly).

- Federazione Nazionale Dipendenti Enti Parastatali e di Diritto Pubblico (FEDERPUBBLICI)** (*National Federation for Employees of State Supervised and State-Controlled Agencies*): Rome, Via Ofanto 18; affiliated to the CISL; 43,800 mems.; Gen. Sec. FRANCO MAESTRINI.

- Federazione Nazionale Enti Locali** (*National Federation of Local Authorities*): Naples, Via de Pretis 62; affiliated to the CISNAL; Sec. ARTURO MORETTI.

- Federazione Nazionale Parastatali (FNP)** (*National Federation of State Supervised Employees*): Rome, Piazza Sallustio 9; affiliated to the UIL; 19,000 mems.; National Sec. OLINTO TORDA.

- Federazione Nazionale Personale Enti Parastatali e di Diritto Pubblico** (*National Federation of State Supervised and Public Law Personnel*): Rome, Via Ofanto; Affiliated to the CISL; Sec. FRANCO MAESTRINI.

- Federazione Nazionale degli Statali** (*National Federation of State Employees*): Rome, Via Boncompagni 19; affiliated to the CGIL; 43,146 mems.; Sec. UGO VETERE.

- Unione Italiana Lavoratori Pubblico Impiego (UIPI)** (*Public Office Workers' Union*): Rome, Via Lucullo 6; affiliated to the UIL; 116,000 mems.; Sec. SILVIO BENVENUTO.

- Unione Italiana Lavoratori Servizi Pubblici** (*Union of Workers of Public Services*): Rome, Via Piemonte 39A; f. 1958 affiliated to the UIL; 13,295 mems.; Gen. Sec. GIULIANO SOMMI.

- Unione Nazionale Dipendenti Enti Locali (UNDEL)** (*National Union of Local Authority Employees*): Turin, Piazza Statuto 18; affiliated to the UIL; 66,623 mems.; Sec. MAURILIO SALOMONE.

TEACHERS

- Associazione Nazionale Professori Universitari Incaricati**: Rome, Via della Egadi 13b; independent; Pres. Prof. CAFIERO FRANCONI; Sec. Prof. GIOVANNI SALARDI.

- Associazione Nazionale Professori Universitari di Ruolo**: Trieste, Viale Miramare 259; independent; Pres. Prof. MANLIO UDINA.

- Sindacato Autonomo Scuola Media Italiana**: Rome, Viale Trastevere 60; independent; National Sec. Prof. VINCENZO RIENZI.

- Sindacato Nazionale Autonomo Scuola Elementare**: Rome, Via del Tritone 46; independent; National Sec. Dott. SIRIO GIANNONE.

- Sindacato Nazionale Scuola Elementare** (*National Union of Elementary School Teachers*): 00185 Rome, Via Santa Croce in Gerusalemme 91; f. 1944; about 90,000 mems.; affiliated to the CISL; Sec.-Gen. LUIGI BORGH1.
- Sindacato Nazionale Scuola Media** (*National Union of Secondary School Teachers*): Rome, Via Lucullo 6; f. 1944; 54,000 mems.; independent; Sec. Prof. MARIO PAGELLA; publ. *Il Rinnovamento della Scuola*.

TOURISM AND ENTERTAINMENTS

- Federazione Italiana Lavoratori Commercio, Albergo Mensa e Servizi (F.I.L.C.A.M.S.)** (*Federation of Hotel and Catering Workers*): Rome, Via Boncompagni 19; f. 1960; 65,000 mems. affiliated to the CGIL; 53,000 mems.; Sec. ALIETO CORTESI; publ. *Bollettino Filcams* (bi-monthly).
- Federazione Italiana Lavoratori Spettacolo** (*Federation of Theatre Workers*): Rome, Via Villa Albani 8; affiliated to the CGIL; 22,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. OSVALDO TROISI.
- Federazione Italiana Sindacati Addetti Servizi Commerciali Affini e del Turismo** (*Federation of Commercial and Tourist Unions*): Rome, Via Ofanto 18; affiliated to the CISL; 43,500 mems.
- Unione Italiana Lavoratori Albergo, Mensa e Termali** (*Union of Hotel and Restaurant Workers*): Rome, Via Piemonte 39/A; affiliated to the UIL; 22,461 mems.; National Sec. AMERIGO SBRAGA.
- Unione Italiana Dipendenti Aziende Turistiche Commerciali ed Affini (UIDATCA)** (*Union of Employees of Commercial, Tourist and Allied Undertakings*): Rome, Via Piemonte 39A; f. 1950; affiliated to the UIL; 110,567 mems.; Gen. Sec. Prof. GIOVANNI GATTI; publs. *Notiziario Uidatca* (monthly), *Il Lavoro Commerciale*.

TRANSPORT AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS

- Federazione Italiana Autoferrotranvieri** (*National Federation of Bus, Railway and Tram Workers*): Rome, Via Giovanni Amendola 5; affiliated to the CGIL; 50,000 mems.; Sec. GUIDO ANTONIZZ1.
- Federazione Italiana Dipendenti Aziende Telecomunicazioni (FIDAT)** (*Federation of Employees of Telecommunications Undertakings*): Rome, Via Boncompagni 19; affiliated to the CGIL; 12,000 mems.; Sec. ANGELO CUCCHI.
- Federazione Italiana Lavoratori del Mare** (*Federation of Seamen*): Rome, Corso d'Italia 25; affiliated to the CGIL; 20,000 mems.; Sec. RENZO CIARDINI.
- Federazione Italiana Lavoratori del Mare** (*Federation of Seamen*): Rome, Via Cassiodoro 19; affiliated to the CISL; 10,935 mems.; Gen. Sec. GIUSEPPE LAGORIO; publ. *Il Lavoratore del Mare*.
- Federazione Italiana Lavoratori Trasporti e Ausiliari del Traffico (FILTAT)** (*Federation of Transport and Associated Workers*): Rome, Via Nizza 45; affiliated to the CISL; 50,000 mems.; Sec. ENZO LEOLINI.
- Federazione Italiana dei Postelegrafonici** (*Federation of Postal, Telegraph and Telephone Workers*): Rome, Via Cavour 185; affiliated to the CGIL; 18,000 mems.; Sec. RICCARDO FABBRI.
- Federazione Italiana Trasporti ed Ausiliari del Traffico**: Rome, Via Nizza 45; affiliated to the CISL; 23,500 mems.; Gen. Sec. ENZO LEOLINI.
- Federazione Nazionale Lavoratori Auto-Ferrotramvieri e Internavigatori (FENLAI)**: Rome, Via Isonzo 20; affiliated to the CISL; 28,091 mems.; Gen. Sec. LAURO MORRA; publ. *Libera Voce* (monthly).
- Federazione dei Sindacati Dipendenti Aziende di Navigazione (FEDERSINDAN)**: Rome, Via Tevere 48; independent; Sec.-Gen. Dott. GIUSEPPE AURICCHIO.

- Sindacato Autonomo Unificato Ferrovieri Italiani** (*Auronous Union of Railway Workers*): Rome, Via Anamari 20; affiliated to the CISL; 23,000 mems.; National Sec. BALDASSARE COSTANTINI; publ. *La Voce dei Ferrovieri* (monthly).

- Sindacato Ferrovieri Italiani** (*Union of Railwaymen*): Rome, Via Vicenza 5A; affiliated to the CGIL; 97,000 mems.; Chair. On. RENATO DEGLI ESPOSTI; publs. *La Tribuna Ferrovi.*, *Bollettino Sindac.*, *Il Notiziario*, *In Marcia*.

- Sindacato Italiano Lavoratori Postelegrafonici (SILP)**: Rome, Via della Scrofa 64; affiliated to the CISL; 35,972 mems.; Gen. Sec. DANILO BRUNI.

- Sindacato Italiano Lavoratori Telecomunicazioni** (*Union of Telecommunications Workers*): Rome, Via Po 22; affiliated to the CISL; 12,000 mems.; Sec. GUIDO PASQUA.

- Sindacato Italiano Lavoratori Uffici Locali ed Agenzie Postelegrafoniche** (*Union of Headquarters Post and Telegraph workers*): Rome, Via Esquilino 38; affiliated to the CISL; 34,593 mems.; Gen. Sec. ARGENTO FERRARI; publ. *Il Corriere Postelegrafoniche*.

- Sindacato Italiano Unitario Ferrovieri** (*Amalgamated Railway Workers' Union*): Rome, Piazza Sallustio 9; affiliated to the UIL; 16,400 mems.; National Sec. AVALDO SARTI; publ. *Risveglio Postelegrafonico* (monthly).

- Sindacato Nazionale Gente dell'Aria** (*Federation of Aviation Employees*): Rome, Via Boncompagni 19; affiliated to the CGIL; Sec. PIERO TORINO.

- Sindacato Nazionale Facchini e Trasportatori** (*National Porters and Transporters Union*): Rome, Via Boncompagni 19; affiliated to the CGIL; 20,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. FELICE SABATINI; publ. *Nuovo Facchinaggio* (monthly).

- Unione Italiana Lavoratori Trasporti Ausiliari Traffico e Portuali (UILTATEP)** (*Union of Transport and Associated Workers*): Rome, Via Palestro 78; f. 1950; affiliated to the UIL; 134,280 mems.; Sec. ALDO ORTOLANI.

- Unione Italiana Marittimi (UIM)**: Rome, Via Lucullo 6; affiliated to the UIL; 33,128 mems.; National Sec. ANDREA PROTO; publ. *Il Lavoro sul Mare* (monthly).

- Unione Italiana Trasporti ed Ausiliari del Traffico e Portuali**: Rome, Via Palestro 78; affiliated to the UIL; 134,280 mems.; National Sec. ALDO ORTOLANI; publ. *Notiziario UILTAT* (monthly).

MISCELLANEOUS

- Federazione Italiana Agenti Rappresentanti Viaggiatori-Piazzisti "Fiarvep"** (*Federation of Commercial Travellers and Representatives*): Milan, Corso Porta Vittoria 43; affiliated to the CGIL; Sec. FERRUCCIO RIGAMONTE.

- Federazione Italiana Pensionati (FIP)**: Rome, Via Boncompagni 19; affiliated to the CGIL; 200,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. UMBERTO FIORE; publ. *Pensionato d'Italia* (monthly).

- Federazione Nazionale Pensionati** (*National Pensioners' Federation*): Rome, Via Alessandria 119; affiliated to the CISL; 130,767 mems.; Sec. GIOVANNI BALLANTI.

- Federazione Nazionale Vetro e Ceramica** (*National Federation of Glass and Pottery Workers*): Rome, Via Boncompagni 19; affiliated to the CGIL; 30,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. LUIGI PUCCINI.

- Sindacato Autonomo Nazionale Nucleari**: Rome, Via Sallustiana 1; independent; National Sec. Dott. RENATO SCRIMAGLIO.

ITALY—(TRADE AND INDUSTRY, NATIONALIZED BODIES, CASSA PER IL MEZZOGIORNO)

Sindacato Nazionale Musicisti: Rome, Via Palestro 56; independent; National Sec. Maestro SALVATORE ALLEGRA.

CO-OPERATIVE UNIONS

Confederazione Cooperative Italiana (CONFCOOPERATIVE): Rome, Borgo S. Spirito 78; 10 affiliated unions; Pres. Dott. LIVIO Malfettani; Sec.-Gen. Avv. FEDERICO BRUNO.

Associazione Generale delle Cooperative Italiane (A.G.C.I.): Rome, Via Milano 42; Pres. Avv. ARMANDO ROSSINI.

Federazione Italiana dei Consorzi Agrari (FEDERCONSORZI): Rome, Via Curtatone 3; Pres. Prof. Ing. ALDO RAMADORO; Dir.-Gen. Cav. Lav. Rag. LEONIDA MIZZA.

Federazione Nazionale della Cooperazione Agricola: Rome, Via Nazionale 230; Pres. Dott. LUIGI RIZZI.

Lega Nazionale delle Cooperative e Mutue: Rome, Via Guattani 9; 6 affiliated unions; Pres. SILVIO MIANA.

NATIONALIZED BODIES

ISTITUTO PER LA RICOSTRUZIONE INDUSTRIALE—IRI

(Institute for Industrial Reconstruction)

89 Via Veneto, Rome

President: Prof. GIUSEPPE PETRILLI.

Established 1933 as an autonomous government agency controlling banking and credit institutions as well as many of the largest industrial undertakings. There are five sectoral holding companies:

STET: Six companies providing urban and trunk line telephone services, telecommunications and manufactured products catering for more than five million subscribers. Length of urban circuits: 12,600,000 km. Length of extra-urban circuits: 4,120,000 km.

FINMARE: Four large shipping lines. The companies account for over 65 per cent of Italy's passenger and mixed passenger-cargo carrying capacity; Dir.-Gen. FRANCO GIAZOTTO.

FINSIDER: Nine major iron and steel firms producing pig iron, steel, tubes, plates, sections, structural steel, cement and other products.

FINMECCANICA: Twelve major engineering firms, including aircraft, motor vehicles, industrial machinery, electronics and optical instruments.

ITALCANTIERI: f. 1966; Seven shipbuilding firms, accounting for almost eighty per cent of total Italian capacity. Ship's motors, cranes and other engineering products are also manufactured.

Thirteen other companies are also under direct IRI control. These include the national airline Alitalia; the

Autostrade company, which is responsible for the construction and operation of about half of the Italian motorway network; the RAI television service; the three main Italian commercial banks: Banca Commerciale Italiana, Credito Italiano and Banco di Roma; the Banco di Santo Spirito; and the financial holding company SME.

ENTE NAZIONALE PER L'ENERGIA ELETTRICA—ENEL

(NATIONAL ELECTRICITY BOARD)

Via del Tritone 181, Rome

Chairman: VITANTONIO DI CAGNO.

Set up in 1962 to generate and distribute electrical power throughout various areas of the country and to work in conjunction with the Ministry of Industry and Trade.

ENTE NAZIONALE IDROCARBURI—ENI

(ITALIAN STATE PETROLEUM COMPANY)

72 Viale dell'Arte, Rome

President: Dott. EUGENIO CEFIS.

A state holding company with subsidiaries operating in petroleum exploration and production, refining, petroleum products marketing, petro-chemicals and scientific research.

CASSA PER IL MEZZOGIORNO

SOUTHERN ITALY DEVELOPMENT FUND

Piazzale Kennedy 20, Eur, Rome

President: Prof. GABRIELE PESCATORE.

The Fund was set up in 1950 to develop the Southern areas of the country. By the end of 1965 contracts for public works worth 1,522,000 million lire had been awarded. The Fund was extended in June 1965 until 1980, with the task of implementing 5-year plans co-ordinated with the national economic plan. During the 1965-69 period, the Fund has been endowed with 1,640,000 million lire. The following are completed projects supervised by the Fund:

Land Reclamation and Irrigation: More than 6,516 kilometres of river channel control, embankments and drains have been completed. Over 897,000 hectares of

land have been drained or protected from floods, and 10,016 kilometres of irrigation canals and networks laid, 6,695 kilometres of new agricultural roads constructed and 1,962 kilometres improved.

Aqueducts: The Fund has tackled the drinking water supply problem by laying 12,154 kilometres of mains and constructing 2,243 water towers with a capacity of about 1,404,440 cubic metres.

Transport and Communications: 3,325 kilometres of new trunk roads have been built and 15,661 kilometres improved; also the construction of 491 kilometres of

motor highways is nearing completion. The tracks of numerous railways lines have been doubled. Thirty-six port improvements have been approved with an expenditure of 17,700 million lire. Construction is nearing completion.

Hospitals: 33 hospitals are under construction, with an approved expenditure of 19,000 million lire, in centres of the Southern Regions.

Industry: 149 projects have been approved for setting up industrial estates in selected areas, the Fund's contributions towards this total, 32,498 million lire. In the private sector the Fund has operated a two-fold industrialization project: (a) credit is extended through three specialized institutes in the South (ISVEIMER for Southern Italy, IRFIS for Sicily, and CIS for Sardinia); 5,692 loans of 1,102,947 million lire were approved. (b) Straight grants to 6,077 small and medium-sized enterprises of about 128,868 million lire. 73,621 loans valued at 18,956 million lire have been granted to the handicraft industries.

Private Land Improvement: By the end of 1966 the Fund

had approved the construction of: 12,000 kilometres of farm roads; 85,000 wells, tanks and reservoirs; 4,200 kilometres of transmission lines; 135 cheese factories; 517 olive oil mills; 712 wine factories. In addition about 304,000 hectares have been prepared for farming and 190,000 hectares have been irrigated. A large portion of coastal population has been supported with 13,333 contributions totalling 27,431 million lire for the fishing industry.

Education: The Fund has completed 38 schools for industrial training and 21 agricultural schools with 141 branches have been opened. 585 kindergartens have been completed to a value of over 12,000 million lire. 5,083 loans for school buildings to a value of 7,000 million lire have been granted.

Tourism: Projects to the value of 47,000 million lire have been completed. They include: local and sightseeing roads, archeological excavations, modern museums, monument restorations, and improvements to grottoes and spas. The Fund has also financed 965 loans for the construction of 34,643 rooms with 62,440 beds in a hotel project.

TRANSPORT

Ispettorato Generale della Motorizzazione Civile e dei Trasporti in Concessione: Rome, Viale del Policlinico 2; Dir.-Gen. Ing. PAOLO CARLUCCI; publ. *Trasporti Pubblici* (monthly); controls road transport and traffic, and public transport services (railways operated by private companies, tramways, motor-buses, trolley-buses, funicular railways and inland waterways).

RAILWAYS

Ferrovie dello Stato: Rome, Piazza della Croce Rossa; an autonomous body which administers the State Railways; it is controlled by the Minister of Transport and Civil Aviation, who is assisted by an Administrative Board; Dir.-Gen. Ing. RUBEN FIENZA. The majority of Italian lines are in the hands of the State. Some branch lines, chiefly those of narrow gauge, are in the hands of private companies. The first railway line (Naples-Portici) was inaugurated in 1839 and the State Service in 1905. Length 16,093 km., of which 7,819 km. are electrified.

ROADS

Azienda Nazionale Autonoma delle Strade Statali (ANAS) (*National Autonomous Road Corporation*): f. 1928, re-organised 1946; responsible for the administration of State Autostrade and other roads and their improvement and extension; the President is the Minister of Public Works. Total length of Italian roads 185,000 km.; State roads: 40,500 km.

A very extensive programme of road extension and improvement in all spheres is in progress at the moment. The "Autostrada del Sole" (the "Sun Highway"), which connects Milan to Naples via Rome and also the northern regions to the southern, is 755 km. in length, and was completed in 1964. Other important highways are the Autostrada from Salerno to Reggio Calabria and the Autostrada which connects Bologna to Bari. Both roads should be completed by 1970.

MOTORISTS' ORGANIZATIONS

Automobile Club d'Italia (A.C.I.): 00185 Rome, Via Marsala 8; f. 1898; 910,000 mems.; Pres. M. O. LUIGI BERTETT; Sec.-Gen. Dott. FRANCESCO MUNGO; publs. *L'Automobile* (weekly), *Informazioni dell'A.C.I.* (monthly), *Noi e la Strada* (monthly), *Rivista Giuridica della Circolazione e dei Trasporti* (two-monthly), *Automobilismo e Automobilismo Industriale* (two-monthly), *Segnalazioni Stradali* (two-monthly).

SHIPPING

Some important shipping lines:

GENOA

Adriatico Tirreno Jonio Ligure "ATJL": P.O. Box 607, Via Martin Piaggio 13A; f. 1941; tramp and tanker; Chair. ALBERTO RAVANO.

La Columbia, Società Marittima per Azioni: via Assarotti 40; Head Office: Palazzo Esso, Piazzale dell'Industria 46, Rome; tanker; Chair. A. ZATTI.

Compagnia Genovese d'Armamento: Viale Brigade Partigiane 18; cargo and passenger service, Italy-South America; Managing Dir. CARLO PECORINI.

Giacomo Costa Fu Andrea, Linea "G": Via G. D'Annunzio 2; Passenger Office: Via G. D'Annunzio 5; passenger service, Mediterranean-North America; Mediterranean-South America; Mediterranean-Central America; Mediterranean and Caribbean cruises.

Dani & C.: 16124, Via S. Luca 12; f. 1915; freight services, Hamburg/Bremen/Rotterdam/Antwerp to West Coast of Italy, Sicily/Sardinia; agents for dry cargo, reefer vessels and tankers.

Fassio Società di Navigazione S.p.A.: Via L. Garaventa 2; f. 1939; tanker; Pres. and Chair. Gr. Uff. VITTORIO FASSIO.

Garibaldi, Società Cooperativa di Navigazione: Piazza Dante 8; f. 1918; Chair. PIERINO AZIMONTI; Dir. MARIO DI LELLA.

Industriale Marittima S.p.A.: Via Porta d'Archi 10/21; tramp; Man. Dir. Dott. ADOLFO PORTA FIGARI.

"Italia", Società per Azioni di Navigazione: Piazza de Ferrari 1; Pres. GIUSEPPE ZUCCOLI; Man. Dir. GIUSEPPE ALI; services to North and South America, North and South Pacific.

Italnavi, Società di Navigazione per Azioni: Via Domenico Fiasella 1; cargo between Italy and S. America; tanker and tramp.

Marsano, Andrea: Via Gabriele D'Annunzio 2; f. 1928; passenger services, Italy-Baltic, Genoa-Rome; ocean-going tramping; Dir. ANDREA MARSANO.

Navigazione Alta Italia, S.p.A.: Via XX Settembre 28/4; f. 1906; passenger and cargo, U.S.A., Gulf Ports-Mediterranean; Chair. and Managing Dir. Ing. A. M. PIAGGIO.

Ravano Alberto fu Pietro: P.O. Box 607, Via Martin Piaggio 13A; f. 1946; tanker and tramp; Chair. and Man. Dir. ALBERTO RAVANO FU PIETRO.

Sidermar, S.p.A.: Via Eugenia Ravasco 10; cargo; Chair. and Exec. Pres. FRANCESCO FERRARO; Pres. ROLANDO PERASSO.

Società per Azioni Industria Armamento: P.O. Box 607, Via Martin Piaggio 13A; f. 1923; Chair. PIETRO RAVANO DI ALBERTO.

Unione Ligure Armamento, S.p.A.: Via G. D'Annunzio 2/108; tanker; Pres. Dott. ADRIANO PRASCA.

Villain & Fassio e Compagnia Internazionale di Genova: Via De Amicis 2; f. 1929; tankers, liners and refrigerated ships; Chair. Cav. del Lavoro Gr. Cr. Ing. ERNESTO FASSIO; Man. Dir. NICOLÒ PEZZOLO.

Zanchi, Ditta Andrea: Via Sottoripa 1/A-73.

NAPLES

Afran Transport Company: Via S. Nicola alla Dogana; worldwide tanker; Man. Capt. H. A. DOWNING.

Lauro Achille fu Gioacchino: Palazzo Lauro, Via Nuova Marittima; f. 1923; Managing Dir. ACHILLE LAURO.

Raffaele Romano: via Marconi 55; cargo.

Sicula Oceanica S.A.: Via M. Campodisola 13; f. 1941; cruises, passenger and cargo Italy to North Europe, South, Central, North America, tramp.

"Tirrenia" Società per Azioni di Navigazione: Head Office: Naples, Rione Sirignano 2; Pres. Amm. STEFANO PUGLIESE; Dir. Capt. GIUSEPPE PIRANDELLO.

PALERMO

Gestioni Esercizio Navi Sicilia "G.E.N.S.": Via Riccardo Wagner 8; Branch Office: Genoa, Piazza della Vittoria 8; regular cargo services, Mediterranean/Canada/Great Lakes; Man. Dir. Avv. ERNESTO FODALE; Man. Dott. LEO ZAMPIERI.

TRIESTE

Cosulich, Fratelli: Piazza S. Antonio 1; cargo to Mediterranean ports; Chair. ALBERTO COSULICH.

"Lloyd Triestino" Società per Azioni di Navigazione: Palazzo del Lloyd, Piazza Unità 1; f. 1836; Pres. GIANNA BARTOLI; Gen. Man. Ing. SALVATORE CIRRICIONE; mail, passenger, cargo Mediterranean to Far East, Africa and Australia.

VENICE

"Adriatica" S.p.A. di Navigazione: Zattere 1411; f. 1937; Pres. Dott. Ing. GIANGUIDO BORGHESE.

Lloyd Veneziano, S.p.A.: S. Luca 4557; f. 1947; tramp service; Chair. EUGENIO MARSANO.

Navigazione Libera Giuliana: S. Marco 2,488; world-wide tramp service; Chair. and Gen. Manager Ugo COURIR.

OTHER TOWNS

D'Amico Fratelli, Armatori: Rome, Via Liguria 40-42; refrigerator vessels, dry cargo tankers and submarine cable laying; Dirs. Ing. GIUSEPPE D'AMICO, Dr. ORONZO D'AMICO; associated companies: Compagnia Italiana Navi Cablografiche, Oriens Società di Navigazione S.p.A., Compagnia Marittima Bananiera Italiana S.p.A.

D'Amico Società di Navigazione: Rome, Corso d'Italia 35b; tramp and liner; Mans. CIRO D'AMICO, SALVATORE D'AMICO, ANTONIO D'AMICO.

Marittima Ravennate, S.p.A.: Ravenna, Via Carducci 23; P.O.B. 25; f. 1929; Chair. Prof. E. VECCHI; Managing Dirs. ETTORE MAZZOTTI, UGO VESPIGNANI.

Matteo Scuderi: Catania, Via Vecchio Bastione 21; f. 1924; Chair. and Man. Dir. MATTEO SCUDERI.

Snam, S.p.A.: Milan, P.O. Box 3757; tanker; Pres. Dott. MARCELLO BOLDRINI.

Uzeda, Società di Navigazione Marittima: Catania, Via Vecchio Bastione 21; f. 1957; tramp; Chair. and Man. Dir. MATTEO SCUDERI.

SHIPPING ASSOCIATIONS

Associazione Armatori Liberi (ARMALIBERI): 16124 Genoa, Via Garibaldi 12; Rome, Via del Corso 184; f. 1901; 130 mems.; Pres. Cav. Lav. Ing. ERNESTO FASSIO; Dir. Avv. GIUSEPPE SCIACALUGA.

Associazione Italiana dell' Armamento di Linea (FEDAR-LINEA): Rome, Via Barberini 20; f. 1967; Pres. Dott. EMANUELE LEVI; Sec. Dott. ENRICO MACHESI.

Confederazione Nazionale degli Armatori Liberi (CONFITARMA): Rome, Via dei Sabini 7; f. 1945; 150 mems.; Pres. Cav. Lav. Dott. ANGELO COSTA; Dir. Dott. GIOVANNI FORCIGNANO.

Federazione Nazionale degli Armatori (fmrlly. NAVAL-PICCOLO): Rome, Via del Corso 184; Pres. Comand. RAFFAELE CAPANO; Dir. Dott. EZIO GUALA.

Sindacato Generale Armatori: Rome, Via dei Sabini 7; Pres. Cav. Lav. Dott. ANGELO COSTA.

CIVIL AVIATION

NATIONAL AIRLINE

Alitalia (Linee Aeree Italiane): 00144 Rome, EUR, Palazzo Alitalia, Piazzale dell' Arte; f. 1946; fleet of: 22 Douglas DC 9/30, 5 Douglas DC 8/62, 14 Douglas DC 8/40, 19 Sud Aviation Caravelle VIN, 5 Vickers Viscount; Pres. Amb. Conte NICOLÒ CARANDINI; Dir.-Gen. Ing. BRUNO VELANI; Gen. Dir. Dr. DONATO SARACINO; Airport Fiumicino, Rome; internal services and services to all parts of the world.

OTHER AIRLINES

Aero Trasporti Italiani (ATI): Naples; internal services particularly in Southern Italy; carried 300,000 passengers in 1966.

Alisarda: Olbia, Sardinia; f. 1966; services between Olbia and Rome and Milan; carried over 2,000,000 passengers in 1966.

Itavia: Rome; domestic airline; regular services between Milan, Genoa, Forlì, Ancona, Pescara, Rome, Foggia and Crotone.

Società Aerea Mediterranea (SAM): Rome; internal and international services particularly to the U.K. and Germany, the Far East and the Holy Land; carried over 300,000 passengers in 1966.

Fifty-eight other international airlines also serve Italy.

TOURISM

Ministero del Turismo e dello Spettacolo: Roma, Via della Ferratella 51; The Government Department for Tourism.

Each of the 91 Provinces has a Board of Tourism; there are also 306 *Aziende Autonome di Cura, Soggiorno e Turismo* with tourist accommodation and health treatment and 1,955 "Pro Loco" Associations concerned with local amenities.

Ente Nazionale Italiano per il Turismo (ENIT): Rome, Via Marghera 2; regional boards in Sicily, Sardinia, Trentino-Alto Adige and Valle d'Aosta. Provincial offices in 92 towns.

EUROPEAN OFFICES

Austria: Kärntnerring 2A, 1010 Vienna.

Belgium: 1A Boulevard du Régent, Brussels 1.

Denmark: Østergate 1, Copenhagen.

Finland: E. Esplanaadikatu 24A, Helsinki 13.

France: 23 rue de la Paix, Paris; 14 Avenue de Verdun, Nice.

German Federal Republic: Berliner Allee 26, 4 Düsseldorf; Kaiserstr. 65, Frankfurt; Pacellistr. 2, 8000 Munich 2.

Greece: 3 rue Stadiou, Athens 125.

Irish Republic: 47 Merrion Square, Dublin.

Netherlands: Rokin 52, Amsterdam C.

Norway: c/o Hino Bussoli, Oslo, Fr. Nansens Plass 5.

Portugal: Palacio da Rotunda P. Marques de Pombal 1, Lisbon.

Spain: Calle de Alcalá 54, Madrid; Paseo de Gracia 44, Barcelona.

Sweden: Strandvägen 7A, Stockholm 14.

Switzerland: rue de la Tour de l'Ile 4, Geneva; Uraniast. 32, 8001 Zürich.

United Kingdom: 201 Regent Street, London, W.1.

Club Alpino Italiano: Milan, Via Ugo Foscolo 3; f. 1863; 107,000 mems.; Pres. Sen. Avv. RENATO CHABOD; Sec.-Gen. Dott. LUIGI ANTONIOTTI; publ. *Rivista* (monthly).

Touring Club Italiano: 20122 Milan, Corso Italia 10; f. 1894; 600,000 mems. Pres. FERDINANDO REGGIORI; publs. *Le Vie d'Italia e del Mondo*, *Le Strade*.

CULTURAL ORGANISATIONS

Ministry of Education:

Consiglio Superiore delle Antichità e belle arti (*Higher Council of Antiquities and Fine Arts*).

Consiglio Superiore delle Accademie e delle Biblioteche (*Higher Council of Academies and Libraries*): Viale Trastevere, Rome.

Ministry of Tourism and Entertainment:

Consiglio Centrale del Turismo (*Central Council of Tourism*): Via della Ferratella 51, Rome.

PRINCIPAL THEATRES

Operas of: Rome, Milan (La Scala, Administrator ANTONIO GHIRINGELLI), Palermo (Teatro Massimo), Naples (Teatro di San Carlo), Venice (Teatro Comunale) and Florence (Teatro Comunale, Administrator Dr. R. PAUNE).

PRINCIPAL ORCHESTRAS

Orchestra del Maggio Musicale fiorentino: Teatro Comunale, Corso Italia 12, Florence.

Orchestra dell'Accademia Nazionale di S. Cecilia: Via Vittoria 6, Rome; Principal Conductor Maestro F. PREVITALI.

Orchestra dell'Accademia Musicale Chigiana: Via di Città 89, Siena; Principal Conductor Maestro M. FABBRI.

Orchestra dell'Istituzione Universitaria dei Concerti: the University, Rome.

Also the four orchestras of the Radio Television System, at Turin, Rome, Milan and Naples.

MUSIC FESTIVALS

Bolzano: "Claudio Monteverdi", State Music Conservatory Bolzano; International Pianoforte Competition "F. Busoni".

Florence: Maggio Musicale; Opera season in May and June; Dir. Dr. R. PAUNE.

Genoa: International Violin competition "Nicolò Paganini".

Rimini (Forlì): Music festival at the Malatesta Temple.

Spoletto (Perugia): Festival of Two Worlds; Director GIAN CARLO MENOTTI.

Verona (Arena): Opera season in summer.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Comitato Nazionale per l'Energia Nucleare—CNEN (*National Committee for Nuclear Energy*): Rome, Via Belisario 15; f. 1960; Pres. On. GIULIO ANDREOTTI; Vice-Pres. Prof. CARLO SALVETTI.

In August 1960 CNEN succeeded the National Committee for Nuclear Research (CNRN), which was set up in 1952.

The new Committee inherits the tasks of pure and applied research, and must also maintain technical control over industrial nuclear power plants which are being built in increasing numbers. It promotes and encourages the development of industrial applications of nuclear energy, and co-operates internationally.

CNEN, which has a staff of about 2,700, owns the research centres of Frascati, Casaccia, Saluggia, Roton-della, Bari and Bologna. It prospects for uranium, under-takes research into the production of nuclear materials, constructs prototype power reactors, applies nuclear energy to agriculture and medicine, and trains personnel.

CNEN advises the Foreign Ministry about policy in discussions with the International Atomic Energy Agency, the European Nuclear Energy Agency and EURATOM.

Istituto Nazionale di Fisica Nucleare—INFN (*National Institute of Nuclear Physics*): Casella Postale 70, 00044 Frascati, Rome; f. 1951; eight sections in Universities of Turin, Milan, Padua, Bologna, Pisa, Rome, Genoa and Naples; sub-sections in Universities of Florence, Trieste, Bari and Public Health Institute in Rome; groups in Universities of Catania, Messina and Palermo, forming the Sicilian section, and in University of Pavia, Politecnico of Milan; Pres. Prof. GIORGIO SALVANI.

Since 1952 the Institute has been financed by CNEN, for whom it conducts basic research.

Associazione Nazionale di Ingegneria Nucleare (ANDIN): Piazza Sallustio 24, Rome; studies problems in the engineering construction of nuclear installations; Pres. Prof. NOVERINO FALETTI.

Comitato Permanente per i Problemi dell'Impiego Pacifico dell'Energia Nucleare e per i Rapporti con EURATOM (*Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy*): Piazza Venezia 11, Rome; working groups which elaborate the Italian industrial point of view on nuclear problems which may arise in Italy or Europe; Pres. VITTORIO DE BIASI.

National Laboratory at Frascati: Casella Postale 70, Frascati, Rome; equipped with 1,100-MeV electron synchrotron since 1959, and with a 450-MeV electron and positron linear accelerator functioning since September 1966; Dir. Prof. LUCIO MEZZETTI.

There are eleven other smaller accelerators elsewhere in Italy.

Casaccia Centre for Nuclear Studies: C.P. 2400, 00100 Rome, S. Maria di Galeria; Director: Dr. Ing. GIANFRANCO FRANCO.

The Centre, which is particularly concerned with nuclear applied research, is equipped with the following reactors:

A Triga Mark II reactor, whose original power was of 100 kW, has already been modified for operation at

1 MW. Fuelled by 20 per cent enriched uranium, it is used for research and training.

The Rana reactor, a swimming-pool graphite (reflected and natural) cooled reactor with an operating power of 10 kW, is particularly suited to neutron physics measurements.

The Rospo reactor, an Organic moderated and cooled Zero power experimental reactor, used for the study of cores using organic cooling and moderating.

The Ritmo reactor, a swimming-pool, zero power experimental reactor, used within the framework of the neutron physics of water systems.

The Tapiro reactor, a fast neutrons source reactor, now in an advanced stage of construction, will be used for experimental purposes within the framework of the Italian fast-reactors programme.

The Centre also develops biological research—for which laboratories and a gamma-field have been installed—concerned with animal radiobiology studies, health physics, applications of nuclear energy to agriculture.

At Casaccia there are also electronic laboratories planning the electronic instrumentation for experiments at the CNEN research centre and the Frascati National Laboratory, geominig analysis laboratories, chemistry and metallurgical facilities, hot cells for work on "hot" materials, and a waste disposal laboratory.

Centro Informazioni Studi Esperienze (*Information, Study and Experiment Centre*): Casella Postale 3986, 20100 Milan, Via Redecesio 12, Segrate; f. 1946; 330 members; Pres. Prof. ARNALDO M. ANGELINI; Man. Dir. Prof. CORRADO GENESIO; Gen. Man. Prof. ENRICO CERRAI; publ. *Energia Nucleare* (monthly). Sponsored by ENEL (Ente Nazionale per l'Energia Elettrica); devoted to research and development in nuclear reactor engineering and technology, advanced electronics, nuclear physics.

Centro di Studi Nucleari "Enrico Fermi" (*Enrico Fermi Centre for Nuclear Studies*): Polytechnic School, Via C. Pascal 3, Milan; Dir. Prof. GIUSEPPE BOLLA.

Equipped with a 50 kW research reactor.

Centro Siciliano di Fisica Nucleare e di Struttura della Materia (GSFN & SM) (*Sicilian Centre of Nuclear Physics and Structure of Matter*): 57 Corso Italia, 95129 Catania; f. 1955; equipped for experiments on nuclear spectroscopy, photonuclear reactions, nuclear fission and theoretical nuclear physics, positron annihilation and structure of matter; Pres. Prof. I. F. QUERCIA.

Laboratori Elettronici e Nucleari (LABEN) (*Electronic and Nuclear Laboratories*): Via Bassini 15, Milan, multi-channel analysers for nuclear spectrometry, and PCM telemetry and digital instrumentation for space research; Dir. Prof. UMBERTO PELLEGRINI.

Ente Nazionale per l'Energia Elettrica (ENEL): Rome, Via G.B. Martini (Piazza Verdi); The Italian State Power Agency has nuclear stations in operation in the following areas:

Latina: a 210 MWe (gas-graphite) plant.

Garigliano: a 160 MWe (BWR) plant.

Trino Vercellese: a 272 MWe (PWR) plant.

ITALY—(ATOMIC ENERGY, UNIVERSITIES)

SNAM Progetti S.p.A. AGIP Nucleare Division: P.O.B. 8, S. Donato Milanese, Milan; f. 1966; conducts research, design and construction in the nuclear field, with particular reference to nuclear fuels and reprocessing.

Società Elettronucleare Nazionale (SENN): 6 Via Torino, Rome, f. 1957; State controlled; nine public utility companies, five industrial companies are shareholders; will own and operate Garigliano river plant of 150 MW; Pres. TOMMASO ZERBI.

Società Ricerche Impianti Nucleari (SORIN): Saluggia, Vercelli; formed under agreement between Fiat and Montecatini-Edison; Dirs. Dott. GIULIO CESONI, Prof. Dott. Ing. L. ORSONI.

The Centre is equipped with a 7 MW swimming-pool reactor; radiochemistry; nuclear engineering; scientific and industrial research; production of radioisotopes for industrial and medical uses; nuclear equipment.

UNIVERSITIES

Università degli Studi: Bari; 563 teachers, 28,456 students.

Università degli Studi: Bologna; 142 professors, 20,805 students.

Università di Cagliari: Cagliari, Sardinia; 410 teachers, 8,391 students.

Università di Camerino: Camerino; 92 professors, 1,528 students.

Università di Catania: Catania; 268 teachers, 9,249 students.

Università degli Studi: Ferrara; 187 teachers, 2,745 students.

Università degli Studi: Florence; 147 professors, 14,035 students.

Università degli Studi di Genova: Genoa; 504 teachers, 13,560 students.

Università degli Studi di Lecce: Lecce; 38 teachers, 1,900 students.

Università degli Studi di Macerata: Macerata; 21 teachers, 1,066 students.

Università degli Studi: Messina; 73 teachers, 10,712 students.

Università degli Studi: Milan; 420 professors, 12,300 students.

Università degli Studi: Modena; 150 professors, 3,703 students.

Università degli Studi: Naples; 189 professors, 41,694 students.

Università degli Studi: Padua; 1,033 teachers, 20,954 students.

Università degli Studi: Palermo; 108 professors, 10,651 students.

Università degli Studi: Parma; 73 professors, 9,500 students.

Università degli Studi: Pavia; 355 teachers, 6,343 students.

Università degli Studi: Perugia; 92 professors, 8,959 students.

Università degli Studi: Pisa; 121 professors, 11,905 students.

Università degli Studi: Rome; 271 professors, 66,000 students.

Università degli Studi: Sassari, Sardinia; 130 teachers, 1,268 students.

Università degli Studi: Siena; 95 professors, 1,700 students.

Università degli Studi di Torino: Turin; 147 professors, 17,873 students.

Università degli Studi di Trieste: Trieste; 4,180 students.

Università degli Studi di Urbino: Urbino; 352 teachers, 9,192 students.

Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore: Milan; 270 professors, 20,828 students.

Università Commerciale Luigi Bocconi: Milan; 90 teachers, 6,671 students.

Politecnico di Milano: Milan; 1,363 teachers, 7,836 students.

Politecnico di Torino: Turin; 850 teachers, 3,400 students.

SAN MARINO

The republic of San Marino is situated in central Italy on the slopes of Mount Titano in the Apennines. It was founded in A.D. 301. A treaty of friendship with Italy was first signed on June 28th, 1861, and was last renewed on April 20th, 1953.

Area: 61 sq. km.

Population: 1953 census; 13,500; 1962 estimate: 17,020; 1966 estimate: 18,000; San Marino (capital) 4,000.

Finance: Budget balanced at Lire 3,075,211,865.

Main Products: Wheat and wine.

Industrial Products: Textiles, cement, paper, leather, furs.

Education: 18 elementary schools and a high school.

CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT

Legislative Power is vested in a *Grand Council* of 60 members, elected every five years by popular vote. In the elections held in September 1964 the results were as follows:

	SEATS
Christian Democrats	29
Communist Party	14
Social Democrats	10
Socialists	6
Others	1

Defections from the Communist Party in 1957 led to a bloodless revolution after which the Christian Democrats came to power. Citizens of San Marino living in the United States were given the right to vote by post in 1958. In January 1960 a new Electoral Law was passed giving the women of San Marino the right to vote.

Two members of the *Grand Council* are appointed to act as Regents every six months. The Regents exercise power in conjunction with the *Council of State—Congresso di Stato*, which is made up of ten departments. There is no Prime Minister, but Dott. FEDERICO BIGI, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, is virtual leader of the coalition between the Christian Democrats and the Social Demo-

crats, which was re-established in November 1966 after a period of over 3 months of governmental crisis. The dispute was over the postal vote law of 1958. There are also various commissions for art, sport, tourism, etc.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Judicial Authority is exercised by the *Council of Twelve—Consiglio dei XII*.

FINANCE

Italian and Vatican City currency are in general use in the Republic, which also issues its own coins and postage stamps.

EXTERNAL TRADE

Principal exports are wine, woollen goods, furniture, ceramics and building stone quarried in Mount Titano. Also over 1,500,000 postcards were sent from San Marino in 1966.

TRADE UNION CONFEDERATION

Confederazione Generale Democratica dei Lavoratori Sammarinesi: Piazza del Teatro, San Marino; 1,800 mems.; affiliated to IFCTU.

COMMUNICATIONS

San Marino is connected with Rimini and the Adriatic coast by funicular from the capital, San Marino, to Borgo Maggiore, a mile away, and thence by helicopter to Rimini. There is also a bus service, and a new highway down to the coast at Rimini.

TOURISM

Ente Governativo per il Turismo, Sporto e Spettacolo (*Government Tourism, Sport and Entertainment Board*): Palazzo del Turismo, San Marino; Dir. GIOVANNI VITO MARCUCCI.

MUSEUM

Government Museum, Picture Gallery, Library and Archives: Valloni Palace; library of 40,000 vols.; Garibaldi exhibition, archaeological remains, numismatic collection, collection of ancient arms.

LIECHTENSTEIN

Liechtenstein is a principality on the Upper Rhine between Austria and Switzerland.

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Liechtenstein lies between the Austrian province of Vorarlberg and the Swiss cantons of the Grisons and St. Gall. It measures 24 km. from north to south and 9 km. from east to west. The climate is mild. The official language is German, of which a dialect—Alemannish—is spoken. The population is largely Roman Catholic. The flag consists of a royal blue and a red stripe horizontally divided, with a princely crown in the royal blue part. The capital is Vaduz.

Recent History

Liechtenstein has been an independent state since 1719, except while under Napoleon's domination.

Government

The constitution of the hereditary principality provides for a unicameral parliament (Landtag), composed of 15 members who are elected for four years. The Government consists of the Chief of Government, the Deputy Chief of Government and three Councillors (elected for four years). Liechtenstein is united in a Customs Union with Switzerland, which also represents the principality abroad.

Defence

There is no army, and only a small police force of twenty-six men.

Economic Affairs

The economy is mainly industrial. A variety of products, such as cotton yarn, small machinery, ceramics and leatherware are manufactured.

Transport and Communications

A tunnel connecting the Rhine and Samina valleys was opened in 1947.

Social Welfare

Social welfare is organized on lines similar to Switzerland.

Education

There were 14 elementary and 5 secondary schools in 1963.

Tourism

Liechtenstein has a perfect Alpine setting in the Upper Rhine area. The valley produces excellent wine. The princely residence, Schloss Vaduz, stands on a crag overlooking the city. There is a celebrated postal museum and the Prince's Art Gallery at Vaduz.

Public Holidays, 1968

January 1 (New Year's Day), January 6 (Epiphany), March 19 (St. Joseph's Day), April 15 (Easter Monday), May 23 (Ascension), June 3 (Whit Monday), June 13 (Corpus Christi), August 15 (The Assumption), November 1 (All Saints'), December 8 (Immaculate Conception), December 25, 26 (Christmas).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

Liechtenstein uses Swiss currency.

Exchange rate: 10 francs = £1 sterling
4.28 francs = \$1 U.S.

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA ('000 hectares)

Total	Arable	Pastures	Forests
16	3.8	3.7	4.2

POPULATION (1966)

Total	Vaduz (Capital)	Birth Rate (per '000)	Death Rate (per '000)
19,916	3,775	12	8

TOURISM

(1966)

Visitors . . . 62,150
Tourist nights . . . 132,891

AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY

The chief agricultural products are corn, wine, fruit, wood, potatoes, cattle and cabbages. The most important industries are hardware, machines, cotton weaving and spinning, leather goods, pottery, canned goods, sausage cases, furniture, high frequency installations, heaters, artificial teeth. Cattle rearing is highly developed.

FINANCE

1 franc = 100 centimes.

BUDGET

(in Swiss francs)

YEAR	REVENUE	EXPENDITURE
1964 .	20,700,100	20,483,548
1965 .	25,407,100	23,952,200
1966 .	29,905,850	30,574,418
1967 .	35,076,250	35,970,225

THE CONSTITUTION

The Principality of Liechtenstein is a Sovereign State consisting of the two former counties of Schellenberg and Vaduz, which came into the possession of the House of Liechtenstein in 1699 and 1712 respectively. From 1815 to 1866 the Principality formed part of the German Confederation.

By the Constitution of October 5th, 1921, the monarchy is hereditary in the male line. The reigning Prince, or during his absence a Prince of his House, exercises the legislative right jointly with a Diet of fifteen members elected for four years by general and secret ballot. All male citizens of over 21 years are eligible to vote.

In the case of adjournment or dissolution, the Diet is replaced by a National Committee consisting of the President of the Diet and four Deputies. The chief of the Government and his deputy are nominated by the Prince for six years on the motion of the Diet. Three Counsellors are elected for four years by the Diet.

By a Treaty made with Switzerland in 1923 Liechtenstein is incorporated in Swiss Customs territory, and uses Swiss currency, customs and postal administration.

HEAD OF THE STATE

Prince FRANCIS JOSEF II, Prince of Liechtenstein, Duke of Troppau and of Jägerndorf, Count of Rietberg, succeeded July 25th, 1938.

Prince's Court: Director of the Cabinet Dr. GUSTAV WILHELM.

THE GOVERNMENT

Chief of Government: Dr. G. BATLINER.

Vice-Chief of Government: Dr. A. HILBE.

President of the Diet: Dr. h.c. ALEXANDER FRICK.

Vice-President of the Diet: Dr. FRANZ NÄGELE.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

Liechtenstein's foreign interests are represented by Swiss Embassies and Consulates abroad and through the Swiss Head of Foreign Affairs in Berne.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Fortschrittliche Bürgerpartei (*Progressive Citizens' Party*): Herrengasse 65, Vaduz; Chair. Dr. RICHARD MEIER; Sec. WALTER WOHLWEND; 8 seats in Diet.

Vaterländische Union (*Fatherland Union*): Eschen; Chair. Dr. FRANZ NÄGELE; Sec. HUBERT MARKER; 7 seats in Diet.

Christlich Soziale Partei (*Christian Social Party*): Vaduz; f. 1962; Chair. ANTON RISCH; Sec. RUPERT WALSER.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

COURTS

I. Civil:

- (1) County Court (*Landgericht*); one presiding judge.
- (2) Superior Court (*Obergericht*); bench of five judges.
- (3) Supreme Court (*Oberster Gerichtshof*); bench of five judges.

II. Criminal:

- (1) (a) Petty Sessions (*Landgericht*); for summary offences.
- (b) Court of Assizes (*Schöffengericht-Vergehen*); for minor misdemeanours; bench of five judges.

(c) Criminal Court (*Kriminalgericht*); bench of five judges.

(2) Superior Court (*Obergericht*); bench of five judges.

(3) Supreme Court (*Oberster Gerichtshof*); bench of five judges.

III. Administrative:

(1) Appeal against decrees and decisions of the Government may be made to the Administrative Court of Appeal (five members).

(2) A State Court of five members exists for the protection of Public Law.

PRESIDING JUDGES

State Court: Dr. RUPERT RITTER, Vaduz.

Administrative Court: Dr. HERBERT BATLINER.

County Court (*Court of First Instance*): Dr. HERMANN RISCH (civil law); Dr. ARNOLD OEHRH (criminal law).

Court of Assizes (*Schöffengericht-Vergehen*): Dr. ARNOLD OEHRH.

Criminal Court (*Kriminalgericht-Verbrechen*): Dr. ARMIN WECHNER.

Superior Court (*Obergericht*) (*Court of Second Instance for Civil and Criminal Cases*): Dr. JACOB EUGSTER.

Supreme Court (*Oberster Gerichtshof*) (*Court of Third Instance for Civil and Criminal Cases*): Prof. Dr. FRANZ GSCHNITZER.

RELIGION

Ninety-two per cent of the inhabitants of Liechtenstein are Roman Catholics. The few Protestants (7 per cent) adhere to the parish of Vaduz. There are also about 40 Jews.

Bishop of Chur: Rt. Rev. JOHANNES VONDERACH.

THE PRESS

Liechtensteiner Vaterland: Vaduz; organ of Fatherland Union; f. 1913; thrice weekly; circ. 3,000.

Liechtensteiner Volksblatt: Vaduz; f. 1866; organ of Progressive Citizens' Party; four times weekly; circ. 4,500.

Der Liechtensteiner: Vaduz; f. 1962; organ of the Christian Social Party; weekly; circ. 1,600.

PRESS AGENCY

Presse- und Informationsstelle der Fürstlichen Regierung: (*Press and Information Office of the Liechtenstein Government*): Government Building, 9490 Vaduz; f. 1963; Dir. WALTER KRANZ; publ. *Principality of Liechtenstein* (handbook).

PUBLISHERS

Liechtenstein-Verlag A.G.: c/o Contina A.G. Mauren, Vaduz; f. 1947; belles-lettres and scientific books; agents for international literature; Man. Dir. HELMUT FRICK.

Literarische Agentur und Verlagsgesellschaft, Litag Etablissement: Landstr. 208, Vaduz; Dir. Dr. ANTON GANTNER.

Madrasa-Verlag: Herrengasse 65, Vaduz.

Baltic Verlag und Verwaltungsges. G.m.b.H.: P.O.B. 80, 9490 Vaduz; f. 1931; publ. *Internationale Börsen-Vorschau*, *Spiegel der Wirtschaft*.

Buch und Verlagsdruckeri: Im Städtle, Vaduz.

Alpenland-Verlag, Buchdruckerei Gutenberg: Schaan.

FINANCE

BANKING

(cap.=capital; dep.=deposits; m.=millions)
(amounts in Swiss francs)

Liechtensteinische Landesbank (*State Bank*): Vaduz; f. 1862; (Dec. 1966) cap. 23m.; res. 8m.; dep. 310m.; Pres. Dr. ERNST BÜCHEL; Man. JOSEF HILTI.

Bank in Liechtenstein Ltd.: Herrengasse, Vaduz; f. 1920; (Dec. 1966) cap. 10m.; res. 7.5m.; dep. 227m.; Pres. ADOLF RATJEN; Man. B. B. VOIGT.

Verwaltungs- und Privatbank Ltd.: Vaduz, Städele; f. 1956; (Dec. 1967) cap. 5m.; res. 1.1m.; current a/c 54.5m.; Pres. GUIDO FEGER.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Chamber of Industry: Vaduz, Pfarrgasse 3; looks after the industrial interests of Liechtenstein; Pres. GUSTAV OSELT; Sec. HERBERT KINDLE.

Trades Union: Secretariat in Schaan 443; looks after the interests of the Liechtenstein artisans and tradespeople; Pres. JOSEF FRICK; Sec. Dr. A. GOOP.

Workers' Union: Secretariat, Vaduz, 152; Pres. JOHANN BECK; Sec. JOSEF SELE.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

RAILWAYS

The Arlberg express (Paris to Vienna) passes through the Principality at Schaan-Vaduz.

ROADS

Modern roads connect the capital, Vaduz, with the ten villages in the Principality; postal motor buses carry many passengers.

INLAND WATERWAYS

A canal of 26 km., irrigating the valley, was opened in 1943. The Rhine and Samina valleys are connected by a tunnel 740 metres long.

TOURISM

Landesverkehrsbureau: Engländer Building, Vaduz.

There are also tourist associations in the villages.

THE GRAND DUCHY OF LUXEMBOURG

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Grand Duchy of Luxembourg lies south-east of Belgium between France and Germany. The climate is temperate. Both French and German are official languages. French is employed administratively, but German is the generally used written language. The spoken language is Letzeburgish, a German-Moselle-Frankish dialect. Ninety-seven per cent of the population are Roman Catholic and one per cent Protestant. The flag consists of three horizontal stripes—red, white and blue. The capital is Luxembourg.

Recent History

There has been a customs union between Luxembourg and Belgium since 1921, except for the period 1940 to 1944 when the Grand Duchy was annexed by Germany. In 1948 Luxembourg and Belgium joined the Netherlands in the Benelux Customs Union. The High Authority of the European Community for Coal and Steel chose Luxembourg as its seat in 1951. The Grand Duchy is a member of the European Economic Community and has played a full part in the post-war moves toward European integration. In November 1964, Grand Duchess Charlotte abdicated after a reign of 45 years, and was succeeded by her son, Prince Jean.

Government

The Grand Duchy of Luxembourg is a constitutional hereditary monarchy. The Parliament comprises a Chamber of Deputies and a Council of State. The country is divided into 12 cantons.

Defence

Luxembourg is a member of the Western European Union and since 1954 of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Compulsory military service was abolished by a law passed by Parliament in June 1967. By the same law Luxembourg maintains a battalion-size army of volunteers enlisted for three years.

Economic Affairs

The country enjoys great prosperity due to the iron and steel industry situated in the south-west. Large deposits of *minette* (iron ore) are found in this region. This ore, however, is insufficient to supply all the needs of industry and iron ore is also imported, as is the coal necessary for iron and steel manufacture. About 4 million tons of crude iron and the same amount of crude steel are produced annually, as well as 2.5 million tons of rolled steel. Luxembourg is a member of the European Community for Coal and Steel and of the European Economic Community (Common Market).

Agriculture is a source of livelihood for a third of the population. Barley, oats and potatoes are grown in the north, and wheat, fruit and wine in the south. Cattle-raising is well-developed. There is full employment in the Grand Duchy.

Transport and Communications

The railway system covers 338 km. The roads are modern and total 4,440 km. There is an airport at Luxembourg, served by Sabena and other international lines.

Social Welfare

Luxembourg enjoys one of the highest standards of living in the world. There is a comprehensive system of social security, maintained by contributions of employers and employees.

Education

Compulsory education exists for all children between the ages of 6 and 13. There is an International University of Comparative Sciences in Luxembourg and numerous technical colleges.

Tourism

Luxembourg is famous for the beauty of its scenery. Many tourist resorts have grown up round the ruins of mediaeval castles such as Clerf, Esch/Sauer, Vianden and Wiltz.

Sport

Football is the most popular game.

Public Holidays, 1968

January 1 (New Year's Day), April 15 (Easter Monday), May 1 (May Day), May 23 (Ascension Day), June 3 (Whit Monday), June 23 (National Day), August 15 (The Assumption), November 1 (All Saints' Day), December 25, 26 (Christmas).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The basic unit of currency is the Luxembourg Franc, which is divided into 100 centimes. Belgian currency is also legal tender. For denominations of coins and notes, see Belgian Introductory Survey.

Exchange rate: 119.25 Lfr. = £1 sterling
50 Lfr. = \$1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA	POPULATION	
	1966 (Census)	Luxembourg (Capital)
2,586 sq. km.	334,790	77,055

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS

	BIRTH RATE (per '000)	MARRIAGE RATE (per '000)	DEATH RATE (per '000)
1964 . .	15.8	6.6	11.7
1965 . .	15.9	6.6	12.2
1966 . .	15.5	6.6	12.1

EMPLOYMENT
(Census, 1966)

Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing . .	14,554
Mining and Quarrying	1,880
Manufacturing Industries	43,984
Construction and Engineering . .	12,024
Gas, Electricity, Water Supply . .	825
Distributive Trades, Insurance, Banking .	18,422
Transport and Communications . .	9,144
Services	29,728
Others	126
TOTAL EMPLOYED	130,687

AGRICULTURE
DISTRIBUTION OF LAND
(1967—'000 hectares)

LAND AREA	ARABLE	PASTURE	FORESTS	BUILT-ON AREA AND WASTELAND
258	66	67	84	41

PRINCIPAL CROPS

COMMODITY	AREA (hectares)				PRODUCTION (quintals)		
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1964	1965	1966
Wheat	19,313	18,228	17,112	15,300	389,967	464,814	388,297
Rye	2,905	5,139	2,621	3,380	63,258	107,919	52,036
Barley	8,979	10,089	12,343	12,777	184,707	302,670	368,449
Oats	14,885	14,125	13,305	13,997	297,700	339,000	307,418
Potatoes . . .	4,092	3,717	3,387	3,269	743,250	743,400	676,945
Wine Grapes .	1,165	1,165	1,167	n.a.	165,000*	113,300	129,540

* Wine production only.

LUXEMBOURG—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

LIVESTOCK

(1967)

CATTLE	HORSES	PIGS	SHEEP	POULTRY
183,214	1,641	116,409	3,341	408,897

MINING AND METALLURGICAL PRODUCTION

('000 metric tons)

	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Iron Ore	6,507	6,990	6,680	6,315	6,528
Pig Iron	3,597	3,587	4,191	4,145	3,962
Steel Ingots and Castings	4,010	4,032	4,558	4,585	4,390

FINANCE

1 franc = 100 centimes.

1 Luxembourg franc = 1 Belgian franc.

100 francs = 14s. 3½d. sterling = \$U.S. 1.99

Belgian money is used in the Duchy.

BUDGET

(1966—million francs)

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
Income Tax	2,102.2	Administration	945.5
Other Direct Taxes	218.5	Defence	456.5
Turn-over Tax	1,322.0	Public Order, Foreign Affairs	317.0
Customs	1,034.2	Education and Arts	1,194.2
Other Indirect Taxes	778.3	Social Security	1,872.6
Other Ordinary Receipts	1,814.2	Health, Sport, Housing	417.9
Loans	1,564.3	Transport and Power	2,286.9
Other Extraordinary Receipts	1,097.6	Agriculture, Economic Affairs	976.7
		War Damage, National Disasters	106.8
		Public Debt, Subsidies, etc.	475.4
		Miscellaneous	898.6
TOTAL	9,931.3	TOTAL	9,948.1

LUXEMBOURG—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

(million francs)

	1963	1964
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	25,702	29,884
<i>of which:</i>		
Agriculture and forestry	1,823	1,862
Iron and steel industry	6,287	7,514
Other manufacturing industries	3,410	4,707
Building	2,274	2,633
Transport	1,873	2,215
Commerce and Banking	3,708	4,267
Administration and public services	2,868	2,888
Income from abroad	— 224	— 250
GROSS NATIONAL INCOME	25,478	29,638
<i>Less depreciation allowances</i>	<i>— 3,800</i>	<i>— 4,646</i>
NET NATIONAL INCOME	21,678	24,992
Indirect taxes <i>less</i> subsidies	2,018	1,962
NET NATIONAL PRODUCT	23,696	26,954
Depreciation allowances	3,800	4,646
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	27,496	31,600
Balance of exports and imports of goods and services	— 1,606	— 1,828
AVAILABLE RESOURCES	25,890	29,772
<i>of which:</i>		
Private consumption expenditure	16,641	18,736
Government consumption expenditure	3,484	3,521
Gross fixed capital formation	5,665	7,715
Increase in stocks	100	— 200

EXTERNAL TRADE

(See Belgium. Trade figures for Belgium and Luxembourg are combined.)

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

('000)

	1963	1964	1965	1966
Passenger-kilometres	220,684	231,014	229,244	288,814
Ton-kilometres	651,359	670,694	622,247	566,748

ROADS

	1963	1964	1965	1966
Private Cars	49,689	55,724	61,686	67,370
Commercial Vehicles	9,399	9,968	10,382	10,559
Autocars	405	393	443	476
Tractors	7,883	8,143	8,444	8,882

LUXEMBOURG—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

TOURISM

TOURISTS		AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY	
1965	1966	1965	1966
858,034	802,897	2-3 days	2-3 days

(1966)

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	NUMBER OF NIGHTS IN HOTELS, ETC.
Belgium	238,009
Denmark, Norway, Sweden	10,344
France	90,697
Germany	69,994
Netherlands	155,902
United Kingdom, Ireland	61,044
U.S.A.	67,955
Others	61,018
TOTAL	754,963

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

	1963	1964	1965	1966
Telephones	48,592	53,613	59,199	64,914
Radio Sets	106,911	114,575	121,000	127,029
Television Sets	17,168	24,526	30,960	37,643
Number of Daily Newspapers	7	7	7	7
Circulation	120,000	130,000	140,000	140,000
Copies per '000 population	367	364	420	418

EDUCATION

(1966-67)

	SCHOOLS	STUDENTS	STAFF
Primary	438	35,063	1,471
Secondary	7	6,058	489
Technical and			
professional	4	4,237	n.a.
Teacher-training	2	236	n.a.

Source: Service Central de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques; Ministère de l'Economie Nationale, 19 avenue de la Porte-Neuve, Luxembourg.

THE CONSTITUTION

THE Constitution now in force dates back to October 17th, 1868; but in 1919 a Constituent Assembly introduced into it some important changes, declaring that the sovereign power resided in the nation, that all secret treaties were denounced, and that deputies were to be elected, by *scrutin de liste*, and by proportional representation, on the basis of complete universal suffrage. Electors must be citizens of Luxembourg, male or female, and must have attained twenty-one years of age. Candidates for election must have attained twenty-five years of age. The Grand Duke chooses the Ministers, may intervene in legislative questions, and has certain judicial powers. There is a single-chamber legislature, the Chamber of Deputies, with 56 members elected for five years. The number of deputies was enlarged to accord with the increase in population registered in the census of 1960. There are four electoral districts, the North, the Centre, the South and East. By the law of October 9th, 1956, the Constitution was further revised, by the following stipulation: "The exercise of prerogatives granted by the Constitution to the legislative, executive and judiciary powers, can, by treaty, be temporarily vested in institutions of international law." In addition to the Cabinet, composed of a Prime Minister, 8 Ministers and 2 Secretaries of State, Luxembourg has a Council of State, which is the supreme administrative

tribunal and also fulfils certain legislative functions, comprising 21 members nominated by the Sovereign.

As the result of negotiations concluded between Belgium and Luxembourg on December 22nd, 1921, economic union was established between the two countries. By the terms of this union, which is to last for fifty years, the old customs barrier disappears, and Belgian money becomes current in the Grand Duchy. The union came into force on May 1st, 1922.

Luxembourg's economic ties with Belgium and the Netherlands have become closer since the establishment of the "Benelux" economic union in September 1944, which was signed in 1958 and came into force in 1960 (*see also Benelux chapter*).

Luxembourg is a full member of all the major European organisations, such as EEC, OECD, NATO, WEU, ECSC, the Council of Europe and the European Monetary Fund.

In 1961, the Grand Duchess appointed her son, Prince JEAN, to act as *Lieutenant-Représentant* and to exercise in her name "all the political and juridical prerogatives granted by the Constitution to the Sovereign of the State." Her action was in accordance with Article 42 of the Constitution. On November 12th, 1964, she abdicated in favour of Grand-Duke Jean.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF THE STATE

H.R.H. Prince JEAN.

THE CABINET

(A coalition of the Christian Social and the Socialist Parties, first formed July 1964.)

(February 1968)

Prime Minister, Minister of Treasury and Civil Service: PIERRE WERNER (C.S.).

Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of the Interior and Tourism, Physical Education and Sports: HENRY CRAVATTE (S.).

Minister of Agriculture, Viticulture and the Middle Classes: JEAN-PIERRE BUCHLER (C.S.).

Minister of National Education and Justice: JEAN DUPONG (C.S.).

Minister of Foreign Affairs, Armed Forces and Cultural Affairs: PIERRE GRÉGOIRE (C.S.).

Minister of Public Works, Transport, Posts and Telecommunications: ALBERT BOUSSER (S.).

Minister of the Budget, National Economy, and Power: ANTOINE WEHENKEL (S.).

Minister of Labour, Health and Social Security: ANTOINE KRIER (S.).

Secretary of State for Family, Youth, Population and Social Security and National Education: MME MADELEINE FRIEDEN (C.S.).

Secretary of State for Labour, Social Security and Public Health: RAYMOND VOUEL (S.).

DEFENCE

C.-in-C. Armed Forces: Lt.-Col. MICHEL MAYER.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ACCREDITED TO LUXEMBOURG

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

- Algeria:** Brussels 5, Belgium (E).
Argentina: Brussels 6, Belgium (E).
Austria: 42 rue Notre-Dame, Luxembourg (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).
Belgium: 7 blvd. du Prince, Luxembourg (E); *Ambassador:* JAN VANDEN BLOOCK.
Brazil: Brussels 4, Belgium (E).
Bulgaria: Brussels 5, Belgium (L).
Burundi: Brussels 5, Belgium (E).
Cameroon: Brussels 4, Belgium (E).
Canada: Brussels 4, Belgium (E).
Central African Republic: Brussels 6, Belgium (E).
Chad: Brussels 1, Belgium (E).
Chile: Brussels 1, Belgium (E).
China, Republic (Taiwan): Brussels 5, Belgium (E).
Congo (Democratic Republic): Brussels 4, Belgium (E).
Costa Rica: Paris 9e, France (E).
Cuba: Brussels 18, Belgium (E).
Czechoslovakia: Brussels 5, Belgium (E).
Denmark: Brussels 4, Belgium (E).
Dominican Republic: Geneva, Switzerland (E).
Finland: Brussels 5, Belgium (E).
France: 19-21 rue Notre Dame, Luxembourg (E); *Ambassador:* JACQUES-EMILE PARIS.
Gabon: Brussels 5, Belgium (E).
German Federal Republic: 3 blvd. Royal, Luxembourg (E); *Ambassador:* CARL-HEINZ LUEDERS.
Greece: Brussels 6, Belgium (E).
Hungary: Brussels 18, Belgium (E).
Iceland: Paris 8e, France (E).
India: Brussels 5, Belgium (E).
Indonesia: Brussels 5, Belgium (E).
Iran: Brussels 5, Belgium (L).
Iraq: Brussels 4, Belgium (E).
Ireland: Brussels 5, Belgium (E).
Israel: Brussels 5, Belgium (E).
Italy: 5 rue Marie Adelaide, Luxembourg (E); *Ambassador:* CORRADO ORLANDI CONTUCCI.
Ivory Coast: Brussels 5, Belgium (E).
Japan: Brussels 4, Belgium (E).
Korea: Paris 16e, France (E).
Lebanon: Brussels 5, Belgium (E).
Madagascar: Brussels 15, Belgium (E).
Malaysia: The Hague, Netherlands (E).
Mali: Brussels 6, Belgium (E).
Mauritania: Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany (E).
Mexico: Brussels 5, Belgium (E).
Monaco: Paris 16e, France (L).
Morocco: Brussels 5, Belgium (E).
Netherlands: 8 rue Pierre d'Aspelt, Luxembourg (E); *Ambassador:* Jonkheer BRYAN EDWARD QUARLES VAN UFFORD.
Niger: Brussels 1, Belgium (E).
Norway: Brussels 1, Belgium (E).
Pakistan: Brussels 4, Belgium (E).
Paraguay: The Hague, Netherlands (E).
Peru: Brussels 1, Belgium (E).
Philippines: The Hague, Netherlands (E).
Poland: Brussels 4, Belgium (E).
Portugal: Brussels 4, Belgium (E).
Romania: Brussels 18, Belgium (E).
Rwanda: Brussels 4, Belgium (E).
Somalia: Brussels 6, Belgium (E).
South Africa: Brussels 1, Belgium (E).
Spain: 6 blvd. Em. Servais, Luxembourg (E); *Ambassador:* JAIME ALBOR DELIBES.
Sweden: Brussels 5, Belgium (E).
Switzerland: Brussels 4, Belgium (E).
Thailand: The Hague, Netherlands (E).
Tunisia: Brussels 15, Belgium (E).
Turkey: Brussels 6, Belgium (E).
U.S.S.R.: Château de Beggen, Luxembourg (E); *Ambassador:* IVAN F. FILIPPOV.
United Arab Republic: Brussels 6, Belgium (E).
United Kingdom: 16 blvd. F. D. Roosevelt, Luxembourg (E); *Ambassador:* DUGALD MALCOLM.
U.S.A.: 22 blvd. Em. Servais, Luxembourg (E); *Ambassador:* GEORGE J. FELDMAN.
Upper Volta: Brussels 6, Belgium (E).
Vatican City: Brussels 4, Belgium (E).
Venezuela: Brussels 5, Belgium (E).
Viet-Nam: London, W.8, England (E).
Yugoslavia: Brussels 5, Belgium (E).

PARLIAMENT

Speaker: VICTOR BRODSON (Socialist).

(General Election, June 7, 1964)

Christian Social Party	22
Socialist	21
Parti Démocratique	6
Communist	5
Mouvement Indépendant Populaire	2

POLITICAL PARTIES

Parti Chrétien Social (*Christian Social Party*): 16 boulevard Royal; f. 1914; Pres. JEAN DUPONG.
Parti Ouvrier Socialiste Luxembourgeois (*Socialist Party*): 21 rue Glesener; f. 1902; Leader HENRI CRAVATTE.
Parti Communiste (*Communist Party*): 71 rue de Fort-Neyberg; f. 1927; Leader DOMINIC URBANI.

Parti Démocratique (*Democratic Party*): 46 Grand'rue; Liberal; Leader GASTON THORN.

Mouvement Indépendant Populaire (*Popular Independent Party*): Bergeldange; f. April 1964; Leader FRANÇOIS SERVAIS.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The lowest courts in Luxembourg are those of the Justices of the Peace, of which there are twelve. Above these are the Court of Appeal in Luxembourg City and two regional tribunals. The highest court is the Supreme Court of Appeal.

Judges and Justices of the Peace are appointed by the Grand Duke. They are named for life and are not removable except by judicial sentence. The death sentence has been abolished.

High Court of Justice: Chief Justice ARTHUR BENDUHN.

General Prosecutor: ALPHONSE HUSS.

High Military Court: ARTHUR BENDUHN, ALOYSE JACOBY, ALPHONSE HUSS.

RELIGION

ROMAN CATHOLIC

More than 90 per cent of the population profess the Roman Catholic faith.

Bishop of Luxembourg: Rt. Rev. Mgr. LÉON LOMMEL.

PROTESTANT CHURCHES

President of the Protestant Church in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg: Pasteur J. PÄUTZ; 177 route de Longwy; f. 1818 as Protestant Garrison Church; 1868 as community for the Grand Duchy; there are about 4,000 Protestants.

JUDAISM

Chief Rabbi: Dr. EM. BULZ; 59 Route d'Arlon.

THE PRESS

DAILIES

Tageblatt (*Le Journal d'Esch*): 44 rue du Canal, Esch-sur-Alzette; f. 1912; organ of the Labour Party; Dir. J. F. POOS.

Letzeburger Journal: 123 rue Adolphe Fischer, Luxembourg; Man. JOSEPH ANEN.

Luxemburger Wort: 6-8 rue Jean Origer, Luxembourg; f. 1848; Catholic daily; 70,000, largest circulation in Luxembourg; Dir. Mgr. ALPHONSE TURPEL.

La Meuse-Luxembourg: 4 rue de l'Athénée, Luxembourg; f. 1945; Independent; circulation 12,000; Dir. JEAN KIEFER.

Zeitung vom Letzeburger Vollek: 71 rue du Fortneyberg, Luxembourg; f. 1946; organ of the Communist Party; Dir. P. FONCK.

PERIODICALS

Arbecht: weekly; journal of the National Federation of the Workers of Luxembourg; circ. 20,000.

Auto-Revue: 53 av. Monterey; monthly; illustrated.

Echo de l'Industrie: 8 avenue de l'Arsenal; weekly periodical of industrial and social life published by Fédération des Industriels Luxembourgeois.

Das Familienblatt: Accinauto-Building, Luxembourg-Gare; f. 1946; weekly; sport; circ. 24,600.

Formes Nouvelles: 20 rue des Trévières, Luxembourg-Gare; monthly.

Handelsblatt (*Le Journal du Commerce*): 8 avenue de l'Arsenal; f. 1945; monthly of Fédération des Commerçants; circ. 4,000.

D'Handwierk: 41 rue Glesener; monthly journal of the Luxembourg Union of Artisans; circ. 7,000.

De Letzeburger Bauer: 38 rue Joseph Junck; weekly; journal of Luxembourg farming; circ. 10,000.

D'Letzeburger Land: 49 avenue de la Liberté, Luxembourg; f. 1953; independent; cultural weekly; Editor LÉO KINSCH.

Letzeburger Sonndesblat: weekly; Catholic, cultural; publ. by Imprimerie St. Paul, Luxembourg.

Luxemburger Bau-Forum: 19 avenue Monterey; f. 1959; six a year; associated with **Europäisches Bau-Forum**.

Revue: 40 avenue de la Gare; f. 1945; incorporating **De Letzeburger Sport**; weekly; illustrated; Dir. JEAN BOURG; circ. 28,000.

Le Signal: 63 rue de Bonnevoie; weekly journal of Luxembourg railwaymen; circ. 10,000.

NEWS AGENCIES

FOREIGN BUREAUX

AP: Luxembourg-Eich, 7 rue de la Forge.

Belga: Luxembourg-Gare, Case Postal 87.

Deutsche Presse-Agentur (DPA): Luxembourg-Bonnevoie, 17 rue de Pont Remy.

Europe: 39 rue Notre Dame.

France-Presse: 45a blvd. Royal.

Reuter: c/o Belga, Luxembourg-Gare, Case Postal 87.

UPI: Strassen, rue du Bois.

PUBLISHERS

Buck Vict: 21 blvd. G.-D. Charlotte; f. 1852; law, history, science, literature; Dirs. JULES MERSCH, LÉON BUCK.

Bourg-Bourger: 40 ave. de la Gare; f. 1864; all kinds of books; Dir. JEAN BOURG.

Beffort, Jos: 18 rue de la Poste; f. 1868; scientific, economic, reviews, and school books; Dir. MICHEL NEYS.

Imprimerie Central: 123 rue A. Fischer.

Librairie-Edition du Centre: "Royal Center Building", 41 blvd. Royal; Propr. J.-P. KRIPPLER-MÜLLER.

Linden, P.: 50 Grande rue; all kinds of books.

Mehlen Raymon: 10 ave. Monterey.

Publi-Lux: 4 rue Glesener.

Fédération Luxembourgeoise des Travailleurs du Livre: rue Goethe 38; f. 1864; 440 mems.; Pres. MATHIAS WARNY; Sec. NICOLAS WEBER.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Compagnie Luxembourgeoise de Télédiffusion: Villa Louvigny, Luxembourg; f. 1930; private commercial company operating radio services both outside and inside Luxembourg and television services within Luxembourg; Pres. of Admin. Council JOSEPH BECH; Gen. Man. MATHIAS FELTEN.

RADIO

Radio Luxembourg:

Seven stations.

Home Service in Letzeburgish.

Foreign Service in French, German, Flemish, Russian English, Finnish, Polish and Slovene.

Relay programmes in French, German and Flemish.

Radio licences (1967): 128,000.

TELEVISION

Télé Luxembourg: f. 1955; Gen. Man. MATTHIAS FELTEN.

One main station and six low-powered stations.

Transmissions daily.

Television licences (1967): 40,000.

FINANCE

BANKING

(cap. = capital; pu. = paid up; dep. = deposits; m. = million; amounts in Luxembourg francs)

CENTRAL BANK

Banque Internationale à Luxembourg, S.A.: 2 blvd. Royal; f. 1856; bank of issue; (Dec. 1966) cap. and res. 400m.; Pres. JOSEPH LEYDENBACH; Gen. Man. JEAN D'HUART; Man. RENÉ FRANCK.

Banque Générale du Luxembourg, S.A.: 14 rue Aldringer; f. 1919; affiliated to the Société Générale de Belgique; (Dec. 1966) cap. 200m.; dep. 6,811m.; Pres. ALPHONSE WEICKER; Man. Dir. JEAN-JACQUES WELBÈS.

Banque Mathieu Frères, S.A.: 80 place de la Gare; f. 1936; (Jan. 1966) cap. 50m.; dep. 488m.; Mans. JACQUES MATHIEU, M. E. MATHIEU.

Caisse d'Epargne de l'Etat: 1 place de Metz; f. 1856; (1966) dep. 12,485m.; Dir. P. GUILL.

Kredietbank, S.A. Luxembourgeoise: 37 rue Notre Dame; affiliated to Kredietbank N.V. (Belgium); f. 1949; (Dec. 1966) cap. 200m.; dep. 5,733m.; Chair. J. L. BLONDEEL; Man. C. FRANSSSENS.

INSURANCE

La Luxembourgeoise: Coin blvd. Royal et Grand-rue; f. 1920; cap. 20m.; burglary, fire, accident, life; Chair. TONY BIEVER; Dir. E. MAY.

Le Foyer, Compagnie Luxembourgeoise d'Assurances, Société Anonyme: 1-3 avenue Guillaume; f. 1922; cap. 25,000,000 frs.; fire, burglary, glass, accident, liability, life, transport; Chair. MARC LAMBERT; Dir. JULES KEIP.

French: Compagnie d'Assurances Générales, La Confiance, Lloyd de France-Vie, La Nationale, La Paix, La Paternelle, Le Patrimoine, Le Phénix, La Préservatrice, La Prévoyance, La Providence, Le Secours, L'Union.

Belgian: L'Assurance Liégeoise, Compagnie Belge d'Assurances Générales, Le Phénix Belge, Compagnie des Propriétaires Réunis, Compagnie Européenne d'Assurances des Marchandises et des Bagages, La Royale Belge, Société Générale d'Assurances et de Crédit Foncier.

British: Motor Union.

Swiss: Basler Lebens-Versicherungs-Ges., Basler Transportversicherungs-Ges., Basler Unfall, Allgemeine Versicherungen-Ges., Basler Versicherungs-Ges. gegen Feuer-Schaden, Eidgenössische Versicherungs-Aktien-Ges., Zürich, Helvetia Schweizerische Feuerversicherungs-Ges., Schweizerische Unfallversicherungs-Ges. in Basel, Schweizerische Unfallversicherungs-Ges. in Winterthur.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Chambre de Commerce: 8 avenue de l'Arsenal; 21 mems.; Pres. TONY NEUMAN; Dir. CARLO HEMMER.

INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATIONS

Centrale Paysanne Luxembourgeoise: 38 rue Joseph Junck; f. 1945; Pres. JULES MEYERS; Sec. MATHIAS BERNIS; publ. *De Letzeburger Bauer* (weekly); under this organisation are grouped all agricultural organisations.

Fédération des Artisans du Grand-Duché de Luxembourg: 41 rue Glesener; f. 1905; 6,000 mems.; Chair. MICHEL KALMES; Sec. EUGÈNE MULLER; publ. *D'Handwierk* (monthly).

Fédération des Industriels Luxembourgeois: 8 avenue de l'Arsenal; f. 1921; Dir. JULES HAYOT.

Fédération des Commerçants du Grand-Duché de Luxembourg: 8 avenue de l'Arsenal, Luxembourg-Ville; f. 1909; 3,500 mems.; Pres. A. WAGNER-JUNG, 23 rue de l'Eglise, Esch-Alzette; Dir. R. AUDRY, 8 avenue de l'Arsenal, Luxembourg; publ. *Handelsblatt*.

Fédération des Associations Viticoles du Grand-Duché de Luxembourg (*Federation of Wine-Growing Committees*): Grevenmacher/Moselle, Route de Trèves 93; f. 1922; Pres. WILL. WILTZIUS; Man. NORBERT SCHMIT; publ. *De Letzeburger Wönzler*.

Groupeement des Exploitants de Mines du Grande-Duché de Luxembourg: Esch-Alzette; f. 1920; 32 mems.; Pres. RENÉ MINES (Rodange); Sec. JEAN STAAR (Esch/Alzette).

Groupeement des Industries Siderurgiques Luxembourgeoises (*Federation of Iron and Steel Industries in Luxembourg*): 31 bldv. Joseph II; f. 1927; Board of Dirs.: RENÉ SCHMIT (Pres.) (Arbed), WALTER TURK (Columeta), RICHARD HERLIN (Rodange).

TRADE UNIONS

Confédération Générale du Travail du Luxembourg (C.G.T.) (*Luxembourg General Confederation of Labour*): 4 rue P. Hentges, Luxembourg; f. 1919; 31,500 mems.; Pres. ANTOINE KRIER; Sec.-Gen. MATHIAS HINTERSCHIED; publs. *Arbecht* (weekly), *Le Signal* (weekly), *CGT* (monthly).

Eight affiliated unions of which the largest are:

Letzburger Arbechter-Verband (*Letzburger Workers' Union*): 60 blvd. J. F. Kennedy, Esch-Alzette; f. 1916; Pres. BERNARD BERG; Gen. Sec. ANTOINE WEISS; 20,000 mems.

Landesverband Luxemburger Eisenbahner, Transportarbeiter, Beamten und Angestellten (*National Union of Luxembourg Railway and Transport Workers, Employees and Civil Servants*): Bonnewegerstr. 63, Luxembourg-Bonneweg; Pres. ALBERT BOUSSER; Gen. Sec. JOS. MARSON; 12,000 mems.

Confédération des Classes Moyennes: 41 rue Glesener, Luxembourg; f. 1953; Chair. PAUL NEYENS; Sec. RAYMOND ROLLINGER; 11,000 mems.; publ. *Die Stimme des Mittelstandes* (monthly).

Confédération Luxembourgeois des Syndicats Chrétiens (*Christian Workers*): 13 rue Bourbon; f. 1920; Pres. JEAN SPAUTZ; Gen. Sec. JEAN KLEIN; Treas. M. ZWICK; Secs. FRANÇOIS SCHMIT, JOSEPH BRAUN, LÉON ZIMMER; publ. *Sozialer Fortschritt* (weekly).

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Société Nationale des Chemins de Fer Luxembourgeois: Head Office: 9 Place de la Gare, Luxembourg; Pres. of Administrative Council RENÉ LOGELIN; Dir.-Gen. ALPHONSE THÉATO; Sec.-Gen. EMILE SCHLESSER. There are 340 km. of railway in the Grand-Duchy.

ROADS

Ministry of Transport: 4 blvd. Roosevelt, Luxembourg; There are 4,440 km. of good roads.

MOTORISTS' ORGANIZATION

Automobile-Club du Grand-Duché de Luxembourg (ACL): 180 Route de Longwy, Luxembourg.

CIVIL AVIATION

Luxair (*Société Anonyme Luxembourgeoise de Navigation Aérienne*): Aéroport de Luxembourg; regular services to Brussels, Frankfurt, London, Milan, Nice, Palma, Paris, Zurich; Pres. FERNAND LOESCH; Gen. Man. ROGER SIETZEN; fleet: 3 Fokker Friendship F.27, 1 Vickers Viscount 815.

Five international airlines also serve Luxembourg.

TOURISM

Office National du Tourisme: 51 avenue de la Gare, Luxembourg; f. 1932; 79 mems.; Chair. J. RELLES; Dir. GEORGES HAUSEMER; branches in 10 towns.

EUROPEAN OFFICES

Belgium: 15 Place Rogier, Brussels; Dir. Miss Y. EMBENS.

Denmark: 6D/136 Vesterbrogade, Copenhagen V; Dir. H. D. THOMSEN.

France: 21 boulevard des Capucines, Paris 8e; Dir. Mme. GENAUDEAU.

German Federal Republic: Presshaus am Martin-Luther-Platz, Düsseldorf; Dir. H. KREMPER.

Netherlands: 44 Kleverparkweg, Haarlem; Dir. F. C. KER.

Sweden: Skeppsbron 10, Stockholm; Dir. P. G. EKDAHL.

United Kingdom: 66 Haymarket, London, S.W.1; Dir. G. REED.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Conseil National de l'Energie Nucléaire—CNEN (*National Nuclear Energy Council*): f. 1956; Ministère de l'Energie, 4 Boulevard Roosevelt, Luxembourg; Chair. The Minister of Power.

The objects of the Council are to study the economic, legal, financial, and technical aspects of the use of nuclear energy, particularly when applied to industry, and to take part in the work of similar foreign bodies.

UNIVERSITY

Université Internationale de Sciences Comparées: Luxembourg; 120 teachers, 200 students.

MALTA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The island of Malta, with the smaller islands of Gozo and Comino, is situated in the central Mediterranean 60 miles south of Sicily and 200 miles north of the African coast. Climate is warm; winter temperatures do not fall below 40°F (4.4°C); summer temperatures rise to 98°F (36.6°C). English and Maltese are the official languages though Italian is widely spoken. The state religion is Roman Catholicism. The flag consists of two vertical bands of white and red, the white band bearing the George Cross in the top-left corner. The capital is Valetta.

Recent History

Malta was awarded the George Cross by King George VI for the heroism of her people during the Second World War. Under the Constitution of 1947 self-government was granted to the island except in certain matters reserved to the Governor. Civil disturbances followed the resignation of the Mintoff Labour Government of 1958 and a state of emergency was declared, the Governor assuming direct administration. In 1961 a new constitution was adopted and elections held which returned the Nationalist Government of Dr. Borg Olivier. As a result of the London conference of August 1963, Malta became an independent monarchy within the Commonwealth on September 21st, 1964 and in the following year was admitted to the Council of Europe and the United Nations.

An agreement on the proposed decrease of British forces in Malta was negotiated in March 1967. Under this agreement, the U.K. will cut annual defence outlays from £12.5 million to £6 million, but the cuts will be made over a period of five years. The amount of aid offered to Malta will be increased to £35 million for the next seven years.

Malta applied for association with the European Economic Community in September 1967.

Government

The Constitution of 1964 provides for Malta to have complete independence within the Commonwealth. H.M. the Queen is represented by the Governor-General. There is a fifty-member House of Representatives elected by proportional representation. Government is by a Cabinet which is responsible to the House.

Defence

There are small local forces which are being built up with British assistance, and Malta has signed a mutual defence agreement with the United Kingdom. Malta's position in the Central Mediterranean makes it a vital part of the strategic defence of Britain and NATO. There are Royal Air Force airfields at Luqa, Ta'Qali and Hal Far. The Grand Harbour at Valetta is still an important naval base.

Economic Affairs

Principal crops are onions, grapes, wheat, barley and fodder. Fresh vegetables and potatoes are the main cash

crops. Most raw materials have to be imported. Industry centres on ship repairing and building but there are light industries producing foodstuffs, footwear, clothing, paint, refrigerators and boats. Many Maltese emigrate to Australia and the United Kingdom.

Transport and Communications

There are some 560 miles of roads. The international airport is at Luqa. The main harbour, Valetta is used annually by some 2,100 vessels of over three million tons.

Social Welfare

Social security is provided under the 1956 National Insurance Act. There is reciprocity in social insurance between Malta and the United Kingdom.

Education

Education is compulsory and given in Roman Catholic Government schools. Instruction is in Maltese and English. There are 113 primary schools, 6 grammar schools and one university—the Royal University of Malta.

Tourism

The Government is providing £1 million to build a tourist industry. The island has climatic, scenic and historical assets. Excavations indicate the existence of an advanced culture dating from 2000 B.C. There are fine beaches.

Sport

Football is the most popular game.

Public Holidays, 1968

January 1 (New Year's Day), January 6 (The Epiphany), February 10 (St. Paul's Shipwreck), March 19 (St. Joseph), April 12 (Good Friday), May 1 (St. Joseph the Worker), May 23 (Ascension Day), May 24 (Commonwealth Day), June 8 (Queen's Birthday), June 13 (Corpus Christi), June 29 (SS. Peter and Paul), August 15 (The Assumption), September 8 (National Day), November 1 (All Saints' Day), December 8 (Immaculate Conception), December 25 (Christmas).

Weights and Measures

The Imperial System of weights and measures is in force. (See under Great Britain.)

Currency and Exchange Rates

The monetary unit is the Maltese Pound which is at par with the Pound Sterling.

Malta devalued her pound in November 1967 as a direct result of the British devaluation of 14.3 per cent.

Both British and Maltese currencies are used.

Notes: £5, £1, 10 shillings (10/-).

Coins: same currency as U.K.

Exchange rate: £1 = U.S. \$2.40.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

	AREA sq. miles	POPULATION (1965)		
		Males	Females	Total
Malta	95	140,976	152,479	293,455
Gozo and Comino	26	11,446	14,263	25,709
TOTAL	121	152,422	166,742	319,164

Valetta (capital), 18,348; Victoria (Gozo), 6,513.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS

YEAR	BIRTH RATE (per '000)	MARRIAGE RATE (per '000)	DEATH RATE (per '000)
1961	23.3	11.8	8.9
1962	22.8	11.4	8.6
1963	20.3	12.3	9.1
1964	19.8	12.7	8.5
1965	17.6	12.4	9.4

EMIGRATION

COUNTRY OF DESTINATION	1963	1964	1965
Australia	4,152	5,923	5,349
Canada	905	1,181	1,113
United Kingdom	1,332	1,597	1,444
U.S.A.	92	87	84
Other Countries	98	199	100
TOTAL	6,579	8,987	8,090

EMPLOYMENT

INDUSTRIAL GROUP	1964		1965	
	No.	% of Labour Force	No.	% of Labour Force
Malta Government	17,020	19.7	17,570	19.9
Service Departments	11,730	13.6	11,160	12.7
Agriculture and Fishing	7,420	8.6	7,150	8.1
Construction and Quarrying	6,290	7.2	7,400	8.4
Manufacturing	17,400	20.1	18,130	20.6
Wholesale and Retail Trade	12,200	14.1	12,310	14.0
Other Industries	14,470	16.7	14,400	16.3
TOTAL	86,530	100.0	88,120	100.0

AGRICULTURE
LAND USE

CROP	ACREAGE UNDER CROPS	
	1963/64	1964/65
Cereals and Legumes	20,336	20,338
Vegetables	16,248	14,814
Fruits	4,344	4,350
Flowers	112	77
TOTAL	41,040	39,579

MALTA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

CROPS
(£'000)

	1965
Wheat	91.2
Barley	65.9
Vetches	54.7
Forages	319.1
Broad Beans	55.1
Straw	73.6
Locust Beans	29.8
Potatoes (Spring)	341.1
Potatoes (Winter)	141.5
Melons	28.4
Onions	40.7
Tomatoes	235.0
Marrows, Pumpkins and Gourds	52.7
Other Vegetables	307.2
Grapes	130.9
Citrus	36.1
Figs and Prickly Pears	12.9
Other Fruits	108.0
Flowers and Seeds	276.2
TOTAL	2,400.1

LIVESTOCK
(1965)

Horses	1,734
Donkeys	1,918
Mules	1,292
Cattle	7,258
Sheep	10,485
Goats	25,982
Pigs	15,166
Poultry and Rabbits	485,569

FISHING
(catch-cwt.)

	1962	1963	1964	1965
Trawlers	5,248	5,370	4,396	3,156
Other Vessels	21,095	24,445	22,558	22,419
TOTAL	26,343	29,815	26,954	25,575

INDUSTRY
(£'000)

	1963	1964
Stone Quarrying and Sand Pits	318	311
Food Manufacturing Industries including Beverages	6,063	6,302
Tobacco Manufactures	1,795	1,927
Manufacture of Textiles, Footwear and Wearing Apparel	1,725	3,005
Manufactures of Wood, Cork and Furniture	447	476
Printing, Publishing and Allied Trades	436	486
Manufacture of Leather and Leather Products	42	66
Manufacturers of Rubber, Chemicals and Non-metallic Products	1,583	2,167
Manufactures of Metals	450	666
Transport Equipment and Machinery	665	940
Miscellaneous Industries	466	620
Construction	3,167	2,923
TOTAL	17,157	19,889

MALTA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FINANCE

£1 = 20 shillings.

£1 = \$U.S. 2.80

BUDGETS

(£'000)

	1964/65	1965/66
REVENUE:		
Customs and Excise	6,272	6,578
Income Tax	1,501	1,301
Succession and Donation Duties	327	337
Lotteries	518	530
Note Security Fund	1,098	1,168
Self-Balancing Services:		
(a) Water, Electricity, Posts and Telegraph	940	949
(b) Other Fees of Courts, Offices, etc.	1,134	1,395
Other Ordinary Revenue	2,632	3,144
U.K. Grants	2,474	2,548
U.K. Loans	632	543
Loan Revenue	472	772
Emigration Services	626	532
TOTAL REVENUE	18,626	19,797
EXPENDITURE:		
Commodity Subsidies	1,101	922
Public Debt, Pensions	1,330	1,530
Administration	2,870	2,987
Agriculture, Fisheries, Trade, Industry, Tourism	482	632
Self-Balancing Services	1,032	1,109
Medical and Health	1,926	2,075
Education, Museums, Libraries	2,193	2,446
Public Works	930	1,151
Emigration, Labour, Social Welfare	2,495	2,113
Capital Expenditure, Colonial Development	3,579	4,395
Civil Aviation	323	264
Civil Defence	52	56
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	18,313	19,680

Budget (1966-67): Revenue £15,837,492; Expenditure £16,417,492.

DEVELOPMENT PLANS, 1964-69

PROPOSED EXPENDITURE

(£'000)

Basic Services	£3,564
Economic Services	£24,230
Social Services	£10,529
War Damage Compensation	£1,097

According to an Agreement on Financial Assistance between the Government of the United Kingdom and the Government of Malta, the United Kingdom exchequer is to provide funds as follows: £18.8 million for the first three years from April 1st, 1964; £31.2 million for the next seven years.

For the period of five years ending on March 31st, 1969, U.K. financial assistance to Malta shall be 75 per cent gift and 25 per cent loan.

MALTA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

EXTERNAL TRADE

(£'000)

Imports: (1966) 38,880; (1967 Jan.–June) 19,376.

Exports: (1966) 7,645; (1967 Jan.–June) 3,874.

COMMODITIES

(£'000)

SELECTED IMPORTS	1963	1964	1965	SELECTED EXPORTS	1963	1964	1965
Wheat	1,763	1,674	1,354	Beer	32	26	20
Meat	1,240	1,489	1,311	Potatoes	487	247	368
Milk	716	756	767	Onions	52	56	28
Fruit	690	705	702	Flowers and Seed	207	195	229
Cereals for Cattle	551	689	721	Hides and Skins	53	35	40
Feeding Stuff for Animals	517	610	814	Metals (Scrap)	211	349	448
Mineral Fuels, Lubricants, etc.	2,234	2,347	2,244	Textiles	857	1,599	2,435
Chemicals	1,752	2,161	2,433	Gloves	117	190	175
Motor Vehicles	972	1,022	1,223	Smoking Requisites	24	26	31
Other Machinery	3,260	4,301	4,297	Vegetable Oils	178	347	251
Clothing	856	983	1,012	Cigarettes	76	117	235

COUNTRIES

(£'000)

	IMPORTS		EXPORTS	
	1964	1965	1964	1965
United Kingdom	13,073	13,482	2,175	2,585
Other parts of British Commonwealth	3,820	3,782	478	684
European Economic Community:				
Italy	3,845	4,183	617	774
Belgium	450	435	152	190
Netherlands	1,847	1,992	109	330
Luxembourg	12	18	—	—
France	1,801	1,525	40	60
German Federal Republic ¹	1,419	1,239	62	218
Ships' and Aircraft Stores and Bunkers	—	—	1,227	1,175
Other Countries	8,327	8,488	2,059	2,634
TOTAL	34,594	35,144	6,919	8,653

TOURISM

	NUMBER OF TOURISTS	NUMBER OF TRANSIT PASSENGERS	TOTAL
1961	22,791	80,974	103,765
1962	23,299	72,832	96,131
1963	32,127	81,910	114,037
1964	37,879	76,440	114,319
1965	48,669	67,849	116,518

TRANSPORT

ROADS

	1963	1964	1965
Private Cars in Use	18,462	19,402	20,894
Commercial Vehicles in Use	5,833	6,251	6,577
Buses	616	616	616

MALTA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

SHIPPING

MERCHANT FLEET

	1963	1964	1965
Number of Vessels .	67	75	81
Gross Registered Tonnage	12,091	32,832	50,678
Net Tonnage . . .	6,558	19,302	30,572

MOVEMENT OF VESSELS

	TONNAGE LOADED	TONNAGE UNLOADED	VESSELS ENTERED (net tonnage)	VESSELS CLEARED (net tonnage)
1961 .	43,304	522,228	3,862,697	3,857,589
1962 .	37,472	518,233	3,869,549	3,845,245
1963 .	41,855	609,477	4,301,240	4,299,622
1964 .	54,008	604,249	5,404,868	5,404,760
1965 .	53,069	576,978	5,704,824	5,629,766

CIVIL AVIATION

YEAR	PASSENGERS			FREIGHT (kgs.)	
	In	Out	In Transit	Set Down	Picked Up
1962 . .	46,444	49,877	21,234	776,206	221,779
1963 . .	52,478	59,349	30,261	949,341	322,889
1964 . .	63,492	70,016	27,691	976,212	388,829
1965 . .	76,773	82,020	17,535	1,103,373	616,730

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

	1963	1964	1965
Number of Telephones	20,434	21,592	23,269
Number of Radios	9,199	8,620	8,644
Number of Television Sets . . .	21,262	23,760	26,543
Number of Rediffusion Sets . . .	43,054	42,864	39,828
Number of Books Produced (number of titles)	64	68	70

EDUCATION

	1963/64			1964/65		
	No. of Schools	No. of Teachers	No. of Students	No. of Schools	No. of Teachers	No. of Students
Primary	113	2,229	47,807	113	2,175	4,547
Secondary	6	249	3,670	6	275	3,755
Technical	9	311	3,491	9	314	3,715
Private (includes all grades) . .	82	844	17,349	82	852*	1,737
Teacher-Training Colleges . . .	2	32	370	2	36	380
Higher (University)	1	77	494	1	107	547
Higher (Polytechnic)	1	16*	35*	1	50*	575*

* Includes part-timers.

Source: Central Office of Statistics and Electoral Office; 1 Windmill Street, Valetta.

THE CONSTITUTION

The Independence Constitution was presented in draft form to the Legislative Assembly on the 31st March, 1964, and a referendum was held in May 1964 asking the people whether the Constitution as presented by the Government and endorsed by the House met their approval. The result of the poll was 65,714 "yes" and 54,919 "no" with 9,016 invalid votes. After prolonged talks between the Prime Minister of Malta and the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the draft Constitution prepared by the Government of Malta, with minor agreed amendments, was approved by the British Government. The Malta Independence Act was approved by the United Kingdom Parliament on the 28th July, 1964 and received Royal assent on the 31st of that month.

The Malta Independence Constitution adopts a monarchical system with a Governor-General representing Her Majesty The Queen. Maltese citizens are also citizens of the Commonwealth. Provisions in the new Constitution provide for the protection of the Roman Catholic Church and of the fundamental rights and freedoms of the

individual; for Education to be compulsory in primary schools and free in those which are state-run; for elections to be free; for the independence of the Judicature and for the setting up of an independent Public Service Commission. Sound and vision broadcasts are under the control of an independent Authority.

The Government concluded a Defence Agreement and a Financial Agreement with the United Kingdom Government for a period of ten years.

THE CABINET

The Cabinet consists of the Prime Minister and such number of other Ministers as recommended by the Prime Minister.

PARLIAMENT

The normal life of the 50-member House of Representatives is five years, after which a general election is held.

Election is by universal adult suffrage on the principle of proportional representation.

THE GOVERNMENT

GOVERNOR-GENERAL

Sir MAURICE DORMAN, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.

THE CABINET

(February 1968)

Prime Minister and Minister of Commonwealth and Foreign Affairs: Dr. G. BORG OLIVIER, LL.D., HON. D.LITT.

Minister of Finance, Customs and Port: Dr. G. FELICE, LL.D.

Minister of Public Building and Works: Dr. C. CARUANA, B.A., LL.D.

Minister of Justice and Parliamentary Affairs: Dr. T. CARUANA DEMAJO, LL.D.

Minister of Trade, Industry and Agriculture: Dr. J. SPITERI, LL.D.

Minister of Health: Dr. A. CACHIA ZAMMIT, M.D.

Minister of Education, Culture and Tourism: Dr. P. BORG OLIVIER, M.D.

Minister of Labour, Employment and Welfare: Dr. V. TABONE, M.D., D.O., D.O.M.S., F.R.C.S.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

(E) Embassy; (HC) High Commission.

Australia: Airways House, Gaiety Lane, Sliema, Malta (HC); *High Commissioner a.i.:* HUBERT OPPERMAN.

Austria: London, S.W.1, England (E).

Belgium: London, S.W.1, England (E).

Canada: Rome, Italy (HC).

France: Villa Mauramy, Mgr. Mifsud St., Ta' Xbiex, Malta (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* GEORGES DESMEURE.

Germany (Federal Republic): "Dolphin Court", Antonio Nani Street, Ta' Xbiex, Malta (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. KARL-GUSTAV WOLLENWEBER.

Greece: Rome, Italy (E).

India: Rome, Italy (HC).

Israel: Villa "Mon Rêve", Temi Zammit Avenue, Ta' Xbiex, Malta (E); *Ambassador:* EHUD AVRIEL.

Italy: "Villa Marpa", Ta' Xbiex, Malta (E); *Ambassador:* Dott. ANTONIO DAZZI.

Japan: Rome, Italy (E).

Korea (Republic): London, S.W.1, England (E).

Libya: 4-5 St. Paul's Court, Bisazza St., Sliema, Malta (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. OMAR MAHMUD MUNTASSER.

Netherlands: Rome, Italy (E).

Pakistan: Berne, Switzerland (HC).

Switzerland: London, W.1, England (E).

U.A.R.: Rome, Italy (E).

United Kingdom: 7 St. Anne Street, Floriana, Malta (HC); *High Commissioner:* Sir GEOFFROY TORY.

U.S.A.: Airways House, Gaiety Lane, Sliema, Malta (E); *Ambassador:* HUGH H. SMYTHE.

Vatican: Valetta Rd., Mosta, Malta (Apostolic Nunciature); *Apostolic Nuncio:* Most Rev. Mgr. MARTIN J. O'CONNOR.

Malta also has diplomatic relations with Ethiopia, Finland, Haiti, Honduras, Panama, Peru, Portugal, Sweden, Thailand and U.S.S.R.

PARLIAMENT

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

(General Election of March 26th, 27th and 28th, 1966)

PARTY	SEATS
Nationalist Party	28
Malta Labour Party	22

POLITICAL PARTIES

Nationalist Party: 4 Old Treasury Street, Valetta; the safeguarding of the Catholic and European traditions of Malta; the development of the State according to western concepts of democracy; Leader Dr. G. BORG OLIVIER, LL.D.; publ. *Il-Poplu*.

Malta Labour Party: Trunk Road, Marsa; f. 1920; 7,000 mems.; stands for non-alignment to any bloc and guaranteed security for Malta by the Security Council of the United Nations; anti-colonialist, democratic socialist, progressive; Leader DOMINIC MINTOFF; publs. *Il-Helsten*, *The Voice of Malta*.

Christian Workers' Party: 52 Old Theatre Street, Valetta; f. 1961; national progress based on the workers' interests; Leader ANTHONY PELLEGRINI; Pres. Dr. GEORGE BONELLO DUPUIS, LL.D.; Gen. Sec. GONTRAN L. BORG, F.C.C.S., F.R.ECON.S., A.T.I.I., D.P.A.; publ. *Il-Tórka*.

Progressive Constitutional Party (P.C.P.): Central Office: 8 Britannia Street, Valetta; f. 1953; stands for association with the European Economic Community, membership of the Commonwealth with a Defence Treaty with Great Britain and an agreement with N.A.T.O.; Leader Hon. MABEL STRICKLAND, O.B.E.; publs. *Forward*, *Il-Quddiem*.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Chief Justice, President of the Constitutional Court and of the Court of Appeal: The Hon. Prof. Sir ANTHONY J. MAMO, O.B.E., Q.C., C.ST.-J., LL.D., B.A.

Vice-President of the Constitutional Court and of the Court of Appeal: The Hon. Mr. Justice Prof. J. J. CREMONA, LL.D., B.A., D.LITT., B.A., PH.D., F.R.HIST.S.

Judges: The Hon. Mr. Justice J. FLORES, LL.D., B.L.
The Hon. Mr. Justice J. XUEREB, LL.D.
The Hon. Mr. Justice A. GAUCI MAISTRE, LL.D.
The Hon. Mr. Justice M. CARUANA CURRAN, LL.D., B.A.
The Hon. Mr. Justice E. MAGRI, LL.D.
The Hon. Mr. Justice V. R. SAMMUT, LL.D., B.A.

Registrar of the Courts of Malta and Gozo: V. BORG COSTANZI, LL.D.

The legal system consists of enactments of the Maltese legislature, and a few of the British parliament until they are repealed or replaced by enactments of the Parliament of Malta. Maltese Civil Law derives largely from Roman Law, though British Law has had great influence on public law. Appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council is available in certain circumstances.

The Courts are: *Constitutional Court*, *Court of Appeal*, *Commercial Court*, *Criminal Court*, *Civil Court* and *Court of Magistrates* (also a Juvenile Court).

RELIGION

The Maltese population professes the Roman Catholic faith.

Archbishop of Malta: His Grace Mgr. Sir M. GONZI, K.B.E., D.D., B.LITT., J.C.D., B.G.C.O.J., LL.D. (hon. causa).

Vicar-General: His Lordship Mgr. E. GALEA, D.D., B.LITT., J.C.D., K.O.J., Titular Bishop of Tralles in Asia.

Bishop of Gozo: His Lordship Mgr. J. PACE, S.T.H.D., J.C.D., PH.D., K.O.J.

THE PRESS

DAILIES

- Il-Berga:** Strickland House, St. Paul's Street, Valetta; f. 1928; national; Maltese; Editor Dr. C. TESTA, LL.D.
- Il-Helsien:** Mayfair House, 80 Old Bakery Street, Valetta; organ of the Malta Labour Party; Maltese; Editor E. LAIVIERA.
- L-Orizzont:** Workers' Memorial Building, 80 Old Bakery Street, Valetta; f. 1962; Maltese; daily; published by the General Workers' Union; circ. 18,000; Editor CARMEL MICALLEF.
- Bulletin, The:** Lux Press, St. Joseph Road, Hamrun; f. 1944; Editor ANTHONY MICALLEF.
- Malta News:** Workers' Memorial Building, Old Bakery Street, Valetta; f. 1964; national; English; Editor LINO SPITERI.
- Times of Malta:** Strickland House, St. Paul's Street, Valetta; f. 1935; national; English; Editor CHARLES GRECH ORR.

BI-WEEKLIES

- Il-Poplu:** Lux Press, St. Joseph Road, Hamrun; Maltese; organ of the Nationalist Party; Editor J. PACE.
- Lohen is-Sewwa:** Catholic Institute, Floriana; London Agents: Africa and Overseas Press Agency Ltd., 122 Shaftesbury Ave., W.1; f. 1928; Maltese organ of Catholic Action; Tues., Thurs. and Sat.; Editor Rev. Fr. S. BARTOLI GALEA, LIC.D.; circ. 11,000.
- Lloyd Maltese:** 166 Brighella Street, Hamrun; f. 1840; English, Maltese; official organ for the activities of the Chamber of Commerce; Editor M. B. FLERY.
- Ir-Review:** Department of Information; f. 1956; Maltese weekly.

WEEKLIES

- Malta Government Gazette:** Department of Information; Valetta; f. 1813; Tuesdays and Fridays.
- Sunday Times of Malta, The:** Strickland House, St. Paul's Street, Valetta; f. 1924; national; English; Editor ANTHONY MONTANARO.
- It-Torċa (The Torch):** Workers' Memorial Building, 80 Old Bakery Street, Valetta; f. 1944; every Sunday; produced by the General Workers' Union; Editor J. ATTARD KINGSWELL; circ. 18,000.
- Voice of Malta, The:** organ of the Malta Labour Party; in English.
- Maltese Observer:** Catholic Institute, Florian; f. 1964; every Sunday.
- Sport:** Workers' Memorial Building, Old Bakery Street, Valetta; f. 1963; Editor R. SACCO.

FORTNIGHTLIES

- Forward-Il Quddiem:** 8 Britannia Street, Valetta; f. 1955; official organ of the Progressive Constitutional Party under the leadership of the Hon. MABEL STRICKLAND, O.B.E., M.P.; Editor J. M. PUGLISEVICH, B.E.M., I.S.M.
- Ghawdex:** St. Joseph's Institute, Ghajnsielem, Gozo; f. 1945; Maltese organ of the Church in Gozo; Editor Rev. Fr. AKKURSJU XERRI, O.F.M.
- Il Kokka:** 220 St. Paul's Street, Valetta; independent; Maltese and English; Editor M. TABONE.

MONTHLIES

- Commercial Courier:** The Exchange, Kingsway, Valetta; f. 1947; organ of The Malta Chamber of Commerce; Editor S. NICOLAS VIRTÙ; circ. 1,500.
- Faith, The:** St. Albert the Great College, Valetta; f. 1950; organ of St. Paul's Apologetics Circle; in English; Editor Rev. Fr. J. M. O'DEA, O.P., S.T.H.LIC. & LEC., B.A.; circ. 1,800.
- Malta Today:** Department of Information; f. 1962; English; monthly.
- Militia Christi:** St. Dominic's Priory, Rabat; organ of the Malta Holy Name Societies; in Maltese; Editor Rev. Fr. J. FREND, O.P., S.T.D., S.LIT.M.
- Retailer, The:** 87 Old Mint Street, Valetta; f. 1948; organ of the General Retailers' and Traders' Union; Editor J. M. GALEA; circ. 1,200.
- Teacher, The:** Teachers' Institute, 7 Merchants Street, Valetta; official organ of Malta Union of Teachers; Editor A. M. FARRUGIA.

QUARTERLIES

- F.M.I. Review:** Maritime House, 67 South Street, Valetta; f. 1948; journal of the Federation of Malta Industries; Editor C. F. GAFFIERO.
- Journal of the Faculty of Arts:** Malta University Press; f. 1957; Editor Prof. J. AQUILINA, B.A., LL.D., PH.D. (Lond.), F.R.A.S.
- Journal of Maltese Studies:** Malta University Press; f. 1961; language and folklore; Editor Prof. J. AQUILINA, B.A., LL.D., PH.D. (Lond.), F.R.A.S.
- Il-Malti:** St. Joseph Institute, Hamrun; f. 1924; organ of the Asscn. of Maltese Writers and Maltese Academy; Editor Chev. Prof. Dr. JOS. GALEA, M.B.E., M.D., D.P.H., F.R.S.H.
- Lohen il-Malti:** Malta University Press; f. 1931; Maltese literary review; Editor Prof. J. AQUILINA, B.A., LL.D., PH.D. (Lond.), F.R.A.S.

PUBLISHERS

- Lux Press:** St. Joseph's Street, Valetta.
- Malta Publicity Services:** Publicity House, Merchants Street, Valetta.
- Progress Press:** 341 St. Paul Street, Valetta.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Malta Broadcasting Authority: 12 Old Treasury Street, Valetta; f. 1961; Chair. Judge A. J. MONTANARO-GAUCI, C.B.E., K.M., LL.D.; Chief Executive JOHN A. MANDUCA.

RADIO

Rediffusion (Malta) Ltd.: Rediffusion House, St. Luke's Road, Gwardamanga; f. 1935; operates a commercial wired radio station and distributes two programmes in Maltese and English; new 25-year contract negotiated with the Government of Malta in September 1961; approx. 42,000 subscribers (1967); Gen. Manager E. A. HAMILTON-HILL, O.B.E.

TELEVISION

The Malta Television Service Ltd.: P.O. Box 384, Television House, Gwardamanga, Malta, G.C.; f. 1962; commercial aerial television service transmitting programmes in Maltese and English 31 hours a week daily between 6.00 and 11 p.m.; over 33,000 television receivers; Dir. E. A. HAMILTON-HILL, O.B.E.; Manager W. A. FENTON.

Radiotelevisione Italiana: a booster at Monte Mauro in Sicily enables programmes to be received in Malta.

FINANCE

BANKING

National Bank of Malta Ltd.: 45 Kingsway, Valetta, incorporating, in 1946, the Anglo-Maltese Bank (f. 1808) and the Bank of Malta (f. 1812); p.u. cap. £1,000,000; brs. in important centres of Malta and Gozo; correspondents throughout the world; Manager H. MICALLEF, L.P.

Barclays Bank D.C.O.: Local Head Office, 233 Kingsway, Valetta; Local Dirs. E. M. CASSON, L. E. GALEA; 31 offices.

Commercial Exchange Bank: 58 Merchants Street, Valetta; f. 1880; Managers W. COPPINI and J. COPPINI.

B. Tagliaferro and Sons Ltd.: 106 St. John's Square, Valetta; f. 1812; Managing Dirs.: GUIDO SANT FOURNIER, HUGH SANT FOURNIER, Dr. PHILIP ATTARD MONTALTO, LL.D., ADRIAN W. J. BUSIETTA, F.L.S.A. (D.ACC.), A.M.A.S.

Vadala Co. Limited: 62 Old Bakery St., Valetta; f. 1874; Man. Dir. MAURICE AGIUS VADALA, LL.D.

INSURANCE

The Lion Insurance Co. Ltd.: 98/4 Britannia Street, Valetta; f. 1963; Man. Dir. J. CARUANA MONTALDO.

FOREIGN COMPANIES

Alliance Assurance Co. Ltd.: London; 225 Merchants Street, Valetta.

Assicurazioni Generali di Trieste e Venezia, S.p.A.: Trieste; Continental Purchasing Co. Ltd., 164 Britannia Street, P.O.B. 261, Valetta.

Basler Transportversicherungs-Gesellschaft: Basle; W. J. England and Son, Old Theatre Street, P.O.B. 378, Valetta.

Caledonian Insurance Co.: Edinburgh; G. E. Camilleri, 55 Old Theatre Street, Valetta.

Dowa Fire and Marine Insurance Co., Ltd.: Osaka; Continental Purchasing Co. Ltd., 164 Britannia Street, P.O.B. 261, Valetta.

Eagle Star Insurance Co. Ltd.: London; Th. C. Smith and Co. Ltd., 12 St. Christopher St., Valetta.

Eidgenössische Versicherungs-Atkien-Gesellschaft: Zürich; P. Cutajar and Co., 12 St. Paul Street, Valetta.

Guardian Assurance Co. Ltd.: London; Bianchi and Co., Ltd., The Mercantile Shipping and Coaling Co., 11/11 Strait Street, P.O.B. 95, Valetta.

Levante, Società Italiana di Assicurazioni e Reassicurazioni: Genoa; A. V. Bartoli and Sons, 27 Pietro Florianai Street, Floriana.

Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Co. Ltd.: Liverpool; Bianchi and Co. Ltd.; Mercantile Shipping and Coaling Co., 11/11 Strait Street, Valetta.

o Phinix, Anonimos Elliniki Eteria Genikon Asphalian: Athens; A. V. Bartoli and Sons, 27 Pietro Florianai Street, Floriana.

Phoenix Assurance Co. Ltd.: London; J. Caruana, Caruana Bldg., 275 St. Paul's Street, Valetta.

Prudential Assurance Co. Ltd.: London; 225 Merchants St., P.O.B. 92, Valetta; Branch Man. A. A. CACHIA.

Riunione Adriatica di Sicurtà, S.p.A.: Milan; 148 Britannia Street, Valetta.

Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada: Montreal, Que.; A. Attard, 5/1 Merchants St., Valetta.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE

Department of Industry: 30 South St., Valetta; f. 1964; Dir. W. PODESTA, M.B.E.; the Department implements the Government plan to industrialize the Maltese Islands.

Department of Trade: 2 Cavalier St., Valetta; f. 1955; Dir. SAMMUT-BRIFFA, M.B.E.; its functions include import and export licensing, price control, registration of partnerships, trade marks, patents and designs, rationing and maintenance of essential supplies.

Aids to Industries Board: Ministry of Industrial Development and Tourism, 9 Merchants Street, Valetta; f. 1959; Chair. A. WIRTH, Sec. of Industrial Development and Tourism; nine mems. The Board was set up by law to encourage industry in Malta and to make final recommendations to the Government about individual applications. By the same Ordinance a *Malta Industrial Development Board* in London was set up to advise the Malta Government.

Federation of Malta Industries: Maritime House, 67 South St., Valetta; f. 1946; 140 mems.; Pres. Major A. CASSAR TORREGGIANI, O.B.E., E.D.; publ. *FMI Review* (quarterly; free distribution).

The Malta Chamber of Commerce: Exchange Buildings, Valetta; f. 1848; 572 mems.; Pres. PHILIP H. TOLEDO; Hon. Sec. GEORGE E. CAMILLERI.

Malta Trade Fair Corporation: The Fair Grounds, Naxxar; f. 1951; National Council of 14 mems.; Pres. Jos M. CUSCHIERI; Hon. Treas. V. EMINYAN; Hon. Sec. ROBERT BIASINI; Gen. Man. Col. G. C. GATT.

TRADE UNIONS

Confederation of Malta Trade Unions: 13 South Street, Valetta; f. 1958; affiliated to International Federation of Christian Trade Unions; Pres. A. M. CALLUS; Gen. Sec. M. VELLA-HABER; publ. *The Trade Unionist*.

In 1966 there were 21 trade unions affiliated to the Confederation of Malta Trade Unions. On June 30th, 1966, the registered trade unions were 54, made up of 35 Associations of Employees with a membership of 27,411; 11 Employers Associations with a membership of 1,830; and 8 combinations of employers and employees with a membership of 2,413. The Unions include:

The General Workers' Union: Workers' Memorial Building, South St., Valetta; f. 1943; 19,219 mems.; affiliated to ICFTU; Pres. MICHAEL PULIS; Gen. Sec. J. ATTARD KINGSWELL.

The Malta Union of Teachers: Teachers' Institute, Merchants St., Valetta; f. 1919; 2,400 mems.; Pres. A. GIGLIO; Gen. Sec. A. M. FARRUGIA; publ. *The Teacher*.

The Malta Civil Service Association: 125 Britannia Street, Valetta; f. 1919; 4,080 mems.; Pres. A. M. CALLUS, M.R.S.H.; Gen. Sec. J. C. MUSCAT; publ. *The Civil Servant* (quarterly).

The General Retailers' and Traders' Union: 87 Old Mint Street, Valetta; f. 1948; 1,000 mems.; Pres. C. RAUSI; publ. *The Retailer*.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

The only railway line in Malta was closed in 1931.

ROADS

There are 551 miles of asphalt-surfaced motor roads and a further 139 miles of dry macadam roads. Bus services run to all parts of the main island and to some parts of Gozo.

SHIPPING

Laferla Shipping Line: 577 St. Joseph's High Road, Hamrun.

Mediterranean Trading Shipping Co. Ltd.: 17 Barriera Wharf, Valetta; weekly passenger and cargo services between Malta and Syracuse, Tripoli, Tunisian and Adriatic ports.

Virtu Steamship Co. Ltd.: 28B South Street, P.O.B. 315, Valetta; tramp services.

FOREIGN SHIPPING LINE:

Italian Tirrenia Line: regular services Syracuse/Malta, Malta/Tripoli, Malta/Benghazi.

A ferry service runs between Marfa and Mgarr, linking Malta and Gozo. Many regular lines between Northwest Europe and the East call at Malta.

CIVIL AVIATION

Malta Airlines, The: Head Office: Airways House, 6/10 High Street, Sliema; comprises Malta Airways Co. Ltd. and Air Malta Co. Ltd., in association with B.E.A.; services to Catania-Naples-Rome-Alghero (Sardinia)-London-Tripoli; Chair. Lt.-Col. R. STRICKLAND, T.D.; Managing Dir. (Admin.) A. GRIMA; Managing Dir. (Commercial) J. T. CROSSEY.

Seven international airlines also serve Malta.

TOURISM

Malta Government Tourist Board: 9 Merchants Street, Valetta; f. 1958; the Government is encouraging tourist enterprises by capital grants, loans and tax reliefs. The 1965/66 tourism budget exceeds £750,000; Chair. J. C. POLLACCO; Sec. G. FABRI; publs. *Art in Malta*, *Guide Book for Malta and Gozo*, *Hotels List* (circulated to all travel agents in the U.S.A., Canada, United Kingdom and Europe).

TOURIST OFFICE IN EUROPE

United Kingdom: Malta House, 24 Haymarket, London, S.W.1; High Commissioner for Malta J. AXISA, M.B.E.

UNIVERSITY

Royal University of Malta: Valetta; 125 teachers, 750 students.

MONACO

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Principality of Monaco occupies $1\frac{1}{2}$ square kilometres on France's south-eastern Mediterranean coast. The climate is fine and warm with very mild winters. The languages are French and Monégasque (a mixture of French and Italian). Roman Catholicism is the religion of the nation. Flag: red and white (horizontal). Capital: Monte Carlo.

Recent History

In 1962 a new Constitution was introduced granting more power to the elected National Council. Also in 1962 the French Government set up a customs barrier outside the Principality to exercise stricter control on the movement of goods between the two countries. In May 1963 the barrier was lifted and a new Convention was signed bringing many French companies established in Monaco under the fiscal authority of France.

Government

Legislative power is exercised by the Prince and the National Council, which consists of eighteen members elected for a term of five years by universal suffrage. Executive power is vested in the hereditary Prince and the

Ministers of State assisted by four Government Councillors. The Prince represents the principality in its relations with foreign powers; he signs and ratifies treaties.

Economic Affairs

Revenue is derived mainly from transactional laws, the sale of tobacco, postage stamps and tourism.

Tourism

The pleasant climate and the amenities of Monte Carlo, including the world famous Casino, have made Monaco a leading centre for tourism both in summer and winter.

Public Holidays, 1968

January 1 (New Year's Day), January 27 (St. Devote, Patron Saint of the Principality), April 15 (Easter Monday), June 3 (Whit Monday), August 15 (The Assumption), November 19 (National Day), December 25, 26 (Christmas).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

(See under France.)

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA	POPULATION		
	1966 Total	Monte Carlo	Rest of Monaco
149.7 hectares	21,783	8,838	12,945

BUDGET (French Francs)

	REVENUE	EXPENDITURE
1963	94,957,746	84,567,813
1964	106,333,478	88,204,171
1965	118,643,263	93,928,335
1966	133,090,535	115,825,786

TOURISM

	1964	1965	1966
Total Arrivals. .	83,658	76,880	86,989

TRADE

The Imports and Exports for Monaco are included in the figures for France.

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

1966

	Number
Telephones . . .	6,212
Radio Licences .	6,450
Television Sets .	10,000

Education (Oct. 1967): 4,280 pupils in schools.

THE CONSTITUTION

This small Principality has been in existence since about 968. It was abolished under the French Revolution and First Empire, but it was re-established in 1814; and in 1815 was placed under the protection of the Kingdom of Sardinia by the Treaty of Vienna. In 1848 Mentone and Roccabruna asserted their independence, and in 1861 Charles III ceded his rights over the two towns to France. With the concurrent withdrawal of the Sardinian garrison, Monaco ceased to be a Sardinian protectorate and became an enclave of France. On January 7th, 1911, Prince Albert, great-grandfather of the reigning sovereign, Prince Rainier III, promulgated a Constitution (modified November 18th, 1917), which provided for a National Council elected by a panel of 30 members composed of delegates of the municipality, and 21 electors appointed by universal suffrage. The legislative power was exercised by the Prince and the National Council, which contained 18 members elected for five years. The executive government was exercised, under the authority of the Sovereign, by the Minister of State, assisted by the three members of the Council of Government.

On January 29th, 1959, the Constitution was provisionally suspended by Prince Rainier. The duties of the National Council were to be carried out by the Council of State, an official body, and those of the Municipal Council, the other elected body in the Principality, by an eight-member delegation appointed by Royal Ordinance.

In February 1961 the National Council was restored and an Economic Advisory Council was set up to assist it.

On December 17th, 1962, a new Constitution was promulgated by Prince Rainier. Any future amendments to this may be made only with the approval of the elected National Council. The new text maintains the traditional hereditary monarchy though the principle of divine right is renounced. The right of association, trade union freedom and the right to strike are guaranteed. The Supreme Tribunal safeguards fundamental liberties. The new Constitution also bestows the franchise on women.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF THE STATE

H.S.H. Prince RAINIER III.

MINISTERS

(February 1968)

Chief of the Cabinet: CHARLES BALLERIO.

Minister of State: PAUL DEMANGE.

GOVERNMENT COUNCILLORS

Interior: PIERRE MALVY.

Finances: ROBERT SANMORI.

Public Works: JOSEPH FISSORE.

Economic Expansion: PIERRE NOTARI.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

The following states have consulates in the Principality: Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Cameroon, Chile, El Salvador, Finland, France, Germany (Federal Republic), Greece, Guatemala, Italy, Lebanon, Liberia, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Mexico, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, Turkey, U.K., U.S.A., Uruguay.

NATIONAL COUNCIL

President: Dr. JOSEPH SIMON.

Vice-President: AUGUSTE MEDECIN.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Director of Judicial Services: HENRI CANNAC.

President of the Supreme Tribunal: JEAN BROUCHOT.

President of the Cour de Revision Judiciaire: ARMAND CAMBOULIVES.

The organisation of the Legal System is similar to that of France. There is one Justice of the Peace, a *Tribunal de Première Instance* (Court of First Instance), a *Cour d'Appel* (Court of Appeal), a *Cour de Révision* (Court of Cassation) and finally the *Tribunal Suprême* (Supreme Tribunal) which deals with infringements of the rights and liberties provided by the Court, and also with legal actions aiming at the annulment of administrative decisions for abusive exercise of power.

RELIGION

Roman Catholicism is the religion of the Principality.

There has been, since 1887, a Roman Catholic Bishop directly dependent on the Holy See.

Metropolitan See: Rt. Rev. JEAN RUPP; 24,280 Roman Catholics.

THE PRESS

Journal de Monaco: f. 1858; edited at the Ministry of State; official weekly.

NEWS AGENCY

Agence Télégraphique: France Presse, 2A Bd. des Moulins Monte Carlo.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Radio Monte Carlo: 16 Blvd. Princesse-Charlotte, Monte Carlo; Pres. CESAR SOLAMITO; Gen. Dir. JACQUES MAZIOL.

The official programme of R.M.C. is broadcast in French on longwave 1400 metres (218 kHz); Programmes in French and Italian are broadcast on Medium Wave 205 metres (1.466 kHz); Foreign programmes are broadcast in 12 languages on Medium Wave, 205 metres (1.466 kHz).

Programmes on Radio Monte-Carlo may be backed by commercials or by sponsors.

TELEVISION

Télé Monte Carlo: 16 Blvd. Princesse-Charlotte, Monte Carlo; Dir.-Gen. JEAN FRYDMAN; Sec.-Gen. J. F. MICHEO; Programme Dir. J. ANTOINE.

Programme broadcast on Channel F-10 daily since 1954.

MONACO

FINANCE

BANKS

Compagnie Générale de Banque: ave. Henry-Dunant; cap. 5m. frs.

Crédit Foncier de Monaco: 11 blvd. Albert 1er, Monaco; f. 1922; cap. 4m. frs.; dep. 69m. frs.; 3 brs. in Monte Carlo; issues no Monégasque money; the French franc is the currency in use; Pres. PIERRE MAURIN; Man. GUY MASMONTET DE FONPEYRINE.

Banque de Placements et de Crédit: 2 ave. de Grande Bretagne, Monte Carlo; cap. 10m. frs.

Banque Industrielle de Monaco: 13 Boulevard Princesse Charlotte; cap. 1.05m. frs.; dep. 4.3m. frs.; Pres. Prince LOUIS DE BOURBON DE PARME.

Société de Crédit et de Banque de Monaco: Palais Héracles, 17 blvd. Albert 1er; cap. (p.u.) 6m. frs.

Comptoir Central de Crédit et d'Escomptes.

Société de Banque et d'Investissements: 26 blvd. d'Italie; f. 1956; cap. 8m. frs.; dep. 68.7m. frs. (1967); Pres. J. P. H. MEDECIN; Man. Dir. G. R. WEILL; Dir. R. A. POZUN.

INSURANCE

Compagnie d'Assurances et de Réassurances de Monaco: 11 Avenue de l'Hermitage, Monte Carlo; f. 1942; cap. p.u. 80m. frs.; Chair. C. OTT; Dir.-Gen. Man. J. ROUSSIN.

La Monégasque d'Assurances et de Réassurances: 2 Avenue de Grande Bretagne, Monte Carlo; f. 1950; cap. p.u. 40m. frs.; Chair. R. SCHMIT.

TOURISM

Société des Bains de Mer: Monte Carlo; f. 1863; Chair. MARCEL PALMARO; Gen. Man. WILFRED GROOTE; corporation in which the government holds a majority interest; controls the entertainment facilities of Monaco, owns the Hotel de Paris, the Nouvel Hotel, the Hermitage, two Beach Hotels, the Monte-Carlo swimming pool and Beach, Winter and Summer Sporting Clubs, Monte-Carlo Golf and Tennis Club, the Casino (which in turn administers the theatre and opera house), workshops and a printing press; now undertaking an intensive building and renovation programme; employs between 1,200 and 2,000 people.

Service du Tourisme: 2A blvd. des Moulins, Monte Carlo. There are also offices at: New York: Monaco Information Centre, 610 Fifth Avenue, N.Y. 20; Paris.

Académie Internationale du Tourisme: 2A Bd. des Moulins, Monte Carlo; f. 1951 under the patronage of Prince Rainier III; 40 mems.; Dir. GABRIEL OLLIVIER; publs. *Dictionnaire International du Tourisme* (successive editions in various languages); official organ of the Academy: *Revue de l'Académie Internationale du Tourisme* (quarterly).

THEATRE

Grand Théâtre de Monte-Carlo: drama, opera and ballet (l'Opéra de Monte-Carlo).

ORCHESTRA

Orchestre National de l'Opéra de Monte-Carlo.

THE NETHERLANDS

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Kingdom of the Netherlands is situated in Western Europe, bounded to the east by Germany and to the south by Belgium. Its northern and western shores are washed by the North Sea. Much of the land lies below sea level. Climate is temperate. The language is Dutch. About 40 per cent of the population is Protestant, 40 per cent is Roman Catholic and 18 per cent does not profess any religion. The flag carries three horizontal bands of red, white and blue. The capital is Amsterdam but the government seat is at The Hague, the third largest city.

Recent History

During the Second World War the Netherlands abandoned her neutral policy later signing the Brussels Pact along with the other Western powers. Economically she became a member of Benelux (Belgium, Netherlands, Luxembourg). Indonesian forces in the Dutch East Indies opposed the return of the administration in 1945 and in 1949 independence was granted to the archipelago which became known as the Republic of Indonesia. In 1962 Indonesia laid claim to Dutch New Guinea and responsibility for the colony was handed over by the Netherlands in April, 1963.

The Cabinet of Dr. Marijnen resigned in February 1965 over the question of commercial advertising on radio and television. The coalition Government of Dr. Cals took office in April, the Labour Party participating in the Government for the first time since 1959. In October 1966 this cabinet resigned and a caretaker government took office. In April 1967, following General Elections, Mr. Piet de Jong formed a coalition government dedicated to the restoration of a well-balanced economy.

Government

The Netherlands is a constitutional monarchy. Parliament is bicameral, consisting of the Lower Chamber or Second House elected by all citizens of over 21 years of age voting on a basis of proportional representation. The First Chamber or Upper House is elected by Provincial Representatives' Councils. The Cabinet holds executive power. The Upper Chamber can accept or reject legislation but only the Lower Chamber can amend it. The Sovereign gives assent to all Bills.

Defence

The Netherlands is a member of NATO. Military service is compulsory between the ages of 20 and 35 for a period of at least 18 months. Total strength of the armed forces is 128,000, comprising Army 86,000, Navy 20,500 and Air Force 21,500. Defence estimates for 1968 totalled 3,238 million guilders.

Economic Affairs

Despite high population density there is a surplus of

agricultural produce made possible by land reclamation, intensive scientific cultivation and co-operative crop distribution. Seed crops, bulbs, horticultural and dairy products account for one quarter of exports. About 40 per cent of the working population is in industry which, because of the shortage of home-produced raw materials, is mainly processive. Oil and natural gas fields under territorial waters are being explored, while an estimated 1,100,000 million cubic metres of natural gas, discovered below the northern province of Groningen, is being exploited. Output includes steel, metals, transport equipment, chemicals, oil, radios, textiles and ships. Chocolate, biscuits, margarine and other foodstuffs are also important. Amsterdam is the centre for the trade in tobacco, diamonds, precious metals and art treasures. The Netherlands is a founder member of the European Common Market.

Transport and Communications

Most freight is carried on inland waterways of which there are about 4,000 miles. There are 2,020 miles of state-operated railways providing mainly passenger services. The Netherlands is one of the world's leading shipping countries, freighters constituting 58 per cent of the total tonnage. In 1966 the merchant marine numbered 41 passenger ships, 369 freighters, 877 coasters and 115 tankers. Royal Dutch Airlines (KLM) is the world's oldest commercial airline and has services to all parts of the world.

Social Welfare

Social insurance is compulsory, except in cases of conscientious objections, with employers and employees paying joint contributions towards industrial, accident, sickness, family, old age and unemployment benefits.

Education

Education is compulsory for all children between 7 and 14. There are six universities and four technical universities.

Tourism

The chief attractions are the out-lying islands, the old towns, the canals, the cultivated fields of spring flowers, the art galleries and modern architecture.

Receipts from tourism totalled \$274 million in 1965, and expenditure was \$313 million.

Visas are not required for nationals of the following countries: Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany (Federal Republic), Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Norway, Austria, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom.

Sport

Football is the most popular sport closely followed by gymnastics and skating.

THE NETHERLANDS—(INTRODUCTORY SURVEY, STATISTICAL SURVEY)

Public Holidays, 1968

The main public holidays are: January 1 (New Year's Day), April 12 (Good Friday), April 15 (Easter Monday), April 30 (Queen's Birthday), May 23 (Ascension Day), June 3 (Whit Monday), December 25 and 26 (Christmas).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The currency is the Gulden, the standard sign of which is Fl. It is also known as the Florin or the Guilder. 1 Gulden = 100 cents.

Notes: Gulden 1,000, 100, 25, 10, 2.50.

Coins: Gulden 2.50, 1; Cents 25, 10, 5, 1.

Exchange rate: 8.63 Gulden = £1 sterling

3.60 Gulden = \$1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

NETHERLANDS			NETHERLANDS ANTILLES AND SURINAM	
Area (Land)	Population		Area	Population 1966 Estimate
	1960 Census	1967 Estimate		
33,397 sq. kilometres	11,461,967	12,535,307	143,783 sq. kilometres	555,500

CHIEF TOWNS

POPULATION (1967)

Amsterdam (capital).	866,421	Nijmegen	144,004
Rotterdam	723,955	Enschede	136,503
The Hague	586,187	Arnhem	134,921
Utrecht	274,485	Breda	119,289
Eindhoven	183,637	Apeldoorn	116,548
Haarlem	172,268	Hilversum	102,756
Groningen	156,208	Leiden	102,425
Tilburg	148,497	Maastricht	95,393

Willemstad (capital of Netherlands Antilles) 95,000; Paramaribo (capital of Surinam) 123,000 (estimate).

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS

	BIRTH RATE (per '000)	MARRIAGE RATE (per '000)	DEATH RATE (per '000)
1963	20.9	8.0	8.0
1964	20.7	8.5	7.7
1965	19.9	8.8	8.0
1966	19.2	9.0	8.1

EMPLOYMENT (1966)

	'000	%
Industry	1,894	42
Commerce, Transport, Banking	1,081	24
Agriculture and Fishing	375	8
Education, Administrative Services, Armed Forces, etc.	529	11
Other Groups	669	15
TOTAL EMPLOYED	4,548	100

THE NETHERLANDS—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION

IMMIGRANTS FROM	1964	1965	1966	EMIGRANTS TO	1964	1965	1966
E.E.C. Countries . .	17,536	19,583	20,454	E.E.C. Countries . .	19,413	21,779	19,793
Europe (unspecified) .	17,594	20,158	24,739	Europe (unspecified) .	10,720	12,597	16,244
Canada	2,064	1,879	1,674	Canada	2,632	2,961	4,151
Surinam and Netherlands				Surinam and Netherlands			
Antilles	5,768	7,145	7,815	Antilles	3,280	3,231	4,184
United States	3,931	3,766	3,944	United States	4,465	4,272	4,389
America (unspecified) .	1,627	1,551	1,482	America (unspecified) .	1,230	1,122	1,292
Indonesia (inc. Western				Indonesia (inc. Western			
New Guinea)	3,809	5,278	3,841	New Guinea)	622	486	533
Asia (unspecified) . .	5,992	6,152	2,417	Asia (unspecified) . .	2,509	2,755	1,739
Africa	4,959	7,401	11,735	Africa	3,999	4,382	5,562
Australia	2,986	2,877	2,904	Australia	3,488	3,257	3,105
Oceania (unspecified) .	813	782	737	Oceania (unspecified) .	1,061	966	900
TOTAL	67,079	76,572	81,842	TOTAL	53,419	57,808	61,892

AGRICULTURE

DISTRIBUTION OF LAND

('000 hectares)

	TOTAL AREA	ARABLE LAND	PASTURE	FORESTS	WASTE, BUILT-ON AREA
1965	3,344	969	1,287	289	799
1966	3,343	948	1,299	292	804

CROPS

CROPS	AREA (⁰⁰⁰ hectares)				PRODUCTION (⁰⁰⁰ metric tons)				YIELD PER HECTARE (quintals)			
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1963	1964	1965	1966	1963	1964	1965	1966
Wheat	126	151	158	148	530	712	691	597	42.0	47.1	43.6	40.0
Rye	105	106	98	74	313	356	250	190	29.7	33.7	25.5	26.0
Barley	101	87	99	120	387	376	373	416	38.4	43.2	37.8	35.0
Oats	112	103	101	99	424	420	363	357	37.8	40.9	36.2	36.0
Potatoes (a)	81	73	73	81	2,326	2,374	2,039	2,572	287.3	327.2	284.3	325.0
Potatoes (b)	43	43	44	44	1,299	1,508	1,034	1,362	304.7	347.1	236.7	310.0
Sugar Beet	69	79	92	92	2,691	3,876	3,573	3,645	389.0	489.8	394.4	400.0
Linseed												
Flax, rippled }	27	31	22	18	23	35	19	19	8.6	11.6	9.0	10.5
Bulbs	10	11	12	12	154	179	121	92	57.8	58.5	55.8	50.5
					n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

(a) Consumption.

(b) For factories.

FOOD AND DAIRY PRODUCTS

(million kg.)

COMMODITY	1963	1964	1965	1966
Milk	7,020	6,971	7,151	7,242
Butter	94	88	102	99
Cheese	215	215	221	235
Condensed Milk	451	474	460	434
Milk Powder	107	107	118	126
Sugar	385	598	549	527
Margarine	245	254	248	252
Meat	764	707	804	820
Vegetables & Fruit	2,284	2,662	2,513	2,682

LIVESTOCK

(⁰⁰⁰)

ANIMALS	1963	1964	1965	1966
Horses	149	137	123	105
Cattle	3,695	3,567	3,751	3,968
Sheep	468	443	484	558
Pigs	2,923	3,268	3,752	3,918
Fowls	44,597	45,551	42,279	45,285

THE NETHERLANDS—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FISHING

(weight in tons, value in '000 guilders)

COMMODITY	1962		1963		1964		1965		1966	
	Weight	Value	Weight	Value	Weight	Value	Weight	Value	Weight	Value
Herring	75,386	50,100	114,272	43,922	104,405	46,343	72,173	45,235	60,474	42,435
Haddock	5,794	3,335	8,180	3,741	14,892	4,816	24,291	7,375	16,735	6,738
Cod	6,583	5,446	6,716	5,280	9,117	6,451	17,585	11,059	18,506	12,710
Plaice	17,180	8,608	20,834	8,465	22,233	11,291	20,738	14,618	23,862	16,002
Sole	14,627	42,795	12,240	36,458	7,463	39,740	11,592	45,674	23,384	75,345
Oysters	2,235	6,607	496	2,184	557	3,436	716	4,586	749	4,883
Mussels	83,879	9,916	77,975	9,041	100,714	12,009	96,084	11,444	80,378	9,680
Shrimps	5,287	10,546	8,045	10,296	8,886	11,327	8,047	17,289	7,387	17,271

MINING AND INDUSTRY

COMMODITY	UNITS	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Coal	million kg.	11,573	11,509	11,480	11,446	10,052
Coke	" "	4,474	4,447	4,623	4,383	3,887
Crude Oil	" "	2,157	2,215	2,270	2,395	2,366
Electricity	million kW.h.	15,254	20,989	22,975	25,010	27,869
Gas (Natural)	million Kcal.	4,684	5,462	7,566	14,950	28,915
Gas (Manufactured)	" "	16,184	16,341	17,050	16,139	12,937
Pig Iron	'000 metric tons	1,571	1,708	1,947	2,364	2,208
Ingot Steel	" "	2,068	2,324	2,631	3,130	3,239
Paper	" "	689	777	873	957	1,085
Cotton Yarn	thousand kg.	72,486	71,535	75,700	70,300	67,800
Woollen Yarn	" "	24,027	24,577	23,700	20,800	20,000
Rayon Yarn	" "	32,433	33,500	37,800	39,200	37,600
Rayon Fibre	" "	13,879	16,900	18,800	19,100	18,500
Shoes and Boots	thousand pairs	26,338	27,738	27,884	28,351	n.a.
Building Bricks	million	1,698	1,681	1,892	2,061	2,084
Cement	million kg.	2,015	2,081	2,873	2,973	3,163
Dwelling Units (finished)	number	78,375	79,523	100,978	115,027	121,699
Phosphate Fertilisers	million kg.	182	174	200	199	188
Nitrogen Fertilisers	" "	416	421	450	506	618
Sulphuric Acid	" "	818	854	976	1,090	1,061
Coal Tar	" "	144	140	151	138	131
Crude Benzol	" "	52	45	48	47	41
Rolled Steel Products	" "	1,553	1,751	1,908	2,101	2,257
Tinplate	" "	202	249.5	270	245	304
Steel Tubes	" "	141	145	175	193	158
Iron Castings	" "	230	216	238	247	251
Sea-going and Coasting Tankers, Cargo and Passenger Ships	'000 tons gross	523	420	228	114	290
Electrical Vacuum Cleaners	'000 pieces	531	643	640	680	646
Straw Board	million kg.	338	323	338	330	320

THE NETHERLANDS—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FINANCE

1 gulden (guilder, florin) = 100 cents.
100 guilders = £12 10s. od. = \$ U.S. 27.40

BUDGET, 1968 estimates (millions of guilders)

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
Income Tax	8,803	Social Security and Public Health	2,813
Corporation Tax	2,325	Education and Culture	6,253
Import Duties	890	Defence	3,238
Excise Duties	2,936	Local Authorities' Shares in Taxes	3,086
Turnover Tax	4,838	Others	11,436
Others	4,263		
TOTAL	24,055	TOTAL	26,826

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS (million guilders)

	1964	1965	1966
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	55,847	62,020	67,540
Income from abroad	691	610	380
GROSS NATIONAL INCOME	56,538	62,630	67,920
Less depreciation allowances	—5,439	—5,960	—6,520
NET NATIONAL INCOME	51,079	56,670	61,400
Indirect taxes less subsidies	5,616	6,360	7,220
NET NATIONAL PRODUCT	56,695	63,030	68,620
Depreciation allowances	5,459	5,960	6,520
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	62,154	68,990	75,140
Balance of exports and imports of goods and services, and factor incomes	557	— 250	470
AVAILABLE RESOURCES	62,711	68,740	75,610
of which:			
Private consumption expenditure	35,654	39,870	43,450
General government consumption expenditure	9,726	10,740	12,010
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	15,480	17,030	19,100
Increase in stocks	1,851	1,100	1,050

CONSUMER PRICES INDEX (1960=100)

	1964	1965	1966	1967*
General	115	121	128	133
Food	116	122	129	132
Housing	118	121	127	133
Clothing and Footwear	109	113	119	127
Education, Recreation, and Transport	114	120	130	137

*September only (other figures are annual aggregates).

CURRENCY AND GOLD RESERVES (million guilders)

	1964	1965	1966
Currency in Circulation at end of year	7,172	7,942	8,521
Gold Reserves at end of year	6,080	6,327	6,234

THE NETHERLANDS—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(million guilders)

	1965			1966		
	Credit	Debit	Balance	Credit	Debit	Balance
Current Account:						
Merchandise—trade balance	21,823	23,861	— 2,038	23,058	25,519	— 2,461
Non-monetary gold			— 19			— 17
Transactions abroad, changes in stock			245			328
Transportation	2,682	1,337	1,345	2,881	1,480	1,401
Insurance			— 14			— 70
Foreign travel	999	1,119	— 120	993	1,345	— 352
Investment income	2,018	1,299	719	1,972	1,416	556
Government n.i.e.	162	431	— 269	200	457	— 257
Miscellaneous	1,827	1,591	236	2,151	1,918	233
BALANCE			85			— 639
Net errors and omissions			— 264			383
Current Account (Cash Basis)			— 179			— 256
Capital Account:						
Government			— 19			— 148
Transfer payments	102		—		55	—
Contractual repayments		51	—		22	—
Other		70	—		71	—
Private Capital (excl. Banks)			— 16			207
Transfer payments	4		—		10	—
Foreign shares and bonds		165	—	184		—
Netherlands shares and bonds	448		—	358		—
Direct investment abroad		452	—		461	—
Direct investment in Netherlands	242		—	198	—	—
Long-term credits	37		—	30		—
Other long-term capital		58	—		17	—
Short-term capital		72	—		75	—
Transitory items			111			5
Banking institutions			370			344
Long-term capital		88	—			—
Short-term capital		439	—		38	—
Increase or decrease in net foreign exchange held by authorized banks	897		—	382		—
Total Surplus or Deficit			267			152
Official Reserves: [†]						
Increase or decrease in:						
Net I.M.F. position		338	—		198	—
Monetary gold		247	—	93		—
Foreign exchange held by the Netherlands Bank	318		—		47	—
TOTAL			— 267			— 152

FOREIGN AID
(million guilders)

	1965	1966*	1967*	1968†
Loans and Participations	91	41	61	60
Grants in Aid:	—	2	40	80
Capital transfers				
to other countries	16	25	81	190
to institutions	32.4	3	10	11
Income transfers				
to other countries	30	56	111	136
to families and institutions	12	17	21	24
Other current expenditure	16	34	57	74
TOTAL	197	178	381	575

* Provisional figures.

† Provision in Budget.

Most of Netherlands overseas aid is directed to Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles.

THE NETHERLANDS—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

EXTERNAL TRADE

(million guilders)

	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967 Jan.-Sept.
Total Imports . . .	18,652	19 358	21,601	25,548	27,010	29,024	22,240
Total Exports . . .	15,712	16,596	17,962	21,025	23,144	24,443	19,318

COMMODITIES

(million guilders)

IMPORTS	1964	1965	1966	1967 (Jan.-Sept.)
Food and Live Animals	3,099	3,184	3,320	2,782
Cereals and cereal preparations	898	966	918	730
Beverages and Tobacco	356	391	396	307
Crude Materials, inedible	2,990	3,050	3,099	2,259
Wood, lumber and cork	698	692	630	420
Textile fibres and waste	555	484	489	355
Mineral Fuels, Lubricants	2,811	2,752	2,778	2,244
Petroleum and products	2,196	2,243	2,313	1,918
Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	246	304	286	234
Chemicals	1,618	1,829	2,139	1,752
Organic and inorganic chemicals	609	712	851	666
Manufactured Goods, classified by material	5,654	6,027	6,539	4,853
Textile yarn and fabrics	1,570	1,641	1,777	1,202
Iron and steel	1,419	1,363	1,468	1,192
Machinery and Transport Equipment	6,287	6,686	7,155	5,279
Machinery, other than electric	2,437	2,472	2,883	2,126
Electric machinery	2,065	2,121	2,206	1,614
Transport equipment	1,783	2,100	2,065	1,538
Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles	1,996	2,360	2,878	2,191
Clothing			1,038	754
Miscellaneous Commodities n.e.s.	491	427	434	339
TOTAL	25,548	27,010	29,024	22,240

EXPORTS	1964	1965	1966	1967 (Jan.-Sept.)
Food and Live Animals	4,771	5,391	5,382	4,326
Meat and meat products	1,160	1,376	1,397	1,063
Dairy products and eggs	1,129	1,211	1,187	904
Fruit and vegetables	1,018	1,195	1,192	1,019
Beverages and Tobacco	253	283	308	249
Crude Materials, inedible	1,664	1,800	2,018	1,519
Animal and vegetable	658	718	747	574
Mineral Fuels and Lubricants	1,917	2,019	1,777	1,384
Petroleum and products	1,466	1,545	1,359	1,048
Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	166	203	209	165
Chemicals	1,939	2,365	2,763	2,396
Organic and inorganic chemicals	583	374	846	778
Manufactured Goods, classified by material	4,061	4,555	4,851	3,740
Textile yarn and fabric	1,514	1,669	1,744	1,268
Iron and steel	796	880	947	846
Machinery and Transport Equipment	4,853	4,896	5,274	4,033
Machinery, other than electric	1,197	1,402	1,653	1,376
Electric machinery	2,092	2,257	2,256	1,737
Transport equipment	1,564	1,236	1,365	920
Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles	1,205	1,406	1,588	1,280
Miscellaneous Commodities, n.e.s.	196	226	273	226
TOTAL	21,025	23,144	24,443	19,318

THE NETHERLANDS—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

COUNTRIES (million guilders)

IMPORTS	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967*
German Federal Republic	4,469	5,244	6,200	6,392	7,211	5,591
Belgium and Luxembourg	3,804	4,162	4,911	5,299	5,508	4,074
U.S.A.	2,199	2,348	2,813	2,768	3,295	2,386
United Kingdom	1,405	1,562	1,830	1,758	1,771	1,269
Venezuela	141	137	116	102	97	105
Sweden	603	587	710	742	752	521
France	908	1,122	1,366	1,659	1,746	1,400
Indonesia	70	55	344	400	353	270
Kuwait	427	457	359	314	385	348
Argentina	314	304	313	313	286	294
Switzerland	354	371	381	412	487	328
Canada	126	169	183	237	269	180
TOTAL (all countries)	19,358	21,601	25,548	27,010	29,024	22,240

EXPORTS	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967*
German Federal Republic	4,025	4,647	5,661	6,428	6,576	5,023
Belgium and Luxembourg	2,444	2,694	3,207	3,438	3,685	2,856
United Kingdom	1,755	1,727	1,923	2,011	2,009	1,679
U.S.A.	724	736	812	882	1,112	910
Sweden	708	690	668	753	762	531
France	1,101	1,417	1,865	1,955	2,185	1,714
Italy	597	823	971	1,071	1,128	950
Switzerland	463	450	474	512	526	419
Denmark	412	333	408	445	426	278
Indonesia	13	32	43	118	120	124
Norway	251	277	301	311	333	241
Netherlands Antilles	73	57	63	66	158	80
TOTAL (all countries)	16,596	17,962	21,025	23,144	24,443	19,318

* Jan.-Sept.

TOURISM

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	NUMBER OF TOURISTS			NUMBER OF TOURIST-NIGHTS		
	1964	1965	1966	1964	1965	1966
Belgium and Luxembourg	95,224	92,248	95,087	180,753	172,013	175,789
France	154,965	155,391	151,873	286,668	280,976	277,981
Spain and Portugal	27,121	27,897	29,451	98,041	103,505	101,402
Italy	47,009	50,208	50,272	109,674	124,551	111,880
Switzerland	59,284	67,161	62,971	144,248	156,701	146,760
Austria	19,612	18,910	18,799	45,563	40,934	42,802
German Federal Republic	520,538	499,505	472,408	1,494,715	1,498,128	1,535,184
Allied Forces in Europe	57,344	55,587	53,533	150,666	146,847	139,403
Denmark and Iceland	32,373	32,372	34,202	65,669	64,312	67,739
Norway	21,628	22,156	24,871	51,202	54,141	52,643
Sweden	51,970	55,380	58,892	113,639	117,298	122,504
Great Britain	234,602	255,637	286,848	629,449	650,830	756,816
Ireland and Northern Ireland	5,275	5,407	5,206	13,883	14,210	14,603
Rest of Europe	35,615	44,523	45,145	100,232	109,300	116,092
Canada	27,654	29,667	34,609	59,846	62,838	71,870
United States of America	257,674	280,955	305,822	606,127	683,811	701,054
Rest of America	26,856	27,418	30,842	71,060	73,660	74,943
Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles	3,019	2,926	3,457	14,601	15,191	18,783
Indonesia	2,961	5,660	4,753	11,423	19,067	15,337
Rest of Asia, Australia and Oceania	57,723	63,563	69,329	146,029	158,739	167,474
Africa	23,094	27,174	29,519	77,989	99,622	112,244
TOTAL	1,761,541	1,819,745	1,867,889	4,471,475	4,646,674	4,823,303

THE NETHERLANDS—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

TRACK AND ROLLING STOCK

	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Length of Track (in km.) . .	3,250	3,251	3,245	3,238	3,235	3,232
<i>of which, electrified (in km.)</i> . .	1,624	1,624	1,624	1,624	1,624	1,641
Number of Locomotives . .	523	523	523	523	523	523
Number of Coaches:						
Electric and Diesel Traction . .	1,398	1,424	1,443	1,473	1,476	1,486
Hauled by Locomotives . .	568	549	494	479	459	446
Mail and Luggage Vans. . .	557	441	434	327	294	218
Goods Wagons	22,651	23,036	23,356	22,519	22,223	22,072

TRAFFIC (millions)

	1963	1964	1965	1966
Passenger-kilometres . .	7,911	7,854	7,715	7,603
Ton-kilometres	4,093	3,885	3,522	3,272

ROADS

MOTOR VEHICLES

	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Cycles with aux. motor . . .	1,200,000	1,250,000	1,350,000	1,450,000	1,525,800	1,578,200
Motor Cycles and Scooters . .	170,257	162,517	155,717	150,187	139,805	129,261
Motor Tricycles	4,175	3,437	3,000	2,534	2,354	2,190
Passenger Cars	615,500	729,651	865,516	1,059,066	1,272,898	1,502,226
Motor Buses	9,158	9,322	9,360	9,463	9,502	9,635
Lorries or Trucks	163,374	176,253	187,729	210,893	225,313	244,389
Cars for Special Purposes . .	6,195	6,244	6,642	7,278	7,876	8,073

INLAND WATERWAYS

INLAND FLEET

	1963		1964		1965		1966		1967	
	Number	Tons* ('000)	Number	Tons* ('000)	Number	Tons* ('000)	Number	Tons* ('000)	Number	Tons* ('000)
TOTAL . .	19,675	5,615	20,081	5,821	20,546	6,139	20,810	6,389	20,769	6,471

* Metric.

TRAFFIC

	UNIT	1963	1964	1965	1966
Internal Transport	million kg.	60,719	74,447	80,416	79,660
Rhine Traffic (Lobith) . . .	.. ..	66,610	73,003	80,659	88,155

THE NETHERLANDS—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

SHIPPING

MERCHANT FLEET*

JANUARY 1ST	PASSENGER SHIPS		FREIGHTERS OF 500 G.R.T. AND OVER		FREIGHTERS UNDER 500 G.R.T. ("COASTERS")		TANKERS		TOTAL MERCHANT MARINE	
	Number	G.R.T. ('000)	Number	G.R.T. ('000)	Number	G.R.T. ('000)	Number	G.R.T. ('000)	Number	G.R.T. ('000)
1964 . .	50	530	398	2,352	886	369	121	1,699	1,455	4,950
1965 . .	46	504	386	2,342	883	369	126	1,696	1,441	4,911
1966 . .	41	450	369	2,350	877	368	115	1,518	1,402	4,686
1967 . .	39	420	354	2,332	848	357	108	1,451	1,349	4,560

* Excluding Netherlands Antilles and Surinam.

TRAFFIC

	GOODS ('000 tons)		GROSS REGISTERED TONNAGE ('000)	
	Loaded	Unloaded	Vessels Entering (with cargo)	Vessels Cleared (with cargo)
1963 . . .	26,474	103,647	130,500	82,183
1964 . . .	28,249	113,681	138,350	82,387
1965 . . .	29,610	120,126	141,900	86,400
1966 . . .	33,043	123,573	148,150	92,000

CIVIL AVIATION

(Netherlands scheduled air services)

	UNIT	1963	1964	1965	1966
Kilometres Flown . .	million	70.5	66.2	66.2	72.0
Passenger-kilometres . .	"	2,560	3,000	3,342	3,847
Cargo ton-kilometres . .	"	124.6	147.2	194.3	223.0
Mail ton-kilometres . .	"	13.3	13.1	13.2	14.2

EDUCATION

(1966-67)

	SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES	STUDENTS	STAFF
Pre-primary . .	5,498	469,032	13,884
Primary . .	7,991	1,418,665	45,634
Secondary (excl. Roman Catholic seminaries) . .	2,206	556,872	28,973
Technical and Agricultural . .	1,964	558,165	n.a.
Teacher-Training . .	152	42,507	n.a.
Higher . .	12	70,840	n.a.

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

	1964	1965	1966
Telephones . .	2,180,000	2,352,000	2,540,000
Radio Licences . .	3,094,000	3,093,000	3,135,000
Television Sets . .	1,836,000	2,113,000	2,370,000
Book Titles . .	10,026	10,193	10,582

Source: Netherlands Central Bureau of Statistics; 2 Oostduinlaan, The Hague.

THE CONSTITUTION

THE NETHERLANDS KINGDOM

Under the Constitution the State (the Kingdom) of the Netherlands consists of territories in Europe (the Realm in Europe of the Netherlands), in the West Indies, Surinam (Dutch Guiana) and the Netherlands Antilles. Under the Statute of the Realm signed by Queen Juliana in 1945, the Netherlands Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles were constituted as a single realm under the House of Orange, thereby ending the former colonial status of Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles.

POWER OF THE MONARCHY

The Netherlands is a kingdom with responsible and popular government. The Constitution regulates the succession and regency in great detail. When no heir exists, the last Sovereign and a Joint Assembly of the States-General (of a size augmented to double the usual numbers) shall designate the successor, and the Joint Assembly shall act of itself if the Sovereign previously dies. Normally the succession is in the direct male line or, failing a male, in direct female line. The age of majority of the Sovereign is 18.

HISTORY

Independent constitutional life began in the Eighty Years' War (1568-1648), in the course of which seven provinces of the Netherlands seceded from the Spanish Habsburg Monarchy and united themselves in the Dutch Republic under the sovereignty of the States-General. During the following centuries Princes of the House of Orange intermittently held high office in the Republic as Stadhouders, a function somewhat similar to that of Chancellors and Commanders-in-Chief. The Napoleonic era saw the Netherlands first as a Kingdom under one of Napoleon's brothers (1806 to 1810) and later (1810-1813) as an integral part of France. At the Restoration of 1814 the Netherlands became an independent Monarchy with the House of Orange as constitutional Sovereigns. The union with Belgium in the United Kingdom of the Netherlands lasted until the secession of Belgium in 1830. The democratic principle of ministerial responsibility to Parliament was introduced under a revision of the Constitution in 1848. The capital of the Netherlands is Amsterdam. The seat of the Government is at The Hague.

ELECTORAL SYSTEM

In 1919 and 1922 electoral reform laws swept away the limited categories of voters, designed in 1887 and 1896 to give the vote to those of required "aptitude and social condition", and gave the suffrage to all men and women over 25. The age was reduced in 1945 to 23 and in 1966 to 21. Attendance at the ballot is compulsory.

The Parliamentary Assemblies are called the States-General and consist of two Chambers, a First and a Second Chamber. The Second Chamber is composed of 150 members, and is elected for four years on a system of Proportional Representation. The First Chamber is composed of 75 members, elected, since 1848, by the Provincial Councils for a term of six years, one-half retiring every three years. All Netherlands who have reached the age of 30 are eligible for election to the States-General.

MINISTERIAL RESPONSIBILITY

For all the political actions of the King the ministers are responsible to the States-General. Consequently the power of the Crown (i.e. the King and ministers) to dissolve either or both Chambers is ultimately subject to the judgment of public opinion as interpreted by the States-General and the Cabinet itself. A revision of the Constitution in 1922 made the right of the King to declare war and conclude international agreements (treaties, etc.), dependent upon prior parliamentary sanction. New clauses laying down the conditions under which sovereign powers may be transferred to international organisations, and acknowledging the supremacy of international law, have recently been included in the Constitution.

The Constitution says nothing about a Prime Minister or a Cabinet: it merely declares that the King establishes ministerial departments, and appoints and dismisses the ministers. Democratic development has enforced upon the Crown the principle that the King shall appoint a Cabinet through the choice of a Cabinet-former, who usually, though not necessarily, will have a majority in Parliament.

Ministers have the right to speak in both Chambers, but not to vote. They are submitted to the questioning and criticism customary in democratic legislatures. The States-General has one ordinary session annually, which normally lasts the whole year, and the King, through the Cabinet, can call others. Legislative power is in the joint authority of the States-General and the Crown (i.e. King and Ministers). The two Chambers must agree on legislation, but while the First Chamber has a power of acceptance or rejection, only the Second Chamber has the power of amendment. The budget, like all common laws, is first presented in the Second Chamber. Revision of the Constitution is possible after two readings in Parliament, and a two-thirds majority on the second reading.

THE COUNCIL OF STATE

There is a Council of State, presided over and appointed by the Sovereign, usually from notable personages, and the Cabinet and King consult this body on legislative and administrative policy, and upon the issue of decrees.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

The Netherlands consists of eleven provinces. The administrative organs are the Provincial States, the "Deputy States" and the Governor of the province. The Provincial States—directly elected, as is the Second Chamber, on a basis of proportional representation—form as it were the Parliament of the provinces. From its members each elects a college of Deputy States to act as Executive Committee of the province. The Governor is the representative of the Crown in the province and is appointed, as well as discharged by the Crown. He is Chairman of the Provincial and Deputy States. By virtue of the Constitution, the Provincial States have the right of making their own decisions on measures in the interest of the province.

The municipalities (about one thousand in number)—each governed by a burgomaster (also appointed by the Crown), assisted by aldermen (chosen from and by the Council) and the Council elected by the local inhabitants—have the right to make local regulations.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF THE STATE

Queen of the Netherlands: H.M. Queen JULIANA LOUISE EMMA MARIE WILHELMINA (came to the throne September 6th, 1948).

THE CABINET

(A coalition of the Roman Catholic, Anti-Revolutionary and Liberal Anti-Revolutionary Parties and the Christian Historical Union.)

(February 1968)

Prime Minister, Minister of General Affairs: P. J. S. DE JONG (Catholic).

Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Finance: Dr. H. J. WITTEVEEN (Liberal).

Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Transport and Waterways: J. A. BAKKER (Anti-Rev.).

Minister of Foreign Affairs: J. M. A. H. LUNS, LL.D. (Catholic).

Minister of Justice: C. H. F. POLAK, LL.D. (Liberal).

Minister of Home Affairs: H. K. J. BEERNINK, LL.D. (C.H.U.).

Minister of Education and Sciences: Dr. G. H. VERINGA (Anti-Rev.).

Minister of Defence: W. DEN TOOM (Liberal).

Minister of Housing and Building: Ir. W. F. SCHUT (C.H.U.).

Minister of Economic Affairs: L. DE BLOCK, LL.D. (Catholic).

Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries: Ir. P. J. LARDINOIS (Catholic).

Minister of Social Affairs and Public Health: B. ROOLVINK (Anti-Rev.).

Minister of Culture, Recreation and Social Welfare: Mejd-Dr. M. A. M. KLOMPÉ (Catholic).

Minister without Portfolio: B. J. UDINK (C.H.U.).

DEFENCE

Chairman of Chiefs of Staff: Gen. H. P. ZIELSTRA.

Chief of the Army Staff: Lt.-Gen. F. VAN DER VEEN.

Chief of Air Staff: Lt.-Gen. A. B. WOLFF.

Commander-in-Chief Navy: Vice-Admiral H. M. VAN DER WALL BAKE.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ACCREDITED TO THE NETHERLANDS

(In The Hague unless otherwise stated)

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation; (CA) Chargé d'Affaires.

Afghanistan: London, S.W.7, England (E).

Algeria: Brussels 6, Belgium (E).

Argentina: Javastraat 20 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. ROBERTO ENRIQUE GUYER.

Australia: Lange Voorhout 18 (E); *Ambassador:* COLIN TROUP MOODIE.

Austria: Zeestraat 90 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. CLAUD WINTERSTEIN.

Belgium: Andries Bickerweg 10 (E); *Ambassador:* WILLY VAN CAUWENBERG.

Bolivia: London, S.W.1, England (E).

Brazil: Statenlaan 92 (E); *Ambassador:* CARLOS DA PONTE RIBEIRO EIRAS.

Bulgaria: Paris 70, France (L).

Burma: Paris 160, France (E).

Burundi: Brussels 5, Belgium (E).

Cambodia: Paris 170, France (L).

Cameroon: 24 Brussels 4, Belgium (E).

Canada: Sophialaan 5-7 (E); *Ambassador:* W. F. BULL.

Central African Republic: Brussels 6, Belgium (E).

Ceylon: Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany (E).

Chad: Brussels 1, Belgium (E).

Chile: Javastraat 11 (E); *Ambassador:* GUILLERMO LAGOS CARMONA.

China, People's Republic: Adriaan Goekooplaan 7 (CA); *Chargé d'Affaires:* SHEN WEI-LIANG.

Colombia: Javastraat 20 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. RAMÓN DE ZUBIRIA.

Congo, Democratic Republic: Frederik Hendrikplein 2 (E); *Ambassador:* JOSEPH NZABI.

Congo Republic (Brazzaville): Brussels 4, Belgium (E).

Costa Rica: Paris 90, France (E).

Cuba: Prinsevinkenspark 5 (E); *Ambassador:* CARLOS MARISTANY SÁNCHEZ.

Cyprus: Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany (E).

Czechoslovakia: Parkweg 1 (E); *Ambassador:* JOSEF POSPIŠIL.

Dahomey: Brussels 7, Belgium (E).

Denmark: Koninginnengracht 30 (E); *Ambassador:* SIGURD CHRISTENSEN.

Dominican Republic: Leuvensestraat 47 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. CIRILO JOSÉ CASTELLANOS ARAUJO.

Ecuador: Jan van Nassastraat 90 (E); *Ambassador:* JORGE CARRERA-ANDRADE.

El Salvador: London, W.1, England (E).

Ethiopia: London, S.W.7, England (E).

Finland: Benoordenhoutseweg 262 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. S. W. VON NUMERS (also accredited to Ireland).

THE NETHERLANDS—(DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION)

France: Lange Vijverberg 15 (E); *Ambassador:* PIERRE SIRAUD.

Gabon: Brussels 5, Belgium (E).

German Federal Republic: Nieuwe Parklaan 17 (E); *Ambassador:* K. H. KNOKE.

Ghana: Paleisstraat 6 (E); *Ambassador:* Prof. Dr. JOHN COLEMAN DE GRAFF-JOHNSON.

Greece: Alexanderstraat 17 (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Guatemala: Brussels 18, Belgium (E).

Guinea: Bonn, Dottendorf, Federal Republic of Germany (E).

Haiti: van Stolkweg 2 (E); *Ambassador:* EDNER BRUTUS.

Hungary: Oranjestraat 8 (E); *Ambassador:* LAJOS BARTA.

Iceland: London, S.W.1, England (E).

India: Buitenrustweg 2 (E); *Ambassador:* SUNDAR NARAIN HAKSAR.

Indonesia: Tobias Asserlaan 8 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. SUDJARWO TJONDRONEGORO.

Iran: Rust en Vreugdlaan, 5 Wassenaar (E); *Ambassador:* ESMAIL RIAHI.

Iraq: Brussels 4, Belgium (E).

Ireland: Dr. Kuyperstraat 9 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. EOIN MACWHITE.

Israel: Klatteweg 12 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. DANIEL LEWIN.

Italy: Zeestraat 65F (E); *Ambassador:* LIVIO THEODOLI.

Ivory Coast: Brussels 5, Belgium (E).

Japan: Rustenburgweg 2 (E); *Ambassador:* TORAO USHIROKU.

Jordan: London, W.8, England (E).

Korean Republic: Paris 16e, France (E).

Laos: London, W.8, England (E).

Lebanon: Brussels 5, Belgium (E).

Liberia: Nassau Dillenburgerstraat 34 (E); *Ambassador:* JOSEPH GRAHAM.

Libya: London, S.W.7, England (E).

Luxembourg: Tolweg 7 (E); *Ambassador:* PAUL REUTER.

Madagascar: Brussels 15, Belgium (E).

Malawi: London, W.1, England (E).

Malaysia: Sophialaan, 2 (E); *Ambassador:* Dato PHILIP KUOK HOCK KHEE (also accredited to Luxembourg).

Mali: Brussels 6, Belgium (E).

Mauritania: Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany (E).

Mexico: van Lennepweg 47 (E); *Ambassador:* E. RAFAEL URDANETA.

Monaco: Brussels 18, Belgium (E).

Morocco: Brussels 5, Belgium (E).

Nepal: Bad Godesberg-Mehlem, Federal Republic of Germany (E).

New Zealand: Anna Paulownastraat 53 (E); *Ambassador:* REX R. CUNNINGHAME.

Nicaragua: Paris 8e, France (E).

Niger: Brussels, Belgium (E).

Nigeria: Scheveningseweg 7 (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Norway: Lange Voorhout 16 (E); *Ambassador:* GUNNAR ROGSTAD.

Pakistan: van Stolkweg 7 (E); *Ambassador:* MUMTAZ ALI ALVIE.

Panama: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany (E).

Paraguay: Mankesstraat 71 (E); *Ambassador:* Prof. Dr. LUÍS MARTINEZ MILTOS (also accredited to Belgium and Luxembourg).

Peru: van Alkemdelaan 189 (E); *Ambassador:* JULIO BALBUENO CAMINO.

Philippines: Nieuwe Duinweg 25 (E); *Ambassador:* DELFIN R. GARCIA (also accredited to Luxembourg).

Poland: Alexanderstraat 25 (E); *Ambassador:* STANISLAW ALBRECHT.

Portugal: Wassenaarseweg 34 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. ALVARO BRILHAUFE LABORINHO.

Romania: Klatteweg 20 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. GEORGE ELIAN.

Romania: Klatteweg 20 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. GEORGE ELIAN.

Rwanda: Brussels 4, Belgium (E).

Senegal: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany (E).

Somalia: Brussels 6, Belgium (E).

South Africa: Alexander Gogelweg 2c (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Spain: Bezuidenhoutseweg 39 (E); *Ambassador:* ANGEL SANZ-BRIZ.

Sudan: Paris 16e, France (E).

Sweden: Jan van Nassaustraet 26 (E); *Ambassador:* JENS MALLING.

Switzerland: Lange Voorhout 42 (E); *Ambassador:* SVEN STINCE.

Syrian Arab Republic: Brussels 5, Belgium (E).

Tanzania: Ruychrocklaan 123 (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Thailand: Badhuisweg 47A (E); *Ambassador:* PHAIROT JAYANAMA (also accredited to Luxembourg).

Tunisia: Nassaulaan 2B (E); *Ambassador:* SALAH LADGHAM.

Turkey: Prinsessegracht 29 (E); *Ambassador:* VAHIT HALEFOĞLU.

U.S.S.R.: Andries Bickerweg 2 (E); *Ambassador:* VLADIMIR SERGEIVITCH LAVROV.

U.A.R.: Borweg 1 (E); *Ambassador:* SAYED FAHMY.

United Kingdom: Lange Voorhout 32 (E); *Ambassador:* Sir PETER GARRAN, K.C.M.G.

U.S.A.: Lange Voorhout 102 (E); *Ambassador:* WILLIAM R. TYLER.

Upper Volta: Brussels 6, Belgium (E).

Uruguay: Laan Copes van Cattenburch 60 (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Vatican: Carnegielaan 5 (Apostolic Nunciature); *Apostolic Nuncio:* Mons. ANGELO FELICI.

Venezuela: Carel van Bylandtlaan 9 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. CARLOS IRAZÁBAL.

Viet-Nam Republic: London, W.8, England (E).

Yugoslavia: Groot Hertoginnelaan 30 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. DJURA NINČIĆ.

PARLIAMENT

(General Election, February 1967)

THE FIRST CHAMBER

	SEATS
Roman Catholic People's Party (K.V.P.)	25
Labour Party (Pvd.A.)	22
People's Party for Freedom and Democracy (V.V.D.)	8
Protestant Anti-Revolutionary Party (A.R.P.)	7
Christian Historical Union (C.H.U.)	7
Pacifist Socialist Party (P.S.P.)	3
Farmers' Party	2
Communists (C.P.N.)	1
TOTAL	75

THE SECOND CHAMBER

	VOTES	SEATS	PERCENTAGE
Roman Catholic People's Party (K.V.P.)	1,822,904	42	26.51
Labour Party (Pvd.A.)	1,620,112	37	23.55
People's Party for Freedom and Democracy (V.V.D.)	738,202	17	10.74
Protestant Anti-Revolutionary Party (A.R.P.)	681,060	15	9.90
Christian Historical Union (C.H.U.)	560,033	12	8.15
Farmers' Party (B.P.)	327,953	7	4.77
Democrats 1966 (D.66)	307,810	7	4.46
Communist Party (C.P.N.)	248,318	5	3.61
Pacifist Socialist Party (P.S.P.)	197,206	4	2.86
Political Reformed Party (S.G.P.)	138,069	3	2.01
Reformed Political Association (G.P.V.)	59,156	1	0.86
		150	

POLITICAL PARTIES

Katholieke Volkspartij (*Roman Catholic People's Party*): Mauritskade 25, The Hague; f. 1945; 250,000 mems.; its policy is inspired by Christian principles. Membership is also open to non-Catholics who agree with its political programme.

Pres. Dr. P. J. M. AALBERSE; Sec. Dr. L. A. H. ALBERING.

Organs: *KVP 68* (monthly), *Politiek* (monthly), *De Gemeenteraad* (monthly).

Partij van de Arbeid (*Labour Party*): Tesselschadestraat 31, Amsterdam-W.; in 1946 the former Socialist Democratic Workers Party merged with progressive Protestant, catholic and liberal groups to form a democratic socialist party. Actually main opposition party.

Pres. Dr. J. G. H. TANS; Sec. E. WIELDRAAYER.

Organs: *Opinie* (fortnightly), *Sen D* (monthly).

Volkspartij voor Vrijheid en Democratie—V.V.D. (*People's Party for Freedom and Democracy*): Koninginnegracht 61, The Hague; f. 1948; this undenominational party comprises much of the membership of the pre-war Liberal State Party and Liberal Democratic Party; it strongly advocates "free enterprise", but also its programme supports social security and recommends the participation of workers in profits and management.

Chair. Ir. K. VAN DER POLS; Hon. Gen. Sec. Mr. F. KORTHALS ALTES.

Organ: *Vrijheid en Democratie* (weekly).

Anti-Revolutionaire Partij (*Anti-Revolutionary Party*): Dr. Kuiperstraat 3, The Hague; f. 1879; oldest organised political party in the Netherlands; Christian-

Democratic (Protestant) party. Its policy is in accordance with what its adherents claim to be the Dutch national character created by the Reformation; 100,000 mems.

Pres. Dr. W. P. BERGHUIS; Gen. Sec. Dr. W. DE KWAADSTENIET.

Organs: *Nederlandse Gedachten* (weekly), *A. R. Post* (monthly), *Anti-Revolutionaire staatkunde* (monthly).

Christelijk-Historische Unie (*Christian Historical Union*): Wassenaarseweg 7, The Hague; f. 1908; this is a Protestant party whose policy resembles that of the Anti-Revolutionary Party from which it seceded, but is more progressive in economic matters; 50,000 mems.

Chair. Dr. A. D. W. TILANUS; Sec. Dr. H. A. SCHURING.

Organs: *Christelijk Historisch Weekblad* (weekly), *De Christelijk-Historische Nederlander* (weekly), *Binding* (monthly).

Communistische Partij Van Nederland (*Netherlands Communist Party*): Keizersgracht 324, Amsterdam-C.; its political aims are the same as those of its counterparts in other countries.

Chair. PAUL DE GROOT.

Organs: *De Waarheid* (daily), *Politiek en Cultuur* (monthly).

Staatkundig Gereformeerde Partij (*Political Reformed Party*): Frankenslag 123, The Hague; f. 1918; small party of Calvinists.

THE NETHERLANDS—(POLITICAL PARTIES, JUDICIAL SYSTEM, RELIGION)

Pres. Rev. H. G. ABMA; Sec. Ir. C. N. VAN DIS.
Organ: *De Banier* (weekly).

Pacifistisch Socialistische Partij: Bloemgracht 55, Amsterdam; f. 1957; 5,000 members.

Gen. Pres. H. WIEBENGA; Gen. Sec. Mrs. J. VAN DER VEEN-WOELDERS.
Organ: *Radiikaal*.

Boerenpartij (Farmers' Party): The Hague; Pres. H. KOEKOEK; Sec. E. J. HARMSSEN.

Gereformeerd Politiek Verbond: Oranjestraat 97, Dordrecht; Chair. W. G. BEEFTINK; Sec. Dr. A. J. VERBRUGH.

Democrats 1966 (D66): Amsterdam; f. 1966; Leader H. VAN MIERLO.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

De Hoge Raad der Nederlanden (The Supreme Court of The Netherlands): The Hague; f. 1838. For appeals against sentences of courts of lower jurisdiction. As a court of first instance the Supreme Court tries crimes committed in their official capacity by members of the States-General, Ministers, and other high officers, and cases involving piracy. A court is composed of five counsellors; Pres. Supreme Court G. H. A. FEBER; Vice-Pres. T. Y. BOLTJES, F. J. de JONG; Solicitor-Gen. G. E. LANGEMEIJER; Attorney-Gen. P. S'JACOB, M. S. VAN OOSTEN, W. P. BAKHOVEN; Miss A. A. L. MINKENHOF, W. J. M. BERGER; Sec. of the Court M. J. CH. REYERS.

Gerechtshoven (Courts of Appeal): (5) s'-Hertogenbosch, Arnhem, The Hague, Amsterdam, Leeuwarden. A court is composed of three counsellors; appeal is from decisions of the District Courts of Justice.

Arrondissements-rechtbanken (District Courts of Justice): (19) for more important civil and penal cases and appeal from sentences imposed by the Justices. A court is composed of three judges; no jury; summary juris-

diction by the President of the Court; simple penal cases generally, including those of pecuniary character by a single judge. Juvenile offences tried by a specialised children's judge (*Kinderrechter*), except in cases where adults are also involved.

Kantonrechters (Justices of the Peace): (62) for civil and penal cases of minor importance.

Justices of the peace, judges and counsellors must be lawyers by profession, and are nominated for life by the Crown; the counsellors of the Supreme Court are nominated from a list of three compiled by the Second Chamber of the States-General.

ADMINISTRATIVE JURISDICTION

Centrale Raad van Beroep (Central Appeal Court): Utrecht; tries administrative disputes; Pres. H. L. HOOGENHUIS; Sec. (vacant).

State Social Insurance: 10 courts, including courts for civil and military service arbitration. Supreme Instance Central Court of Appeal (Utrecht).

RELIGION

Approximately 40.4 per cent of the population are Roman Catholics, 41.2 per cent (including 0.15 per cent who are Jewish) belong to the several non-Catholic Churches, and 18.4 per cent do not profess any religion.

Anglikaans Kerkgenootschap (Anglican Church): f. 1586; 4 chaplaincies: Amsterdam, Christ Church, Groenburgwal 42, British Chaplain Rev. JOHN WILLIAMSON; The Hague, Church of St. John and St. Philip, Timorstraat 145, Chaplain Rev. V. B. WYNBURN, M.B.E., M.A.; Rotterdam, St. Mary's Church, Pieter de Hoofweg 133, British Chaplain Rev. W. POPHAM HOSFORD, M.B.E., M.A.; and Utrecht, Holy Trinity Church, van Hogendorpstraat 26, British Chaplain Rev. DOUGLAS BEUKES.

Christelijk Gereformeerde Kerken in Nederland (The Christian Reformed Churches in the Netherlands): Sec. of Foreign Relations Cttee. Rev. J. C. MARIS, Dr. D. Bakkerlaan 21, Bloemendaal; Seminary at Apeldoorn, Wilhelminapark 4; Rector Prof. Dr. J. VAN GENDEREN; f. 1834; 67,500 mems.; 175 churches; publ. *De Wekker* (weekly; circ. 7,000).

Churches of Christ, Scientist: at Amsterdam, Haarlem and The Hague; Christian Science Societies at Amersfoort, Apeldoorn, Arnhem, Eindhoven, Groningen, Laren N.H., Leeuwarden, Rotterdam, Utrecht, Vlaardingen, Voorburg and Zwolle; Christian Science Cttee. on Publication: JOHAN M. NICOLAY, JR., 103 Aart van der Leeuwkade, Voorburg.

De Gereformeerde Kerken in Nederland (The Reformed Churches in the Netherlands): vigorously Calvinistic; has a General Synod which convenes once every two years, and 13 Particular Synods which convene every year; 835 churches, 1,052 ministers, 838,671 members; office at Utrecht, Wilhelminapark 2.

Doopsgezinde Broederschap (Gemeenten) (Mennonite Fraternity): Algemeene Doopsgezinde Sociëteit, Singel 454, Amsterdam; f. 1811; Pres. Dr. J. J. VAN SLUYS, Barsingerhorn; Sec. R. DE ZEEUW, Amsterdam, Singe; 454; Treas. G. H. RAHUSEN, Amsterdam; 141 parishes; publ. *Algemeen Doopsgezinde Weekblad* (weekly).

Duitse Evangelische Gemeenten (German Evangelical Church): 3 parishes (Blenburg 3-b, The Hague, Pastor P. KAETZKE; 95 Zwarte Paardenstraat, Rotterdam, Pastor H. FISCHER; and 44 Viottastraat, Amsterdam, Pastor W. LIEBSTER).

Evangelische Broedergemeente (Hernhutters) (Moravian Church): f. 1746; 700 mems. in Holland; 4 parishes (Zeist, Zusterplein 10, Leader H. BINTZ; Haarlem, Parklaan 32; Amsterdam, Sarphatijkade 19, Leader J. J. LEGÈNE; The Hague, Leader J. C. KOLK, Tarwekamp 183).

Evangelisch-Lutherse Kerk (Evangelical Lutheran Church): Arnhem, Velperweg 156; Synod for 1965; Pres. D. G. HOEVERS, The Hague; Vice-Pres. W. C. HAS-SOLDT, Amsterdam; P. H. G. C. KOK, Weesp; Sec.

THE NETHERLANDS—(RELIGION, THE PRESS)

J. GRONLOH, Arnhem; Treas. E. A. ENTROP, Amsterdam; 52,587 mems.; 63 parishes; publ. *Ev.-Luth. Weekblad*.

Hersteld Apostolische Zendingkerk (*Restored Apostolic Missionary Church*): f. 1863; Central Church, Bloemgracht 98, Amsterdam; Apostle for the Netherlands D. W. OSSEBAAR, Amsterdam; Sec. J. VAN BEMMEL; 2,000 mems.; 12 parishes; publ. *Vrede zij u*.

Katholiek Apostolische Gemeenten (*Catholic Apostolic Church*): De Riemerstraat 3; f. 1867; 18 parishes in Holland and 3 in Belgium.

Nederlandse Hervormde Kerk (*Netherlands Reformed Church*): Carnegielaan 9, The Hague; was from 16th to 18th century the State Church. Its ten church provinces are subdivided into 54 districts, 154 fraternals and 1,926 parishes, under the jurisdiction of the General Synod.

General Synod: Pres. Rev. Dr. G. DE RU, Rotterdam; Gen.-Sec. Rev. Dr. F. H. LANDSMAN, The Hague, Sec. for General Affairs Rev. Dr. R. J. MOOL, The Hague; Hon. Treas. F. J. BREVET, The Hague.

Publs. *Hervormd Nederland, De Open Deur, Woord en Dienst* (weeklies).

Nederlands-Israëlietisch Kerkgenootschap (*The Netherlands-Israelite Church*): Amsterdam, Pl. Parklaan 9; Pres. I. DASBERG, Amsterdam; Sec. B. W. DE JONGH, Amsterdam; Treas. S. EISENMANN; Rabbinate: Amsterdam, Chief Rabbi A. SCHUSTER; The Hague, Chief Rabbi S. BEERI; Rotterdam, Chief Rabbi L. VORST; Utrecht, Chief Rabbi E. BERLINGER.

Oudkatholieke Kerk van Nederland (*Old Catholic Church*): Essenburgsingel 22A, Rotterdam; f. 696-739 A.D.; a group of Catholics who refuse to accept papal infallibility and other new dogmas of the Roman Catholic

Church, and have therefore set up a separate ecclesiastical organisation based upon the Episcopal model; Archbishop of Utrecht Mgr. Prof. Dr. A. RINKEL (17 parishes); Bishop of Haarlem Mgr. G. A. VAN KLEEF (12 parishes); Bishop of Deventer Mgr. Prof. P. J. JANS, Delft; Lay Sec. H. J. W. VERHEY; 12,000 mems.; also churches in Europa and U.S.A.

Portugees - Israëlietisch Kerkgenootschap (*Portuguese-Israelite Church*): Amsterdam, Rapenburgerstraat 197; Pres. Dr. J. Z. BARUCH; Sec. I. PAIS.

Remonstrantse Broederschap (*Remonstrant Brotherhood*): Nieuwe Gracht 23, Utrecht; f. 1619; Pres. Jhr. Ir. A. C. D. DE GRAEFF; First Sec. Dr. J. VAN GOUDOEVER; Second Sec. Rev. G. BLOEMENDAAL; Treas. Dr. W. H. FOCKEMA ANDRAE, Rotterdam; 20,000 mems.; 48 parishes; publ. *Het Remonstrants Weekblad* (weekly).

Roomsch Katholiek Kerkgenootschap (*Roman Catholic Church*): Archbishop of Utrecht Cardinal B. J. ALFRINK (27 Deaneries); Bishop of Haarlem Mgr. Dr. Th. J. ZWARTKRUIS (13 Deaneries); Bishop of 's-Hertogenbosch Mgr. Dr. J. W. M. BLUYSSSEN (31 Deaneries); Bishop of Roermond Mgr. P. MOORS (24 Deaneries); Bishop of Breda (vacant) (10 Deaneries); Bishop of Rotterdam Mgr. M. A. JANSEN (10 Deaneries); Bishop of Groningen Mgr. P. A. NIEMAN (11 Deaneries).

Unie van Baptisten Gemeenten in Nederland (*Union of Baptist Churches in The Netherlands*): Dalweg 77, Arnhem; f. 1881; Gen. Sec. Rev. Th. VAN DER LAAN; no. of mems. 9,223; publ. *De Christen* (weekly).

Vrij-Katholieke Kerk (*Liberal Catholic Church*): Valkenveenselaan, Huizen; f. 1916; Presiding Bishop Mgr. Dr. A. G. VREEDE; Bishop Rt. Rev. A. W. GOETMAKERS, Rotterdam 13, Aleida van Spangen Singel 5; 20 congregations; 50 priests; 1,500 mems.; 21 parishes; publ. *De Vrij-Katholiek* (monthly).

THE PRESS

DAILIES

ALKMAAR

Alkmaarsche Courant: Voordam 11; f. 1798; independent.

ALMELO

Dagblad van het Oosten: Schouwburgplein 7; f. 1881; independent; Dir. K. J. EILANDER; Editor H. GREVEN; circulation 28,000.

AMERSFOORT

Amersfoortse Courant: Snouckaertlaan 9; f. 1887; independent; Editors T. G. NIEUWENHOF, J. VAN VELD-HUIZEN; circulation 29,000.

AMSTERDAM

Algemeen Handelsblad: N.Z. Voorburgwal 234-240; f. 1828; Liberal; Editor Dr. C. A. STEKETEE; circulation 70,000.

Courant De, Nieuws van de Dag (*The Courier: Daily News*): N.Z. Voorburgwal 225; f. 1894; morning and evening independent; Dirs. J. J. F. STOKVIS, C. J. BRANDT, M. E. BORRUIS BROEK; Editors J. J. F. STOKVIS, C. J. BRANDT; circulation 140,000.

Financieele Dagblad, Het (*Financial Daily*): Weesperstraat 85; f. 1863; morning; Dirs. H. A. H. SIJTHOFF, J. F. RICHARD; Editor Dr. L. METZEMAEKERS; circulation 12,000.

Het Parool: Wibautstraat 131; f. 1940; evening; independent; Editor W. H. SANDBERG; Mans. W. VAN NORDEN, B. DE VRIES; 166,000 subscribers.

Telegraaf, De: N.Z. Voorburgwal 225; f. 1893; morning; independent; Dirs. J. J. F. STOKVIS (Editor), C. J. BRANDT (Editor), M. E. BORRUIS BROEK; circ. 450,000.

Tijd (*The Times*): N.Z. Voorburgwal 65-73; f. 1845; evening; Roman Catholic; Editors J. M. LUCKER, A. J. CUPPEN; circulation 106,000.

Trouw: N.Z. Voorburgwal 225; f. 1943; Calvinist; Editor Dr. J. A. H. J. S. BRUINS SLOT; circulation over 110,000.

Volkskrant, De (*The People's Journal*): Wibautstraat 148-150; f. 1920; morning; Dir. J. H. J. GRUNDMAYER; Chief Editor J. M. M. VAN DER PLUYM; circulation 185,000.

Vrij Volk, Het (*Free People*): Hekelveld 15; f. 1931; published by N.V. de Arbeiderspers; Socialist; Mans. Drs. H. CLAUS, A. VERMEER, H. H. KOCH, G. P. SPRUYT; Sec. B. BOLT; Editor Dr. Th. W. VAN Veen; circulation 300,000.

Waarheid-Volksdagblad voor Nederland, De (*The Truth-People's Daily Gazette for the Netherlands*): Keizersgracht 324; f. 1940; Communist; circulation 100,000.

THE NETHERLANDS—(THE PRESS)

APELDOORN

Nieuwe Apeldoornse Courant: Kanaalstraat 8; f. 1903; independent; Man. and Chief Editor G. SPANHAAR.

ARNHEM

Arnhomsche Courant: Koningstraat 15; f. 1814; independent; Chief Editor F. G. GLEICHMAN; also publishes the *Nijmeegs Dagblad* and *Gelders Dagblad* editions; Circulation 24,000.

Vrije Volk, Het: Gele Rijdersplein; evening; Socialist; Editor Dr. TH. W. VAN VEEN.

ASSEN

Drentsche en Asser Courant: Torenlaan 16; f. 1823; in co-operation with the *Nieuwe Rotterdamse Courant*; Dirs. P. J. DIEMEL, G. H. TER STEGE; Editor JOH. DRENTHE; circulation 16,000.

BREDA

Dagblad de Stem (The Voice): Reigerstraat 16; f. 1860; Roman Catholic; Dir. Dr. W. A. J. M. HARKX, Editor L. LEIJENDEKKER; circ. 85,000.

DELFT

Delftsche Courant: Verwersdijk 6-8; f. 1841; evening; independent; Dir. M. Koot; Editor G. G. KUNZ.

DEVENTER

Doventer Dagblad: Assenstraat 6-8; f. 1885; independent; Dir. H. J. VAN DEN BELD; Editor JOHAN WINKLER; circulation 22,000.

DORDRECHT

Dordtsch Dagblad: Scheffersplein; f. 1924; Christian-National; Dir. P. A. JOEN; Editor B. MENSEN.

Dordrecht Nieuwsblad: Bagijnhof 64; f. 1887; independent; Editor J. C. BERKENBOSCH.

Het Nieuwe Dagblad: Wijnstraat 147, Post Box 102; f. 1917; Roman Catholic; Editor J. P. M. SCHOONEN.

EINDHOVEN

Eindhovens Dagblad: Wal 2; f. 1914; Roman Catholic; Dirs. N. J. J. VAN HUSSEN and J. A. M. VAN TIENEN; circulation 74,000.

ENSCHDEDE

Dagblad Tubantia, Hengelosch Dagblad: Getfertsingel 41; f. 1872; democratic, independent; circulation 57,000.

GOUDA

Goudsche Courant: Markt 26.

Het Nieuwe Dagblad: Dubbele Buurt 3; f. 1896; Roman Catholic; evening; Editor J. KUIJPERS.

Vrije Volk, Het: Zeugestraat 32; f. 1927; evening; Socialist; Editor Dr. TH. W. VAN VEEN; circulation 5,700.

GRONINGEN

Nieuwsblad van het Noorden: Zuiderdiep 24; f. 1888; independent; Editor-in-Chief G. VADERS; circulation 103,000.

Nieuwe Prov. Groninger Courant (New Provincial Groningen Newspaper): Wipstraat 12; f. 1886; Protestant (Conservative); Editor E. v. RULLER; circulation 8,500.

Vrije Volk, Het: Stoeldraaierstraat 25; evening; Socialist; Editor Dr. TH. W. VAN VEEN.

HAARLEM

Haarlems Dagblad-Oprechte Haarlemsche Courant: Grote Houtstraat 93; (*Oprechte Haarlemsche Courant* f. 1656, *Haarlems Dagblad* f. 1883) amalgamation in 1945; independent; Chief Editor Jos L. LODEWIJKS; circulation 60,000.

THE HAGUE

Binnenhof, Het: Prinsegracht 42; P.O. Box 9; f. 1945; Roman Catholic; Editor F. J. PLUG; circulation 33,000.

Haagsche Courant (The Hague Newspaper): Wagenstraat 35-37; f. 1883; evening; independent; Dirs. A. G. SIJTHOFF, K. H. LABOEM, F. W. SIJTHOFF; Chief Editors H. A. M. HOEFNAGELS, B. KLAVERSTIJN; circulation 138,000.

Haagsch Dagblad: Herengracht 58; f. 1940; evening; independent; Editor H. W. SANDBERG; Mans. W. VAN NORDEN, B. DE VRIES; 12,700 subscribers.

Nieuwe Haagse Courant: Parkstraat 22; f. 1913; evening; Christian National; Dir. T. MENSES; Chief Editor Dr. E. DIEMER; circulation 26,700.

Vaderland, Het: Parkstraat 25-27; f. 1869; evening; Liberal; Publisher TH. D. STRUICK; Editor Dr. W. VAN WIJK; circulation 40,153.

HEERENVEEN

Friese Koerier: Heideburen 11, P.O. Box 3; independent-progressive; Editor L. O. TEN CATE; circulation 21,000.

HEERLEN

Limburgs Dagblad: Nobelstraat 21; f. 1918; Roman Catholic; Editor Drs. J. P. S. VAN NEERVEN; circulation 74,000.

DEN HELDER

Helderse Courant: Koningstraat 64; f. 1872; independent; circulation 11,500.

HELMOND

Helmonds Dagblad: Markstraat 3; f. 1945; Roman Catholic; circulation 23,000.

HENGELO

Hengelosch Dagblad: Nieuwstraat; f. 1945; democratic; independent; circulation 14,000.

Twentsche Courant: 30 Brinkstraat; f. 1846; Roman Catholic; Editor B. PLEGT; circulation 40,500.

's HERTOGENBOSCH

Brabants Dagblad (Newspaper for the Province of North Brabant): Emmaplein 2; f. 1771; Roman Catholic; Manager P. G. Sijfflens; Editors Dr. JOEP NANINCK, Dr. J. OYEN; circulation 75,000.

HILVERSUM

De Gooi- en Eemlander: Groest 21; f. 1871; independent; Editor J. A. TEMMINK; circulation 48,000.

HOORN

Dagblad voor West-Friesland: Kleine Noord 7; Dirs. W. HENSEN, C. KRAK; circ. 5,400.

Noordhollands Dagblad (voor Alkmaar, Schagen, Den Helder, Hoorn): Draafsingel 57-59; f. 1905; evening; progressive Catholic; Chief Editors J. M. ONSTENK, J. TOES; publishers M. A. J. STUMPEL and H. B. A. A. STUMPEL.

THE NETHERLANDS—(THE PRESS)

LEEWARDEN

Leeuwarder Courant: Voorstreek; f. 1752; independent; Editors E. EVENHUIS, J. NOORDMANS; circulation 57,000.

Friesch Dagblad: Galileer Kerkstraat 17; f. 1899; Protestant; Editor H. ALGRA; circulation 18,000.

Vrije Volk, Het: Nieuwestad 54; f. 1931 as *Volksblad voor Friesland*, reorganised 1945; Socialist; Chief Editor Dr. TH. W. VAN VEEN.

LEIDEN

Leidsch Dagblad: Witte Singel 1; f. 1860; evening; independent; Dir. E. A. E. VAN DISHOCK; Editor J. BROUWER.

Leidsche Courant, De: Papengracht 32; f. 1909; Roman Catholic; Editor L. C. ROOZEN; circulation 13,000.

MAASTRICHT

De Nieuwe Limburger: Wolfstraat 17; f. 1845; Roman Catholic; Editor G. A. KNEPFLÉ; circulation 63,000.

MIDDELBURG

Prov. Zeeuwse Courant: Markt 51; f. 1758; morning; independent; Dirs. F. B. DEN BOER, F. VAN DE VELDE, Jnr.; Editor-in-Chief G. A. DE KOK; circulation 42,000.

NIJMEGEN

Arnhemsche Courant (incl. Nijmeegse Dagblad): van Broeckhuysenstraat 46; independent; circulation 20,000.

Gelderlander-Pers, De: Lange Hezelstraat 21; f. 1848; Roman Catholic; Dir. Drs. A. A. V. TUMMERS; Head Editor L. FREQUIN; circulation 95,000.

ROERMOND

Maas-en Roerbode: St. Christoffelstraat 10; f. 1857; Roman Catholic; Editor A. I. M. THOMASSEN; circulation 30,000.

ROOSENDAAL

Brabants Nieuwsblad: Molenstraat 11; f. 1863; Roman Catholic; Editors W. ASSMANN and C. MEERBACH; circulation 25,000.

ROTTERDAM

Algemeen Dagblad: Witte de Withstr. 73; f. 1946; independent; Editor A. C. W. VAN DER VET; circ. 180,000.

Dagblad Scheepvaart (Shipping Daily): Pieter de Hoochweg 111; f. 1886; midday on Exchanges, Rotterdam and Amsterdam; Dirs. P. DE JONG, W. O. A. LANS; Editor H. VAN HOEK.

Handels and Transport Courant: Schiedamsevest 1; f. 1939; trade, transport and industries; Ed. J. J. VAN RAALTE; circ. 2,500.

Maasbode, De (The Meuse Messenger): Kortenaerstraat 1; f. 1868; Roman Catholic; Dir. J. KUIJPERS; Editors J. KUIJPERS, Dr. L. WUST; circulation 43,000.

Nieuwe Dagblad, Het (The New Daily): Kortenaerstraat 1; f. 1908; evening; Roman Catholic; Dir. J. KUIJPERS.

Nieuwe Rotterdamse Courant (New Rotterdam Daily): Witte de Withstraat, 73; f. 1844; evening; Liberal progressive; Mans. F. BAAS, W. PLUYGERS, E. G. STIJKEL; Editor A. STEPELS; circulation approx. 55,000.

Rotterdammer-Kwartet, De (combine of four papers published in Rotterdam, The Hague, Leiden, Dordrecht): Witte de Withstraat 25; f. 1903; evening; Christian National; Editor Dr. E. DIEMER; circulation 100,000.

Rotterdamsch Nieuwsblad: Schiedamsevest 1; f. 1878; independent; Dirs. D. BROEREN, C. H. EVERS; Editor H. W. ELDERMANS; circulation 65,000.

Het Rotterdamsch Parool: Westblaak 9-11; f. 1940; evening; independent; Editor H. W. SANDBERG; Mans. W. VAN NORDEN, B. DE VRIES; circulation 26,400 subscribers.

Vrije Volk, Het (Free People): Slaak 34; f. 1900; evening; Editor Dr. TH. W. VAN VEEN; circulation 113,000 (Rotterdam edition).

SCHAGEN

Schager Courant: Loet 9; f. 1936; independent; circulation 6,000.

SCHOONHOVEN

Nieuwsblad voor Zuid-Holland en Utrecht, Schoonhovense Krant: Haven 25; f. 1868; independent; Chair. T. KERREMANS; Editor J. H. KERREMANS; circulation 28,100.

TILBURG

Nieuwe Tilburgse Courant: Heuvelplein 25; f. 1875; Roman Catholic; Editor L. J. J. ARTS.

Nieuwsblad van het Zuiden, Het: Heuvel 14; f. 1913; Roman Catholic; Editor J. W. OLTETEN; circulation 24,130.

UTRECHT

Dagblad Het Centrum (Roman Catholic Newspaper of Utrecht): Kromme Nieuwe Gracht 66; evening; Roman Catholic; Editor A. J. ROETENBERG; circulation 25,000.

Nieuw Utrechts Dagblad (New Journal of Utrecht): Korte Jansstraat 3; f. 1940; evening; independent; Editor H. W. SANDBERG; Mans. W. VAN NORDEN, B. DE VRIES; circulation 20,600.

Utrechtsch Nieuwsblad (Utrecht Daily News): Drift 23; f. 1893; independent; Dirs. A. M. E. H. N. KOEMANS, J. R. NIEUWENHUIS; Chief Editor Drs. M. L. SNIJDERS; circulation 71,000.

Vrije Volk, Het: Steenweg 66-68; morning; Socialist; Editor Dr. TH. W. VAN VEEN.

VENLO

Dagblad voor Noord-Limburg: Grote Kerkstraat 18; morning; Roman Catholic; Editor G. BERTELS; circulation 31,000.

VLISSINGEN

Prov. Zeeuwse Courant: Walstraat 58-60; f. 1758; independent; Editor G. A. DE KOK; circulation 41,000.

WINSCHOTEN

Winschoter Courant: Liefkenstraat 67; published by J. D. v. d. Veen Ltd.; f. 1871; independent; circulation 21,500.

ZUTPHEN

Zutphens Dagblad: Markt 66; publ. by Maatschappij Deventer Dagblad N.V., Assenstraat 6-8, Deventer; Dir. H. J. VAN DEN BELD; Editor A. DE VRIES; circulation 8,500.

ZWOLLE

Prov. Overijsselsche en Zwolsche Courant: Melkmarkt 9-23; f. 1790; independent; Mans. Dr. H. DIKKERS, J. J. DIKKERS; Chief Editor C. L. MENSCHAAR; circulation 45,000.

SELECTED WEEKLIES

AMSTERDAM

Elseviers Weekblad: Spuistraat 110-112; f. 1945; general; Chief Editor H. A. LUNSHOF; circulation over 135,000.

Financiële Koerier, De: Herengracht 247; f. 1942; financial; Editor J. LIST; circulation approx. 8,500.

Groene Amsterdammer, De: 16 Westeinde; f. 1877; independent; Man. Dir. H. P. VAN LEEUWEN; Editors R. H. DIJKSTRA, LL.D., S. DAVIDS, LL.D., JOKE REYNERS, HAN LAMMERS, Dr. WOUTER GORTZAK, W. G. WOLTERS; Sec. IRMA HOLST; circulation 21,700.

Haagse Post (Hague Post): N.Z. Voorburgwal 116-118; f. 1914; independent; Editor W. L. BRUGSMA; circulation 35,000.

Linie, De Nieuwe: Prinsengracht 463; f. 1946; Roman Catholic; Dir. W. A. JANSSEN; Editor G. VAN DEN BOOMEN; circulation 29,550.

Nieuwsblad voor de Boekhandel: Jan Tooropstraat 109, Amsterdam; f. 1834; weekly publishers' trade paper.

Radio-T.V.-gids: Published by N.V. de Arbeiderspers, Hekelveld 15; circulation 530,000.

Sportkroniek: Published by Moormans Periodieke Pers N.V., Zwarteweg 1, The Hague; f. 1903; contains official communications of the Royal Dutch Football League.

Tijd en Taak: Published by N.V. de Arbeiderspers, Hekelveld 15; f. 1910; Editor-in-Chief Dr. ADRIAN VAN BIEMEN, Bentveldweg 5, Bentveld.

Vrij Nederland: Raamgraacht 4; f. 1940; Left; Editor P. M. SMEDTS; circulation 70,000.

Zakenwereld: O.Z. Voorburgwal 241, Amsterdam; general trade and business magazine.

DEVENTER

Economische Voorlichting: N.V. Uitgev. Ac. E. Kluwer, Polstraat 10; trade and industry, finance; circ. 4,500.

Vraag en Aanbod voor Nederland: Polstraat 9; f. 1897; technical weekly; circ. 30,000.

Weekblad voor Fiscaal Recht: Polstraat 10; fiscal review.

THE HAGUE

Economische Voorlichting: Bezuidenhoutseweg 151; publ. by N.V. A.E. E. Kluwer (Polstraat 10, Deventer); Wed.

Hoefslag: Wagenstraat 70; illustrated weekly for horse-lovers; Editor A. M. C. STOK.

Ingenieur, De: 23 Prinsessegracht; f. 1886; Editor J. LIGHART; general technical review; circulation 15,000.

ROTTERDAM

Economisch-Statistische Berichten (Economic Statistical Intelligence): 118 Pieter de Hoochweg; f. 1916; Editorial Board: L. H. KLAASSEN; H. W. LAMBERS; P. J. MONTAGNE; J. TINBERGEN; A. DE WIT; Editorial Sec. A. DE WIT.

De Verenigde Verzekeringsspers (Insurance): Pieter de Hoochweg 111; f. 1943; weekly on Fridays; Dirs. P. DE JONG, W. O. A. LANS; Chief Editor A. DE BRUIJN.

Vrijheid en Democratie (Freedom and Democracy): Witte de Withstraat 73; f. 1949; weekly of People's Party for Freedom and Democracy).

SELECTED PERIODICALS

ART, HISTORY AND LITERATURE

Art and Auctions: 218d Oostzeedijk, P.O.B. 4115, Rotterdam; 22 issues a year; international distribution among art dealers, collectors and museums.

Bouwkundig Weekblad: Zeverijnstraat 4, Hilversum, P.O.B. 507; f. 1882; published by Uitgeverij G. van Saane, "Lectura Architectonica"; official organ BNA (Royal Dutch Society of Architects); circulation 2,600.

Brinkman's Cumulatieve Catalogus van Boeken: Doezastraat 1, Leiden; f. 1846; Editor DIRK DE JONG; monthly.

Central Asiatic Journal: (Languages, Literature, History and Archaeology of Central Asia); K. Doormanlaan 27, Utrecht; f. 1955; quarterly; Editor-in-Chief Prof. Dr. K. JAHN.

English Studies (Journal of English Letters and Philology): Keizersgracht 471, Amsterdam; f. 1919; bi-monthly; Editor R. W. ZANDVOORT, Co-editors in Ghent, Lund, Copenhagen, Oslo and Basle.

Forum for Architecture and Applied Arts: published by Uitgeverij G. van Saane, "Lectura Architectonica", P.O.B. 507, Hilversum; circ. 2,200.

Indo-Iranian Journal (Linguistics, History, Religion, Philosophy and Epigraphy): Mouton & Co., The Hague; f. 1957; Editors-in-Chief Prof. Dr. J. W. DE JONG (Australia), Prof. Dr. F. B. J. KUIPER (le Binnenvestgracht 33, Leiden), Prof. Dr. J. C. HEESTERMAN; quarterly.

Supplementum epigraphicum Graecum: Doezastraat 1, Leiden; f. 1923; yearly; Editor A. G. WOODHEAD.

Tijdschrift voor Geschiedenis (Historical Review): P. Noordhoff N.V., P.O.B. 29, Groningen; f. 1886; 4 issues a year; Editors: Prof. Dr. G. J. D. AALDERS H. WZN., Prof. Dr. J. CRAEYBECKX, Prof. Dr. J. G. VAN DILLEN, Dr. H. A. ENNO VAN GELDER, Prof. Dr. C. v. D. KIEFT, Dr. W. PREVENIER, Prof. Dr. B. W. SCHAPER, Prof. Dr. I. SCHOFFER, Dr. R. SHATING (Asst. Sec.), Prof. Dr. CH. VERLINDEN.

Tijdschrift voor Nederlandse Taal- en Letterkunde (Journal of Netherlands Language and Literature): E. J. Brill, Oude Rijn 33A, Leiden; f. 1881; Editorial Board: Sec. Dr. C. KRUYSKAMP, Rapenburg 49, Leiden; circulation 500; quarterly.

Toeristenkampioen: Wassenaarseweg 220, The Hague; twice monthly; tourism, natural beauty and historical monuments.

T'oung Pao: E. J. Brill, Oude Rijn 33A, Leiden; f. 1890; Chinese and Japanese languages and history; Editors PAUL DEMÉVILLE, A. F. P. HULSEWÉ; circulation 350.

ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL

Ariadne: A. J. Ernststraat 169, Amsterdam; weekly; marketing, advertising, press and publicity.

Beslissingen in Belastingzaken/Nederlandse Belastingrecht-spraak: Polstraat 10, Deventer; fortnightly; tax information.

Common Market: Lange Voorhout 23, The Hague; monthly review of European integration and economic development.

Conservator, De: Nieuwe Achtergracht 104, Amsterdam; f. 1936; fortnightly; circulation 4,000.

Economische Voorlichting: Rijnstraat 9, P.O.B. 265, The Hague; weekly; trade and industry, finance; circulation 7,000.

Economist, De (The Economist): Gerrit van der Veenstraat 137, Amsterdam; f. 1852; monthly; Chief Editor Prof. Dr. P. HENNIPMAN.

Euromarkt-Nieuws: Polstraat 10, Deventer; monthly; European trade.

Gids, De (The Guide): Singel 330, Amsterdam; f. 1837; literary and scientific monthly; Chief Editor Prof. Dr. E. J. DIJKSTERHUIS.

Holland Shipping and Trading: 218d Oostzeedijk, P.O.B. 4115, Rotterdam; four weekly; international trade.

Internationale Spectator (*Journal of International Politics*): Alexanderstraat 2, The Hague; f. 1947; published by Nederlandsch Genootschap voor Internationale Zaken; Chief Editor Dr. L. G. M. JAQUET; fortnightly.

Nieuwe Stem, De (*The New Voice*): Uitgeverij Laverman, Drachten; f. 1946; cultural and political monthly; Editors O. NOORDENBOS, T. HAAN (Sec.), FR. DE JONG, W. F. WERTHEIM, MARC ANDRIES, FRANS DE BRUYN, J. KRUIHOF, ANNA MUNTJEWERF, GER. HARMSEN.

Socialisme en Democratie (*Socialism and Democracy*): Chopinlaan 27, Rosmalen; f. 1939; monthly; Editorial Staff: Prof. Dr. J. P. KRUIJT (Chair.), F. J. A. VAN MAANEN (Sec.).

Tijdschrift voor Economische en Sociale Geografie (*Journal of Economic and Social Geography*): Banierstraat 1, Rotterdam 1; f. 1909; bi-monthly; Chair. Board of Editors Prof. Dr. R. TAMSMA; Sec. Drs. W. J. VAN DEN BREMEN.

Tijdschrift voor de Politie (*Police Monthly*): Postbus 148, Arnhem; f. 1938; Editor-in-Chief F. PERRICK.

Tijdschrift voor Vennootschappen, Verenigingen en Stichtingen (TVVS): Polstraat 10, Deventer; monthly; trade, finance and economics.

ILLUSTRATED

Vrouw en haar Huis, De (*Woman and Home*): Nieuwe 's-Gravelandseweg 19, Bussum; f. 1906; illustrated monthly; Editor Dr. M. G. SCHENK (N.Z. Voorburgwal 171, Amsterdam); circ. 20,000.

Wereldkroniek (*World Chronicle*): Wagenstr. 80, The Hague; f. 1894; illustrated weekly; Man. Dir. A. M. C. STOK, Chief Editor LEO UITTENBOGAARD.

LAW

Common Market Law Review: Doezastraat 1, Leiden; f. 1963; quarterly; Editors I. SAMKALDEN and D. THOMPSON.

Ned. Tijdschrift voor International Recht (*Netherlands International Law Review*): Doezastraat 1, Leiden; f. 1953; quarterly; Editor L. ERADES; Sec. of Board W. DOMMERING.

Tijdschrift voor Strafrecht (*Journal of Penal Law*): E. J. Brill, Oude Rijn 33A, Leiden; f. 1886; Editors Prof. Mr. J. M. VAN BEMMELN, Mr. A. L. MELAI (Sec.), Prof. Mr. I. A. DIEPENHORST, Prof. Mr. D. VAN ECK, Prof. Mr. CH. J. ENSCHEDÉ, Prof. Dr. G. TH. KEMPE, Prof. Mr. A. MULDER, Prof. Mr. W. H. NAGEL, Mr. W. H. OVERBEEK, Prof. Mr. J. REMMELINK; circulation 1,000.

MISCELLANEOUS

Amateur Toneel, Het (*Amateur Stage*): Beukenlaan 20, Baarn; monthly.

Autokampioen: Wassenaarseweg 220, The Hague; weekly.

t'Buitenspoor: Rijnstraat 9, P.O.B. 265, The Hague; monthly; tourism; circulation 5,000.

Conserva: published by Moormans Periodieke Pers N.V., Zwarteweg 1, The Hague; f. 1952; monthly journal for food industry.

Contour: Doezastraat 1, Leiden; f. 1964; bi-monthly; Editors J. W. OVEREEM, J. VAN DER VEGT, G. VAN WIJCK.

Forum der Letteren: Doezastraat 1, Leiden; f. 1962; quarterly; Editors S. DRESDEN, J. C. KAMERBEEK, L. J. ROGIER, C. F. P. STUTTERHEIM, E. M. UHLENBECK.

Gazette (*International Journal for Mass Communications Studies*): Polstraat 10, P.O.B. 23, Deventer; Editorial:

Keizersgracht 604, Amsterdam; four times a year; press and publicity.

Het Nederlandse Tijdschriftwezen: Rijnstraat 9, P.O.B. 265, The Hague; monthly; printing and publishing; circulation 700.

Kampeerkampioen: Wassenaarseweg 220, The Hague; monthly.

Kampioen: Wassenaarseweg 220, The Hague; monthly.

Koeltechniek: published by Moormans Periodieke Pers N.V., Zwarteweg 1, The Hague; f. 1908; monthly; refrigeration.

Militaire Spectator, De (*Military Spectator*): published by Moormans Periodieke Pers N.V., Zwarteweg 1, The Hague; f. 1832; monthly; military affairs, containing official communications of the Ministry of Defence.

Natuur en Landschap: Herengracht 540, Amsterdam-C; four times a year; nature conservation; circulation 7,000.

Nederlands Transport: Pieter de Hoochweg 111, Rotterdam; f. 1949; fortnightly, Saturdays; Dirs. P. DE JONG, W. O. A. LANS; Chief Editors J. W. TH. COHEN STUART, J. J. VAN RAALTE, J. OLDENKAMP.

Nibeg: Nieuwe Herengracht 87, Amsterdam; f. 1945; official journal for Dutch in the Far East, and for former P.O.W.s now in the Netherlands; Editor W. C. VAN MEURS; Sec. B. A. VAN KETEL; circulation 18,000.

Ons Reisblad: Rijnstraat 9, The Hague; fortnightly; tourism; circ. 30,000.

Openbaar Vervoer: published by Ceres N.V. Eendrachtstraat 2, Meppel; formerly *Spoor-en-Tramwegen*; fortnightly publication on trains and trams.

Plattelandsvrouw, De: Rijnstraat 9, P.O.B. 265, The Hague; monthly; ladies' journal; circulation 62,500.

PTT-Nieuws (*Post, Telegraph, Telephone*): Pieter de Hoochweg 111, Rotterdam; f. 1932; monthly; Dirs. P. DE JONG, W. O. A. LANS; Editor F. P. STAL.

Publieke Werken (*Municipal Works*): Doezastraat 1, Leiden; f. 1931; monthly; Editor-in-Chief J. A. VERHOFF.

Reizen: Transformatorweg 28, P.O.B. 8102, Amsterdam; monthly; tourism and travel; circ. 10,000.

Tijdschrift v.h. Ned. Elektronica-en Radiogenootschap, Het: P.O.B. 6108, The Hague; electronics, wireless; monthly.

Toneel, Het (*The Stage*): Nieuwe Uitleg 15, The Hague; bi-monthly; Editors B. STROMAN, BEN ALBACH, G. J. DE VOOGD, HERMAN TEIRLINCK, HUBERT LAMPO, ANDRÉ RUTTEN.

Uitgever, De (*The Publisher*): Herengracht 172, Amsterdam; f. 1900; monthly; Editors P. HAGERS, J. TEN HAVE, G. LUBBERHUIZEN, P. NIJHOFF ASSER, Dr. R. VELTMAN FRUIN.

Verkeersrecht: Wassenaarseweg 220, The Hague; monthly.

Verkeerstechniek: Wassenaarseweg 220, The Hague; monthly; transport engineering and technology.

Waterkampioen: Wassenaarseweg 220, The Hague; twice monthly.

Weg en Waterbouw: Mathenesserlaan 310, Rotterdam; f. 1941; monthly; Editor J. STUVEL.

PHILOSOPHICAL

Algemeen Nederlands Tijdschrift voor Wijsbegeerte en Psychologie (*Philosophical and Psychological Review*): B. de Koninklijke van Gorcum & Co. Assen; f. 1907 by Dr. J. D. Bierens de Haan; four issues annually; published by Algemene Nederlandse Vereniging voor Wijsbegeerte (*General Dutch Philosophical Society*).

SCIENTIFIC AND MEDICAL

Acta Biotheoretica: E. J. Brill, Oude Rijn 33A, Leiden; f. 1938; Editors Prof. Dr. H. R. VAN DER VAART, Prof. Dr. J. W. DUYFF, Dr. P. DULLEMEIJER; circulation 600.

Archives Néerlandaises de Zoologie (Netherlands Zoological Archives): J. B. Wolters, Groningen; f. 1934; Editors J. DE WILDE, D. DRESDEN, B. BAGGERMAN, CH. P. RAVEN.

Electrotechniek: published by Moormans Periodieke Pers N.V., Zwarteweg 1, The Hague; f. 1923; fortnightly publication on electrical and nuclear engineering.

Excerpta Medica (International Medical Abstracting Service): 119-123 Herengracht, Amsterdam-C; f. 1947; abstracts from 60 monthly journals; Editorial Board: MARTINUS W. WOERDEMAN, M.D., D.S.C., MORRIS FISHBEIN, M.D., Sir PETER B. MEDAWAR, C.B.E., F.R.S., M.A., D.S.C., P. J. GAILLARD, M.D., J. CAUVERIEN, P. J. VINKEN, P. A. WARREN.

Geneeskundige Gids: Published by Moormans Periodieke Pers N.V., Zwarteweg 1, The Hague; f. 1923; fortnightly publication on medical science and public health.

Kern, Elseviers maandblad De: P.O. Box 152, Amsterdam; illustrated topical news and popular science; monthly; published by N.V. Uitgeversmaatschappij Elsevier.

Lastetechniek (Welding): Pieter de Hoochweg 111, Rotterdam; f. 1935; monthly; Dirs. P. DE JONG, W. O. A. LANS; publ. *Ned. Inst. voor Lastetechniek*.

Mens en Maatschappij (Man and Society): P.O.B. 1823, Amsterdam; f. 1925; sociological bi-monthly; Editorial Sec. Prof. Dr. H. M. JOLLES.

Nederlands Tijdschrift voor Geneeskunde (Netherlands Journal of Medicine): Jan Luykenstraat 5, Amsterdam; f. 1856; Pres. Prof. Dr. J. R. PRAKKEN; Vice-Pres. Prof. Dr. J. W. DUYFF; Sec. M. M. HILFMAN, M.D.; the Editorial Staff forms the Board of Dirs.; weekly.

Rode Kruis Koerier (Red Cross Courier): N.V. 't Koggeschip, Nieuwe Achtergracht 104, Postbox 1198, Amsterdam; f. 1939; monthly; Editor J. C. MARGADANT; circulation 12,500.

Schip en Werf (Shipbuilding and Shipping): Burg. s' Jacobplein 10, Rotterdam 2; fortnightly; Editors Ir. J. N. JOUSTRA, Prof. Ir. J. H. KRIETE-MEIJER, Prof. Dr. Ir. W. P. A. VAN LAMMEREN, J. G. F. WARRIS.

Simon Stevin Wis-en Natuurkundig Tijdschrift: 12 Boteringestraat, Groningen, and 6 Rozier, Ghent (Belgium); f. 1922 as *Christian Huygens*; science, physics, mathematics; Editors Prof. Dr. J. BILO, Prof. Dr. V. VAN BOUCHOUT, Prof. Dr. S. C. VAN VEEN, Prof. Dr. J. J. SEIDEL.

Temminckia (Journal of Systematic Zoology): E. J. Brill, Oude Rijn 33A, Leiden; f. 1936; Editor Prof. Dr. H. BOSCHMA; issued as a Year Book; circulation 400.

Tijdschrift voor Parapsychologie (Journal of Parapsychology): H. P. Leopolds Uitg.-Mij. N.V., Noordeinde 23, The Hague; 6 issues yearly; Editor Prof. Dr. W. H. C. TENHAEFF.

Water: Published by Moormans Periodieke Pers N.V., Zwarteweg 1, The Hague; f. 1917; monthly; leading paper on drinking water supply and waste water treatment.

Wetenschap en Samenleving (Science and Society): Ritzema Boslaan 47, Utrecht; f. 1946; illustrated monthly; Prof. Dr. K. C. WINKLER.

Zoologische Mededeelingen (Zoological Communications): E. J. Brill, Oude Rijn 33A, Leiden; f. 1915; Editor Prof. Dr. H. BOSCHMA; circulation 250.

STATISTICS

Maandschrift van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek (Monthly Bulletin of the Netherlands Central Bureau of Statistics): Oostduinlaan 2, The Hague; f. 1899; Dir.-Gen. Dr. J. CH. W. VERSTEGE; also *Statistical Year Book*.

NEWS AGENCY

Algemeen Nederlands Persbureau (Netherlands News Agency, "A.N.P."): Parkstraat 32-36, The Hague; official agency of the Netherlands Daily Press Association; f. 1934; Gen.-Man. Dr. J. JOLLES; Chief Editor J. W. M. MARTINOT; Photo Dept. (ANP-FOTO); Amsterdam, Willem Leevendstraat 30.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

ANSA: The Hague, Prins Bernhardlaan 33, Voorburg; Bureau Chief LUCIANA DE VRIES ZANUCCOLI.

Antara: Amsterdam C, Herengracht 407.

AP: Amsterdam C, Rapenburgerstraat 73, Postbus 1016; Bureau Chief HENDRIK KERSTING.

UPI: The Hague, Bezuidenhoutsweg 68; Bureau Manager ARNOUD ORRE DE JONG.

The following are also represented: Deutsche Presse-Agentur (DPA), Reuters and Tass.

ASSOCIATIONS

Centraal Bureau voor Courantenpubliciteit van de Ned. Dagbladders (Gobuco) (Central Advertising Bureau of the Netherlands Daily Press): Vondelstraat 69, Amsterdam; f. 1935; Dir. Mr. G. J. VAN ROOZENDAAL.

De Nederlandse Dagbladders (Vereniging van Uitgevers van Dagbladen—The Dutch Association of Daily Newspaper Proprietors): Joh. Vermeerstraat 14, Amsterdam; Chair. C. J. HOUWERT (Enschede); Sec. J. J. NOUWEN.

Nederlandse Organisatie van Tijdschrift-Uitgevers (Netherlands Association of Periodical Proprietors): Raamweg 12, The Hague; f. 1945; Chair. H. J. VAN BALEN; Sec. Dr. J. L. JANSSEN, Dept. Sec. E. H. A. WYLER; 200 mems.; publs. *Het Nederlandse Tijdschrift* (monthly).

Buitenlandse Persvereniging in Nederland (Foreign Press Assn. in Holland): Amsterdam, Tesselschadestraat 29; f. 1925; 70 mems.; H. G. KERSTING (Pres.), PÁL BALÁZS (Sec.).

Federatie van Nederlandse Journalisten (Federation of Netherlands Journalists): Keizersgracht 339, Amsterdam; f. 1946; 2,700 mems.; Exec. Cttee.: Pres. N. G. SCHRAMA; Vice-Pres. H. DE RU; 2nd Vice-Pres. J. C. FRANCKEN; Sec. A. E. VAN RANTWIJK; publ. *De Journalist*.

"De Nederlandse Nieuwsbladpers" (N.N.P.) (Netherlands Newspaper Press): Van Blankenburgstraat 74, The Hague 3; f. 1945; organization of publishers of non-daily newspapers; 158 mems.; Pres. A. M. BANDA; Secs. J. J. WALTHER, LL.B., N. ZEGVELD; publ. *N.N.P. De Nederlandse Nieuwsbladpers* (monthly).

Nederlandse Vereniging van Persbureaux (Netherlands Association of Press Bureaux): Middenweg 200, Amsterdam; f. 1949; 13 press agencies are affiliated; Pres. J. H. MATLA; Sec. Nico J. P. SMITH; Treas. WILLEM N. FRENÍ.

PUBLISHERS

- G. Alsbach & Co.:** Amsterdam, Leidsegracht 11; f. 1866; music.
- N.V. Drukkerij en Uitgeversmij 'de Arbeiderspers':** Amsterdam, Hekelveld 15 (C.); Rotary, book, offset printers; publishers of *Het Vrije Volk* and 60 periodicals; also booksellers; Dirs. Drs. H. CLAUS, A. VERMEER, H. H. KOCH, G. P. SPRUYT.
- H. J. W. Becht's Uitgevers-Maatschappij, N.V.:** Amsterdam, Herengracht 172; f. 1892; literature, philosophy, science and non-fiction; Dirs. A. BECHT, L. TH. DOMHOFF.
- Coöp. Vor. de Bezige Bij g.a.:** Amsterdam, Van Miereveldstraat 1 (Z.); Dir. G. LUBBERHUIZEN.
- Bigot & Van Rossum N.V.:** Blaricum, Bloemlandsew 6; Dir. Mrs. M. H. VAN ROSSUM-BERG.
- Ervon J. Bijleveld:** Utrecht, Janskerkhof 7; f. 1865; psychology, sociology, medicine, philosophy, religion and fiction; Mans. J. BOMMELJÉ, J. BOMMELJÉ, Jr.
- N.V. de R. K. Boekcentrale (Roman Catholic Book Centre, Ltd):** Amsterdam, Singel 70-72, Box 374; f. 1912; Catholic; Pres. J. B. VAN DEN HAZEL; Man. Dir. H. H. J. VINKENBURG.
- De Boekerij N.V.:** Baarn, Parkstr. 7; Dir. ANNE M. BEUMER.
- Uitgeverij C. de Boer Jr.:** Hilversum, P.O.B. 507; f. 1873; fiction and non-fiction, sea, shipping and travel books; *De Blauwe Wimpel*, *Marinblad*, *Hockey Sport*; Dir. A. H. PARÉE.
- Affiliated house:
Uitgeverij G. van Saane "Lectura Architectonica": f. 1935; books and periodicals on architecture; Dirs. JOH. T. HULSEKAMP and A. H. PARÉE; *Bouwkundig Weekblad Forum*.
- De Erven F. Bohn N.V.:** Haarlem, 42 Frankestraat; f. 1752; scientific, theological, law and medical books and periodicals; Man. H. E. STENFERT KROESE.
- J. A. Boom and Sons:** Meppel, Hoofdstraat 87; f. 1840; geographic, sociological, political, psychological, psychiatric books, periodicals, newspapers; Dirs. J. H. BOOM, Dr. M. J. BOOM.
- Born N.V.:** Amsterdam-Z, Van Eeghenstr. 82; f. 1885; general, technical and scientific books and periodicals, paperbacks, maps; Dirs. H. BORN, G. W. H. TIEBOSCH, Dr. O. NORBRUIS.
- Born N.V. Publishers:** Assen, Esstraat 10; Postbox 22; f. 1887; Dirs. H. BORN, Dr. O. NORBRUIS; transport, film, tourism, education.
- Bosch & Keuning N.V.:** Baarn, Bremstr. 11; f. 1925; educational, religious, literature; BBB, *Sesam* pocket series; Dirs. P. N. GOUDSWAARD, D. VAN DER STOEP, A. DE VISSER (Adj.), C. LOOISE (Adj.).
- L. J. C. Boucher:** The Hague, Noordeinde 39A; f. 1842; philosophy, art, general and literary works; also booksellers; Man. L. J. C. BOUCHER.
- Uitgev. Paul Brand:** Hilversum, Mozartlaan 10 (P.B. 509); Dir. PAUL BRAND.
- E. J. Brill N.V.:** Leiden, Oude Rijn 33A; f. 1683; scientific and foreign books, orientalia, scientific, religious and historical periodicals in many languages; Dir. F. C. WIEDER, Jr.
- H. Ten Brink's Uitgeversmaatschappij N.V.:** Amsterdam, Singel 124; f. 1848; periodicals; Man. Dir. B. G. TEN BRINK.
- S. Gouda Quint-D. Brouwer & Zoon:** Arnhem, 17 Bakkerstraat; f. 1735; law, medicine; also booksellers; Man. J. H. BROUWER.
- A. W. Bruna on Zoon N.V.:** Utrecht, Brigittenstraat 7; f. 1868; general literature; pocket series *Zwarte Beertjes*; Dir. A. W. BRUNA.
- W. L. & J. Brusse's Uitg.-Mij. N.V.:** Rotterdam, Walenburgerweg 72-74; f. 1903; scientific, artistic, music (theoretical), nature, educational books, fiction and poetry; Dirs. M. T. BRUSSE and P. A. STROON.
- J. H. de Bussy Ltd.:** Amsterdam, Rokin 62; financial, economical, insurance, sociology, art, non-fiction quality paperbacks; Managing Dirs. J. H. DE BUSSY, M. W. TER MEULEN; Publishing Dir. J. J. F. ALEVA; publ. *Oud Holland* (art quarterly with English summary).
- Uitgev. G. F. Callenbach N.V.:** Nijkerk, Hoogstraat 24; f. 1854; theology, psychology, general and children's books; Man. G. F. CALLENBACH.
- N.V. Drukkerij Jacob van Campen:** Amsterdam, O.Z. Voorburgwal 87-89 (C.); f. 1918; Dir. H. H. VERLIND.
- D. B. Genten's Uitgeversmaatschappij:** Hilversum, P.O.B. 507; f. 1861; chemistry, pharmacy, biology (books and periodicals); Dir. A. H. PARÉE.
- N.V. Uitg. Mij. Centrex:** P.O. Box 76, Eindhoven, Stratum-sedijk 26; f. 1960; Dirs. J. J. TH. M. TAKS, S. D. BOON.
- De Gebroeders van Cleef:** The Hague, Lange Houtstraat 34; f. 1739; Army and Navy, maps and charts, technical books; Man. W. WAGNER.
- Uitg. "Contact":** Amsterdam-C, Prinsengracht 795; Dirs. G. P. DE NEVE, CHR. BLOM.
- D. A. Daamen N.V.:** The Hague, Koninginnegracht 26; f. 1893; general literature and periodicals; Mans. BERT BAKKER, P. VAN DER HARST Jr.
- N.V. Dekker & van de Vegt:** Nijmegen, Oranjesingel 4; Utrecht, Oude Gracht 206; f. 1856; theology, philosophy, early-Christian language and literature, religion; medicine; also bookseller; Mans. K. W. J. VAN ROSSUM, P. G. M. VAN ROSSUM, C. F. J. SIMONS.
- Diligentia Publishing Co.:** Amsterdam, Roemer Visscherstraat 2-6; f. 1929; scientific, technical and economic journals and trade books, directories; Man. Dir. R. B. VAN DEN BIGGELAAR.
- Van Dishoeck, van Holkema & Warendorf N.V.:** Bussum, Nieuwe 's-Gravelandsew 19; general and juvenile literature, fiction, popular science, periodicals, medical; Dirs. C. A. J. VAN DISHOECK, A. E. STHEEMAN.
- N.V. Uitgeverij "Djambatan" (De Brug):** Amsterdam, J. J. Viottastraat 41 (Z); f. 1948; historical and geographical atlases, wall-maps, history, political and social science; Dir. H. M. VAN RANDWIJJK.
- W. Hilarius' Wzn's Drukkerij en Uitgeverij N.V.:** Almelo, Schouwburgplein 7; f. 1923; Man. T. POTJFWIJD.
- Elsevier N.V. Uitgeversmaatschappij:** Amsterdam, Spuistraat 110-112; f. 1880; literature, art, reference books, atlases; Winkler Prins Encyclopaedias; nineteen subsidiary companies in European countries; Man. Dir. Dr. R. E. M. VAN DEN BRINK.
- Elsevier Publishing Co., N.V.:** Amsterdam, 335 Jan van Galenstraat, P.O.B. 211; assoc. cos. in U.K. and U.S.A.; English language books and periodicals in natural science, medicine, technology, engineering and building,

- physics, mathematics, geology, geophysics, economy, multi-lingual dictionaries; Man. Dir. P. BERGMANS.
- Focus, N.V. Publishing Co.:** Haarlem, Koningin Wilhelminalaan 16; f. 1914; photographic and cinematographic magazines, photographic books; Man. Dir. DICK BOER.
- Uitg. De Fontein N.V.:** De Bitt, Prinsenlaan 3; Dir. A. H. BLOEMSA.
- G. B. van Goor Zonen's Uitg.-Mij. N.V.:** The Hague, Frankenslag 173, Post Box 290; f. 1839; dictionaries, educational, juvenile, first aid, games; Mans. Dr. P. A. F. VAN VEEN, G. L. A. NEIJENHUIS, H. DE BRUIJN.
- Koninklijke van Gorcum & Comp.:** Assen, P.O.B. 43; f. 1800; specialising in scientific work, Greek and Hebrew; Dirs. H. M. G. PRAKKE and Dr. H. J. PRAKKE.
- N.V. Boekhandel W. ten Have:** V/h Høveker's Boekhandel, Amsterdam, Kalverstraat 154; f. 1831; protestant religious, university and general publs., booksellers (incl. exports to Indonesia) and publishers; Man. JURRIËN TEN HAVE.
- G. van Horwijn & Zn.:** Dordrecht, Kromhout 197, and Reeweg 11; f. 1907; technical books; also booksellers; Man. G. H. VAN HERWIJNEN.
- W. van Hoeve, N.V. Uitgeverij:** The Hague, Van Aerssenstraat 182-184, P.O.B. 158; literature, scientific and photographic books; Man. Dir. W. VAN HOEVE.
- Uitg. Mij. "Holland":** Haarlem, Spaarne 110; Dir. J. VAN ULZEN.
- Uitgeverij en Drukkerij Hollandia N.V.:** Baarn, Beukenlaan 20; f. 1899; general fiction, popular scientific and children's books, natural history, history, and encyclopædias; Dir. JAN MUNTINGA.
- International Publishing Co., The World's Window Ltd.:** Baarn, Nassaulaan 10, P.O.B. 4; f. 1947; Youth Bible, culture, philosophy, theology, politics, art, travel literature; Man. Dirs. J. M. PH. UITMAN and J. J. KONING.
- Dr. W. Junk N.V., Publishers:** The Hague, Van Stolkweg 13; f. 1899; general, periodicals; Dirs. K. J. PLASTERK, S. P. BAKKER.
- P. N. van Kampen & Zoon N.V.:** Amsterdam, Singel 330; f. 1841; art, history, literature, popular science; Mans. B. VAN KAMPEN, J. H. STRAAT-VAN-ZUYLEN.
- Kluitman Uitgeverij Alkmaar:** Alkmaar, Oudegracht 287, Post Box 123; f. 1864; books for children; Man. P. KLUITMAN.
- N.V. Uitg. mij. Æ. E. Kluwer:** Deventer, Stromarkt 8; f. 1889; technical, fiscal, juridical, social science, economic books and periodicals; Mans. J. M. GORTER, R. VISSER.
- J. H. Kok N.V.:** Kampen, Oudestr. 5; f. 1894; theology, belles-lettres, education and science; Mans. J. A. G. KOK, J. STEUNENBERG; periodical publications: *Anti-Revolutionaire Staatkunde*, *Philosophia Reformata*, etc.
- Kosmos Uitg.-Mij. N.V.:** Amsterdam, Keizersgracht 133; f. 1922; literature, science and architecture; Dir. M. T. ZWIERS.
- V. A. Kramers, Uitgeverij:** The Hague, Van Aerssenstraat 182-184, P.O.B. 158; children's books; Man. Dir. W. VAN HOEVE.
- Kruseman's Uitgeversmij N.V.:** The Hague, Nassauplein 1B; f. 1909; literature, art, reference books; Man. Dir. P. VAN ECK.
- Allert de Lange N.V.:** Amsterdam, Damrak 62; f. 1880; general; Dirs. Y. J. HOEKSTRA, A. P. J. KROONENBURG.
- Universitaire Pers Leiden:** Leiden, Pieterskerkhof 38; f. 1945; science; Dirs. Prof. Dr. L. KUKENHEIM EZN. (Chair.), J. R. DE GROOT (Sec.); Man. F. L. STENFERT KROESE.
- H. P. Leopolds Uitg.-Mij. N.V.:** The Hague, Noordeinde 23; f. 1923; general; Gen. Dir. D. KOK.
- Van Loghum Slaterus' Uitg. Mij. N.V.:** Arnhem, Velperweg 143C; f. 1918; science; Man. G. VAN TRICHT-RINGELING.
- Maatschappij tot verspreiding van Goede en Goedkooppe Lectuur N.V. Wereld Bibliotheek (World Library, Good and Cheap Reading Company Ltd.):** Amsterdam, Admiraal de Ruyterweg 545; f. 1905; cheap editions science and literature; Man. L. REINALDA.
- L. C. G. Malmberg N.V.:** 's-Hertogenbosch, Leeghwaterl. 16 (B.P. 233); Dir. Mr. F. A. M. CUPPEN.
- Meulenhoff & Co. N.V.:** Amsterdam, Beulingstraat 2-4; Post Box 197; f. 1895; international booksellers, wholesale import and export of books and periodicals; Mans. D. W. BLOEMENA, J. SOMERWIL.
- Meulenhoff:** Amsterdam, Rokin 44, P.O.B. 100; f. 1895; literature, educational, historical, art and pocket books; (Publishing Dept. of Meulenhoff & Co., N.V.); Man. D. W. BLOEMENA.
- N.V. Uitg. Mij. "C. Misset":** Doetinchem, Isselkade 32 (P.O.B. 4); Dirs. H. A. CHRISTERN, Ing. H. F. A. HEIMPLAETZER.
- G. Mosmans Zoon:** 's Hertogenbosch, Markt 27, Post Box 9; f. 1860; Roman Catholic books and special prayer books; Dirs. H. J. M. and W. J. M. VAN GENT.
- Moussault's Uitg. N.V.:** Amsterdam-Z, Sarphatipark 23; Dir. P. JAARSA.
- N.V. Uitgeverij Mouton & Co.:** The Hague, Herderstraat 5, P.O.B. 1132; anthropology, archaeology, art, history, literary science, languages, linguistics, mechanical translations, philosophy, psychology, religion, sociology, social sciences, economy and medicine; Pres. F. J. EEKHOUT.
- J. Muusses, N.V.:** Purmerend, Kerkstraat 20-33; f. 1873; textbooks; Dirs. J. MUUSSES, D. STRUVING.
- Uitg. H. Nelissen:** Bilthoven, Laurillardlaan 30; f. 1922; general, science, religious (R.C.), education; Dir. R. M. M. NELISSEN.
- Erven P. Noordhoff N.V.:** Groningen, Oude Boteringestraat 12; f. 1858; mathematics, educational books and periodicals; Man. Dirs. F. C. NOORDHOFF, J. KIST.
- N.V. Uitgev. Nijgh & van Ditmar:** The Hague, Badhuisweg 232; f. 1837; Man. E. W. P. VAN DAM VAN ISSELT; branch at Rotterdam, Oostzeedijk 238.
- N.V. Martinus Nijhoff's Boekhandel en Uitg. Maatschappij:** The Hague, 9-11 Lange Voorhout, Post Box 269; f. 1853; works of learning, arts, literature, scientific books, govt. publs., reports of learned socs., periodicals, etc.; also modern and antiquarian booksellers and subscription agency; Man. P. A. DIJKEMA, Dr. H. J. H. HARTGERINK.
- North Holland Publishing Co.:** Amsterdam, N.Z. Voorburgwal 68-70; f. 1931; physics, biology, mathematical, technological, economic and philological books and journals; Dirs. M. D. FRANK, Drs. E. VAN TONGEREN; Man. Editor Dr. W. H. WIMMERS.
- G. A. van Oorschot:** Amsterdam-C, Herengracht 613; Dir. G. A. VAN OORSCHOT.
- N.V. A. Oosthoek's Uitgevers Mij:** Utrecht, Domstraat 11-13; f. 1899; medical, science, history, periodicals, encyclopædias; also booksellers; Mans. T. J. DOKKUM, L. BUNGE.
- Uitgeverij H. J. Paris N.V.:** Amsterdam, Keizersgracht 104; f. 1922; science, art, theology, fiction; Dir. J. BOERWINKEL.

- PAX, Nederland Uitgeversmaatschappij:** The Hague, Witte de Withstraat 62; f. 1965; literature, school and reference books; Man. A. B. N. PEETERS.
- C. P. J. van der Peet:** Amsterdam, Nieuwe Spiegelstraat 33-35; literature, children's books, general non-fiction; antiquarian department specialising in Africana, Americana, Orientalia, Chinese and Japanese art; there is also a second branch which deals with general old books, bibliography, art; Haarlem, Jansweg 39; Dir. C. P. J. VAN DER PEET.
- Uitgeverij Ploegsma:** Amsterdam, Keizersgracht 616; Dirs. F. LANKAMP, J. C. BRINKMAN, W. F. LANKAMP, P. BRINKMAN.
- Em. Querido's Uitgeverij N.V.:** Amsterdam, 262, Singel; f. 1915; literature, cultural, history; Mans. TINE VAN BUUL, REINOLD KUIPER.
- D. Reidel Publishing Company:** Dordrecht, P.O. Box 17; scientific books and periodicals.
- J. J. Romen & Zonen:** Roermond, Dr. Philipslaan 7 (P.B. 25); Dirs. PAUL BRAND JR., A. H. PARÉE, W. VAN ZEYTOELD.
- Wod J. R. van Rossum:** Utrecht, Korte Minrebroederstraat 1-3 and Oudkerhof 2-4; f. 1797; Catholic church music; religious art; booksellers; Mans. P. M. A., W. J. C. and J. R. VAN ROSSUM.
- N.V. Universitaire Pers Rotterdam:** Rotterdam, Heemraadssingel 112; Mans. E. W. P. VAN DAM VAN ISSELT, H. M. J. BROEKHUIS.
- G. J. A. Ruys Uitg. Mij. N.V.:** Amsterdam-C, 62 Rokin (P.B. 289); popular science, economics, cookery books; Dir. J. J. F. ALEVA.
- N. Samsom N.V.:** Alphen o/t Rhine; f. 1882; books, forms, systems and periodicals on jurisprudence, law, administration, business management and schools; Mans. R. H. and J. F. SAMSON.
- Schellema & Holkema's Boekhandel en Uitgevers Maatschappij, N.V.:** Amsterdam, Rokin 74-76; f. 1853; booksellers and publishers; medical, general; Dir. P. NIJHOFF ASSER.
- Schellema & Giltay:** Amsterdam, 268 Keizersgracht; f. 1904; literature, popular science, travel; Man. J. GILTAY.
- D. van Sijn & Zonen:** Rotterdam, Schiedskade 42-44; f. 1855; law, science, education, music, etc.; also printers; Mans. J. A. VAN SIJN, H. VAN SIJN.
- A. W. Sijthoff's Uitgeversmij N.V.:** Leiden, Doezastraat 1; f. 1851; European integration, international law, copyright law, Eastern European law, philological, foreign and general literature, bibliography; publishers for the Académie de Droit international de la Haye and distributors for the International Court of Justice; Man. G. DE FLINES.
- Uitgeverij Het Spectrum N.V.:** Utrecht, P.O.B. 2073; f. 1935; paper-backs, literature, art, science, school-books, dictionaries, religion, periodicals; Man. Dirs. P. H. BOGAARD, H. C. DE WIT, Dr. M. F. J. PIJNENBORG.
- Uitgeverij De Spieghel:** Amsterdam, Nieuwe Spiegelstraat 33-35; f. 1926; general; Dir. C. P. J. VAN DER PEET.
- C. A. Spin & Son, Ltd.:** Amsterdam, Singel 72 (P.B. 374); f. 1819; Man. Dir. P. J. W. VAN ZIJL.
- Stafleu & Zoon:** Leiden, Zoeterwoudsesingel 14, P.O.B. 138; f. 1947; medical and general; Proprs. L. STAFLEU, C. L. STAFLEU.
- Stafleu's Wetenschappelijke Uitg. N.V.:** Leiden, Zoeterwoudsesingel 14, P.O.B. 138; f. 1964; scientific, mainly medical; Proprs. L. STAFLEU, C. L. STAFLEU, J. B. OONK.
- H. Stam Nederland N.V.:** Culemborg, Industrieweg 1; Dirs. J. H. v. D. VEEN, J. A. SOREL.
- "De Steenuil", Uitgeverij:** Hoorn, Kleine Noord 7-9; f. 1928; literature, pocket books; Man. Dir. PH. J. ZWAAN.
- H. E. Stenfort Kroese N.V.:** Leiden, Pieterskerkhof 38; f. 1933; scientific, medical, and economics; Dir. F. L. STENFERT KROESE.
- N.V. Uitgeverij W. P. van Stockum & Zoon:** The Hague, Post Box 123, Hartogstraat 3 and Plaats 12; f. 1833; fiction, history, philosophy and popular science; Dir. H. SLOTERDIJK.
- A. A. M. Stols/J.-P. Barth:** The Hague; f. 1922; art, literature, history, science, medicine, and private press editions; Dir. J.-P. BARTH.
- A. J. G. Strengholt's Uitg. Mij. N.V.:** Amsterdam-C, Leidsegracht 11; f. 1928; books, music, plays, records, magazines; Pres. A. J. G. STRENGHOLT; Vice-Pres. W. CH. GOMPERS; Dirs. F. E. BREITENSTEIN, H. TH. KADZ, G. JANSEN, Jr.
- Swets & Zeitlinger, N.V.:** Offices: Amsterdam, Keizersgracht 471 and 487; f. 1901; publishers and booksellers; scientific periodicals, reprints; subscription agents; Mans. W. A. and R. J. SWETS.
- N. V. W. J. Thiele & Cie:** Zutphen, Groenmarkt 15-21; f. 1863; educational, scientific books; Mans. G. C., D. W. and W. SCHILLEMANS.
- De Tijdstroom N.V. Uitgeversmaatschappij:** Lochem, Bagijnestraat 11; literature, schoolbooks, medical; Man.-Dirs. E. SCHEEN, J. v. D. TOORN.
- W. E. J. Tjeenk Willink N.V.:** Zwolle, Melkmarkt 2; f. 1838; law books and periodicals; agriculture and education; Mans. A. F. W. TJEENK WILLINK, J. W. TJEENK WILLINK, W. E. J. TJEENK WILLINK.
- H. D. Tjeenk Willink & Zoon's Uitgevers Maatschappij N.V.:** Haarlem, Klein Heiligland 4-8; f. 1874; scientific, artistic, historical, religious, and law books; Dir. E. LEFEBVRE.
- Kon. Drukkerij en Uitgeverij van de Erven J. J. Tijl N.V.:** Zwolle, Melkmarkt 9-23; f. 1777; daily newspapers, letterpress and offset printing, book publishing; Mans. Dr. H. DIKKERS, J. DIKKERS, J. J. DIKKERS, E. RITTERSHAUS.
- L. J. Voens's Uitgevers Maatschappij N.V.:** Amsterdam, Leidsegracht 76-78; f. 1887; technical books, literature, fiscal law; Dirs. L. J. VEEN, J. W. VOORN.
- "Urbi et Orbi" N.V. (The General Catholic Publishing Co. Ltd.):** Amsterdam, Singel 70-72, Box 374; Pres. J. B. VAN DEN HAZEL; Manager H. H. J. VINKENBURG.
Under the same management: C. L. Van Langenhuisen; liturgical, theological books; R. K. Boekcentrale (*Catholic Book Centre*); C. A. Spin & Son.
- H. Veenman and Zonen N.V.:** Wageningen, P.O. Box 7; f. 1903; agricultural and theological.
- R. van der Velde:** Leeuwarden, Nieuwestad 90; f. 1891; Frisian language and Frisian music; also bookseller; Man. J. M. VAN DER VELDE-TIEMERSMA.
- W. Versluys' Uitg.-Mij. N.V.:** Amsterdam, 28 Oudeparkstraat 221-3; f. 1875; educational books; Man. S. VERSLUYS, H. M. A. BAKKER.
- Wetenschappelijke Uitgeverij N.V. (Scientific Publishing Corporation):** Amsterdam-C, Singel 262; f. 1891; Pres. von EUGEN and Mrs. LINE VAN DIJKE.
- Wyl and Zonen, N.V.:** Pieter de Hoochweg 111, Rotterdam; f. 1804; books and periodicals; also transport.

THE NETHERLANDS—(PUBLISHERS, RADIO AND TELEVISION)

J. B. Wolters' Uitg. Mij. N.V.: Groningen, O. Boteringestraat 24; f. 1836; scientific and educational books, dictionaries, atlases and wall maps, periodicals; Mans. R. BEUMER, Drs. A. S. DE MAN, Drs. J. W. DE VEN, Drs. R. K. AENEAE VENEMA, Ir. M. VERVERS, Ir. A. H. SPAAN.

J. N. Voorhoeve: The Hague, Dunne Bierkade 162-17; f. 1876; Dir. J. H. C. VOORHOEVE.

West Friesland, Uitgeversmaatschappij: Hoorn, Kleine Noord 7-9; f. 1939; literature, childrens' books, pocket books; Man.-Dir. PH. J. ZWAAN.

N.V. Gebr. Zomer & Keuning: Wageningen, Laurens Janszoon Costerweg 5; f. 1919; religious books, bibles, practical handbooks, nature, gardening, fiction, periodicals, bookclub; Dirs. K. VAN HOUTEN, R. ZOMER, J. BROUWER.

De Zuid-Hollandsche Uitg.-Maat.: The Hague, Wagenstraat 70; f. 1932; Gen. Man. A. M. C. STOK.

ASSOCIATIONS

Koninklijke Nederlandsche Uitgeversbond (*Royal Netherlands Publishers' Association*): f. 1880; Chair. Dr. F. A. M. CUPPEN; Sec. Dr. R. VELTMAN FRUIN, Amsterdam, Herengracht 172; 241 mems.; publ. *De Uitgever* (monthly).

Vereeniging ter bevordering van de belangen des Boekhandels (*Asscn. for promoting the interests of the book trade*): f. 1815; Chair. R. VISSER (Deventer); Sec. C. VRIJ, Amsterdam, Jan Tooropstraat 109; 2,300 mems.; publ. *Nieuwsblad voor de Boekhandel* (weekly).

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Stichting Nederlandse Radio-Unie. P.O.B. 150, Hilversum; Pres. A. B. ROOSJEN, LL.D.

There are five associate companies (*Algemene Vereniging Radio-Omroep, Nederlandse Christelijke Radio Vereniging, Omroepvereniging Vara, Stichting Katholieke Radio-Omroep, Vrijzinning Protestantse Radio-Omroep*, all f. 1925) who in 1947 agreed upon a Charter by which their various possessions—studios, technical equipment, records, and music libraries—were merged for joint use into one foundation called the Netherlands Radio Union (*Nederlandsche Radio Unie*). The members of this Union still retain individual autonomy in planning and broadcasting their programmes during the hours allotted to them by the Government decree. From October 1966 the Nederlandsche Radio Unie also provides a joint programme (25 per cent of total broadcasting time) through a transitional system connected with the coming Broadcasting Act. A new organization (*Televisie Radio Omroep Nederlands*) has been allowed broadcasting time and has joined the foundation NRU.

The licence fee for radios is 18 guilders per annum.

Advertising is expected to start in the course of 1968.

There is no preventive censorship.

The total number of registered radio sets in the Netherlands at the end of 1967 was 3,135,000.

BROADCASTING ORGANIZATIONS

HOME BROADCASTING

GROUP I.

Algemene Vereniging Radio Omroep (A.V.R.O.) (*General Broadcasting Association*): Amsterdam, Keizersgracht 107; f. 1923; independent; membership 400,000; Pres. Dr. L. H. SLOTEMAKER; Dirs. J. C. BONGENAAR (Finance), J. M. VAN OVERVEST (Radio), S. K. VAN DER ZEE (Television); publ. *Avro-bode*.

Omroepvereniging Vara (*Vara Broadcasting Corporation*): Hilversum, Heuvellaan 33-35; f. 1925; Socialist; membership over 500,000; Pres. J. A. W. BURGER, LL.D., M.P.; Radio Sec. J. B. BROEKSZ, M.P.; TV Sec. J. W. RENGELINK; Sec.-Treas. J. MULDER; publ. *Radio TV-Gids* (Editor G. P. BAKKER).

Vrijzinnig Protestantse Radio Omroep (V.P.R.O.) (*Free Protestant Radio and Television Company*): Hilversum, 's-Gravelandseweg 63-73; f. 1926; membership 115,000; Pres. (vacant); Sec. Ir. R. MARIS; Chief Editor Miss ANK DE VISSER; publ. *Vrije Geluiden*.

GROUP II

Katholieke Radio Omroep (K.R.O.) (*Catholic Broadcasting Society*): Hilversum, Emmastraat 52; f. 1926; Catholic; 600,500 mems.; Pres. Mr. H. W. VAN DOORN; Sec. Dr. Ir. L. J. N. VAN DER HULST; Dir. Drs. A. J. J. VAN DER MADE; publ. *Katholieke Radio en Televisie Gids*.

Nederlandse Christelijke Radio Vereniging (N.C.R.V.) (*Netherlands Christian Radio Society*): Hilversum, Schuttersweg 8; f. 1924; Protestant; membership over 450,000; Pres. Rev. Drs. J. OZINGA; Dir. Dr. A. H. VAN DE VEEN, LL.D.; publ. *NCRV-Gids*.

Groups 1 and 2 have the alternate use of the Hilversum I and Hilversum II stations, exchanging transmitters every four months and of Hilversum III.

The programmes are announced as Hilversum I, Hilversum II and Hilversum III, followed by the name of the broadcasting organization.

OVERSEAS BROADCASTING

Radio Nederland Wereldomroep (*Netherlands World Broadcasting*): Hilversum, Witte Kruislaan 55, P.O.B. 222; f. 1947; Dir.-Gen. L. F. TIJNSTRA; Deputy Dir.-Gen. C. J. STROP; Dir., Central Programme Service J. W. ACDA; Dir. Central Production Service H. J. VAN EIJNDHOVEN; Dir. Transcription Service (vacant); Dir. News Services J. FOLKERTSMA; Dir. Technical Service V. J. DE GRIJS; Dir. General Services C. OFFERENS.

Programme Bulletins in Dutch, English, Spanish, Afrikaans, Indonesian and Arabic.

TELEVISION

Nederlandse Televisie Stichting (N.T.S.): Post Box 10, Hilversum; Chair. E. A. SCHÜTTENHELM.

Television programmes are provided by six private Broadcasting Corporations and N.T.S. Studios, staff and technical facilities are provided by N.T.S. and financed by Government-collected licence fees.

The Board of N.T.S. consists partly of leading members of the broadcasting corporations; other members are appointed by the Crown and cultural organizations; the Chairman is appointed by the Crown. The financial management is supervised by the Government.

In October 1967 there were 2,517,302 registered television sets.

Colour television experiments started in September, 1967.

FINANCE

(cap.=capital; p.u.=paid up; dep.=deposits; m.=million; all values are given in guilders unless otherwise stated)

BANKING

CENTRAL BANK

Nederlandsche Bank N.V. (*The Netherlands Bank*): Central Bank: Amsterdam, Westeinde 1; P.O.B. 98; f. 1814; cap. subs. and p.u. 20 million guilders, all the share capital is owned by the State; res. 171.1m.; specie and bullion 6,225.1m. guilders; notes in circ. 8,245.4m. guilders; 15 brs.; Pres. Drs. J. ZIJLSTRA; Sec. C. T. DE BIJLL NACHENIUS.

Algemene Bank Nederland N.V. (*General Bank of the Netherlands*): Amsterdam, 32 Vijzelstraat; f. 1964 as a result of a merger of Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij N.V. (f. 1824) and De Twentsche Bank N.V. (f. 1861); cap. subs. and p.u. 138m.; dep. 3,015.7m. (September 1967); Chair. D. DE JONG; Pres. H. W. A. VAN DEN WALL BAKE; Man. Dirs. J. C. WURFBAIN, Jonkheer D. G. DE GRAEFF, HERMAN VLUG, A. F. J. DIJKGRAAF, Prof. Dr. D. C. RENOOIJ, B. F. C. M. INGEN-HOUSZ, Dr. A. BATENBURG.

Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.: Amsterdam, Herengracht 595; Rotterdam, Coolsingel 119; f. 1964 as a result of a merger of the Amsterdamsche Bank and the Rotterdamsche Bank; cap. subs. and p.u. 200m.; dep. 7,552m.; Chair. J. W. BEYEN.

Coöperatieve Centrale Raiffeisen-Bank en Aangesloten Banken (*Co-operative Central Agricultural Credit Bank and Member Banks*): St. Jacobsstraat 30, Utrecht; f. 1898; (1967) cap. 27.6m.; dep. 6,123m.; Man. Dirs. J. W. HUDIG, R. MANSCHOT, J. C. GREVEN.

De Nationale Investeringsbank (Herstelbank) N.V. (*National Investment Bank of the Netherlands*): Carnegieplein 4, The Hague; f. 1945; for medium and long-term credit for investment purposes; cap. 300m.; Man. Dirs. Mr. C. A. BARON BENTINCK (Pres.), P. C. MAAS (Sec.), H. J. MANSCHOT, H. H. LAMBERS.

Nederlands Investeringsbank voor Ontwikkelingslanden N.V. (*Netherlands Investment Bank for Developing Countries*): f. 1965; loans in behalf of developing countries; initial cap. 10m.; Pres. C. A. BARON BENTINCK; Man. Dir. and Sec. P. C. MAAS.

Hollandsche Bank-Unie N.V. (*Holland Bank Union*): Amsterdam, Herengracht 434-440; The Hague, Hofweg 1; Rotterdam, Erasmushuis Coolsingel 104; f. 1914; to merge with Algemene Bank Nederland; cap. 40m.; dep. 1,497m. (1967); Pres. Dr. P. W. ROST ONNES; Chair. Jonkheer H. VAN LENNEP.

Kas-Associatie N.V.: Amsterdam C., Spuistraat 172; f. 1952 as a result of merging of four companies; cap. 10m.; dep. 331 m. (1966); Pres. Dr. JAN H. LIEFTINCK; Man. Dirs. Dr. A. RUTGERS, Dr. F. WINKLER, J. J. SCHOKKING.

National Handelsbank N.V. (*National Commercial Bank*): Amsterdam, Herengracht 179; (f. 1863 as Nederlandsche Indische Handelbank; name changed 1950); cap. p.u. 33m.; dep. 178m.; Chair. Dr. J. W. BEYEN; Man. Dirs. C. F. KARSTEN, P. PLANTENGA, H. J. KNOTTNERUS, H. N. WARRIE, R. F. ROOS, H. J. SLINGENBERG.

Nederlandsche Middenstandsbank N.V.: Amsterdam, Herengracht 568-582; f. 1927; cap. 70.3m.; dep. 2,357.4m. (June 1967); Gen. Mans. C. BLASE, J. J. GROULS, B. A. J. M. VAN HELLENBERG HUBAR, L. P. NIJENBANDRING DE BOER, C. STEHOUWER, J. J. C. N. WOUTERS.

Nederlandse Overzee Bank N.V.: Amsterdam, Herengracht 548; f. 1954; cap. 33m.; dep. 598m. (1966); Man. Dirs. J. KEUNING, J. PH. KORTHALS ALTES, H. H. J. DE VRIES, H. D. HOVING, J. H. G. SUTTORP.

Slavenburg's Bank, N.V.: Rotterdam, 63 Coolsingel; f. 1925; cap. and res. 38m.; dep. 425m.; Mans. P. SLAVENBURG, LL.D., L. H. NIËNHUYS MULDER, R. SLAVENBURG, J. VAN DER MEER.

ASSOCIATIONS

Amsterdamse Bankiersvereniging (*Asscn. of Amsterdam Bankers*): Herengracht 136; Pres. (vacant); Sec. Dr. S. R. STEENSMa.

Nederlandse Bankiersvereniging (*Netherlands Bankers' Association*): Amsterdam, Herengracht 136; Pres. Dr. A. RUYS; Sec. Dr. S. R. STEENSMa.

Rotterdamsche Bankiersvereniging (*Asscn. of Rotterdam Bankers*): 34 Blaak; f. 1920; Pres. Dr. A. RUYS; Sec. Dr. C. J. PH. DE PRIESTER.

STOCK EXCHANGES

Vereeniging voor den Effectenhandel te Amsterdam (*Amsterdam Stock Exchange*): Amsterdam, Beursplein 5; Pres. J. C. VAN MARKEN; Dir. U. J. N. DE GRAAFF; Sec. J. G. N. DE HOOP SCHEFFER.

Vereeniging van Effectenhandelaren te Rotterdam (*Stock Exchange of Rotterdam*): Coolsingel, Beursgebouw, Room 24D; f. 1898; open only to members of the Asscn. Stock-dealers, Rotterdam; 66 mems.; Sec. F. J. BREVET, Wijnhaven 89.

INSURANCE

PRINCIPAL COMPANIES

Nationale-Nederlanden N.V. (*comprising National Life Insurance Bank Ltd. and N.V. The Netherlands Insurance Co., est. 1845 Ltd.*): Nieuwe Plantage 42, Delft; f. 1963; cap. p.u. 68m.; Chair. L. P. RUYS; Praesidium H. VAN MANEN, H. G. VAN EVERDINGEN.

Nationale Levensverzekering-Bank N.V. (*National Life Insurance Bank Ltd.*): Rotterdam, Schiedade 130; f. 1863; Man. Dirs. H. G. VAN EVERDINGEN, P. STEINZ.

N.V. Assurantie Maatschappij De Nederlanden van 1845 (*The Netherlands Insurance Co., est. 1845 Ltd.*): The Hague, Groenhovenstraat 2; f. 1845; Chair. L. P. RUYS; Gen. Man. H. VAN MANEN.

N.V. Brandverzekering Maatschappij van de Nederlanden van 1845 (*N.V. Fire Insurance Company of the Netherlands est. 1845 Ltd.*): The Hague, Groenhovenstraat 2; f. 1915; Chair. L. P. RUYS; Man. P. D. PESTMAN.

- N.V. Fatum Ongevallenverzekering Maatschappij van de Nederlanden van 1845** (*N.V. Fatum Accident Insurance Company of The Netherlands est. 1845 Ltd.*): The Hague, Groenhovenstraat 2; f. 1899; Chair. L. P. RUYS; Mans. J. J. VAN RIJN, M. BURGLER, J. D. J. IDENBURG.
- N.V. Levensverzekering-Maatschappij van de Nederlanden van 1845** (*N.V. Life Insurance Company of The Netherlands est. 1845, Ltd.*): The Hague, Groenhovenstraat 2; f. 1914; Chair. L. P. RUYS; Mans. P. VAN MEETEREN, H. STUIVER, J. VAN WIJK, J. W. SCHOLTEN.
- N.V. Transportverzekering Maatschappij van de Nederlanden van 1845** (*N.V. Marine Insurance Company of The Netherlands est. 1845 Ltd.*): The Hague, Groenhovenstraat 2; f. 1867; Chair. L. P. RUYS; Man. G. J. VAN DER GRAAF.
- Hollandische Sociëteit van Levensverzekeringen N.V.** (*Holland Life Insurance Soc. Ltd.*): Amsterdam, Herengracht 475, Post Box 1048; f. 1807; Man. Dirs. H. H. SILLEVIS SMITT, J. P. BARTH, J. P. PORTIELJE.
- Amstelveen, Amsterdamse Maatschappij van Levensverzekering, N.V.** (*Amsterdam Life Insurance Co.*): Amsterdam, N. Spiegelstraat 17; f. 1892; Man. Dirs. Mr. C. A. H. LOUDON, Mr. F. G. KOOL, Mr. J. L. ANDRÉ DE LA PORTE.
- De Olveh van 1879 U.A.** (*Mutual Life Insurance Co.*): The Hague, 1 Kortenaerkade; f. 1879; Gen. Manager W. A. H. C. BOELLAARD; publ. *Olveh Foon*.
- Algemeene Friesche Levensverzekering Maatschappij** (*Gen. Frisian Insurance Co.*): Leeuwarden, Burmaniahouse, Nieuwestad 9; f. 1844; mutual; Man. Dirs. H. BEUCKER ANDREAE, C. COLENBRANDER, T. J. M. HALBERTSMA, J. VISSER, L. J. VAN VLOODORP; publ. *De Wacht* (monthly).
- Nieuwe Eerste Nederlandsche Verzekeringsbank N.V.** (*New First Netherlands Insurance Company Ltd.*): The Hague, Churchillplein 7; f. 1902; Gen. Mans. P. N. DE VRIES D'AMBLÉE, B. P. VAN DER VEEN, Man. J. EV. M. LIPPMANN.
- Eerste Nederlandsche Verzekering Maatschappij op het leven en tegen Invaliditeit N.V.** (*First Netherlands Life and Disablement Insurance Co. Ltd.*): The Hague, Churchillplein 1; f. 1882; life; Man. Dirs. Dr. P. N. DE VRIES D'AMBLÉE, H. GERRITSEN.
- Nillmij Leven N.V.** (*Nillmij Life Assurance Co.*): The Hague, Stadhoudersplantsoen 214; f. 1859; Man. Dirs. Prof. Dr. J. ENGELFRIET, A. W. DEK, E. B. H. v. D. SCHOOT, A. W. ROELOFSEN.
- N.V. Rotterdamsche Verzekering Sociëteiten (R.V.S.)** (*Rotterdam Insurance Socs.*): Rotterdam, Westerstraat 3-Rotterdam-2; f. 1838; Dirs. J. VAN DONGEN, Mr. W. C. KORINK, A. VAN VEEN.
- N.V. Brand-en Variaverzekering Maatschappij (R.V.S.)** (*Fire and Casualty Insurance*): Westerstraat 3-Rotterdam-2.

N.V. Schadeverzekeringmaatschappij Nillmij (*Nillmij Fire and Accident Insurance Co.*): The Hague Stadhoudersplantsoen 214; f. 1962; Man. Dirs. J. FORTUIN, G. J. KNIPPENBERG, A. W. ROELOFSEN.

N.V. Levensverzekering Maatschappij "Utrecht" (*"Utrecht" Life Insurance Co.*): Utrecht, 2 Leidseweg; f. 1883; Man. Dirs. W. H. VERLOOP, J. P. BOL, C. C. NENGERMAN.

"Tiel-Utrecht" Brandverzekering 1811 (*"Tiel-Utrecht" Insurance Co.*): Utrecht, Kromme Nieuwe Gracht 72-82; f. 1811; cap. subs. 2,312,000 guilders; p.u. 1,088,000 guilders; gross premium receipts 13,712,058 guilders; res. fund 5,123,640 guilders; Dirs. Jhr. Dr. J. J. D. P. REUCHLIN (Chair.), Dr. P. H. A. DRESSELHUYNS (Vice-Chair.), Dr. M. NIEMEIJER, H. G. VAN EVERDINGEN.

N.V. Haarlemsche Brandverzekering Maatschappij van 1846 (*Haarlem Fire Insurance Co. of 1846*): Haarlem, P. Box 59, Kruisweg 70; f. 1846; cap. subs. 600,000 guilders; p.u. 100,000 guilders; Man. Dirs. J. W. GRATAMA, W. H. IJSSEL DE SCHEPPER, M. J. LEEM BRUGGEN, J. G. SCHOUTEN.

ASSOCIATIONS

Actuariel Genootschap (*Society for Actuarial Science*): Utrecht, Leidseweg 2; f. 1888; Chair. A. W. ASSINK; Sec. J. J. VAN DEN HEILIGENBERG.

Kring van Nederlandsche Actuarissen (*Dutch Actuaries' Club*): Rotterdam, Beatrijsstraat 67; f. 1922; Pres. W. VENEMA; Sec. P. F. LAMERIS; 20 mems.

Nederlandse Vereniging ter Bevordering van het Levensverzekeringwezen (*Dutch Life Insurance Association*): Utrecht, Emmalaan 41; f. 1923; Chair. W. A. H. C. BOELLAARD; Secs. S. J. HALBERSMA, T. DE BOER; publs. *De Verzekeringsbode*, *Wekelijhse Mededeelingen*, *Het Verzekerings-Archief*.

Vereniging voor Verzekerings-Wetenschap (*Assn. for the Science of Insurance*): Amsterdam-C, Herengracht 256-268; f. 1919; Board: Prof. Dr. C. CAMPAGNE (Chair.), Dr. R. W. ASSER (Sec. and Treas.), Dr. J. H. G. ZEELENBERG, Miss Dr. A. M. E. TE WINKEL, Dr. H. T. ASSER, Dr. J. J. KAMP, Dr. B. H. DE JONGH, Dr. M. NIEMEIJER, Prof. Dr. J. OFFERHAUS, Prof. Dr. L. J. SMID, Dr. P. D. PESTMAN, Dr. H. B. J. WASLANDER; 200 mems.; publ. *Het Verzekerings-Archief* (quarterly).

Verzekeringskamer (*Chamber of Insurance*): Amsterdam, Keizersgracht 569-571; established in 1923; is now participating in the administration of the Life Insurance Act, the Building Societies Provisional Act, the Pension and Savings Fund Act, The Compulsory Third Party Liability Motor Insurance Act, the Non-Life Insurance Act; Pres. Drs. G. L. POPKEN; mems. C. J. F. CALJÉ, W. MEIJER, J. H. P. V. HAITSMA MULIER; Sec. C. C. M. COLLARD

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Nederlandse Organisatie voor de Internationale Kamer van Koophandel (Netherlands National Committee of the International Chamber of Commerce): f. 1921; Pres. Jhr. H. A. VAN KARNEBEEK; Sec. Dr. E. D. DE MEESTER, The Hague, Tournooiveld 2.

There are thirty-seven Chambers of Commerce and Industry in the Netherlands. The most important are:

Kamer van Koophandel en Fabrieken voor Amsterdam (Chamber of Commerce and Industry for Amsterdam): Koningin Wilhelminaplein; f. 1881; Pres. W. REHBOCK; Gen. Sec. Dr. F. L. SCHIMSHEIMER.

Kamer van Koophandel en Fabrieken voor Rotterdam (Chamber of Commerce and Industry at Rotterdam): Exchange Building, Coolsingel 58; f. 1803; Sec.-Gen. J. G. M. VAN NASS; Sec. C. JANSSEN.

Kamer van Koophandel en Fabrieken voor 's-Gravenhage (Chamber of Commerce and Industry of The Hague): The Hague, Alexander Gogelweg 16; f. 1853; Pres. W. VAN GELEUKEN; Sec.-Gen. Dr. P. P. LEEWENS; Sec. Dr. J. H. LUIJERINK; Asst. Sec. R. E. HANRATH.

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATIONS

Verbond van Nederlandsche Werkgevers (Federation of Netherlands Industries): The Hague, Kneuterdijk 8; f. 1899; Gen. Pres. W. BRUYNZEEL; Gen. Dirs. Drs. P. DELFOS, Ph. H. NOORDWAL, C. H. A. VAN VULPEN; publ. *De Nederlandse Industrie* (fortnightly).

Nederlands Katholiek Werkgevers Verbond (Netherlands Fed. of Catholic Employers): The Hague, Raamweg 32; f. 1915; Chair. Dr. P. M. H. VAN BOVEN; Gen. Sec. Dr. L. M. A. VAN ROOY; publ. *Katholieke Werkgever* (fortnightly); membership 2,300.

Vorbond van Protestants-Christelijke Werkgevers in Nederland (Federation of Christian Employers in the Netherlands): The Hague, Raamweg 32; f. 1918; 678 mems., 50 branch organizations; Chair. H. H. WEMMERS; Secs. G. C. VAN DAM, Drs. H. H. DE KLERK, Drs. A. J. VAN DER MEER, Drs. A. W. VAN DEN BOS, Drs. D. E. CNOSSEN; publ. *De Werkgever* (fortnightly).

Nederlandsche Maatschappij voor Nijverheid en Handel (Netherlands Society for Industry and Commerce): Haarlem, Florapark 11; P.O. Box 205; f. 1777; objects: the promotion of general, industrial and commercial interests; Chair. L. SCHEPERS; Sec. J. A. V. LANSCHOT HUBRECHT; membership over 8,800; publ. *Maatschappij Belangen* (monthly); circ. 10,000.

De Ondernemersraad voor Indonesië (Council of Employers for Indonesia): The Hague, Kneuterdijk 1; f. 1921; Chair. K. F. ZEEMAN; Sec. J. J. TH. HOLTkamp.

Centraal Sociaal Werkgevers-Verbond (Central Employers' Confederation): The Hague, Kneuterdijk 8; f. 1945; Pres. Ir. J. BOSMA; Vice-Pres. Ir. K. VAN DER POLS. Dirs. Dr. A. J. R. MAURITZ, LL.D., Dr. C. E. J. M. M. LAND, LL.D., Dr. G. C. VAN DIJK, LL.D. There are 54 employers' organizations affiliated, representing the various branches of industry, trade, transport, banking and insurance; since 1945 this is the general central employers' federation on labour affairs and industrial relations; publ. *De Onderneming* (fortnightly).

Bedrijfscontact Nederland-Suriname (Trade Contact, Netherlands-Suriname): The Hague, Kneuterdijk 1; f. 1950; Sec. EITEL ROSS; membership 37; publ. *Annual Report*.

Koninklijke Nederlandse Zuivelbond F.N.Z. (Royal Netherlands Dairy Fed.): The Hague, Van de Spiegelstraat 16; f. 1900; a federation of 7 unions of 292 co-operative dairy factories; Chair. G. H. E. M. VAN WAES; Sec. Dr. E. VAN DE WIEL; publ. *Officieel Orgaan van de Koninklijke Nederlandse Zuivelbond F.N.Z.* (weekly).

Koninklijk Nederlandsch Landbouw Comité (Royal Netherlands Agricultural Board): The Hague, Prins Mauritsplein 23; Chair. C. S. KNOTTNERUS; Sec. E. KUYLMAN; membership 61,000; publ. *De Landbode*.

Nederlandse Tuinbouwraad (Netherlands Horticultural Board): The Hague, Groenhovensstraat 5; f. 1908; Chair. Dr. A. J. VERHAGE; Sec. Ir. A. GROOT.

TRADE UNIONS

Central Federations and affiliated unions are usually organised on a religious, political or economic basis.

The most important unions are those of the transport, metal, building and textile industries, and agriculture.

CENTRAL FEDERATIONS

Nederlands Verbond van Vakverenigingen (N.V.V.) (Netherlands Federation of Trade Unions): Amsterdam, Postbus 8110; f. 1906; Pres. A. H. KLOOS; Vice-Pres. A. DE BOON; Gen. Sec. B. VAN LOEN; Treas. BEREND ter BORCH; Dir. Internat. Dept. J. G. VAN WOUWE; membership 550,076 (May, 1966); affiliated to International Confederation of Free Trade Unions 1949; publs. *De Vakbeweging* (The Trade Union Movement), fortnightly, 30,000 copies; *International Information Bulletin* (irregular), in English 500 copies.

Twenty-one affiliated unions, of which the principal are:

Algemene Nederlandse Bedrijfsbond voor de Metaalnijverheid en de Elektrotechnische Industrie (Metal Workers, Electricians, Diamond Workers, etc.): Andries Bickerweg 6, The Hague; f. 1886; Pres. M. ZONDERVAN; Gen. Sec. C. DE HAY; 110,000 mems.; publ. *De Metaalhoerier* (weekly).

Algemene Bond van Ambtenaren (Civil Servants): Stadhouderslaan 9, The Hague; Pres. A. VAN ROSSEN; Gen. Sec. J. VAN DIJCK; 102,196 mems.

Algemene Nederlandse Bond voor de Bouwnijverheid (Building Workers): Plein 40-45, Amsterdam-Slotermeer, Postbus 8106; Pres. A. BUYS; Gen. Sec. H. KAPER; 87,000 mems.

Algemene Bedrijfsgroepen Centrale (General and Factory Workers): Plein 40-45 1, Amsterdam-Slotermeer; f. 1907; Pres. W. LIEFAARD; Gen. Sec. L. VAN HATTEM; 49,200 mems.

Nederlandse Bond van Vervoerspersoneel (Railway, Tram, Inland Waterway, and Transport Workers): Oudegracht 245, Utrecht; Pres. G. J. H. ALINK; Gen. Sec. W. A. KINBOON; 46,700 mems.

Algemene Nederlandse Agrarische Bedrijfsbond (Agricultural Workers): Catharijnesingel 38, Utrecht; Pres. S. VAN DER PLOEG; P. HOOGERLAND; 29,500 mems.

Algemene Bond Mercurius, Bedrijfsbond voor de Handel, het Bank- en Verzekeringswesen en de Vrije Beroepen (Shop Assistant, Administrative Workers, Commercial Traveller, etc.): Plein 40-45 1

Amsterdam-Slotermeer; Pres. C. Z. DE VRIES; Gen. Sec. K. J. KOLHORN; 34,100 mems.

Algemene Nederlandse Grafische Bond (*Printing and Allied Trades*): Koninginneweg 20, Amsterdam-Z; Pres. A. M. VAN DEN BOOGAART; Gen. Sec. W. H. RELLEGE; 31,000 mems.

Algemene Bondrijfsbond Textiel en Kleding de Eendracht (*Textile and Clothing Workers*): Postbus 8108, Amsterdam; Pres. TH. DE JONG; Gen. Sec. J. FAHNER; 17,100 mems.

Centrale van Kapiteins en Officieren ter Koopvaardij (C.K.O.) (*Captains and Officers of the Mercantile Marine*): Heemraadssingel 323, Rotterdam 6; Pres. W. CH. VAN ZUYLEN; Sec. A. ROOK.

Algemene Vereniging van Zeevarenden (A.V.Z.) (*Seafarers*): Heemraadssingel 323, Rotterdam 6; Pres. D. OPMEER; Sec. J. BUQUET.

Algemene Bondrijfsbond Voedings- en Genotmiddelen (*Food*): Herman Heijermansweg 20, Amsterdam-Z; Gen. Sec. J. V. D. AAR; 14,000 mems.

Algemene Bondrijfsbond voor de Meubilerings- en Houtbedrijven (*Cabinet-Makers, Joiners, etc.*): Bronsteeweg 66, Heemstede; f. 1908; Pres. H. SCHOLTEN; Secs. R. B. VOULON, J. BOOM; 10,186 mem.; publ. *Ons Bondscontact*.

Nederlandse Politiebond (*Police*): Stadhouderskade 34, Amsterdam-Z; Pres. A. K. MUD; Gen. Sec. E. H. DE VRIEZE; 7,980 mems.

Nederlandse Bond van Hotel-, Café- en Restaurantpersoneel (*Hotel, Café and Restaurant Personnel*): Stadhouderskade 126, Amsterdam-Z; f. 1898; Pres. J. A. WAGENER; Gen. Sec. C. J. POST; 6,463 mems.

Nederlands Katholiek Vakverbond (N.K.V.) (*Catholic Trade Union Federation*): Utrecht, Oudenoord 12; f. 1909; affiliated to I.F.C.T.U.; Chair. P. J. J. MERTENS; Sec. P. J. J. VAN HOUT; membership 430,000; publs. *Ruim Zicht* (fortnightly), *De Volksrant* (daily).

Twenty-four affiliated unions, of which the principal are:

Unie van Beambten en Hoger Personeel (*Non-manual Employees and Office Personnel*): Maliestraat 5, Utrecht; f. 1967; Pres. C. DE WIT; Sec. G. J. H. KRIEK; Treas. A. N. B. C. MAURITZ; 15,000 mems.; publ. *Medium* (bi-monthly review).

Katholieke Bond van Personeel in de Handel (*Personnel in retail and wholesale trade and in auctions*): Jan Luykenstraat 12, Amsterdam-Z; f. 1963; Pres. P. A. H. KAFOE; Sec. P. J. M. MALTHA; 12,500 mems.; publ. *Handelspost* (fortnightly review).

Katholieke Bond van Werknemers in Bank- en Verzekeringsbedrijf en Administratieve Kantoren (*Workers in banking, insurance and administrative offices*): Neudeflat, Neude 15, Utrecht; f. 1963; Pres. A. W. JANSSEN; Sec. TH. G. STEINMETZ; 7,500 mems.; publ. *Perspectief* (monthly review).

Katholieke Bond van Werknemers in Ind. Bedrijven (*Industrial Workers*): Nassau Zuilensteinstraat 3, The Hague; Pres. H. M. DE GROODT; Sec. J. M. NOOY; 48,000 mems.

Katholieke Bond van Werknemers in het Kleding- en Textielbedrijf (*Textiles*): Oudenoord 12, Utrecht; Pres. H. A. C. HUYSMANS; Sec. J. W. DE WOLF; 19,997 mems.

Ned. Kath. Bond van Werknemers in de Bouwnijverheid (*Buildings*): Drift 8, Utrecht; f. 1917; Pres. L. BROUWER; Sec. G. COLLIGNON; 83,000 mems.

Ned. Kath. Grafische Bond (*Printing*): P. C. Hoofstraat 172, Amsterdam-Z; Pres. B. J. VAN WERKHOVEN; Sec. A. J. M. MUTSAERS; 16,000 mems.

Ned. Kath. Bond van Werknemers in de Meubel-, Meubilerings-, Hout en annverwante bedrijven "Sint Antonius van Padua" (*Woodwork*): Weerdsingel W.Z. 18B, Utrecht; Pres. J. DE GROOT; Sec. TH. v. D. POWW; 8,500 mems.

Ned. Kath. Bond van Werknemers in de Agrarische Bedrijfstakken (*Agriculture*): Zaanenstr. 18, Haarlem; Pres. J. J. M. SENS; Sec. H. BOSMAN; 18,500 mems.

Kath. Bond van Werknemers in het Metaal- en het Elektro-technisch Bedrijf en in Aanverwante Bedrijven "Sint Eloy" (*Metal and Electricity*): Maliebaan 34, Utrecht; f. 1902; Pres. P. BRUSSEL; Sec. P. ZIJM; Treas. A. P. H. v. D. BOOM; 62,000 mems.

Ned. Kath. Mijnwerkersbond (*Mining*): Schinkelstr. 13, Heerlen; Pres. FR. DOHMEN; Sec. W. DIRX; 31,200 mems.; publ. *De Mijnwerker* (fortnightly).

Kath. Bond van Overheidspersoneel (*Government Personnel*): Mesdagstr. 118, The Hague; Pres. A. WEYTERS; Sec. F. H. H. M. VAN HEST; 42,500 mems.

Ned. Kath. Bond van Vervoerspersoneel—KBV (*Transport*): Drift 12, Utrecht; Pres. A. F. JENTJENS; Sec. C. A. VAN DER WAARDEN; 27,000 mems.

Ned. Kath. Bond van Arbeiders (sters) in Voedings- en Genotmiddelenbedrijven (*Food*): Veenkade 47, The Hague; Pres. A. C. BASTIAANSEN; Sec. TH. OP TEN BERG; 9,738 mems.

Christelijk Nationaal Vakverbond in Nederland (C.N.V.) (*Christian Nat. Fed. of Trade Unions in the Netherlands*): Utrecht, Maliebaan 8-8a; f. 1909; Pres. J. VAN EBERGEN; Vice-Pres. A. BORSTLAP; Gen. Sec. C. VAN NIEROP; Secs. L. C. VAN DALEN, L. DE GRAAF, A. HORDIJK, P. TJEERSDMA, C. A. BAKKER; Treas. J. VAN RHEENEN; membership 242,000; Protestant; publs. *De Gids* (fortnightly), *Evangelie en Maatschappij* (monthly).

Twenty-four affiliated unions, of which the principal are:

Christelijke Bondrijfsbond voor de Handel, het Bank- en Verzekeringswezen, de Administratieve Kantoren en de Vrije Beroepen (H.B.V.) (*Civil Servants*): De Lairesestr. 129, Amsterdam-Z; Pres. A. NIEMANTSVERDRIET; Sec. S. VOGELAAR; 13,500 mems.

Christelijke Bondrijfsbond Centrale in Nederland (*General*): Javastr. 2b, 's-Gravenhage; f. 1916; Pres. J. SCHOTMAN; Sec. J. H. SPOELSTRA; 24,000 mems.

Nederlandse Christelijke Grafische Bondrijfsbond (*Printing*): Valeriusplein 30, Amsterdam-Z; Pres. G. JENS; Sec. L. BLAAUW; 7,500 mems.

Nederlandse Christelijke Bond van Werknemers in de Hout- en Bouwnijverheid (*Wood and Building*): Kromme Nieuwe Gracht 22, Utrecht; Pres. J. H. HAZES; Sec. D. H. GRASMAN; 46,000 mems.

Nederlandse Christelijke Agrarische Bondrijfsbond (*Agriculture*): Mauritsstr. 45-47, Utrecht; Pres. A. IJKA; Sec. D. MEIJER; 22,702 mems.

Vereniging van Christelijke Leraren en Leraressen bij het Nijverheidsonderwijs (*Teaching*): Beneluxlaan 52, Utrecht; Pres. J. HUIZER; Sec. mej. J. KONING; 2,256 mems.

Christelijke Bondrijfsbond voor de Metaalnijverheid en Elektrotechnische Industrie (*Metal and Electricity*): Nijenoord 2, Utrecht; Pres. J. LANSER; Sec. J. DE GRAAF; 37,750 mems.

THE NETHERLANDS—(TRADE AND INDUSTRY, LAND RECLAMATION)

Nederlandse Christelijke Bond van Overheidspersoneel (*Government Personnel*): Bankplein 3, 's-Gravenhage; Pres. J. TEN HEUVELHOF; Sec. W. WIERINGA; 50,000 mems.

Nederlandse Christelijke Bond van Werknemers in de Textiel- en Kledingbedrijven "Unitas" (*Textiles*): F. C. Dondersstraat 11, Utrecht; Pres. J. NIEUWENHUIS; Sec. G. J. VUNDERINK; 8,542 mems.

Protestants-Christelijke Bond van Vervoerspersoneel (*Transport*): Kromme Nieuwe Gracht 50, Utrecht; Pres. J. J. DASSEL; Sec. W. H. HENDRIKS; 9,600 mems.

CONSULTATIVE ORGANIZATIONS

Stichting van de Arbeid (*Foundation of Labour*): The Hague; 60 Bezuidenhoutseweg; f. 1945; central organ of co-operation between employers and employees; 18 mems., Pres. Ir. J. BOSMA, A. H. KLOOS; Secs. Dr. P. S. PELS, H. P. ENGEL.

Sociaal-Economische Raad (*Social Economic Council*): The Hague, 60 Bezuidenhoutseweg; Tripartite advisory body established by the Industrial Organisation Act (1950) to advise the Government on social and economic

problems and to administer certain statutory regulations; 45 members, of which 15 belong to the Netherlands Federations of Trade Unions (7 belong to the Netherlands Federation of Trade Unions, 5 to the Netherlands Roman-Catholic Federation of Trade Unions and 3 to the Protestant Christian National Federation of Trade Unions), 15 belong to the Employers' Organisations, and 15 Independent Experts in Social and Economic Affairs; Pres. J. W. DE POU, M.A.

INTERNATIONAL FAIR

Koninklijke Nederlandse Jaarbeurs (Int.) (*Royal Netherlands Industries Fair*): Utrecht; f. 1916; organizers of annual Utrecht Spring Fair and Autumn Fair (consumer goods) and of following specialised trade events: Leather Goods Fair, Souvenir Fair, Shoe Fair (annual); Furniture Fair, Het Kind junior articles and fashions Fair, Inter Decor, Keur handicrafts Fair, Indro druggist's Fair, Perfumery Fair, Machevo (processing industry), Macropak (packaging industry), Macro-Plastic (plastic industry), Medica (hospital equipment), Garden and Park, Eurofinish/VOM (metal finishing), ROK'A Food Fair, Techni-Show, Building and Heating exhibition; Man. Dir. J. H. D. VAN DER KWAST.

LAND RECLAMATION AND DEVELOPMENT

Ministry of Transport, Water Control and Public Works is the authority responsible for land reclamation and waterways.

Without intensive land protection schemes nearly the whole of the north and west of the Netherlands (about 40 per cent of the total area of the country) would be inundated by sea-water twice a day. A large part of the country (as, for example, the Zuyder Zee) has already been drained by the creation of polders—a piece of land surrounded by a dike from which all superfluous water can be drained off into a canal or the sea by the aid of pumps. Despite the vast system of sea-dikes, such as the *Weshapelse Sea-Dike* on the Island of Walcheren, and the *Hondsbosse and Peltemer Sea-Dike* to the north of Alkmaar in the province of North Holland, storm-tides can still create disaster. The great disaster of February 1953, in which 1,835 people lost their lives, and 450,000 acres of land were flooded, resulted in the formation of the Delta Commission to investigate a project for "sealing off" the Rhine and the Scheldt estuaries of Zeeland and South Holland.

The **Delta Plan**, which was accepted by the Second Chamber of the States General in 1957, will shorten the southern coastline by 435 miles and protect the estuaries of Zeeland and Southern Holland. The Scheme consists of 4 closing dams across the mouths of the Eastern Scheldt and 4 regulating dams, three in the Scheldt estuary and one on the Hollandsche IJssel. Roads crossing the dams will link the islands of the Scheldt estuary to the mainland. The whole scheme is expected to take 25 years to complete.

The main works under the Plan are:

1. Haringvliet Closing Dam: between Voorne and Goeree Overflakkee; date of completion 1967.
2. Brouwershavensche Gat Closing Dam: between Goeree Overflakkee and Schouwen Duiveland; date of completion 1969.
3. Eastern Scheldt Closing Dam: between Schouwen Duiveland and Noord Beveland; date of completion 1978.
4. Veeregat Closing Dam: between Noord Beveland and Walcheren; closed by means of seven 5,000-ton caissons 1961; a dike, in which the caissons will disappear, is under construction.

5. Three Secondary dams: Volerak (between the Hollandschdiep and the Eastern Scheldt estuary); Grevelingen (between Goeree Overflakkee and Schouwen Duiveland); Zandkreek (between Noord and Zuid Beveland). This dam, together with the Veeregat, forms the Three Islands Plan, linking the islands of Noord and Zuid Beveland and Walcheren. Dates of completion 1961-1968.

6. Kapelle Moveable Flood Dam: on the Hollandsche IJssel, east of Rotterdam. This dam was finished in 1958.

The whole scheme is designed to create a fresh-water lake in the Eastern Scheldt estuary, thereby improving water supplies and permitting the reclamation of saltings and other saline land.

The total cost is estimated at about 2,500 million guilders (£250 million). Part of the cost will be defrayed by the use of counterpart funds, accumulated out of American economic aid to the Netherlands between 1948 and 1953. By agreement with the United States the money will be distributed as follows:

Delta Plan: 40m. guilders; Reinforcement of dikes: 30m. guilders; Road Construction: 30m. guilders; Tunnel under the North Sea near Velsen: 10.78m. guilders; final recovery of Walcheren Island: 5m. guilders.

The Plan does not affect the Western Scheldt Channel, which gives access from the Belgian port of Antwerp to the North Sea through Dutch territorial waters, and on which freedom of navigation is guaranteed to Belgium under international treaty.

Europoort: The original plan was put forward in 1955 to build an extensive port west of Rotterdam on the coast, at a cost of some 1,000 million guilders. A number of oil refineries have been built between the Europoort and Rotterdam, and the North Sea channel is being deepened to accommodate the new giant tankers of up to 225,000 tons. Existing land area is not sufficient and new areas are being consolidated from dredged material, and projected uses of this land include additional refineries, steelworks, shipyards for the repair of giant tankers and ore carriers and depots for repairing and refuelling the nuclear-powered freighters of the future.

THE NETHERLANDS—(TRANSPORT)

Natural Gas has been found in extensive quantities in the Northern provinces of the Netherlands, and in the North Sea. A pipeline system has been extended throughout the country and natural gas is used in 65 per cent of Dutch homes (1966); it is expected that by 1968 the supply of

gas other than natural gas will have ceased altogether. Agreements have been signed to export natural gas to Belgium, Germany, and France and negotiations are taking place with Austria and the United Kingdom.

NATURAL GAS RESERVES (October 1966—billion cubic metres)

	ASCERTAINED RESERVES	PROBABLE ADDITIONAL RESERVES	POSSIBLE FURTHER RESERVES
Groningen (concessions granted)	1,106	407	5
Friesland, Drenthe, North Holland (not yet under concession)	55	63	109

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Nederlandse Spoorwegen: Moreelsepark 1, Utrecht; length of lines 3,232 km.; Pres. Ir. J. LOHMANN; Gen. Mans. Ir. J. P. KOSTER, Dr. M. G. DE BRUIN.

All railway lines in the Netherlands are operated by the Nederlandse Spoorwegen, a limited liability company of which the State is the sole shareholder, and which company was formed by the amalgamation of the *Maatschappij tot Exploitatie van Staatsspoorwegen* and the *Hollandsche IJzeren Spoorweg Maatschappij*. Half the Dutch railway network is electrified; the remaining track carries diesel electric stock.

ROADS

Ministry of Transport, Water Control and Public Works. The Hague, Binnenhof 20; There are some 4,500 km. of road in the Netherlands.

TOURIST ASSOCIATIONS

Koninklijke Nederlandsche Toeristenbond ANWB: The Hague, Wassenaarseweg 220; f. 1883; 1,000,000 mems.; Dir. Gen. A. BLANKERT.

Koninklijke Nederlandsche Automobiël Club (K.N.A.C.): The Hague, Sophialaan 4; f. 1898; 13,000 mems. Pres; W. VAN ANDRINGA DE KEMPENAEER; Sec. Gen. H. J. BAAY; publ. *De Auto* (weekly).

INLAND WATERWAYS

Ministry of Transport and Waterways: Binnenhof 20, The Hague; responsible for all waterways.

An extensive network of rivers and canals has led to an outstanding development in Dutch inland shipping. Approximately 50 per cent of goods transported inside the Netherlands are carried on the canals and waterways. Dutch inland shipping has access to Germany along the Rhine and its branch rivers, and to France and Belgium along the Meuse. Ocean traffic reaches Rotterdam via the New Waterway, and Amsterdam is connected to the North Sea by the 18-mile-long North Sea Canal.

SHIPPING

PRINCIPAL COMPANIES

Shell Tankers N.V.: Rotterdam, P.O.B. 874; total d.w. tonnage on 1 Jan. 1968, 1,626,678 (47 tankers); under construction on order d.w. tonnage about 740,000

(4 tankers) for delivery 1968/69; Gen. Man. D. RODENBURG.

N.V. Hollandsche Stoomboot Maatschappij: Amsterdam, Oostelijke Handelskade 3; f. 1885; gross tonnage 5,072; regular freight services between Amsterdam/Rotterdam/Antwerp/Ghent/Rouen/Dunkirk and British Isles; Man. Dirs. W. A. SCHREUDER and H. R. BERGMANS.

Royal InterOcean Linos (Koninklijke Java-China-Paketaart Lijnen N.V.): Amsterdam, Prins Hendrikkade 108-114; Hong Kong, InterOcean House, 191 Java Road; f. 1902; gross tonnage 305,357; regular freight and passenger services in the Far East; between the Far East, Africa, S. America and Australia/New Zealand; between Australia/New Zealand and Africa and South America; between Australia, the Fed. of Malaysia and India and Pakistan; between Africa and the Persian Gulf; Man. Dirs. H. M. VAN DER SCHALK (Amsterdam), W. M. DE HAAN, D. REYNEKER, Dr. F. TERWOGT (Hong Kong).

Koninklijke Hollandsche Lloyd, N.V. tot Voortzetting van de: Amsterdam, Oostelijke Handelskade 12, P.O.B. 132; gross tonnage 50,874; freight services from Hamburg, Bremen and Amsterdam to Brazil, Uruguay, and Argentina; Mans. Wm. H. MÜLLER & Co. N.V., Rotterdam.

Koninklijke Nederlandsche Stoomboot-Maatschappij N.V.: Amsterdam; Head Offices: "Het Scheepvaarthuis", Prins Hendrikkade 108-114; f. 1856; deadweight capacity 262,777 tons; regular freight and passenger services to European and Transatlantic ports; also inter-American services; Man. Dirs. Jhr. H. VAN LENNEP, M. C. KIEFT, A. J. C. VAN RIETSCHOTEN, R. W. LE POOLE, G. VERMEULEN.

N.V. Koninklijke Paketaart-Maatschappij: Amsterdams Het Scheepvaarthuis, Prins Hendrikkade 108-114, gross tonnage 110,425; freight and passenger services between the Bay of Bengal and Singapore/Malaysia, South China Sea and Hong Kong; between Singapore and Timor Dity and South Kalimantan; Man. Royal InterOcean Linos.

Wm. H. Müller & Co. (Batavier) N.V.: Rotterdam, Westerlaan 1, P.O.B. 958; shipping, chartering, forwarding, road haulage; 10 vessels with gross tonnage

of 6,638; freight services between the Netherlands and Aberdeen, Bordeaux, La Pallice, Casablanca, Guernsey, Jersey, Le Havre, Boston (Lincs.), King's Lynn, London, Rochester, Middlesbrough, Stockholm, Vasterås, Oxelösund, Norr Köping, Liège; motor lorry service from Rotterdam/Amsterdam to Paris, Marseille, Bordeaux, Nice, Basle, Hamburg, Barcelona; Man. Dirs. Dr. H. P. VAN DIJK, J. FRANSEN, R. J. LINDO.

N.V. Stoomvaart Maatschappij "Nederland": Amsterdam, Prins Hendrikkade 108-114; gross tonnage 367,403; freight and passenger services between European ports, Singapore, Malaya, Bangkok, Sabah-ports, Philippines, Hong Kong Taiwan, Japan, China, Pacific Islands, Papua, Australia, New Guinea, West Irian and New Zealand; freight and passenger services, Malaya, Thailand, U.S.A., Mexico, Philippines, India, Pakistan, Persian Gulf, South-East Africa, Hong Kong, Taiwan, Japan, South America and Caribbean; Man. Dirs. Dr. J. A. G. JONCKHEER, P. DE JOSSELIN DE JONG, J. A. WARNING, Jhr. M. F. VAN LENNEP, Dr. L. TER BRAAKE.

N.V. Nederlandsche Amerikaansche Stoomvaart Maatschappij "Holland-Amerika Lijn": Rotterdam, Wilhelminalade 86; f. 1873; gross tonnage 250,821; freight and passenger services from Rotterdam/Antwerp/Hamburg/Bremen/Bremerhaven/Le Havre/Southampton/London/Ireland to and from the U.S.A. East Coast, Canada East Coast, Mexico, Gulf ports and North Pacific Coast, the West Coast of Central America and Mexico, Australia and New Zealand; Man. Dirs. Jhr. H. REUCHLIN, P. C. VAN HOUTEN, Dr. H. N. DUTILH, J. W. BRAND, N. VAN DER VORM.

N.V. Nedlloyd Lijnen: f. 1963 to operate the freight services of Koninklijke Rotterdamsche Lloyd N.V., Veerhaven 7, Rotterdam and N.V. Stoomvaart Maatschappij "Nederland", Prins Hendrikkade 108-114, Amsterdam; freight services with limited passenger accommodation, to Malaysia, Philippines, Japan, China, Pacific Islands, Papua, Territory of New Guinea, Br. Solomon Is., West Irian, New Zealand; between Gulf of Mexico, U.S. Atlantic Coast Great Lakes, and Persian Gulf, India, Pakistan, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Malaysia; between Far East and Western and South America; from Pacific Coast U.S.A. and Canada to South and East Africa; and (in conjunction with Hoegh Lines, Oslo) from Pacific Coast U.S.A. and Canada to Hong Kong, Malaysia, India, Pakistan, Persian Gulf.

Nederlandsche Stoomvaart-Maatschappij "Oceaan" N.V.: Amsterdam, Prins Hendrikkade 159; gross tonnage 46,409; associated with Ocean Steam-Ship Co., see U.K.; freight services from Netherlands, German and British ports to Indonesia and Malaya; Man. Dirs. T. G. GLEICHMAN, J. F. DUDOK VAN HEEL.

Koninklijke Rotterdamsche Lloyd N.V.: Rotterdam, Veerhaven 7; f. 1883; gross tonnage 277,711; Man. Dirs. Wm. Ruys and ZONEN; for freight services see N.V. Nedlloyd Lijnen.

S.S.M. Transport N.V.: Rotterdam, Parklaan 22; gross tonnage 9,770; freight services from Rotterdam and Harlingen to British ports; Man. Dirs. G. VINK, J. B. SJERP.

Phs. van Ommeren N.V.: Rotterdam, Westerlaan 10, P.O.B. 845; f. 1839; ocean-going tankers, bulk carriers, freighters, inland tank shipping, coastal vessels, tow- and push-boats; tank storage installations, ship insurance and chartering brokers, ship managers; consulting naval architects and marine engineers; marine and insurance agents; international road transport, air chartering; agents for regular liner services; Dirs. C. D. MATTHIJSEN, P. VAN DER VORM, Dr. J. PRINS.

N.V. Gebr. van Uden's Scheepvaart-en Agentuur Maatschappij: Rotterdam, Veerhaven 14; gross tonnage 61,000; regular freight services between Netherlands and German ports and South America; from North France to Morocco; also between Netherlands and Belgium and Denmark and Sweden; Man. Dirs. J. PH. M. VAN 'T HOFF, C. VAN 'T HOFF, I. P. R. NIENHUYSEN, MULDER, H. M. DE BOER, PH. VAN 'T HOFF, JR.

Van Nievelt, Goudriaan & Co.'s Stoomvaart Maatschappij, H.V.: Rotterdam, Veerhaven 2; f. 1905; regular services for cargo and passengers; *Rotterdam South Amerika Line:* Rotterdam, Bremen, Hamburg, Antwerp, South America; *The Holland Pan-American Line:* East Coast South America, East Coast U.S.A.; *Constellation Line:* East Coast U.S.A., Mediterranean, Persian Gulf, W. Pakistan; *Lignes de l'Etoile Blanche:* France, Italy, Morocco, Greece, Lebanon; *Portugal Line:* Rotterdam, Antwerp, Portugal; *Black Diamond Lines:* Antwerp, Rotterdam, New York; Dirs. W. GOUDRIAAN, A. W. GOUDRIAAN, G. GOUDRIAAN.

N.V. Verenigde Nederlandsche Scheepvaartmaatschappij: The Hague, Stationsweg 137, P.O. Box 1044; Offices in Amsterdam and Rotterdam; f. 1920; gross tonnage 331,761; regular freight and passenger services to Africa, Australia, India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Burma, Persian Gulf, East Asia; Pres. Dr. J. J. OYEVAAR.

Vinke and Co.: Amsterdam, De Ruyterkade 107; Rotterdam, Parklaan 28; br. offices at Antwerp, Cape Town; shipowners, shipbrokers, forwarding and passenger agents; services: Independent Gulf Line, New York Bermuda Service, Caribbean Pioneer Line; Dirs. A. VINKE, E. VINKE, G. W. VINKE, TH. W. VINKE.

N.V. Maatschappij Vrachtvaart: Rotterdam, Willemskade 14; f. 1916; gross tonnage 12,235; regular service: Bremen, Hamburg, Antwerp, Rotterdam, to Brazilian ports, Montevideo, Buenos Aires, Rosario, and vice versa; Man. Dirs. D. G. VAN BEUNINGEN, W. WESTRA.

Stoomvaart Mij. "Westpolder" N.V.: Rotterdam, Westplein 2; Dirs. P. H. KEMPER, A. A. ZONNE.

Stoomvaart Maatschappij Zeeland, Koninklijke Nederlandsche Postvaart N.V.: P.O. Box 2, Hook of Holland; f. 1875; gross tonnage 14,934; daily passenger and freight service between Holland and England; Gen. Man. Wm. H. MÜLLER & Co. N.V., Rotterdam.

N.V. Maatschappij Vriesvaart: Rotterdam, Willemskade 23; f. 1959; gross tonnage 2,987; tramping; Dir. J. HUNIG; Man. Dirs. W. VEDER, G. A. FONTJEN.

N.V. Motorvrachtschip "Magna Pete": Rotterdam, Westplein 2; Dirs. P. H. KEMPER, A. A. ZONNE.

SHIPPING ASSOCIATION

Koninklijke Nederlandsche Reedersvereeniging (Royal Netherlands Shipowners' Assn.): The Hague, Stationsweg 135; f. 1905; Dir. Dr. H. R. HOEKSTRA; Dir. Tech. and Nautical Affairs Ir. A. VAN DER TOORN; 58 mems.

CIVIL AVIATION

K.L.M./Royal Dutch Airlines (K.L.M.) (Koninklijke Luchtvaart Maatschappij N.V.): The Hague, Plesmanweg; f. 1919; Pres. Dr. G. VAN DER WAL; Deputy Pres. F. BESANCON; Exec. Vice Pres. J. A. VAN DE KAMPE, J. LUYMES; fleet: 4 Douglas DC-7F, 6 Douglas DC-8-30 Intercontinental, 8 Douglas DC-8-50, 3 Douglas DC-SF Jet Trader, 2 DC-8-63, 6 Douglas DC-9-10, 2 DC-9-30, 9 Lockheed L-188C Electra II.

Regular air services throughout Europe; Intercontinental Services between Europe, Near, Middle and Far East, Australia, North, Central and South America, South and West Africa.

Schiphol International Airport outside Amsterdam is served by 44 foreign airlines.

TOURISM

Algemene Nederlandse Vereniging voor Vreemdelingen-verkeer (*Netherlands National Tourist Office A.N.V.V.*): The Hague, Parkstraat 38; f. 1915; Dir. Gen. J. A. RISSEEUW.

EUROPEAN BRANCHES

Austria: Stubenbastei 12, A 1010 Vienna.
Belgium and Luxembourg: 41 rue de la Science, Brussels 4.
France: 1 Place de l'Opéra, Paris 2e.
Germany (Federal Republic): 05-Köln, Schildergasse 84.
Sweden, Norway and Denmark: Kungsgatan 29 VI, Stockholm-C.
Switzerland and Northern Italy: 8001-Zürich, Talstrasse 58.
There are also offices in New York, San Francisco, Toronto and Tokyo.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS

Ministry of Cultural Affairs, Recreation and Social Welfare: 370 Steenvoordelaan, Rijswijk, 2. H.
Nederlands Impresariaat: government subsidized foundation; organises concerts and other performances.
Council of the Arts: assists the Ministry of Cultural Affairs, Recreation and Social Welfare in all fields of culture.

NATIONAL THEATRES

De Nederlandse Comedie: Marnixstraat 427, Amsterdam.
De Haagse Comedie: Schouwburgstraat 8, The Hague; f. 1947; Man. PAUL STEENBERGEN.
Nieuw Rotterdams Toneel: van Oldenbarneveltstraat 105, Rotterdam.

OPERA AND BALLET

Nederlandse Operastichting (*Netherlands Opera Foundation*): Stadsschouwburg, Postbus 1519, Amsterdam; Dir. M. HUISMAN.
Stichting Het Nationale Ballet (*National Ballet Foundation*): Stadsschouwburg, Amsterdam; Artistic Dirs. S. GASKELL, R. VAN DANTZIG, R. KAESSEN; Man. A. K. GERRITSEN.

PRINCIPAL ORCHESTRAS

Concertgebouworkest: Jacob Obrechtstraat 51, Amsterdam; Principal Conductor BERNARD HAITINK.
Residentie-orkest: Muzenstraat 29, The Hague.
Rotterdams Philharmonisch Orkest: c/o De Doelen, Kruisstraat 2, Rotterdam-2.
All these and 10 others receive State subsidies.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Centrale Raad voor de Kernenergie (*Central Council for Nuclear Affairs*): Duinweg 24, P.O.B. 5086, The Hague; f. 1963 to advise the Government on nuclear affairs; Chair. Prof. Ir. H. J. DE WIJS; Council: Prof. Dr. J. N. BAKHUIZEN VAN DEN BRINK, Dr. W. J. BEEKMAN, Prof. Dr. H. G. VAN BUEREN, Ir. C. J. VAN DAATSELAAR, W. B. GERRITSEN, Dr. N. J. A. GROEN, Ir. W. A. DE HAAS, Dr. H. HUIZENGA, Prof. Dr. H. W. JULIUS, Dr. E. L. KRAMER, J. P. KRUSEMAN, Prof. Ir. D. G. H. LATZKO, Ir. A. E. LINDO, Ir. J. C. VAN REENEN, Ir. J. H. RIJKES, Prof. Dr. A. C. SCHUFFELEN, Prof. Ir. H. W. SLOTBOOM; Sec. W. R. VAN DER BEN.

Wetenschappelijke Raad voor de Kernenergie (*Scientific Council for Nuclear Affairs*): Duinweg 24, P.O.B. 5086, The Hague; f. 1962; to advise state and private institutions on nuclear research; Chair. Prof. Dr. J. H. DE BOER; Members: Prof. Dr. J. N. BAKHUIZEN VAN DEN BRINK, Prof. Dr. H. G. VAN BUEREN, Prof. Dr. P. J. GAILLARD, Prof. Dr. H. W. JULIUS, Prof. Ir. D. G. H. LATZKO, Prof. Dr. A. C. SCHUFFELEN, Prof. Ir. H. J. DE WIJS; Sec. Mr. W. ANTHEUNISSEN.

Industrial Council for Nuclear Energy: 56 Bezuidenhoutseweg, The Hague; to advise the ministers on the industrial application of nuclear energy and ionizing radiation; Members: H. H. WEMMERS (Pres.), H. W. BLOEMERS, LL.D. (Vice-Pres.), Ir. A. E. LINDO, Ir. W. A. DE HAAS, Dr. E. L. KRAMER, Ir. L. F. OTTO, Ir. J. C. VAN REENEN, Ir. J. H. RIJKES.

Public Health Council: 8 Dr. Kuyperstraat, The Hague; to inform the ministers on the current state of science as it regards public health, including nuclear aspects.

Interdepartmental Committee on Nuclear Energy: c/o Ministry of Economic Affairs (Directorate of Nuclear Energy), 56 Bezuidenhoutseweg, The Hague; f.

1964; co-operation between various ministries as to measures to be taken towards peaceful uses of nuclear energy; members: representatives of most ministries.

Stichting voor Fundamenteel Onderzoek der Materie (FOM) (*Foundation for Fundamental Research on Matter*): Lucas Bolwerk 4, Utrecht; Dir. Dr. A. A. BOUMANS.

In the FOM Institute for Atomic and Molecular Physics at Amsterdam work on fundamental atomic physics with ion beams is carried out. The FOM Institute for Plasma Physics at Jutphaas (Utrecht) is a centre for thermonuclear research, established 1959. FOM organises research on nuclear physics, mass separation and mass analysis, metals, molecular physics, solid state physics, high energy physics, and thermonuclear reactions.

Stichting Instituut voor Kernfysisch Onderzoek (*Foundation Institute for Nuclear Physics Research*): Ooster Ringdijk 18, Amsterdam; Exec. Dir. Prof. Dr. R. VAN LIESHOUT.

The Institute is equipped with a 180-cm. cyclotron, a 50 MeV linear electron accelerator and a 14 MeV neutron generator. Both the Institute and FOM (above) also undertake radioisotope research.

Nederlandsche Centrale Organisatie voor toegepast-natuurwetenschappelijk onderzoek (TNO) (*Netherlands Organization for Applied Scientific Research*): Head Office, Juliana van Stolberglaan 148, P.O. Box 297, The Hague; 4,000 employees; Chair. Prof. Dr. H. W. JULIUS.

Industrial Liaison Dept. TNO, P.O.B. 215, Delft; research services.

Materials and engineering research pertaining to nuclear reactors (with emphasis on research connected with coolants, e.g. helium, terphenyls, sodium); radioisotope applications including labelled molecules, radiobiology.

THE NETHERLANDS—(ATOMIC ENERGY, UNIVERSITIES)

Associated with EURATOM and in co-operation with NERATOOM, TNO carries out research in the field of sodium-technology.

Association Euratom—ITAL (*Institute for Atomic Sciences in Agriculture*): Keyenbergseweg 6, Wageningen; f. 1957; 90 mems.; Dir. Dr. D. DE ZEEUW.

Irradiation facilities include a 100-kW. reactor especially designed for agricultural research, an electron generator, gamma sources of 300 and 3000 Curie Cs. 137, X-ray machine.

Stichting Kernvoortstuwung Koopvaardijsschepen—(SKK) (*Foundation for Nuclear Propulsion of Merchant Vessels*): Nassaulaan 13, The Hague; f. 1957; Chair. J. P. KRUSEMAN.

Established by members of the Royal Netherlands Ship-Owners Association and a number of shipyards and engineering industries to carry out studies on nuclear ship propulsion.

Reactor Centrum Nederland (RCN) (*Netherlands Reactor Centre*): Scheveningseweg 112, The Hague; f. 1955; Chair. Dr. E. L. KRAMER; Man. Dirs. Prof. Dr. J. A. GOEDKOOP, Prof. Ir. J. PELSER, Dr. R. W. R. DEE;

Chair. Scientific Advisory Council Prof. Dr. J. H. DE BOER.

The RCN organises and finances applied nuclear research. It is a foundation in which the government, electricity producing companies, a number of Dutch industries and the Foundation for Fundamental Research on Matter are represented. The RCN has a scientific and technical centre at Petten, with laboratories for chemistry and physics and a 10-kW research reactor. A laboratory for metallurgy and a laboratory for highly radioactive objects have been built.

A 30 MW materials testing reactor has been built, but has been handed over to Euratom on the understanding that the RCN continues to operate and to maintain the reactor. A critical experiment, for research on a pressurized light water reactor, has been built. RCN also undertakes research on radio-isotopes and organises specialised training courses and a technical information centre.

An agreement with EURATOM was concluded in July 1961 to set up a nuclear research centre in Petten, adjacent to the RCN centre.

Together with the Norwegian Institute for Atomenergy (IFA), RCN carries out research in Kjeller (Norway) as well as in Petten in the form of so-called joint projects.

UNIVERSITIES

Universiteit van Amsterdam: Amsterdam; 232 professors, 14,204 students.

Vrije Universiteit: Amsterdam; 100 professors, 5,678 students.

Rijksuniversiteit te Groningen: Groningen; 260 teachers, 8,400 students.

Rijksuniversiteit te Leiden: Rapenburg; 348 teachers, 7,536 students.

Katholieke Universiteit te Nijmegen: Nijmegen; 304 teachers, 6,736 students.

Rijksuniversiteit te Utrecht: Utrecht; 415 teachers, 10,977 students.

TECHNICAL UNIVERSITIES

Landbouwhogeschool: Wageningen; 112 teachers; 2,168 students.

Technische Hogeschool te Delft: Delft; 176 professors; 8,412 students.

Technische Hogeschool te Eindhoven: 86 professors; 2,500 students.

Technische Hogeschool Twente: Enschede; 400 students.

NORWAY

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Kingdom of Norway forms the western part of Scandinavia in Northern Europe. Within the Arctic Circle a strip of Norwegian territory adjoins Finland and the U.S.S.R. A long indented coast faces the Atlantic. Climate is temperate on the west coast but colder inland. The language is Norwegian. The Evangelical Lutheran State Church is the established religion. The flag carries a blue cross with white borders on red. The capital is Oslo.

Recent History

Norway remains a full participant in the Western alliance. After many years of rule by the Labour Party, a Conservative administration took over for less than a month in 1963 following which the former Labour Prime Minister, Mr. Gerhardsen, returned to office in September. The non-socialist coalition government of Per Borten took office following the general election of September 1965. In July 1967 Norway applied to join the European Common Market.

Government

The Kingdom of Norway is a constitutional monarchy. Executive power is nominally vested in the King, legislative power lies with the *Storting* (Parliament) and judicial power with the judicature. The King's executive power is exercised through the State Council or Cabinet, headed by the Prime Minister. The King appoints the Government in accordance with the will of the *Storting*, which is elected for a four-year term by adult universal suffrage. The *Storting* votes a quarter of its number to form the *Lagting*, the remaining three-quarters being the members of the *Odelsting*.

Defence

Norway is a full member of NATO. Out of a total expenditure of 15,355 million kroner in 1968, 2,293 million kroner is allocated to defence. There is compulsory national service, lasting a minimum of twelve months. The total strength of the Armed Forces is 32,200, comprising Army 16,000, Navy 7,400, and Air Force 8,800.

Economic Affairs

Foreign trade plays a dominant role in Norway's economy. Two-thirds of her exports go to European countries.

Norway's chief exports are fish, woodpulp and paper. She also produces metal ore and steel. Her merchant fleet is the world's fourth largest at over 18 million gross registered tons. Norway is a member of the European Free Trade Association and has applied to join the European Economic Community.

An economic plan for the four years 1966 to 1969 envisages an annual growth rate of 4.5 per cent, with considerable increases in industrial production, investment and civilian consumption.

Transport and Communications

The Norwegian State Railways have a total length of 2,636 miles and more than half are electrified. There are about 41,000 miles of road, half of which are main roads. The Norwegian merchant fleet numbered 2,974 ships (Dec. 1967), totalling 18 million gross tons. Norwegian Airlines has a two-sevenths share in the Scandinavian Airlines System (SAS).

Social Welfare

A compulsory National Pension Scheme came into force in January 1967, and covers old age, disability, widows, widowers, children, and rehabilitation. Existing health insurance and other compensation schemes will be incorporated. Financed by premiums from those covered, employers' contributions and grants from local and central government, the Scheme provides a basic pension, irrespective of former income, as well as an additional pension calculated on previous earnings. Appeals against maladministration by the state are dealt with by the Parliamentary Ombudsman; a separate organization, the *Trykderetten*, deals with complaints concerning state insurance and pension schemes.

Education

Education is compulsory for all children between the ages of 7 and 16. In 1966 there were 409,801 children receiving primary, 201,509 secondary and 21,027 higher education. There are three universities and six colleges of university standing.

Tourism

Norway is a popular resort for tourists who prefer holidays in rugged, peaceful surroundings. It is also a centre for winter sports.

Visas are not required for nationals of the following countries: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Finland, France, Gambia, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Morocco, The Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, San Marino, Sierra Leone, Singapore, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Kingdom, U.S.A., Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Sport

Skiing originated in Norway and is still the most popular sport closely followed by ice skating in which the Norwegians excel. Football is also popular. There is no professional sport.

Public Holidays, 1968

January 1 (New Year's Day), April 11 (Maundy Thursday), April 12 (Good Friday), April 15 (Easter Monday), May 1 (Labour Day), May 17 (Constitution Day), May 23 (Ascension Day), June 3 (Whit Monday), December 24 (half-day), 25 and 26 (Christmas).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The currency unit is the Kroner which is divided into 100 Ore.

Notes: 5, 10, 50, 100, 500, 1,000 kroner.

Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10, 25 and 50 ore, 1 kroner.

Exchange rate: 17.143 kroner = £1 sterling
7.16 kroner = \$1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA sq. kilometres		POPULATION 1966
Norway	Svalbard (Spitzbergen)	Norway and Svalbard
324,219	62,049	3,769,269

CHIEF TOWNS

POPULATION (1966)

Oslo (capital)	485,200	Stavanger	79,700
Trondheim	118,703	Kristiansand	52,542
Bergen	117,465	Drammen	47,261

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS
(per '000)

	BIRTH RATE	MARRIAGE RATE	DEATH RATE
1961 . . .	17.3	6.7	9.2
1962 . . .	17.1	6.6	9.4
1963 . . .	17.3	6.6	10.1
1964 . . .	17.7	6.8	9.5
1965 . . .	17.8	6.5	9.5
1966* . . .	17.9	7.5	9.6

* Provisional figures.

EMIGRATION
(Latest figures available)

YEAR	COUNTRY OF DESTINATION					
	U.S.A.	Canada	Australia	New Zealand	Others	Total
1961 . . .	1,338	63	34	5	10	1,450
1962 . . .	1,153	100	15	4	12	1,284
1963 . . .	1,227	86	8	1	4	1,326
1964 . . .	1,047	110	52	6	13	1,228
1965 . . .	943	114	24	12	19	1,112

AGRICULTURE
DISTRIBUTION OF LAND

	ARABLE LAND	PERMANENT GRASS AND PASTURE	WOOD AND FOREST	OTHER LAND
Thousand hectares . . .	848	176	7,026	22,814
Percentage . . .	2.7	0.6	22.8	73.9

NORWAY—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

CROPS

	AREA (['] 000 hectares)			PRODUCTION (['] 000 quintals)			YIELD (quintals per hectare)		
	1964	1965	1966	1964	1965	1966	1964	1965	1966
Wheat	7	4	2	202	118	42	27.9	27.8	23.5
Rye	1	1	0.5	19	16	7	26.3	25.4	22.1
Barley	182	189	188	4,801	4,849	4,051	26.4	25.7	21.6
Oats	52	46	41	1,255	1,133	915	24.1	24.9	22.2
Potatoes	49	48	45	8,036	11,336	10,902	164.1	234.8	244.3

LIVESTOCK ([']000)

	1964	1965	1966
Horses	77	67	61
Cattle	1,102	1,059	1,041
Sheep	1,940	1,989	2,096
Goats	111	108	109
Pigs	535	568	568

DAIRY PRODUCE ([']000 metric tons)

	1964	1965	1966
Milk	1,421.0	1,442.4	1,499.1
Butter	18.4	17.8	18.9
Cheese	41.7	44.7	41.7
Eggs	31.8	32.7	36.0

FORESTRY (1965)

	CONIFEROUS	BROAD-LEAVED	TOTAL
Productive Forest (hectares)	4,841,700	2,184,100	7,025,800
Percentage	68.91	31.09	100
Roundwood Cut (cubic metres)	8,782,000	1,333,000	10,115,000

FISHING

VALUE (million kroner)

	COASTAL WATERS	DISTANT WATERS	TOTAL
1963	538	162	700
1964	572	226	798
1965	n.a.	n.a.	1,108
1966	n.a.	n.a.	1,309*

* Provisional figure

QUANTITY ([']000 tons)

	1964	1965	1966*
Cod	159	182	196
Winter Herring	286	226	461
Fat and Small Herring	167	211	226
Sprats	10.2	10.4	13.1
Iceland Herring	92	35	43
North Sea Herring	190	605	455
Mackerel	51.4	158.5	484.4

* Preliminary figures.

WHALING

	NORTHERN GROUNDS			ANTARCTIC GROUNDS		
	1964	1965	1966	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
Companies	2	2	1	4	4	2
Catchers	6	4	3	33	36	21
Floating Factories	—	—	—	4	4	2
Shore Stations	2	2	1	—	—	—
Whales Caught	88	133	91	5,900	7,887	7,767
Oil Production (['] 000 barrels)	3.7	4.8	3.7	253	234	127
Value of oil and by-products (million kroner)	2.0	4.6	3	118	126	76

NORWAY—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

MINING

('000 metric tons)

	1964	1965	1966†
Coal*	442	426	434
Copper Ore	31	31	30
Pyrites	719	709	677
Iron and Ferro-titanium Ores	2,395	2,747	2,782
Zinc and Lead Ores	31	32	83

* From Svalbard (Spitzbergen).

† Provisional.

INDUSTRY

(million kroner)

	1963	1964	1965
Food, Beverages and Tobacco	6,622.9	7,117.4	7,754.6
Textiles	1,028.2	1,095.9	1,111.9
Footwear and Clothing	1,253.5	1,297.0	1,286.6
Wood and Cork	971.9	1,146.2	1,286.1
Paper and Paper Products	2,595.7	2,907.4	3,073.8
Chemicals, Petroleum and Coal	2,844.8	3,234.6	3,663.4
Other Non-Metallic Mineral Products	729.2	818.8	885.7
Basic Metals	2,519.2	3,010.8	3,467.8
Metal Products	1,469.2	1,635.3	1,756.1
Machinery	956.8	1,081.5	1,183.5
Machinery (Electrical)	1,182.1	1,249.0	1,355.4
Transport Equipment	2,525.0	2,991.2	3,581.5
Electric Power	1,726.3	1,924.0	2,133.5

* Provisional.

FINANCE

1 kroner=100 ore.

100 kroner=£5 16s. 8d. sterling=U.S. \$14.00.

BUDGET ESTIMATE 1968

(million kroner)

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
Income and Property Tax	2,726	Defence	2,293
Customs and Excise	430	Social Services	1,758
Purchase Tax	5,000	Church and Education	1,881
Tax on Alcohol	820	Communications	1,451
Tobacco Tax	475	Aid to Underdeveloped Countries	121
TOTAL (incl. other items)	13,583	TOTAL (incl. other items)	15,355

A revised long-term Economic Programme (1966-69) has been published (see Introductory Survey).

NORWAY—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS (million kroner)

	1964	1965*	1966*
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	46,446	51,489	55,543
Income from abroad	— 629	— 698	— 770
GROSS NATIONAL INCOME	45,817	50,791	54,773
Less depreciation	— 10,033	— 11,164	— 12,007
NET NATIONAL INCOME	35,784	39,627	42,766
Taxes less subsidies	4,517	4,826	5,390
NET NATIONAL PRODUCT	40,301	44,453	48,156
Depreciation allowances	10,033	11,164	12,007
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	50,334	55,617	60,163
Balance of imports and exports of goods and services	165	325	660
AVAILABLE RESOURCES	50,499	55,932	60,823
of which:			
Private consumption expenditure	26,788	28,742	31,030
Government consumption expenditure	6,189	7,113	7,853
Fixed capital formation	17,482	20,087	21,940

* Provisional.

CONSUMER PRICE INDICES (1959=100)

	1964	1965	1966
Food	120	124	127
Heating	116	120	125
Clothing and Footwear	112	118	122
Miscellaneous	116	123	129
Rent	111	113	117
AVERAGE	117.4	122.4	126.4

GOLD RESERVES AND CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION (million kroner—at December 31st)

	1964	1965	1966
Gold Fund	130	130	75
Temporary Gold Stock	9	9	9
Notes and Coin in Circulation	4,973	5,355	5,753
of which:			
Notes	4,756	5,118	5,501
Coin	217	237	252

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (million kroner)

	1965			1966		
	Debit	Credit	Balance	Debit	Credit	Balance
<i>Goods and Services:</i>						
Merchandise	15,386	10,379	— 5,007	16,746	11,248	— 5,498
Non-factor services	5,115	9,992	4,877	5,724	10,779	5,055
Factor income	1,046	348	— 698	1,214	444	— 770
Total	21,547	20,719	— 828	23,684	22,471	— 1,213
<i>Transfer Payments:</i>						
Private	136	111	— 25	151	112	— 39
Government	—	—	—	—	—	—
CURRENT BALANCE	21,683	20,830	— 853	23,835	22,583	— 1,252
<i>Capital Transfers:</i>						
Private	—	78	78	—	82	82
Government	—	—	—	—	—	—
GLOBAL BALANCE	21,683	20,908	— 775	23,835	22,685	— 1,170

NORWAY—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

AID TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES ('000 kroner)

	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968*
Bilateral Aid:						
Norwegian projects	13,586	16,431	22,213	31,573	35,060	49,720
Subsidies to joint Scandinavian projects	4,855	5,344	6,094	6,262	6,363	6,480
Multilateral Aid	40,971	47,588	54,204	67,080	73,050	77,800
Total Government Aid	59,412	70,013	82,511	104,915	114,473	134,000
Humanitarian Aid Services	2,000	1,250	2,204	8,822	2,958	3,400

* Provisional.

INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENTS (million kroner—at December 31st)

	1964	1965	1966*
Norwegian Holdings of Foreign Assets	322	359	454
<i>of which:</i>			
U.S.A.	82	88	93
United Kingdom	69	71	128
Sweden	99	103	109
Foreign Holdings of Norwegian Assets	773	857	955
<i>of which:</i>			
U.S.A.	167	241	282
United Kingdom	119	123	191
Switzerland	151	149	140

* Preliminary.

EXTERNAL TRADE (million kroner)

	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Imports	13,013	14,169	15,787	17,169	19,600
Exports	7,664	9,219	10,309	11,168	12,400

COMMODITIES (million kroner)

IMPORTS	1964	1965	1966
Wheat and Spelt, unmilled	178	167	170
Cereals (excl. Wheat) and Cereal Preparations	117	150	175
Sugar and Sugar Preparations	198	173	123
Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats, Oil Seed, Oil Nuts and Oil Kernels	299	225	250
Chemicals	1,070	1,238	1,356
Textile Fibres and Waste	132	108	114
Textile Yarn and Thread	221	223	220
Textile Fabrics, made-up articles and related products	517	563	505
Clothing	381	400	455
Mineral Fuels, Lubricants and related materials	1,202	1,161	1,310
Metalliferous Ores and Metal Scrap	509	660	664
Iron and Steel	839	906	950
Base Metals, n.e.s.	344	390	765
Manufactures of Metals	327	363	454
Machinery (other than electric)	1,511	1,667	1,942
Electric Machinery	771	877	955
Ships	1,988	2,603	2,493
Transport Equipment (excl. Ships)	831	895	1,021
Products, n.e.s.	2,734	3,018	3,520
TOTAL	14,169	15,787	17,169

NORWAY—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

COMMODITIES—continued]

EXPORTS	1964	1965	1966
Fish, fresh or simply preserved	654	804	862
Fish and Fish Preparations, canned or not	194	189	192
Hides, Skins and Fur Skins, undressed	194	232	264
Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	253	321	368
Fertilizers, manufactured	378	466	436
Pulp and Waste Paper	595	622	570
Paper, Paperboard and manufactures thereof	856	886	907
Metalliferous Ores and Metal Scrap	184	182	197
Iron and Steel	727	795	806
Base Metals, n.e.s.	1,616	1,613	2,063
Ships and Boats	635	905	847
Products, n.e.s.	2,933	3,294	3,656
TOTAL	9,219	10,309	11,168

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES (million kroner)

	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1964	1965	1966	1964	1965	1966
Belgium-Luxembourg	357	380	384	144	200	213
Brazil	165	169	195	56	55	106
Canada	504	588	671	49	68	671
Denmark	794	862	997	629	741	790
Finland	86	117	193	154	195	237
France	481	689	532	371	321	335
Federal Germany	2,234	2,497	2,757	1,353	1,416	1,496
Italy	304	317	346	240	294	352
Japan	420	588	830	62	62	118
Netherlands	714	715	758	309	353	314
Spain	181	130	129	97	124	157
Sweden	2,704	3,349	3,227	1,305	1,620	1,709
Switzerland	224	265	302	92	116	121
U.S.S.R.	184	201	225	122	132	104
United Kingdom	1,872	1,903	2,350	1,849	1,834	2,111
U.S.A.	1,058	1,104	1,283	855	914	990
Venezuela	85	203	178	20	27	21

TRANSPORT RAILWAYS

CATEGORIES	1963	1964	1965	1966
Passengers Carried ('000)	39,109	35,878	34,545	34,345
Goods Carried ('000 metric tons)	20,328	23,009	25,254	24,481
Passenger-kilometres (millions)	1,762	1,716	1,716	1,749
Goods, ton-kilometres (millions)	1,817	1,972	2,136	2,208

ROADS

	1963	1964	1965	1966
Passenger Cars (including Taxis)	364,366	415,712	465,243	515,879
Buses	5,930	6,131	6,354	6,627
Lorries, Vans and Special Vehicles	150,845	156,658	159,888	164,240
Motor Cycles	191,757	192,103	188,788	182,915
TOTAL	712,898	770,604	820,273	869,661
Trailers	26,215	30,257	34,451	38,589

NORWAY—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

SHIPPING

MERCHANT FLEET

(Over 100 gross tons, excluding fishing boats, ice-breakers, tugs, etc.)

END OF YEAR	TANKERS ONLY		ALL VESSELS	
	Number	Gross Tons	Number	Gross Tons
1964 . . .	531	7,829,000	2,312	14,388,000
1965 . . .	518	8,441,000	2,269	15,536,000
1966 . . .	513	9,254,000	2,300	16,748,000
1967 . . .	n.a.	9,900,000	n.a.	18,382,000

MOVEMENT OF VESSELS

	ENTERED				CLEARED			
	With Cargo		Without Cargo		With Cargo		Without Cargo	
	Number	Net Tons ('000)	Number	Net Tons ('000)	Number	Net Tons ('000)	Number	Net Tons ('000)
1964	11,310	12,333	6,026	9,859	12,754	15,800	4,528	6,336
1965	12,131	12,773	6,272	10,140	14,006	16,802	4,352	5,999
1966	12,213	13,638	5,746	9,179	13,859	16,517	4,067	6,251

CIVIL AVIATION SCHEDULED AIR SERVICES

YEAR	DISTANCE FLOWN ('000 km.)	PASSENGERS		POST, BAGGAGE, FREIGHT, PASSENGERS (Ton-kms.)	
		Number	Pass.-km. ('000)	Total ('000)	of which Post ('000)
1964	22,684	1,142,169	1,014,309	110,793	5,924
1965	24,949	1,357,491	1,180,183	122,768	6,887
1966	27,807	1,506,813	1,211,522	144,183	7,308

TOURISM

	NUMBER OF VISITORS (from non-Scandinavian countries).
1963 . . .	134,246
1964 . . .	152,682
1965 . . .	160,257
1966 . . .	191,251

Tourist Accommodation: 121,000 hotel beds (1966).

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

	1964	1965	1966
Telephones . . .	868,592	999,919	945,573
Radios	1,070,725	1,088,759	1,117,345
Television Sets . .	407,190	489,579	573,757
Books Published (No. of Titles) . .	2,057	2,473	2,502
Daily Newspapers .	84	12	83

EDUCATION (1966-67)

	SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES	TEACHERS	STUDENTS
Primary	3,458	17,529	409,811
Secondary	1,276	11,865	211,509
Vocational	640	4,642	67,727
Teacher-Training . .	27	654	2,006
Higher	8	2,189	21,000

Source: Statistisk Sentralbyrå; Dronningens Gate 16, Oslo

THE CONSTITUTION

THE Constitution of the Kingdom of Norway was promulgated on May 17th, 1814, by the National Assembly at Eidsvoll.

According to the Constitution, Norway is a "free, independent, indivisible, inalienable Kingdom"; its form of government a "limited and hereditary monarchy." The Evangelical-Lutheran religion is the established religion of the State.

Executive power is vested in the King, legislative power in the Storting (the Parliament), and judicial power in the Judicature.

EXECUTIVE POWER

The King exercises his power through the Statsråd (State Council). The State Council (the Government) is composed of a Prime Minister and not less than seven other Councillors of State, all above thirty years of age. The business to be dealt with in State Council is prepared by the various executive Ministries, each with a State Councillor at its head. These executive departments conduct the administrative work of the country.

The Government submits the budget estimates and introduces bills in the Storting.

Formally, the King appoints the Government, but since the introduction of the parliamentary system in 1884 it is the practice for him to act in accordance with the will of the Storting.

LEGISLATIVE POWER

The Storting is elected quadrennially by universal suffrage. All Norwegian citizens, men and women, who have completed their twentieth year, are eligible to vote. By a law passed in 1948 they are also, at the age of 21, eligible for election to the Storting. The Storting has 150 members,

who elect one-fourth of their own body to constitute the Lagting; the other three-fourths compose the Odelsting. All bills must first be introduced in the Odelsting, either by the Government through a State Councillor or by a member of the Odelsting. Should the bill be passed by the Odelsting it is sent to the Lagting, who may adopt it or return it with amendments. If a bill be passed twice by the Odelsting and rejected on both occasions by the Lagting, it is submitted to the entire Storting and decided by a two-thirds majority. When a bill has thus been passed it must receive the royal assent in State Council.

Bills for the revision of the Constitution must be introduced in the first, second or third session after a new election. But only the Storting, after the following next election, has power to decide whether the proposed alteration should be adopted. Bills relating to the Constitution are dealt with only by the united Storting. For the adoption of a bill of this nature a two-thirds majority is required, and the measure becomes law without the royal assent.

The Storting votes all State expenditure and determines State revenue, taxes, customs tariffs and other duties; the Odelsting exercises control over government administration, government appointments and so forth.

The Storting prepares its business through its committees and settles such business, with the exception of bills, in plenum. The State Councillors (Ministers) may attend the Storting, having the right of speech but not of voting.

The Storting determines the duration of each session. It is opened and prorogued by the King each year. The Storting cannot be dissolved either by the King or by its own resolution until the expiry of the quadrennial period for which it has been elected.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

KING OLAV V; succeeded to the throne September 21st, 1957; Crown Prince (heir to the throne) HARALD.

THE CABINET

(A coalition of the Centre, Conservative, Liberal and Christian People's Parties, first formed October, 1965).
(February 1968)

Prime Minister: PER BORTEN (Centre).

Minister for Foreign Affairs: JOHN LYNG (Conservative).

Minister for Defence: OTTO GRIEG TIDEMAND (Conservative).

Minister for Industrial Affairs: SVERRE WALTER ROSTOFT (Conservative).

Minister for Municipal and Labour Affairs: HELGE SEIP (Liberal).

Minister for Fisheries: ODDMUND MYKLEBUST (Centre).

Minister for Agriculture: BJARNE LYNGSTAD (Liberal).

Minister for Finance: OLE MYRVOLL (Liberal).

Minister for Transport and Communications: HÅKON KYLLINGMARK (Conservative).

Minister for Justice: RAGNHILD ELISABETH SCHWEIGAARD SELMER (Conservative).

Minister for Trade and Shipping: KÅRE WILLOCH (Conservative).

Minister for Social Affairs: EGIL AARVIK (Christian People's).

Minister for Ecclesiastical Affairs and Education: KJELL BONDEVIK (Christian People's).

Minister for Consumers and Family Affairs: ELSA SKJERVEN (Christian People's).

Minister for Prices and Incomes: DAGFINN VÅRVIK (Centre).

DEFENCE

Chief of Defence Staff: Rear-Admiral FOLKE HAUGER JOHANNESSEN.

Commander-in-Chief Army: Lt.-Gen. HARALD LØKEN.

Commander-in-Chief Navy: Rear-Admiral MAGNE BRAADLAND.

Commander-in-Chief Air Force: Lt.-Gen. WILHELM MOHR.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO NORWAY

(Oslo, unless otherwise stated)

- Afghanistan:** London, S.W.7, England.
- Algeria:** Stockholm Ø, Sweden.
- Argentina:** 35 Parkveien; *Ambassador:* CARLOS F. SILVA GUZMÁN (also accred. to Iceland).
- Austria:** 3 Riddervolds Gate; *Ambassador:* JOHANNES G. WILLFORT.
- Belgium:** 103c Drammensveien; *Ambassador:* LOUIS-CHISLAIN DELHAYE (also accred. to Iceland).
- Brazil:** 82c Drammensveien; *Ambassador:* JAYME DE SOUZA GOMES (also accred. to Iceland).
- Bulgaria:** Stockholm Ø, Sweden.
- Burma:** London, W.1, England.
- Burundi:** Bad Godesberg-Niederbachem, Federal Republic of Germany.
- Canada:** 5 Fridtjof Nansens plass; *Ambassador:* JOHN P. SIGVALDASON (also accred. to Iceland).
- Chile:** 5 Meltzers gate; *Chargé d'Affaires:* ALBERTO DIAZ ALEMANY.
- China, People's Republic of:** 11 Inkognitogaten; *Ambassador:* FENG YU-CHIU.
- Colombia:** 27A Bydoy allé; *Ambassador:* (vacant).
- Congo Republic (Brazzaville):** Brussels 5, Belgium.
- Costa Rica:** London, W.8, England.
- Cuba:** 18 Tostrups gate; *Ambassador:* RAUL PRIMELLES XENES (also accred. to Iceland).
- Czechoslovakia:** 32 Thomas Heftyes gate; *Ambassador:* FRANTIŠEK MALIK.
- Dahomey:** Bad Godesberg-Mehlem, Federal Republic of Germany.
- Denmark:** 7 Olav Kyrres gate; *Ambassador:* JOHN KNON.
- Ecuador:** Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany.
- El Salvador:** London, W.1, England.
- Ethiopia:** Stockholm Ø, Sweden.
- Finland:** 1 Thomas Heftyes gate; *Ambassador:* PENTTI SUOMELA (also accred. to Iceland).
- France:** 69 Drammensveien; *Ambassador:* PIERRE DE VAUCELLES.
- Gabon:** Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany.
- German Federal Republic:** 45 Oscars gate; *Ambassador:* RICHARD BALKEN.
- Greece:** Copenhagen, Denmark.
- Guatemala:** 532 Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany.
- Guinea:** Bonn-Dottendorf, Federal Republic of Germany.
- Hungary:** 3 Sophus Lies gate; *Ambassador:* PÁL SCHIFFER.
- Iceland:** 30 Stortingsgaten; *Ambassador:* HANS G. ANDERSEN (also accred. to Czechoslovakia, Israel, Italy and Poland).
- India:** 48 Professor Dahls gate; *Ambassador:* RANGIAH SUBRA MANI.
- Indonesia:** Stockholm Ø, Sweden.
- Iran:** 3 Huk Aveny, Bydoy; *Ambassador:* ABEDAS FARZANEGAN.
- Iraq:** Stockholm Ø, Sweden.
- Irish Republic:** Stockholm Ø, Sweden.
- Israel:** 5 Meltzers gate; *Ambassador:* NATHAN BAR-YAACOV (also accred. to Iceland).
- Italy:** 8 Drammensveien; *Ambassador:* RAFFAELE CLEMENTI DI SAN MICHELE (also accred. to Iceland).
- Ivory Coast:** London, S.W.1, England.
- Japan:** 3 Riddervolds gate; *Ambassador:* TATSUO SUYAMA.
- Korean Republic:** Stockholm NO, Sweden.
- Lebanon:** London, W.8, England.
- Liberia:** Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany.
- Malawi:** Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany.
- Mexico:** 5 Fridtjof Nansens plass; *Ambassador:* RODOLFO USIGLI.
- Morocco:** Stockholm NO, Sweden.
- Netherlands:** 29 Oscars gate; *Ambassador:* Dr. H. J. LEVELT.
- Niger:** Brussels, Belgium.
- Pakistan:** Stockholm Ø, Sweden.
- Panama:** Paris 16e, France.
- Peru:** Stockholm Ø, Sweden.
- Philippines:** London, W.8, England.
- Poland:** 1 Olav Kyrres plass; *Ambassador:* MIECZYSLAW LOBODYCZ.
- Portugal:** 89 Drammensveien; *Ambassador:* ANTONIO PINTO DE MESQUITO (also accred. to Iceland).
- Romania:** Lidingö, Stockholm, Sweden.
- Senegal:** London, W.1, England.
- Spain:** 35 Oscars gate; *Ambassador:* JUAN SERRAT (also accred. to Iceland).
- Sudan:** Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany.
- Sweden:** 16 Nobels gate; *Ambassador:* ROLF EDBERG.
- Switzerland:** 6 Drammensveien; *Ambassador:* PIERRE-HENRI AUBARET (also accred. to Iceland).
- Tanzania:** Stockholm Ø, Sweden.
- Thailand:** Copenhagen, Denmark.
- Tunisia:** Stockholm C, Sweden.
- Turkey:** 25 Kristinelundvei; *Ambassador:* OSMAN DERINSU (also accred. to Iceland).
- U.S.S.R.:** 74 Drammensveien; *Ambassador:* N. M. LOUNKOV.
- United Arab Republic:** 1 Fritznernsgate; *Ambassador:* AHMED SABRI KAMAL.
- United Kingdom:** 8 Thomas Heftyes gate; *Ambassador:* Sir IAN DIXON SCOTT.
- U.S.A.:** 18 Drammensveien; *Ambassador:* MME MARGARET J. THIBERTS.
- Uruguay:** Bruksvei, Nydalen (B.P. 3217 Oslo 4); *Ambassador:* (vacant).
- Venezuela:** Copenhagen, Denmark.
- Viet-Nam, Republic of:** Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany.
- Yugoslavia:** 105 Drammensveien; *Ambassador:* MME STANA TOMASEVIC (also accred. to Iceland).

PARLIAMENT

(THE STORTING)

President: BERNT INGVALDSEN.

STATE OF THE PARTIES

(General Election, September 1965)

PARTY	SEATS	VOTES	PERCENTAGE
Labour . . .	68	879,036	43.3
Conservative . . .	31	408,906	20.1
Centre Party . . .	18	191,226	9.4
Christian People's Party . . .	13	157,724	7.8
Liberal . . .	18	205,491	10.1
Socialist People's Party . . .	2	121,909	6

POLITICAL PARTIES

Høyre (Conservative): f. 1884. The chief objects of the party are to promote economic growth and sound State finances, achieve a property-owning democracy, and to uphold democratic government, private property, private initiative and personal liberty. The party participated in the non-Socialist Coalition Government, August-September 1963, and is the leading party in the present Coalition Government, with six Ministers.

Headquarters: Stortingsgt. 20 Oslo; Chair. SJUR LINDEBRÆKKE; Sec.-Gen. GUDVIN LÅDER KJ; Chief of Press Bureau R. HALLE.

Leading members of the party in the Storting: SVENN STRAY (Leader of Parliamentary Party), B. INGVALDSEN (President of the Storting).

Forty-six press organs, including *Aftenposten*, Oslo; *Tønsbergs Blad*, Tønsberg; *Adresseavisen*, Trondheim; *Morgenavisen*, Bergen; *Drammens Tidende*, Drammen.

Senterpartiet (Centre Party): f. 1920 as the Bondepartiet (Farmers' Party), name changed 1959. Aims at upholding democratic government, law and order, protecting the State and society against all subversive and revolutionary tendencies, and pursuing a policy of retrenchment in the administration.

Headquarters: Arbeidergt 4, Oslo; Chair. PER BORTEN; Sec.-Gen. ERIK KNUSTAD.

Leading member of the Party in the Storting: LARS LEIRO (Leader of Parliamentary Party); outside the Storting: Sec.-Gen. ERIK KNUSTAD.

Press organ: *Nationen*, Oslo.

Kristelig Folkeparti (Christian People's Party): f. 1933. Aims at promoting a democratic policy based on Christian outlook; three mems. in Government.

Headquarters: Storgt. 38, Oslo; Chair. EINAR HAREIDE; Sec. OLAV BRYN; governing body of the party in the Storting, LARS KORVALD.

Press organs: *Folkets Framtid* (weekly), Storgt. 38, Oslo 1.

Venstre (The Liberal Party): f. 1884. Aims at promoting national and democratic progress on the basis of the

present system by gradual reforms of an economic, social and cultural nature.

Headquarters: Möllergaten 16, Oslo; Chair. GUNNAR GARBO; Sec.-Gen. OLAV MYKLEBUST; Chief of Press Bureau H. KONGSHAUG.

Leading member of the Party in the Storting: BENT RØISELAND.

Press organs: *Dagbladet*, Oslo, *Bergens Tidende*, Bergen, *Stavanger Aftenblad*, Stavanger, *Nidaros*, Trondheim, etc.

Arbeiderpartiet (The Labour Party): f. 1887. A Labour party aiming at the establishment of a Socialist community.

Headquarters: Youngstorget 2, Oslo; Chair TRYGVE BRATTELI; Vice-Chair. REIULF STEEN; Sec. HAAKON LIE.

Leader in the Storting: TRYGVE BRATTELI.

Press Organs: *Arbeiderbladet*, Oslo, *Bergens Arbeiderblad*, Bergen, *Arbeider-Avisa*, Trondheim, *Iste Mai*, Stavanger, etc.

Sosialistisk Folkeparti (Socialist People's Party): f. 1961; a party of the left formed by former members of the Labour Party; opposes nuclear weapons and the Atlantic alliance and advocates a policy of total, unilateral disarmament, neutralism and a planned socialist economy; 5,000 mems.

Headquarters: Vestre Elvebakke 12, Oslo 1; Chair. KNUST LÖFSNES; Sec.-Gen. OLE KOPREITAN; Chair. of Parliamentary Party FINN GUSTAVSEN.

Press organ: *Orientering* (weekly), circ. c. 15,000.

Norges Kommunistiske Parti (The Communist Party of Norway): f. 1923. The aim of the party is to overthrow capitalism through a peaceful transition to a parliamentary socialist republic.

Headquarters: Grønlandsleret 39, Oslo 1; Chair. REIDAR T. LARSEN.

Press organs: *Friheten*, Oslo; *Ny Tid*, Oslo; *Arbeidet*, Bergen.

Norges Sosial-demokratiske Parti (Norwegian Social Democratic Party): Oslo; f. 1956. Aims to end Norwegian membership of NATO and to reduce the military budget:

Chair. HARALD KVALUM.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Judges are appointed by the Crown. The Supreme Court, sitting in Oslo, deals with both civil and criminal cases.

Attorney-General: LAURITZ JENSSEN DORENFELDT.

Supreme Court, Oslo: Pres. TERJE WOLD.

Superior Court for Civil and Criminal Cases, Bergen: Pres. E. T. EFTESTÖL.

Superior Court for Civil and Criminal Cases, Oslo: Pres. T. A. H. BREIEN.

Superior Court for Civil and Criminal Cases, Skien: Pres. L. Z. BACKER.

Superior Court for Civil and Criminal Cases, Tromsø: Pres. MATS STENSRUD.

Superior Court for Civil and Criminal Cases, Trondheim: Pres. HARALD MAGNE ELSTAD.

CIVIL

In each municipality there is a Conciliation Council (Forliksråd) consisting of three members elected by the municipal council for four years. As a rule, no case may be taken to a court of justice without mediation having been attempted by a Conciliation Court. In addition to mediation, the Conciliation Court has a judicial capacity and is intended to settle, in a simple manner without great expense to the parties involved, minor cases.

The ordinary lower courts are the District and Town Courts (Herredsrett, Byrett), which decide all cases not adjudicated upon by the Conciliation Court, and they also act as courts of appeal from judgments given in the Conciliation Court. The cases are adjudicated by a judge or magistrate, who sits either alone or with two lay judges.

Judgments delivered in the District and Town Courts may be taken, on appeal, to the Courts of Appeal (Lag-

mannsrett or "Lagmann's" Courts) or to the Supreme Court (Høyesterett). In the Courts of Appeal cases are judged by three qualified judges, but if requested by one of the parties, lay judges may be summoned.

The Supreme Court sits in Oslo and decides cases in the last instance. Five judges here participate in judging an appeal case.

CRIMINAL

The criminal courts are: Examining Courts (Forhørsretten), the District and Town Courts, Courts of Appeal (Lagmannsrett) and the Supreme Court. In the Examining Courts the professional judge presides alone, but in the District and Town Courts two lay judges also sit. The more serious criminal cases must be brought directly before the "Lagmann's" Court. Cases originating in the lower courts may be retried by the Courts of Appeal (Lagmannsrett) when the question of guilt is at issue; otherwise they are appealed directly to the Supreme Court. The "Lagmann's" Court is presided over by three legally qualified judges, who judge the case with the assistance of a jury of ten jurymen. For the accused to be pronounced guilty, at least seven jurymen must vote that he is so.

The Supreme Court (Høyesterett) is the Court of Final Appeal. In criminal cases the competence of the Court is, however, limited to questions concerning the application of the law, the nature of the penalty, and procedural errors of the lower court.

Capital punishment has been abolished, except for certain military and treasonable offences in time of war.

RELIGION

The Evangelical Lutheran Church is the established Church of Norway and is endowed by the State. The King is the head of the Church and nominates its clergy. There are 9 dioceses, 91 archdeaconries and 562 clerical districts.

The salary and pensions of clergy are fixed by law, and clergymen are economically independent of the members of their congregation.

The Evangelical Lutheran State Church: Bishops: JOHANNES SMENO, Oslo; ALEN JOHNSON, Hamar; DAGFINN HAUGE, Tunsberg; K. STØYLEN, Agder; F. BIRKELI, Stavanger; PER JUVKAM, Björgvin; T. GODAL, Nidaros; H. E. WISLÖFF, Sør-Hålogaland; MONRAD NORDERVAL, Nord-Hålogaland.

The Methodist Church: Northern Europe Area, which includes Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden; f. 1856; 25,000 mems.; Bishop Dr. ODD HAGEN, Sibyllegat 18, Stockholm.

The Norwegian Baptist Church: f. 1860; 7,000 members; Gen. Sec. H. ASAK KRISTIANSEN, Hausmannsgt. 22, Oslo.

The Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Free Church: f. 1877; 19,280 mems.; Head and Chair. of Synod Rev. LEIF NILSEN, Jonas Liesgt. 13, Sarpborg; Sec. Rev. OLE BJORN HOESEN, Josefines gate, Oslo 3.

The Norwegian Mission Covenant Church: 8,340 members.

The Roman Catholic Church: 8,000 members; Diocese of Oslo (est. 1953): Bishop Rt. Rev. J. W. GRAN, Akersveien 5, Oslo; Vicariate Apostolic of Central Norway (est. 1953): Bishop Rt. Rev. JOHANNES RØTH, Prinsengate 2 a 2, Trondheim; Vicariate Apostolic of North Norway (est. 1955): Bishop Rt. Rev. JOHANNES WENNER, Storgaten 94, Tromsø.

THE PRESS

The principle of press freedom is safeguarded in the Norwegian Constitution. There is no law specifically dealing with the Press; newspapermen are subject like any other citizen to the penal and other laws. Editors bear wide responsibility in law for the content of their papers, especially regarding such matters as libel. Although a journalist is legally entitled to conceal his source he may be required to disclose this information under penalty of imprisonment; but such instances are rare.

A three-member Council of Conduct gives judgements in cases of complaint against a paper or of disputes between papers. It has no powers of enforcement but its judgements are highly respected. The Press Association has a Code of Ethics aimed at maintaining the standards and reputation of the profession.

Norway has 158 newspapers with a total circulation of 1,730,000. Of these 84 are dailies accounting for some 1,385 copies. A few very large papers are responsible for the bulk of this circulation; the average daily sells some 5,000 copies. The non-dailies mostly appear three times a week, averaging 3,000 copies.

The Eastern region is the scene of most press activity. Oslo has nine dailies (circulation 500,000) which are especially influential throughout this area, and three of these—*Aftenposten*, *Dagbladet* and *Arbeiderbladet*—have a national readership. Nevertheless, in Norway's chief cities the large local dailies easily lead in their own districts. There are no Sunday newspapers but on Saturday the dailies usually have an extra large edition.

Daily and non-daily newspapers are characterized by a high proportion of serious and informative matter such as cultural, historical and economic articles, for the newspaper profession in Norway has traditionally felt its mission to be partly educational.

There are almost 2,000 periodicals with an estimated total circulation of two million copies. Women's magazines are particularly popular and make up over a quarter of this circulation figure.

There are no publishing chains although in 1967 the owners of *Aftenposten* bought *Verdens Gang* which was in financial difficulties. Newspapers are mainly privately owned. Most of the big papers are owned by corporations whose shares are held by individuals and political parties. The Labour Party and the National Trade Union Federation (LO) own and subsidize the labour press. Certain papers with Conservative sympathies such as *Morgenbladet* are subsidized by the Conservative holding company, *Libertos*, but many Conservative papers insist on being financially independent.

Papers tend to have strongly marked political allegiances. The Conservative Party with 43 papers leads the circulation with 560,000 copies, followed by the Liberal and Independent Liberal Parties whose 31 papers have a 406,000 circulation, and the Labour Party with 41 daily papers and 402,000 copies. These circulation figures do not correspond closely with the percentages of votes polled by the respective parties in the 1965 elections; these were Conservative 20.1 per cent, Liberal 10.1 per cent and Labour 43.3 per cent. The chief organs of the parties are respectively, *Aftenposten*, *Arbeiderbladet* and *Dagbladet*.

A number of medium-sized papers which have been experiencing economic difficulties receive financial help from private individuals, parties and other organizations. Some papers economize by engaging in a form of co-operation by which two papers sometimes with different

political views, share the news copy while carrying different headings, editorials and sometimes one or two different pages.

In order of circulation the most popular daily newspapers are Oslo's *Aftenposten* (morning 187,000, evening 154,000) and *Dagbladet* (94,890), the *Bergens Tidende* (75,220) at Bergen, *Adresseavisen* (72,533) at Trondheim, Oslo's *Arbeiderbladet* (69,500) and *Verdens Gang* (41,473) and Stavanger's *Aftenblad* (43,000).

The privately owned Conservative *Aftenposten* leads in prestige, having some of the standing of the U.K. *Times*. It is followed by *Arbeiderbladet* and *Dagbladet*, both having a high standard of news coverage, though the latter is more of a popular family paper. Outside the capital one should note among the serious papers *Stavanger Aftenblad* and *Bergens Tidende*.

PRINCIPAL NEWSPAPERS

ÅLESUND

Sunnmøre Arbeideravis: Social-Democrat; circ. 8,000; Editor O. R. TORVIK.

Sunnmøreposten: Liberal; circ. 28,500; Editors DAGFINN FLEM, MAGNE FLEM.

ARENDAL

Agderposten: f. 1874; Liberal; circ. 13,428; Editors EINAR GAUSLAA, BJARNE AAGAARD STRØM.

Tiden: f. 1906; Labour; circ. 5,000; Editor JENS KVALE.

ASKIM

Övre Smaalenene: Post Box 52; f. 1902; non-political; three times weekly; circ. 6,000; Editor BIRGIT BORGERSEN WIIG.

BERGEN

Bergens Arbeiderblad: P.O.B. 333; f. 1927; Labour; circ. 18,000; Editor O. R. TORVIK.

Bergens Tidende: P.O.B. 873; f. 1868; Liberal; circ. 75,220; Editor INGEMUND FØNN.

Dagen: Sparebankgaten 4; f. 1919; religious daily; circ. 11,576; Editors ARTHUR BERG, FINN WIIG SJURSEN.

Gula Tidend: P.O.B. 250; f. 1904; non-political; advocating the national language and culture and rural progress; three times weekly; circ. 5,410; Editor PER HÅLAND.

Morgenavisen: Allehelgensgate 6; f. 1765, re-formed in 1879 and 1902; Conservative; circ. 11,244; Editor ERLING LAUHN.

BODØ

Nordlands Framtid: f. 1909; Labour; circ. 9,500; Editor OLE J. ERIKSEN.

Nordlandsposten: Box 310; f. 1862; Conservative; circ. 11,464; Editor JOH. M. ELLINGSEN.

BRANDBU

Hadeland: f. 1918; non-political; circ. 5,500; Editor-in-Chief JOSTEIN PEDERSEN.

DRAMMEN

Drammens Tidende og Buskeruds Blad: f. 1832; Conservative; circ. 30,000; Editor LARS SØRENSEN.

Fremtiden: f. 1905; Labour; circ. 19,000; Editor JON VRAA.

ELVERUM

Østlendingen: Agrarian; circ. 17,600; Editor-in-Chief PER GRAMBO.

FAGERNES

Valdres: non-political; three times weekly; circ. 6,600; Editor-in-Chief HALLVARD DOKKEN.

FARSUND

Farsunds Avis: f. 1889; Conservative; four times weekly; circ. 4,700; Editor-in-Chief EINAR NISTAD.

FÖRDE I SUNNFJORD

Firda: f. 1918; non-political; three times weekly; circ. 7,939; Editor-in-Chief PER NORDEIDE.

FREDRIKSTAD

Demokraten: Social-Democrat; circ. 7,200; Editor ERLING B. KVAALE.

Fredriksstad Blad: Conservative; circ. 12,000; Editor RAGMAR HENRIKSEN.

GJÖVIK

Oppland Arbeiderblad: Social-Democrat; circ. 12,400; Editor-in-Chief ARVID DYRENDIAHL.

Samhold: f. 1860; Agrarian; circ. 11,000; Editor-in-Chief REIDAR MOLLGARD.

Velgeren: f. 1904; R.F.V.; Editor-in-Chief ALF RÖNNING.

HALDEN

Halden Arbeiderblad: f. 1929; Labour; circ. approx. 7,500; Editor ODDVAR DALASTÖL.

Smaalenenes Amtstidende: Box 70; f. 1832; Conservative; circ. 3,300; Editor HALVOR DIESEN.

HAMAR

Hamar Arbeiderblad: Social-Democrat; circ. 21,463; Editor KAARE WILHELMSEN.

Stiftstidende: f. 1847; Conservative; Editor ROLF BORGE-AASERUD.

HAMMERFEST

Finnmarksposten: f. 1866; Conservative; Editor-in-Chief KARE SKEVIK.

Finnmark Dagblad: Social-Democrat; circ. 5,700; Editor-in-Chief HALVOR BROX (temporary).

HARSTAD

Harstad Tidende: f. 1886; Conservative; circ. 13,000; Editor-in-Chief JOHAN A. IVERSEN.

HAUGESUND

Haugesunds Dagblad: Torggaten 4; f. 1912; Conservative; circ. 12,514; Editor OTTO EMIL OLSEN.

Haugesunds Avis: Liberal; circ. 12,000; Editor RAGNALD ØYGARD.

HERMANSVERK

Sogn og Fjordane: f. 1933; Liberal; three times weekly; circ. 7,163; Editor EINAR SVARTEFOSS.

HÖNEFOSS

Ringerikes Blad: Conservative; circ. 7,000; Editor-in-Chief ODDVAR RSÖTE.

HONNINGSVÅG

Finnmarksposten: f. 1866; Conservative; three times weekly; circ. 4,250; Editor-in-Chief KAARE SKEVIK.

HORTEN

Gjengangeren: Conservative; circ. 4,900; Editor KRISTIAN FAHLSTRÖM.

KIRKENES

Sör-Varanger Avis: f. 1949; Conservative; twice weekly; circ. 2,750; Editor-in-Chief EDVARD FLOTTEN.

KONGSBERG

Büskerud Bygdeblad/Kongsberg Tidende: f. 1957; twice weekly; circ. 4,000.

Laagendalsposten: U.V.; three times weekly; circ. 5,000; Editor-in-Chief EDWIN WADD.

KONGSVINGER

Glåmdalen: Social-Democrat; circ. 17,000; Editor-in-Chief HALVOR STEFFENSEN.

KRISTIANSAND S.

Christianssands Tidende: Conservative; Editor-in-Chief PAUL OTTO JOHNSEN.

Fedrelandsvennen: Liberal; circ. 26,500; Editor JOHS. SELAND.

Sörlandet: f. 1906; Labour; circ. 4,900; Editor ODD LIEN.

KRISTIANSUND N.

Romdalsposten: f. 1876; Liberal; circ. 9,500; Editor AKSEL HOEL.

Tidens Krav: f. 1906; Social-Democrat; circ. 8,000; Editor ALF SALVESEN.

LARVIK

Larvik Morgenavis.

Nybrott: Social-Democrat; Editor INGJALD NORDSTAD.

Østlands-Posten: Liberal; circ. 9,000; Editor ÖYVIND NAESS.

LILLEHAMMER

Dagningen: f. 1924; Labour; circ. 5,800; Editor JOH. JOHANSEN.

Gudbrandsdölen: f. 1894; Centre Party; circ. 10,000; Editor-in-Chief KNUT RAMBERG.

Lillehammer Tilskuere: f. 1841; Conservative; circ. 3,000; Editor-in-Chief KNUT RAMBERG.

LILLESTRÖM

Akershus Arbeiderblad & Romerikes Blad: Social-Democrat; three times weekly; circ. 15,000; Editor-in-Chief OSKAR GYSTAD; Economic Dir. THORLEIF BERNTSEN.

MANDAL

Lindesnes: f. 1888; Liberal; circ. 5,462; Editor-in-Chief VIKTOR NYGAARD.

MO I RANA

Rana Blad: f. 1947; Labour; circ. 8,256; Editor OLE MOE.

MOLDE

Fylket: Agrarian; Editor-in-Chief ELIAS H. GISKE.

Romsdals Budstikke: f. 1843; Liberal; Editor-in-Chief THOR BJARNE BORE; circ. 7,727.

Romsdal Folkeblad: Social-Democrat; Editor-in-Chief KOLBJÖRN EIDE.

MOSS

Moss Avis: f. 1875; Conservative; circ. 10,000; Editor PHILLIP RÖNNEBERG.

Moss Dagblad: Organ for Labour Party; circ. 3,700; Editor FRANK BERG.

MYSEN

Indre Smaalønes Avis: f. 1899; circ. 5,689; Editor-in-Chief ARNE LØKEN.

NARVIK

Fremover: f. 1903; Social-Democrat; circ. 10,000; Editor AAGE ULVIK.

Otøfens Tidende: Conservative; three times weekly; Editor-in-Chief CARL NÆSJE.

OSLO

Aftenposten: Akersgaten 51; f. 1860; Conservative; circ. morning 187,053, evening 154,332; Chief Editor TOROLV KANDHAHL.

Arbeiderbladet: Youngstorget 2; f. 1884; Labour; circ. 69,500; Editor REIDAR HIRSTI.

Dagbladet: Pilestredet 8; f. 1869; Liberal; circ. daily average 94,890; Editor R. STORSLETEN; Man. Dir. A. RØGEBERG.

Morgenbladet: Stortingspl. 7; f. 1819; Conservative; Editors CHR. CHRISTENSEN, F. BJERKHOLT, E. EGELAND, K. BØCKMAN.

Morgenposten: Nedre Vollgate 8; f. 1861; non-political; circ. 45,113; Editor A. ENGEN.

Nationen: Arbeidergata 4; f. 1918; Centre Party; circ. 28,000; Editor DAGFINN VÆRVIK.

Norges Handels- og Sjøfartstidende: Kirkegt. 7; f. 1889; Independent; Editor TERJE BAALSRUD.

Verdens Gang: Akersgata 34; f. 1945; Independent; circ. 41,473; Editors CHR. A. R. CHRISTENSEN, OSKAR HASSEKNIPPE.

Vårt Land: Storgt. 23; f. 1945; religious daily; circ. 25,000; Editors BJARNE HØYE, EINAR KYALE, INGAR HAGEN; Foreign Editor FINN MELBACK.

PORSGRUNN

Porsgrunn Dagblad: f. 1914; Liberal; circ. 8,700; Editor ISAK JAKOBSEN.

SANDEFJORD

Sandefjords Blad: Conservative; circ. 10,100; Editor-in-Chief ARNE HOFFSTAD.

Vestfold Fremtid: Social-Democrat; Editor-in-Chief IVAR TOLLNES.

SANDVIKA

Asker og Baerums Budstikke: f. 1898; Conservative; three times weekly, circ. 17,000; Editor-in-Chief ROLF KLUGE.

SARPSBORG

Sarpon: f. 1854; Conservative; Editor-in-Chief HALVARD NORMANN HANSEN.

Sarpsborg Arbeiderblad: f. 1929; Social-Democrat; circ. 11,700; Editors-in-Chief NILS HÖNSVALD, BJARNE NYGÅRD.

SKIEN

Telemark Arbeiderblad: f. 1921; Social-Democrat; circ. 20,600; Editor ALF SKÅUM.

Varden: f. 1874; Conservative; circ. 21,808; Editors JOHAN E. HOLAND and BJÖRN JACOBSEN.

STAVANGER

Rogaland: f. 1925; Agrarian; circ. 10,000; Editor JON BERGSAKER.

Rogalands Avis: Verksgt. 9-11; f. 1899; Labour; circ. 15,000; Editors PEDAR NÆSHEIM, HARALD RIIS.

Stavanger Aftenblad: Verksgt. 12; f. 1893; Liberal; circ. 43,000; Editor PER THOMSEN; Man. Dir. J. INGE-MUNDSEN.

Stavangeren: f. 1916; Conservative; circ. 10,000; Editor R. A. LORENTZEN.

SVOLVAER

Lofotposten: f. 1896; non-political; circ. 21,000; Editor BJÖRN PAULSEN, M. C. AMUNDSEN.

TÖNSBERG

Tönsbergs Blad: f. 1870; Conservative; circ. 18,500; Editor SVERRE MITSEM.

Vestfold: f. 1909; Labour; circ. 15,200; Editor HÅKON HOFF.

TROMSÖ

Nordlys: f. 1902; Labour; circ. 20,718; Editor MAGNE JÖNSEN.

Tromsö: Liberal; circ. 17,274; Editors SVERRE LARSEN, KIELL LARSEN.

TRONDHEIM

Adresseavisen: f. 1767; Conservative; circ. 72,533; Editor HARALD TORP.

Arbeider-Avisa: f. 1924; Labour; circ. 20,192; Editor EIGIL GULLVÅG.

VADSÖ

Finnmark Tidende: Conservative; Editor-in-Chief (vacant).

Finnmarken: Social-Democrat; Editor-in-Chief SVERRE NILSEN.

Voss

Horda Tidend: twice weekly.

Hordaland: f. 1883; Liberal; circ. 5,600; twice weekly; Editor-in-Chief DAVID GJERME.

PRINCIPAL PERIODICALS

(Q. quarterly; M. monthly; F. fortnightly; W. weekly)

Aschehougs Leksikonservice: Sehesteds plass, Oslo; f. 1962; Q.; international affairs and general information; circ. 12,500; Editor EIGIL TVETERÅS.

Bedriftsøkonomen: Kaj Munksvei 41, Tåsen, Oslo; f. 1939; 10 issues yearly; trade, economics; Editor ARNE POSTVEDT.

Bok og Bibliotek: Munkedams vn. 62, Oslo; bi-M.; literary and library; circ. 4,400; Editor ANDERS ANDREASSEN.

Bonytt: Bygdø Allé 9, Oslo 2; f. 1941; M.; architecture, interior design, design; circ. 12,000; Editor ARNE REMLOV.

Byggekunst: Josefines gate 34, Oslo 3; 8 issues yearly; architecture; Editor CHRISTIAN NORBERG-SCHULZ.

Edda: Briskebyveien 11, Oslo; Q.; literary; Editor Prof. FRANCIS BULL.

Elektroteknisk Tidsskrift: Blindern, Oslo 3; f. 1888; 5th, 15th and 25th of every month; electro-technical and electricity supply, electronics; circ. 3,800; Editor ANDREAS AAGAARD.

European Shipbuilding: Rådhusgaten 8, Oslo; f. 1952; every two months; shipbuilding; Editor CHRISTIAN MÜRER.

Farmand: Roald Amundsensgate 1, Oslo; f. 1891; W.; economic and financial; Neo-Liberal; circ. 33,000; Publishers/Editors T. J. B. HOFF, PH.D., O. J. HOFF.

Filmjournalen: Skippergate 9, Oslo; M.

Friheten: Grønlandsferet 39; f. 1940; Communist; weekly; Editor REIDAR LARSEN.

Fri Fagbevegelse. Landsorganisasjonen i Norge (organ of the Norwegian Federation of Trade Unions): Folkets Hus, Oslo; f. 1906; circ. 35,000; M.; Editor PER HARALDSSON.

Internasjonal Politikk: publ. by Chr. Michelsens Institute, Bergen, and the Norwegian Institute of International Affairs, Parkveien 19, Oslo 3; Q.; international affairs; Editor Dr. JOHN SANNESS.

Kirke og Kultur: Ø. Slottsgt. 25, Oslo; f. 1894; M. (except July and August); moral and social problems, religion, literature.

Kommunalt Tidsskrift: Haakon VII's gt. 9, Oslo; f. 1913; M.; local government; circ. 6,200; Editor KJELL T. EVERS.

Kontakt: Youngstorget 2, Oslo; f. 1947; M.; Labour; circ. 6,000; Editor TOROLF ELSTER.

Kunsten Idag: P.O.B. 218, Lysaker; f. 1946; Q.; art; Editor PER ROM.

Naturen: Bergen; Address: Editorial, University of Bergen, P.O. Box 2637; subscriptions, Universitetsforlaget, Oslo; f. 1877; 9 issues a year; natural science; Editor DR. KNUF FÆGRI.

Norges Industri: Drammensveien 40, Oslo 2; F.; organ of the Norwegian Federation of Industries; Editor TRULS NORMANN TREIDER.

Norges Utenrikshandel: f. 1922; published by the Export Council of Norway, Drammensveien 40, Oslo 2; bi-W.; foreign trade; Editor GUNNAR JERMAN.

Norsk Hvalfangst-Tidende (*The Norwegian Whaling Gazette*): Sandefjord; f. 1912; M.; whaling; circ. 800; Editor EINAR VANGSTEIN.

Norsk Landbruk: Schweigaardsgate 34, Oslo 1; f. 1882; W.; agriculture, horticulture and forestry; circ. 19,000; Editor KAARE SINGSAAS.

Norsk Skogindustri: Rådhusgaten 7b, Oslo 1; f. 1913; M.; timber, wallboard, pulp and paper; circ. 2,300; Editor ODD GJELSVIK.

Norway Exports: Drammensveien 40, Oslo 2; Q.; export journal, also in French and German; Editor O. F. KNUDSEN.

Norwegian Shipping News: Rådhusgaten 8, Oslo; f. 1945; F.; shipping and shipbuilding; Chief Editor PER SELVIG.

Økonomisk Revue: Haakon VII's gt. 6, Oslo; f. 1916; W.; finance; circ. 2,500.

Pop Film Bilder: Skippergt. 9, Oslo; M.

Reiseliv i Norge: H. Heyerdahlsgt. 1, Oslo 1; f. 1923; M.; for Norway Travel Association; circ. 3,000; Editor ODDVAR KORME.

Samtiden: Sehesteds plass, Oslo; f. 1890; M. (except July and August); politics, literature and social problems; circ. 6,500; Editor JOHN SANNESS.

Skipsteknikk: Rådhusgt. 8, Oslo; f. 1962; 10 times a year; ship equipment and general maritime technology; Editors JAN SV. DULIN, STEN BENGTSON.

Småskipsfart (previously *Skipsfart*): Rådhusgt. 8, Oslo; f. 1926; M.; coastal and North European shipping; Editor P. ØIVIND SELVIG.

Statsøkonomisk Tidsskrift: Norges Handelshøyskole, Bergen; f. 1887; Q.; economics; circ. 1,250; Editor Prof. GERHARD STOLTZ.

Syn og Segn (Review, *Past and Present*): Rosenkrantz gate 3, Oslo 1; f. 1894; 10 numbers yearly; national language; circ. 16,000; Editors BJARTE BIRKELAND, BERGE FURRE.

Teknisk Ukeblad: Kronprinsensg. 17, Oslo 1; f. 1854; 48 per year; technical weekly; circ. 25,000; Editor PER BJORNSTAD.

Tidsskrift for Den norske Lægeforening: Oslo; f. 1881; F.; organ of the Norwegian Medical Association; circ. 6,300; Editors: Medical Scientific Section Dr. O. K. HARLEM, Inkognitgt. 26, Oslo; Organisation Section Dr. ODD BJERCKE, Inkognitgt. 26, Oslo.

Tidsskrift for Rettsvitenskap: Institutt for Privatrett, Karl Johans gate 37, Oslo 1; f. 1888; Q.; law; circ. 2,700; Editor CARSTEN SMITH; Sec. TORE SANDVIK.

Vårt Blad (previously *Kooperatøren*): Revierstredet 2, Oslo; f. 1905; organ of the Consumers' Co-operative Movement; circ. 230,000; Editor NIC GULBRANDSEN.

Vinduet (*The Window*): Universitetsgt. 16, Oslo 1; f. 1947; literary; Q.; Editor BRIKT JENSEN.

NEWS AGENCIES

Norsk Telegrambyrå A/S (*Norwegian News Agency*): Pressens Hus, Rozenkrantzgt. 3, Oslo 1; f. 1867; Man. Dir. and Chief Editor ROLV WERNER ERICHSEN.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Oslo

AP: Fritjof Nansens plass 5, V. 201; Bureau Chief GEORGE J. F. BOULTWOOD.

Novosti: Bogstadveien 35; Bureau Chief A. ROZANOV.

UPI: Lille Grensen 5; Bureau Man. MICHAEL SARS.

The following are also represented: Deutsche Presse-Agentur (DPA), Tass; all these have their offices in Pressens Hus, Rozenkrantzgt. 3, Oslo 1.

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Norsk Presseforbund (*Norwegian Press Association*): Pressens Hus, Rosenkrantz gate 3, Oslo; an association of newspapermen, editors and journalists; f. 1910; Pres. VEGARD SLETTEN; Sec. MILL AAKRANN.

National Newspaper Federation: Pressens Hus, Rozenkrantzgt. 3, Oslo 1.

Oslo Journalists' Club: Pressens Hus, Rozenkrantzgt. 3, Oslo 1.

Norwegian Association of Journalists (*Norsk Journalistlag*): Pressens Hus, Rozenkrantzgt. 3, Oslo 1; f. 1946; 1,000 mems.; Pres. TRYGVE MOE.

Norwegian Union of Labour Journalists (*Arbeiderpartiets Presseforbund*): Youngstorget 2, Oslo (see below, affiliates of *Landsorganisasjonen i Norge*).

PUBLISHERS

- H. Aschehoug & Co.** (W. Nygaard): Sehesteds gatan 3, Oslo; f. 1872; Dir. ARTHUR HOLMESLAND; general books, periodicals, belles-lettres, scientific and educational books and maps.
- Forlagsaksjeselskapet Bedriftsøkonomen:** Kaj Munksvei 41B, Oslo 8; educational and commercial.
- Bergendal Forlag:** Hagalivei 1, Jar-Oslo; f. 1946; Dir. HENNY ANDENAS; paperbacks and fiction.
- Børsums Forlag og Antikvariat A/S:** Radhuspassasjen, Fr. Nansens pl. 2, Oslo 1; historical and literary.
- F. Bruns Bokhandels Forlag (Publishers):** Kongensgt. 10, Trondheim; f. 1873; Propr. FINN BRUN; technological and general.
- Cammermeyers Boghandel A/S:** Karl Johansgt. 41, Oslo; Gen. Man. TRYGVE IRGENS.
- J. W. Cappelen's Forlag A/S:** Kirkegaten 15, Oslo; f. 1829; Chair. JØRGEN W. CAPPELEN; Man. Dir. HENRIK GROTH; general books, school books, popular science, fiction.
- N. W. Damm og Son A/S:** Ø. Slottsgate 6, Oslo; f. 1843; school books, juvenile, illustrated and art books; Man. N. W. and ARNE DAMM, Jr.
- Dreyers Forlag:** Arbiensgate 7, Oslo; successor to Dreyers Forlag, Stavanger; f. 1846; Dirs. BARTHOLOMÆUS BUTEN-SCHÖN, HALFDAN KIELLAND; general.
- A/S J. W. Eides Forlag:** Nygårdsgt. 5, Bergen; f. 1946; Dir. S. FLATAKER; general.
- Fabritius and Sønners Forlag:** Ø. Slottsgate 25, Oslo; f. 1844; educational and general; Dir. HANS-GEORG HAUGEN.
- Filadelfiaforlaget A/S:** St. Olavsgt. 24, Oslo; juvenile, religious and literary.
- Fonna Forlag:** St. Olavspl. 3, Oslo 1; educational and literary.
- John Grieg's Forlag:** Vaskerelven 8, Bergen; f. 1721; Dir. OLE TSCHUDI IRGENS; general.
- Grøndahl og Son:** Munkedamsvn 35, Oslo; f. 1812; Dirs. J. TANDBERG, P. TANDBERG, C. C. GRØNDAHL, J. TANDBERG, Jr.; commercial, agricultural, law, etc.; Book Department: Øvre Slottsgt. 12, Oslo.
- Gry Forlag A/S:** Grensen 19, Oslo 1; music, religion and fiction.
- Gyldendal Norsk Forlag:** Universitetsgt. 16, Oslo; f. 1925; Dir. HARALD GRIEG; general.
- Forlaget Land og Kirke:** Ø. Slottsgt. 25, Oslo; f. 1945; Dir. ØIVIND BERGGRAV; religious, cultural, general.

- Hennys Forlag:** Hagalivei 1, Jar-Oslo; f. 1945; Dir. HENNY ANDENAS; general.
- Land og Kirke:** Ø. Slottsgt. 25, Oslo 1; religious.
- Lunde & Co's Forlag, A/S:** Grensen 19, Oslo 1; children's books, religious and fiction.
- Lutherstiftelsens Bokhandel og Forlag A/S:** Akersgaten 47, Oslo; f. 1868; Dir. JOSEF DAHL; religious, fiction, general.
- Mittet & Co. A/S:** Kongensgt. 15, Oslo; f. 1899; Dirs. KNUV MITTET, S. MITTET; art publishers and wholesale stationers.
- Ernst G. Mortensens Forlag:** Sorkedalsveien 10A, Oslo 3; f. 1914; Dir. PER R. MORTENSEN; books and periodicals.
- Nasjonalforlaget A/S:** Bogstadveien 8, Oslo; f. 1928; Dir. D. MAGNUS-ANDRESEN; fiction, history, encyclopædia, medical and pocket books.
- Noregs Boklag:** Bondernes Hus, Rosenkrantzgt. 8, Oslo; f. 1922; Dir. PAUL OS; modern Norwegian literature.
- Det Norske Samlaget:** Rosenkrantz gate 3, Oslo 1; f. 1868; general literature, fiction, quality paperbacks, school and university textbooks, children's books; Dir. JOH. AANDERAA.
- Stabenfeldt Forlag:** Stabenfeldthus, Box 189, Stavanger; f. 1920; Dir. HUGO STABENFELDT; general.
- P. F. Steensballe's Boghandels Eftg.:** Fridtjof Nansens plass 9 III, Oslo; f. 1848; Propr. BJARNE REENSKAUG; general.
- Johan Grundt Tanum:** Karl Johansgt. 43, Oslo; non-fiction of all kinds.
- Teknisk Ukeblad:** Kronprinsensgt. 17, Oslo 1; juvenile and technical.
- Tiden Norsk Forlag:** Youngstorget 2, Oslo 1; f. 1933; Dir. KOLBJÖRN FJELD; general, political.
- Universitetsforlaget:** Blindern, Oslo 3; f. 1950; publishers to the Universities of Oslo and Bergen and various learned societies; learned and general works; University Publisher TONNES ANDENAS.
- Útvarp Føroya:** Bryggjubakki 12, Tórshavn, P.O.B. 236; f. 1957; fiction and periodicals; Man. NIELS JUEL ARGE.

PUBLISHING AND BOOKSELLERS' ASSOCIATIONS

- Norske Bokhandlerforening, Den** (*Assn. of Norwegian Booksellers*): Øvre Vollgate 15, Oslo 1, f. 1851; Chair. ERLING TRIER; Dir. ODD GULLIKSEN; 425 mem. firms.
- Norske Forleggerforening, Den** (*Assn. of Norwegian Publishers*): Øvre Vollgate 15, Oslo 1; f. 1895; Chair. HENRIK GROTH; Dir. TOR ERLING; 29 mem. firms.

NORWAY—(FINANCE, TRADE AND INDUSTRY)

Kristiansunds (N.) Børs: Kristiansund; f. 1894; Royal Commissioner PEDER TODAL.

Stavanger Børs: Stavanger; f. 1878; Royal Commissioner THOR S. NÆSHEIM.

Trondheim Børs: Trondheim; f. 1819; Royal Commissioner GUNNAR FJELD OLSEN.

INSURANCE

Arendals Forsikringselskab A/S: P.O. No. 100, Arendal; f. 1860; cap. p.u. 4,062,500 Kr.; reserves and funds 38,271m. Kr.; Chair. TORE HERLOFSON.

Assuranceforeningen Skuld: Stortingsgaten 18, Oslo; f. 1897; mutual, shipowners' protection and indemnity; reserves 144,720,929 Kr.; Chair. ODD GOGSTAD.

Brage-Fram Livs-og Pensjonsforsikring A/S: f. 1963 after merger between Brage and Fram; share cap. £100,000; total cap. £42m.

Forsikringsaksjeselskapet Polaris-Norske Sjø: Stortingsgaten 18, Oslo; f. 1917; cap. p.u. 15m. Kr.; marine, war, fire and general accident; Man. Dir. ERIK L. FLINDER.

Forsikrings-Aktieselskabet Norden: Akersgt. 35, Oslo; f. 1867; cap. subs. 9m. Kr.; r.f. 28.15m. Kr.; p.u. 15.89m. Kr.; Dir. ERIK Ø. POULSSON.

Forsikringselskabet Viking A/S: Toldbodgt. 27, Oslo; f. 1911; cap. p.u. 3m. Kr.; r.f. 3.14m. Kr.; all branches except life; Man. Dir. ALF K. SVENSEN; Chair. R. S. PLATOU.

Forsikringselskapet Norge A/S: N. Strandgt. 3, Drammen; f. 1857; fire, marine, motor-car, accident; Man. Dir. NILS HAGERUP.

Idun, Det norske Livsforsikrings-Selskap: Haakon VII's Gate 10, Oslo 1; f. 1861; life insurance; cap. p.u. 300,000 Kr.; insurance fund 676,697m. Kr.; funds 28,029m. Kr.; Chair. PER M. HANSSON; Man. Dir. KAARE WEIDER.

Livsforsikringsselskapet Gjensidige: Karl Johansgt. 16, Oslo; f. 1847; life insurance; funds 580,493,000 Kr.; Dir. R. D. HOLMSEN.

Livsforsikringsselskapet Hygea: Olav Kyrresgt. 1, Bergen; f. 1883; life insurance; cap. p.u. 680,000 Kr.; r.f. 571,84,703 Kr.; Dir. N. AARESTRUP.

A/S Norske Alliance: Prinsensgt. 26, Oslo; f. 1911; cap. p.u. 3,200,000 Kr.; r.f. 4,100,000 Kr.; marine, fire, miscellaneous; Man. Dir. KNUST DRAGE.

Norske Liv: Drammensveien 21, Oslo; f. 1844; mutual life insurance; funds 373m. Kr.; Dir. PER L'ORSA.

Skibsassuransforeningen Unitas: Arbiens Gate 5, Post Box 1290, Vika, Oslo; f. 1951 by amalgamation of Dampskibsassuransforeningen Nora and Skibsassuransforeningen Vidar; mutual ship insurance; Man. Dir. THOROLF WIKBORG, Jr.

A/S Stella Assuranceselskap: Stortingsgaten 18, Oslo; f. 1935; cap. p.u. 500,000 Kr.; reserve and other funds 1.3m.; Man. Dir. BJARNE HOLST.

Storebrand: P.O.B. 1380, Haakon VII's Gate 10, Oslo; f. 1847; cap. p.u. and free reserves 97.5m. Kr.; underwriting reserves for own account 306.0m. Kr.; Chair. PER M. HANSSON; Man. Dir. GUSTAV AARESTRUP; Foreign Man. TORE MELGARD.

Trondhjems Forsikringsselskab A/S: Søndregt. 14, Trondheim; f. 1863; cap. subs. 3m. Kr.; funds 2m. Kr.; fire, marine and general accident; Dir. REIDAR BREKKE.

Vesta, Forsikringsaktieselskapet: Olaf Kyrres Gate 1, Bergen; f. 1880 (amalgamated 1965 with Norsk Forsikringsselskap Æolus A/S).

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

ADVISORY BODY

Joint Economic Board: Prime Minister's Office, Akersgt. 42, Oslo; f. 1965 as a joint organ for the exchange of information and views on Norway's main economic problems; meets quarterly; Board of 25 mems. from the Government, Federation of Trade Unions, Employers' and Trade organizations, including five from science and research; Chair. The Prime Minister.

EXPORT COUNCIL

Export Council of Norway: Drammensveien 40, Oslo 2.

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Oslo Handelskammer (Oslo Chamber of Commerce): Tollbugt. 2, Oslo; Dir. ERLING NAESS; Deputy Dir. T. B. LAURITZEN.

Bergens Handelskammer (Bergen Chamber of Commerce): Vågsalm 1, Bergen; Sec. Bj. JOHANNESSEN.

Haugesunds Handelskammer (Haugesund Chamber of Commerce): Strandgt. 161, Haugesund; Sec. J. T. ODLAND.

Trondheim Handelskammer (Trondheim Chamber of Commerce): Dronningensgt. 12, Trondheim; Sec. KAARE BAKØV.

Arendal Handelsforening (Arendal Commercial Association): Peder Thomassensgt. 202c, Arendal.

Drammens Handelsstands Forening (Drammen Commercial Association): Bragernes Torg 13, Drammen.

Haugesunds Handelsstands Forening (Haugesund Commercial Association): Strandgt. 178, Haugesund; Sec. J. T. ODLAND.

Kristiansands Handelskammer (Kristiansand Chamber of Commerce): Rådhusgt. 3, Kristiansand S.

Skien Handelsstands og Industriforening (Skien Commercial and Industrial Association): Torvg. 5, Skien.

Stavanger Handelsforening (Stavanger Commercial Association): Kongsgt. 10, Stavanger.

Tromsø Handelsstands Forening (Tromsø Commercial Association): Grønnegade 84, Tromsø.

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL ORGANISATIONS

Norges Industriforbund (Fed. of Norwegian Industries): Drammensvn. 40, Oslo 2; f. 1919; Pres. REIDAR KAARBØ; Dir.-Gen. JAN DIDRIKSEN; publ. *Norges Industri*, fortnightly; the chief organization of Norwegian industry to which are affiliated the industrial groups listed below.

Norsk Arbeidsgiverforening (Norwegian Employers' Confederation): Oslo, 23 Kr. Augustsgt.; f. 1900; Man. Dir. KAARE N. SELVIG; Deputy Man. Dir. TRYGVE KLEPPE; 8,700 mems.—industry, artisans, handicraft, transport, hotels and catering (1966); it includes 51 national groups; publ. *Arbeidsgiveren* (bi-weekly).

Norges Handelsstands Forbund (Fed. of Norwegian Commercial Assns.): Skippergt. 33, Oslo; f. 1889; Pres. ARNE Z. TROSDAHL; Dir. HERMAN SCHEEL; it includes 86 local commercial associations, 62 national branch organisations and 5 national group organisations; publ. *Næringsrevyen Norsk Handel*.

Norske Håndverks- og Industribedrifters Forbund (*The Norwegian Federation of Enterprises in Handicraft and Small-Scale Industries*): Rosenkrantzgt. 7, Oslo; f. 1886; leading association of Norwegian master-craftsmen; local handicraft associations all over the country and professional unions are members; aims to promote the professional development of handicraft, and to deal with social, economic and other questions; 10,000 mems.; Pres. OLA FROST, Trondheim, Man. Dir. EINAR HÖSTMARK; publ. *Norges Håndverk* (monthly).

Studieselskapet for Norsk Industri (*Norwegian Industries Development Assn.*): Forskningsveien 1, Blindern, Oslo 3; central organization for technical information service in Norway.

EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATIONS

(Principal Associations affiliated to the Norges Industriforbund)

Bergverkenes Landssammenslutnings Industrigruppe (*Assn. of the Mines*): Kr. Augustsgt. 23, Oslo; f. 1934; Pres. BJØRN BJØRNSTAD; Sec. BJØRN R. PAASCHIE.

Cellulosefabrikkenes Felleskontor (*Norwegian Cellulose Association*): Dronningensgt. 10/12, Oslo; f. 1890; Chair. JAKOB FALKENBERG; Sec. MISS O. LENAES; 15 mems.

Confektionsfabrikanternes Landsforbund (*Nat. Assn. of Clothing Manufacturers*): Madsrud Allé 27, Oslo; f. 1914; Pres. PER WILLARS NIELSEN; Man. Dir. ARNE RØNNING; 96 mems.

De Norske Sildolje- og Sildemelfabrikkers Landforening (*Assn. of Norwegian Producers of Herring Oil and Meal*): Sven Brunsht. 1, Oslo 1.

De Norske Tresliperiers Felleskontor (*Norwegian Mechanical Woodpulp Assn.*): Stortingsgt. 14, IV, Oslo.

Landsforeningen for Elektrokjemisk og Elektrometallurgisk Industri (*Assn. of Electro-Chemical and Electro-Metallurgical Industries*): Drammensveien 40, Oslo 2.

Margarinfabrikkernes Landsforening (*Margarine Makers' Association*): Prinsensgt. 21, Oslo; f. 1920; Pres. E. HØVLAND; Sec. PER STORMFELT; 35 mems.

Mekaniske Verksteders Landsforening (*Federation of Engineering Industries*): Kristian Augustsgt. 23, Oslo; f. 1889; Pres. ARNE BRATH; Admin. Dir. JENS ULVIN; 352 mems., with 47,000 workers; publ. *Jernindustri* (monthly).

Mineralvannfabrikkenes Landsforening (*Nat. Assn. of Norwegian Bottlers of Carbonated Beverages*): Teatergt. 17 II, Oslo; f. 1913; Dir. KR. WELHAVEN; 90 mems.

Norske Fiskeredskapsfabrikanter Forening (*Norwegian Fishing Tackle Manufacturers' Assn.*): Oslo; f. 1904; Pres. M. STØMSHEIM, Oslo; Vice-Pres. A. JOHANNESSEN, Kristiansund N.; Man. M. STØMSHEIM, Oslo; 17 mems.

Norske Hermetikfabrikers Landsforening (*Canners' Assn.*): Stavanger; f. 1917; publ. *Norwegian Canners' Export Journal*.

Norske Papirfabrikanter Felleskontor De (*Norwegian Papermakers' Assn.*): Kirkegaten 6b, Oslo; f. 1893; Pres. ØYVIND NØSSEN; Man. Dir. E. JENSEN; 38 mems.

Norske Sæpefabrikkers Landsforening (*Norwegian Soap Manufacturers' Assn.*): Klingenberget 7, Oslo; f. 1915; Pres. C. F. HUBER; Sec. HALFDAN BØHN; 20 mems.

Norske Skofabrikkers Landssammenslutning (*Norwegian Fed. of Boot and Shoe Manufacturers*): Haakon VII's gt. 2, Oslo 1; f. 1901; Pres. EINAR STRUHAUG; Dir. RICHAR BJØRENT; 30 mems.

Norske Sukkervarefabrikkers Forening, De (*Confectionery Manufacturers' Assn.*): Incognito Terrasse 30, Oslo 2; f. 1909; Pres. ERLING KIELAND; Sec. ULF ANDERSEN; 15 mems.

Norske Tekstilfabrikkers Hovedforening, De (*Assn. of Norwegian Textile Manufacturers*): P.O. Box 185, Skøyen, Oslo; f. 1898; 101 mems.

Norske Wallboardfabrikkers Forening (*Norwegian Wall-board Producers' Assn.*): Nedre Vollgt. 3, Oslo 1.

Tobaksfabrikkenes Landsforening av 1901 (*Nat. Assn. of Tobacco Manufacturers*): Fr. Nansensplads 9, VII, Oslo; f. 1901; Chair. JOHAN H. ANDERSEN; Sec.-Gen. FREDRIK DAHL; 12 mems.

Trelastbrukenes Felleskontor (*Timber Trade Fed. of Norway*): Nedre Slottsgt. 4, Oslo 1; f. 1959; Chair. ARNOLD BUSCH; Man. ERLING L. JOHANSEN; 161 mems.

TRADE UNIONS

Landsorganisasjonen i Norge (LO) (*Norwegian Federation of Trade Unions*): Folkets Hus, Youngsgt. 11, Oslo; f. 1899; Pres. P. MENTSEN; Vice-Pres. TOR ASPENGRØN; Secs. TH. ANDERSEN, EINAR STRAND, ODD HØYDAHL; Treas. ALF ANDERSEN; 575,000 mems., with 41 affiliated unions; publ. *Fri Fagbevegelse*. The most important unions are:

Arbeiderpartiets Presseforbund (*Norwegian Union of Labour Journalists*): Youngstorget 2, Oslo; f. 1909; Pres. SIMEN KR. HANGAARD; 461 mems.

Norsk Arbeidsmandsforbund (*Norwegian Union of General Workers*): Møllergt. 3, VIII, Oslo 1; f. 1895; Pres. ØYSTEIN LARSEN; 27,200 mems.

Norsk Bekledningsarbeiderforbund (*Norwegian National Union of Clothing Workers*): Youngsgt. 11, Oslo; f. 1892; Pres. RUDOLF ERIKSEN; 14,000 mems.

Norsk Elektriker- og Kraftstasjonsforbund (*Norwegian National Union of Electrical and Power Station Workers*): Youngsgt. 11, Oslo; f. 1918; Pres. ERLING JOHANSEN; 12,095 mems.

Norsk Forbund for Arbeidsledere og Tekniske Funksjonærer (*Norwegian National Union of Supervisors and Technical Employees*): Youngsgt. 11, Oslo; f. 1951; Pres. FRITZ HANNESTAD; 5,262 mems.

Norsk Grafiskforbund (*Norwegian Graphical Union*): Torggt. 10, Oslo; f. December 1966 by the merger of the Unions of Typographers (f. 1882), Bookbinders and Stationery Workers (f. 1898) and Lithographers (f. 1901); Pres. ROALD HALVORSEN.

Norsk Gullsmedarbeiderforbund (*Norwegian National Union of Goldsmiths*): Torggt. 10, Oslo; f. 1909; Pres. HUGO LINDAHL; 1,024 mems.

Norges Handels- og Kontorlunksjonærers Forbund (*Norwegian National Union of Commercial and Office Employees*): Youngsgt. 11, Oslo; f. 1908; Pres. OTTO TOTLAND; 40,000 mems.

Norsk Hotell- og Restaurant-Arbeider-Forbund (*Norwegian National Union of Hotel and Restaurant Workers*): Arbeidersamfunnets pl. 1; Oslo; Pres. EIVIND STRØMMEN; 8,095 mems.

Norsk Jern og Metallarbeiderforbund (*Norwegian National Union of Iron and Metal Workers*): Youngsgt. 11, Oslo; f. 1901; Pres. PER ANDERSEN; 75,000 mems.

Norsk Jernbaneforbund (*Norwegian National Union of Railway Workers*): Storgt. 23, Oslo; f. 1917; Pres. EILIF EDVARDSEN; 10,566 mems.

Norsk Kjøttindustriarbeiderforbund (*Norwegian National Union of Meat Industry Workers*): Arbeidersamfunnets pl. 1, Oslo 1; f. 1907; Pres. HENRIK DAHL; 4,300 mems.

NORWAY—(TRADE AND INDUSTRY, TRANSPORT)

Norsk Kommuneforbund (*Norwegian National Union of Municipal Employees*): Roald Amundsens gt. 6, Oslo 1; f. 1920; Pres. ARNE BORN; 70,000 mems.

Norsk Lokomotivmannsforbund (*Norwegian National Union of Locomotive Workers*): Storgt. 23, Oslo; f. 1893; Pres. O. ANFINSEN; 1,900 mems.; publ. *Lokomotivmands Tidende*.

Norsk Murerforbund (*Norwegian National Union of Masons*): Storgt. 23, Oslo; f. 1900; Pres. LORANG KRISTIANSEN; 5,073 mems.

Norsk Musikerforbund (*Norwegian National Union of Musicians*): Stortingsgt. 28, Oslo; f. 1911; Pres. SIGURD LÖNSETH; 1,300 mems.

Norsk Nærings og Nydelsesmiddelarbeiderforbund (*Norwegian National Union of Food Industry Workers*): Torggt. 17, Oslo; f. 1923; Pres. AAGE PETERSEN; 25,000 mems.

Norsk Papirindustriarbeiderforbund (*Norwegian National Union of Paper Industry Workers*): Arbeidersamfunnets pl. 1, Oslo; Pres. KAARE PEHRSEN; 19,522 mems.

Norsk Sjømannsforbund (*Norwegian Seamen's Union*): Grev. Wedels Plass 7, Oslo; f. 1910; Pres. OLAF KARLING; 43,000 mems.

Norsk Skinn og Lærarbeiderforbund (*Norwegian National Union of Hide and Leather Workers*): Arbeidersamfunnets pl. 1, Oslo; f. 1909; Pres. WIKTOR REMME; 1,390 mems.

Norsk Skog og Landarbeiderforbund (*Norwegian National Union of Forest and Agricultural Workers*): Arbeidersamfunnets pl. 1, Oslo 1; f. 1927; Pres. KLAUS KJELSRUD; 17,595 mems.

Norsk Skotøyarbeiderforbund (*Norwegian National Union of Shoe Workers*): Youngsgt. 11, Oslo 1; f. 1890; Pres. INGVALD HANSEN; 2,900 mems.

Norsk Tekstilarbeiderforbund (*Norwegian National Union of Textile Workers*): Youngsgt. 11C, Oslo; 1924; Pres. GUDBRAND BRAUER; 10,000 mems.; f. publ. *Tekstile-Bekledning* (monthly).

Norsk Tele Tjeneste Forbund (*Norwegian National Union of Telegraph and Telephone Workers*): Arbeidersamfunnets pl. 1, Oslo 1; f. 1930; Pres. HARALD FONDEVIK; 8,500 mems.

Norsk Tjenestemannslag (*Norwegian National Union of Professional Workers and Civil Servants*): Youngsgt. 11, Oslo 1; f. 1947; Pres. THV. KARLSEN; 20,000 mems.

Norsk Transportarbeiderforbund (*Norwegian National Union of Transport Workers*): Youngsgt. 11, Oslo; f. 1896; Pres. HENRY NICOLAYSEN; 23,000 mems.

Norsk Treindustriarbeiderforbund (*Norwegian National Union of Furniture and Wood Workers*): Storgt. 23, Oslo 1; f. 1904; Pres. E. ERIKSEN; 5,500 mems.

Norges Kooperative Landsforening (*Co-operative Union and Wholesale Society*): Kirkegt. 4, Oslo; f. 1906; Chair. PEDER SÖILAND; Dir., Gen. Man. Food KNUT MOE; Dir., Gen. Man. Textiles ALBERT NIELSEN; Dir., Gen. Man. Hardware HALVARD SMESTAD; Dir. of Finance and Economy ØVIND SKJERSTAD; 360,000 mems.; 840 affiliated societies.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Norges Statsbaner (*Norwegian State Railways*): Storgaten 33, Oslo; f. 1854; Dir.-Gen. EDVARD HEIBERG.

Total length of railways 2,636 miles, of which 1,358 miles has been electrified.

The Oslo-Bergen line is now electrified, and work on the Hamar-Trondheim is to be completed in 1970. The modernisation plan of 1959 is progressing: steam traction will be abandoned in 1969.

ROADS

Vegdirektoratet: Schwensensgate 3-5, Oslo.

Norway has about 40,848 miles of public roads, 14,424 miles of which are national roads (1966).

MOTORING ORGANISATIONS

Kongelig Norsk Automobilklub (*Royal Norwegian Automobile Club*): Parkv. 68, Oslo; f. 1907; 15,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. OSCAR BADE; publ. *Motorliv* (monthly).

Norsk Motor-klubb (*Norwegian Motor Club*): Øvre Vollgt. 9, Oslo; 4,000 mems.; Sec.-Gen. TORE LÖVSKAD.

SHIPPING

The Norwegian merchant fleet numbered 2,898 vessels totalling 17 million gross tons in Jan. 1967.

PRINCIPAL COMPANIES

Anders Jahre: Sandefjord; shipping and whaling firm; total tonnage 1,259,192 d.w. and one whaler catcher of 728 g.r.t.; Man. Dir. ANDERS JAHRE; Co-Dirs. JØRGEN JAHRE, FRITHJOF BETTUM.

Bachke & Co.: Dronningens gate 7, Trondheim; f. 1872; goods service and regular services agents; routes: W. Norway-Hull, Manchester, Liverpool, Swansea, Grangemouth, Aberdeen, New York; total tonnage 37,000 d.w.; Partners: H. C. BACHKE, FR. BACHKE.

Bergenske Dampskibsselskab, Det: Bradbenken 1, Bergen; f. 1851; total tonnage 189,000 d.w.; passenger mail, goods services; *passenger services*: Bergen-Newcastle, Bergen - Rotterdam, Southampton - Madeira, express coastal route (Norwegian coast); *cargo services*: West Norway to Hamburg-Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Antwerp, London, Newcastle; Norwegian Coast, Bordeaux, Casablanca; partners in *Scandinavian West Africa Line* (routes for Scandinavia and Continent to West Africa), in *Norwegian South America Line* (routes between Scandinavia and South America); Chair. and Man. Dir. ERIK WAALER.

Sigval Bergesen: Ankerbygget (P.O.B. 44), Stavanger; Dir. CHARLES R. BERGESEN; tanker and tramp trade; 4 tankers, 6 cargo vessels and 4 L.P.G. carriers; total gross tonnage 174,702.

Sig. Bergesen d.y. & Co.: Berhehus, Drammensveien 106, Oslo 2; Partners SIGVAL BERGESEN d.y., ERLAND BASSOE, J. E. JACOBSEN; 17 tankers; total tonnage 317,500 d.w.

Bruusgaard Kiøsteruds Skibsaksjeselskap: Drammen; f. 1909; total tonnage 75,611 d.w.; tramp and liner service in the Far East; Dirs.: **Bruusgaard Kiøsterud & Co.**; f. 1888; KNUT A. WANG, R. ROSE-ANDERSEN, EINAR BRUUSGAARD.

A/S Thor Dahk: Sandefjord; whaling and shipping firm; f. 1887; total tonnage 559,243 t.d.w.; Man. Dir. LARS CHRISTENSEN, Jnr.

Brødr. Dall A/S.: Storkaia 8, Kristiansund, N.; f. 1852; shipping, forwarding and insurance agents, travel bureau and tanking station; Man. Dir. WILLIAM DALL.

Fearnley & Eger: Rådhusgt. 23, Oslo; f. 1869; total tonnage 34 vessels of 882,000 d.w.t.; routes from U.S.A. to Venezuela, to and from Far East and West Africa; from Norway and Sweden to France and Spain; Partners: NILS ASTRUP, DAGFINN PAUST, THOMAS ASTRUP, NILS J. ASTRUP, Jr.; Dirs. ARNE KILDAHL, FRANTS G. GILL.

H. Heitmann & Son A/S: Prinsensgt. 3A, Oslo; f. 1865; forwarding agents and brokers; Dirs. P. M. HEITMANN, JAN HEITMANN, JOHS MADSEN.

Sigurd Herlofson & Co. A/S.: Drammensvn. 88B, Oslo; Mans. P. D. HERLOFSON, SIGURD HERLOFSON; 6 m.v., 3 bulk carriers, 8 m.t.; total tonnage 449,670 t.d.w.

Leif Høegh & Co. A/S.: Parkveien 55, Oslo; Pres. LEIF HØEGH; 22 cargo liners and 16 tankers; total tonnage 629,521.

B. Holter-Sørensen & Co.: Haakon VII gt. 9, Oslo 1; f. 1920; goods service, bulk and dry cargo tramp; total tonnage 93,000 d.w.; Man. Dirs. B. HOLTER SØRENSEN, FINN GJERULL, P. HOLTER-SØRENSEN.

Hvalfangeraktieselskapene "Rosshavet" og "Vestfold": Sandefjord; f. 1923; whaling and shipping firm; Dirs. SVERRE BERGLAND, REIDAR D. MOE.

A. F. Klaveness & Co. A/S.: Lysaker, nr. Oslo, P.O. Box 108; f. 1869; tankers, cargo and passenger services; regular services: U.S.A.—Far East, U.S.A.—West Africa; total tonnage 327,825 d.w.; Dirs. A. FREDRIK KLAVERNNESS, DAG KLAVERNNESS, CHR. BLOM, KRISTIAN HANSEN, ANTON F. KLAVERNNESS, Jr.

Klosters Rederi A/S: Haakon VII gate 5, Oslo; f. 1924; tramp motor ships and tankers; total tonnage 70,000 d.w. and 8,666 g.r.t. car and passenger liner; a second liner of 14,000 g.r.t. is under construction; Mans. MOGENS WIIG KLOSTER, KNUt UTSTEIN KLOSTER.

Knut Knutsen O.A.S.: Møllerveien 6, Haugesund; **Knutsen Line**: services between Scandinavia-Continent-S. Pacific, and vice versa; North Pacific-Philippine Islands-Hong Kong-Singapore-Western Australia and return via Singapore-Hong Kong-Japan; fast cargo liners with reefer space and tankers and reefer cargo ships; 239,491 gross tons.

P. Meyer: Solplassen 1, Oslo; Man. Dir. P. MEYER; service every 10 days between Antwerp-Rotterdam-Bremen-Hamburg-Norfolk (Va.)-Baltimore-Philadelphia-New York; 9 m.v., 6 m.t., 2 t.t.; total tonnage 283,800.

J. Ludwig Mowinckels Rederi A/S: Olav Kyrresgate 9, Bergen (associated Co. **A/S Aurland**); f. 1912; co-owners of *Norwegian-S. America Line* (Scandinavia-S. America), tramps, tankers and cargo services; total tonnage 464,725 d.w.; Man. Dirs. EINAR ENGELSEN, Jr., TRYGVE FASMER MÖLLER.

Nordenfjeldske Dampskibsselskap Det: Trondheim; f. 1857; passenger, mail, goods services; routes: Norwegian coast, Norway-Grimsbj, Norway-Hamburg; also world-wide tank and tramp trade; total tonnage 159,958 d.w.; Man. Dir. ROLF HEILEMANN.

Norske Amerikalinje A/s, Den: Jernbanetorget 2, Oslo 1; f. 1910; passenger, mail, goods services; total tonnage 144,921 g.r.t.; routes Norway-New York, Scandinavia-Canada, Scandinavia-Continent-Great Britain, E. Africa-Madagascar; Board of Dirs. LEIF HØEGH, IVAR LYKKE, HALFDAN KUHNLE, THV. L. MOE; Man. Dir. HANS CHR. HENRIKSEN.

Norske Syd-Amerika Linje, Den: Oslo, P.O.B. 316; f. 1913; goods service; routes Norway, Denmark, Baltic, Brazil, River Plate; total tonnage 45,380 d.w.; Man. Dir. EDVIN MORTENSEN.

Fred. Olsen & Co.: Fred. Olsensgt. 2, Oslo; passenger, mail, goods services; also air transport; routes Oslo, Newcastle, East Norway-Hamburg, Rhine Ports, Delfzyl, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Rouen, London, Grangemouth; Pacific Coast-Great Britain, Continent, Norway, Canary Islands-London, Liverpool-Continent, Norway-London, Antwerp-Western and Eastern Mediterranean; 73 vessels; tonnage 1,100,000 t.d.w.; Dirs. THOMAS OLSEN, FRED OLSEN.

Olsen & Ugelstad: Fr. Stangsgt. 22, Oslo; f. 1915; services between European and Great Lake ports (U.S.A. and Canada); 236,286 gross tons; Owners: ROLF UGELSTAD, TRYGVE UGELSTAD, KRISTOFFER OLSEN.

Søndenfelds-Norske Dampskibsselskab, Det: 1 Prinsensgt., Oslo; f. 1854; cargo services; routes: Hamburg-Halden-Kristiansand and Oslo, Bremen-Halden-Kristiansand and Oslo, Oslo-Skiensfjord-Finland (and Baltic Sea); Man. Dir. WILHELM WILHELMSEN.

J. B. Stang: Rådhusgt. 23, Oslo; f. 1900; regular liner service, Bristol Channel-Norway.

Stavangerske Dampskibsselskab, Det: Stavanger; f. 1855; 16,457 gross reg. tons; mail, passenger and cargo services along Norwegian coast; cargo services between West Norway and Baltic ports; Man. Dir. ERLING AANENSEN.

Thor Thoresens Line: Heyerdahlsgt. 1, Oslo; services between East Norway and western British ports.

Westfal-Larsen & Co. A/S: Bergen; f. 1905; 485,780 d.w.; *Interocean Line* (Pacific-Europe), *Westfal-Larsen Line* (Pacific-South America run); Dirs. ROLF WESTFAL-LARSEN, GEORG VON ERPECOM.

Wilh. Wilhelmsen: Roald Amundsensgt. 5, Oslo; f. 1861; 71 ships totalling 902,535 gross tons; regular fast freight-reefer-mail and passenger services between Europe and U.S.A., Mexico, Africa, Australia, New Zealand, India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Burma, Malaysia, Indonesia, Philippines, China, Japan; also U.S.A.-Far East, U.S.A.-West Africa, U.S.A.-Middle East; Partners: NIELS WERRING, TOM WILHELMSEN, NIELS WERRING, Jnr., WILHELM WILHELMSEN.

H. M. Wrangell & Co. A/S: Haugesund; f. 1880; ship owners; total tonnage 147,420 d.w.; Dirs. WALDEMAR WRANGELL, SVERRE MELING.

SHIPPING ORGANISATIONS

Nordisk Skibsrederforening (Northern Shipowners' Freight, Defence and Demurrage Assn.): Rådhusgaten 25, Oslo; f. 1889; Pres. LARS USTERUD-SVENDSEN; Vice-Pres. HANS CHR. HENRIKSEN; Gen. Man. PER GRAM.

Norsk Skibsmæglerforbund (Norwegian Shipbrokers' Assn.): Fr. Nansens plass 7, Oslo 1; f. 1919; Pres. ROLF ENGELSEN; Sec. KNUt ASKVIG; 260 mems.

Skibsfartens Arbeidsgiverforening (Norwegian Shipping Federation): Rådhusgt. 25, Oslo; f. 1940; deals with wages and working conditions for officers and crew on Norwegian vessels in foreign-going trade; Chair. KNUt H. STAUBO; Man. Dir. H. J. DARRE HIRSCH.

CLASSIFICATION AND REGISTRY OF SHIPPING

Norsk Veritas: Grenseveien 92, Oslo 6; f. 1864; Chair. Gen. ODD I. LOENNECHEN; Man. Dir. EGIL ABRAHAMSEN; Asst. Dirs. THORVALD BRULAND, KNUt CHRISTOFFERSEN, HANS-FREDRIK GRORUD, MAGNE LØTVEIT, HERMAN WINTERMARK, SIVERT OVERAAS.

NORWAY—(TRANSPORT, TOURISM, ATOMIC ENERGY, UNIVERSITIES)

CIVIL AVIATION

Norske Luftfartsselskap A/S, Det (DNL) (*Norwegian Airlines Ltd.*): Fornebu Airport, Oslo; f. 1946; Chair. JENS CHR. HAUGE; Gen. Man. O. STEEN; operated with Danish and Swedish Airlines until 1950 when the three airlines formed the consortium **Scandinavian Airlines System (SAS)**. DNL participates as a holding company in the consortium with two-sevenths of the capital (as compared with two-sevenths for the Danish and three-sevenths for the Swedish Airlines).

Branthens South American and Far East Airtransport A/S. (S.A.F.E.): Fr. Nansens pl. 7, Oslo; f. 1946; scheduled airline and charter company; domestic routes: Oslo-Stavanger, Oslo-Kristiansand-Stavanger, Oslo-Ålesund, Oslo-Trondheim, Stavanger-Bergen-Ålesund-Trondheim, Stavanger-Bergen; Pres. LUDV. G. BRAATHEN.

A/S. Fred Olsens Flyselskap (Fred Olsen Air Transport Ltd.): Oslo Airport, Fornebu; f. 1946; charter and contract operator; Chair. FRED OLSEN; Chief Exec. R. RYNNING.

Widerøe's Flyveselskap A/S: Wergelandsvn. 7, Oslo; f. 1934; seaplane services in North Norway; charter service, air survey; Chair. NILS ECKBO; Man. Dir. VIGGO WIDERØE.

Norsk Polar Navigasjon A/S: P.O.B. 914, Trondheim; f. 1958; privately owned company, 360 shareholders; Dir. EINER S. PEDERSEN; Gen. Man. KASPAR ANDRESEN.

Eighteen international airlines also serve Oslo airport.

TOURISM

Norway Travel Association (gives information only; is not a travel agency): f. 1903; Head Office: Landslaget for Reiselivet i Norge, H. Heyerdahls gate 1, Oslo 1; Pres. of Council AMUND RINGNES; Chair. SVEIN WINGE SIMONSEN; Acting Dir. ERLING STORRUSTEN.

EUROPEAN OFFICES

Belgium: 19 Bosveldweg, Brussels 18.

Denmark: Borgergade 16, Copenhagen K.

France: 10 rue Auber, Paris 9e.

Germany (Federal Republic): Skandinavia Haus, Kl. Johannisstrasse 10, 2 Hamburg 11.

Italy: Via Bissolati 76, Rome.

Sweden/Finland: Strandvägen 113, Stockholm NO.

Switzerland: Münsterhof 14, 8001-Zürich.

United Kingdom: 20 Pall Mall, London, S.W.1.

There are also offices in New York and Los Angeles.

Directorate of Hotels and Tourism: Ministry of Transport and Communications, Oslo; f. 1946; Dir. KOLBJØRN RØD.

Oslo Travel Association: Information office; Rosenkrantzgate 28, Oslo; Head Office: Rådhusgt. 19; f. 1929; Tourist Manager, Oslo, ALFHILD HOVDAN.

CULTURAL ORGANISATION

Office of Cultural Relations of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs: 7 Juni-Plassen 1, Oslo.

PRINCIPAL THEATRES

Nationalteatret (National Theatre): Oslo; f. 1899; Dir. ERIK KRISTEN-JOHANSEN.

Det Norske Teatret (The Norwegian Theatre): Oslo; f. 1913; Dir. TORMOD SKAGESTAD.

Den National Scene (The National Stage): Bergen; f. 1850; Dir. GISLE STRAUME.

Riksteatret (State Travelling Theatre): f. 1948; Dir. FRITZ VON DER LIPPE.

Den Norske Opera (The Norwegian Opera): Oslo; f. 1959; Dir. ODD GRØNER-HEGGE.

Den Norske Ballett (The Norwegian Ballet): Oslo; f. 1959; Dir. JOAN HARRIS.

All receive State subsidies.

PRINCIPAL ORCHESTRAS

Filharmonisk Selskap (Oslo Philharmonic Orchestra): Tollbugt. 24, Oslo 1; f. 1919; Dir. ØIVIN FJELDSTAD; Man. EIGIL BECK.

Musikskelskabet Harmonien—Bergen Symphony Orchestra (Harmonien Music Society): Postboks 649, Bergen; f. 1965; Conductor KARSTEN ANDERSEN; Dir. JAN LAMPE-OLSEN.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Norwegian Atomic Energy Council: Secretariat, P.O. Box 40, Kjeller; Chair. GUNNAR RANDERS; Vice-Chair. JENS CHR. HAUGE; Exec. Sec. KNUT GUSSGARD.

Institutt for Atomenergi—IFA (Atomic Energy Institute): P.O.B. 40, Kjeller; f. 1948; Chair. FINN LIED; Man. Dir. GUNNAR RANDERS; Asst. Dirs. N. G. AAMODT, V. O. ERIKSEN, H. AGER-HANSEN; currently studying construction of 500,000 kW. land-based nuclear power project to be located in Southern Norway.

Co-operation. Norway has bilateral agreements with the U.S.A. and Great Britain, and is a member of the International Atomic Energy Agency, the European Nuclear Energy Agency, the European Organisation for Nuclear Research, the Nordic Institute for Theoretical Atomic Physics and the European Atomic Energy Society.

Note. The Halden boiling heavy water reactor "HBWR" started in 1959. This reactor, the first of its type, is also being used for a joint programme of research undertaken by Austria, Denmark, Finland, Italy, The Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, U.S.A., a German Industrial Group under the auspices of OECD.

UNIVERSITIES

Universitetet i Bergen: Bergen; 396 teachers, 2,847 students.

Universitetet i Oslo: Oslo; 1,127 teachers, 12,300 students.

Norges Tekniske Høgskole: Trondheim; 294 teachers, 3,100 students.

POLAND

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Situated in Eastern Europe the Polish People's Republic is bounded to the north by the Baltic Sea, to the west by the German Democratic Republic, to the south by Czechoslovakia and to the east by the U.S.S.R. The climate is temperate in the western region, but to the east it is of the continental type with hot summers and severe winters. Most of the population is Roman Catholic but there are 13 other religious denominations, the largest being the Polish Autocephalous Orthodox Church. The language is Polish. The flag carries two horizontal bands of white and red. The capital is Warsaw.

Recent History

A people's democracy was set up after the defeat of the German forces in 1944. Under the Potsdam Agreement signed by the major Allied powers in 1945, the former German territories along the line of the rivers Oder and Neisse and now forming one-third of Poland's total area, came under Polish sovereignty. Poland is in alliance with the U.S.S.R. and the countries of Eastern Europe. In August 1964, Aleksander Zawadzki, President of the Council of State since 1952, died, and was succeeded by Edward Ochab.

Government

The supreme legislative organ is the Sejm (Parliament), a unicameral body elected by all citizens of 18 years and over for a four-year term. From its number the Sejm elects the 15 members of the Council of State, the President of which is the Head of State. Supreme executive power lies with the Council of Ministers, who are appointed or recalled by the Sejm. The Council of Ministers is responsible for its activities to the Sejm and to the Council of State between sessions of parliament. Also responsible to the Sejm is the Supreme Board of Control, an independent body examining and controlling the legality, efficiency and usefulness of general legislation and administration.

Defence

Poland is a member of the Eastern European Mutual Aid Treaty (the Warsaw Pact). The strength of the armed forces is 260,000 comprising Army 185,000, Navy 15,000, Air Force 60,000. Military service lasts for eighteen months in the Army, and for three years in the Navy and Air Force. Defence estimates for 1966 totalled 24.9 million Zlotys.

Economic Affairs

Although a number of state farms exist, 87 per cent of agricultural land remains in private hands. In 1967 the government embarked on an agricultural reform designed to consolidate small inefficient parcels of land and to buy small farms from private owners. The principal crops are rye, wheat, oats, and potatoes. Industry is publicly owned, private industry accounting for less than 1 per cent of total production. Poland is one of the world's richest countries in copper and sulphur deposits, and there are also deposits of natural gas. Coal output is 119 million tons a year, of which nearly one-fifth is exported. Poland ranks

among the world's leading ten shipbuilding nations and is the fourth largest exporter of ships. Other important industries are textiles, engineering, steel, cement, chemicals and foodstuffs. Chief exports are raw and processed materials, machinery and plant, and foodstuffs. A new Five-Year Plan was introduced in 1966 aiming to increase industrial production by more than 40 per cent by 1970. Priorities include raising the living standard, modernizing economic structure and further expanding trade with capitalist countries and the Soviet Union. Poland is a member of the Council for Mutual Economic Aid (COMECON).

Transport and Communications

Transport is by rail, road, inland waterway and air. There are nearly 27,000 km. of railways, Roadways extend for some 114,100 km., and there are more than 7,500 km. of navigable waterways. The Polish airline LOT maintains internal and external services. There are three large ports on the Baltic coast at Gdynia, Gdańsk and Szczecin. A merchant fleet with a total tonnage of over 1,260,000 tons has services to Great Britain, the Middle East, South America, the Far East and Scandinavia.

Social Welfare

The State provides comprehensive, compulsory insurance and free medical services to all workers.

Education

Education is free and compulsory for eight years between the ages of 7 and 15. Curricula are uniform in all schools throughout Poland and prepared with a view to continuity between each level. There is a small number of private schools run under state supervision. Secondary education is free to candidates successful in the entrance examination and in 1964-65, 77.6 per cent of pupils continued their studies. Of these 80 per cent went to vocational and technical schools or to basic vocational schools. The latter kind, organized both by the government and by work establishments, provide three-year courses consisting of three days theoretical and three days practical training per week. The remaining 20 per cent of pupils continued in General Secondary schools where four-year courses lead to university or college entrance. There are 73 higher educational establishments including eight universities and nine technical universities. Total investments in higher education for the period 1966-70 will exceed 8,700 million Zlotys.

Tourism

The Polish Tourist Society is responsible for tourism and itself maintains eight hotels and 226 hostels throughout the country. Poland is rich in historic cities such as Wroclaw, Cracow and Warsaw. There are 30 health and climatic resorts while the mountains, forests and rivers provide splendid scenery and excellent facilities for sporting holidays. Poland was visited by 1,300,000 foreign tourists in 1966.

POLAND—(INTRODUCTORY SURVEY, STATISTICAL SURVEY)

Sport

Sport in Poland is directed by the Central Committee of Physical Culture and Tourism and every sport discipline has its own union. The most popular sports are football, boxing and gliding. In 1965 these unions had a total membership of 2,614,800.

Public Holidays, 1968

January 1 (New Year's Day), April 14 (Easter Sunday), May 1 (Labour Day), June 13 (Corpus Christi), July 22 (Polish National Day), November 1 (All Saints' Day), December 25 and 26 (Christmas).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The currency unit is the Zloty divided into 100 Groszy.
Notes: Zlotys 500, 100, 50, 20, 10.

Coins: Zlotys 10, 5, 2, 1; Groszy 50, 20, 10, 5, 2, 1.

Official exchange rate: 9.6 Zlotys = £1 sterling

4.0 Zlotys = \$1 U.S.

Tourist exchange rate: 57.6 Zlotys = £1 sterling

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

(June 1965)

TOTAL AREA	ARABLE LAND	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	FORESTS	POPULATION (1966)
312,500 sq. km.	154,370 sq. km.	42,647 sq. km.	80,604 sq. km.	31,811,000

CHIEF TOWNS

POPULATION ('000) (1966)

Warsaw	1,261	Szczecin	314
Łódź	745	Katowice	286
Cracow	525	Bydgoszcz	258
Wrocław	477	Lublin	206
Poznań	440	Zabrze	198
Gdańsk	324	Bytom	192

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION

	1959	1960	1961	1962
Repatriation to Poland	33,087	747	430	384
Emigration	29,774	24,050	22,397	20,789

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS

	BIRTH RATE (per '000)	MARRIAGE RATE (per '000)	DEATH RATE (per '000)
1963	19.0	7.2	7.5
1964	18.1	7.4	7.6
1965	17.4	6.4	7.4
1966	16.7	7.2	7.3

EMPLOYMENT ('000)

	1965	1966
Agriculture and Forestry	658	688
Industry	3,447	3,569
Building	858	884
Transport and Communications	782	831
Trading	770	768
Local Government and Administration	269	286
Science, Culture and Education	598	625
Public Health and Social Welfare	383	396
Others	330	338

POLAND—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

AGRICULTURE
PRINCIPAL CROPS

	AREA (['] 000 hectares)			PRODUCTION (['] 000 metric tons)			YIELD (100 kg./hectare)		
	1964	1965	1966	1964	1965	1966	1964	1965	1966
Wheat . . .	1,625	1,660	1,699	3,100	3,400	3,600	18.7	20.6	21.5
Rye . . .	4,404	4,494	4,376	7,000	8,300	7,800	15.8	18.5	17.8
Oats . . .	—	—	—	2,200	2,500	2,700	14.2	18.6	18.8
Sugar . . .	444	476	436	12,600	12,300	13,600	283.0	259.0	313
Potatoes . .	2,830	2,803	2,766	48,100	43,300	46,800	169.0	154.0	169.

LIVESTOCK
([']000)

	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Horses . . .	2,656	2,619	2,593	2,554	2,590
Cattle . . .	9,589	9,841	9,939	9,947	10,387
Pigs . . .	13,616	11,653	12,918	13,779	14,251
Sheep . . .	3,251	3,056	3,021	3,061	3,164

FORESTRY
([']000 cu. metres)

	1964	1965	1966
Gross Forestry Production	17,067	17,095	16,642
Coniferous and Broadleaved Sawnwood . . .	13,271	13,488	12,942
Broadleaved (Hardwood) Sawnwood . . .	2,672	2,450	2,581

FISHING

	1964	1965	1966
Sea Fish (['] 000 metric tons)	244.4	279.8	316.4
of which:			
Cod (" " ")	53.6	66.2	105.8
Herrings (" " ")	111.9	124.0	112.4

MINING

	1964	1965	1966
Coal (['] 000 metric tons)	117,400	118,800	122,000
Lignite (" " ")	20,300	22,626	24,500
Crude Petroleum (" " ")	282	339	400
Iron Ore (" " ")	2,680	2,861	3,054
Crude Zinc-Lead Ores (" " ")	2,597	3,308	2,534
Natural Gas (million cu. metres)	1,231	1,378	1,376

POLAND—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

INDUSTRY

		1964	1965	1966
Petrol, incl. Synthetic	('000 metric tons)	385	708	819
Combustible Oil	(" " ")	588	916	1,098
Pig Iron	(" " ")	5,643	5,760	5,856
Crude Steel	(" " ")	8,572	9,088	9,850
Coke	(" " ")	14,200	14,400	14,700
Rolled Steel Products	(" " ")	5,728	6,131	6,578
Heavy Current Cables	('000 km.)	35.6	39.3	42.0
Machine Tools	('000 metric tons)	47.7	50.3	52.1
Industrial Machinery	(" " ")	272.5	302.2	n.a.
Motor Cars	(number)	20,600	26,400	29,200
Lorries	(")	26,700	26,700	29,500
Tractors	(")	19,200	21,500	26,200
Radio Sets	(")	513,800	624,000	626,000
Television Sets	(")	413,300	452,000	413,000
Sulphuric Acid	('000 metric tons)	1,004	1,062	1,139
Calcinated Soda	(" " ")	596.1	614	621
Caustic Soda	(" " ")	214.4	224	247
Cement	(" " ")	8,761	9,574	10,041
Cellulose	(" " ")	332.6	348	398
Paper	(" " ")	625	638	657
Soap	(" " ")	95.0	92.6	81.5
Cotton Textiles	(million metres)	760.7	811	845
Woollen Textiles	(")	89.9	90.8	91
Leather Footwear	(million pairs)	49.3	52.9	52.5
Electric Power	(million kWh)	40.6	43.8	47.4

FINANCE

1 zloty = 100 groszy.

100 zlotys = £10 8s. 3d. sterling = \$U.S. 25 = 22.11 Soviet roubles

BUDGET

('000 million zlotys)

REVENUE

	1965	1966
Socialised Economy	220.3	236.5
Other Economy	10.3	10.1
Public Taxation	18.7	21.9
Social Insurance	32.1	35.0
Loans	11.2	14.5
TOTAL (incl. others)	299.9	323.2

EXPENDITURE

	1965	1966
National Economy	160.3	179.3
Social and Cultural Services	83.4	92.3
Defence	23.2	24.9
Administration	14.7	14.5
Debt Servicing	7.3	6.9
TOTAL	288.9	317.9

Money in Circulation: 1965: 40,142 million zlotys; 1966: 42,870 million zlotys (figures at June 30th).

EXTERNAL TRADE

(million zlotys)

	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967*
Imports	6,746	7,541	7,916	8,289	9,361.2	9,976	2,980
Exports	6,014	6,584	7,080	8,385.7	8,911.4	9,088	3,016

* Jan.-June.

POLAND—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

COMMODITIES

IMPORTS

COMMODITY	1964	1965	1966
Crude Oil ('000 metric tons)	1,708	3,216	3,347
Oil Products (" " ")	2,929	2,248	2,342
Iron Ore (" " ")	9,087	9,273	9,429
Manganese Ore. (" " ")	380	348	398
Rubber and Synthetic Rubber (" " ")	57.9	56.4	69.3
Cotton (" " ")	152	143	157
Hides (" " ")	32.7	34.3	47.2
Tobacco (" " ")	15.8	16.5	13.8
Fertilizers (" " ")	2,031	2,770	3,027
Wheat (" " ")	2,211	1,378	1,567
Barley (" " ")	287	485	139
Oil Seeds (" " ")	24.7	48.5	23.1
Edible Oils and Fats (" " ")	178	123	104
Leather Footwear ('000 pairs)	2,759	3,770	3,208

EXPORTS

COMMODITY	1964	1965	1966
Hard Coal ('000 metric tons)	19,300	21,000	22,400
Lignite (" " ")	5,381	5,199	5,060
Coke (" " ")	2,249	2,324	2,358
Metal Products (" " ")	919	920	915
Zinc (" " ")	97.7	97.1	85.4
Caustic and Calcinated Soda (" " ")	212	234	204
Cement (" " ")	912	685	644
Fresh and Canned Meat (" " ")	146	197	157.6
Refined Sugar (" " ")	504	473	328
Meat and Meat Products (" " ")	n.a.	197	157.6
Sawn Wood ('000 cu. metres)	938	890	859
Cotton Fabrics (million metres)	133.8	139.4	123.4
Eggs (millions)	638	751	514
Ships and Boats ('000 d.w.t.)	230	260	287
Railway Freight Cars (number)	6,126	5,394	7,001
Passenger Coaches (")	431	365	350

COUNTRIES

(million zlotys)

	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1964	1965	1966	1964	1965	1966
Austria	109.0	163.0	229.6	27.4	168.5	158.7
Czechoslovakia	772.5	976.4	932.5	783.4	833.8	713.2
Finland	111.3	131.7	81.2	93.1	101.7	90.0
France	178.8	141.1	237.3	145.9	120.2	144.4
Germany—Federal Republic	295.2	338.3	271.2	370.4	462.3	488.3
Democratic Republic	943.3	1,085.4	1,121.2	658.0	612.6	642.4
Hungary	330.5	422.8	416.3	359.3	343.7	366.1
Romania	118.0	178.7	164.1	158.6	143.2	184.9
Sweden	88.1	110.2	118.3	115.7	129.1	149.1
United Kingdom	329.0	385.5	640.2	514.0	509.9	580.2
U.S.S.R.	2,569.7	2,913.7	3,166.8	2,887.1	3,125.5	2,964.7
Yugoslavia	161.8	252.2	226.5	222.7	216.4	300.0
Canada	186.9	105.4	130.0	37.5	43.3	56.8
U.S.A.	452.8	121.4	178.2	220.9	275.4	316.9
China, People's Republic	99.9	99.9	90.9	59.9	76.9	118.3

POLAND—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

(millions)

	1964	1965	1966
Passenger-kilometres . . .	33,270	34,318	34,877
Ton-kilometres	79,059	81,013	85,014

SHIPPING

	1964	1965	1966
Vessels Entered ('000 net reg. tons)	13,540	12,982	12,899
Goods Loaded and Unloaded . ('000 metric tons)	27,767	26,588	26,922
Merchant Fleet (gross tonnage)	n.a.	885,632	991,141

ROADS

MOTOR VEHICLES (at year end)

	1965	1966
Cars	234,100	275,433
Motor Cycles and Scooters .	1,419,200	1,536,458
Trucks	180,700	196,033
Tractors	122,190	137,200

CIVIL AVIATION

	1964	1965	1966
Number of passengers ('000)	309.3	368.2	493.7
Passenger-kms. (million) .	209.2	247.7	334.7
Freight ton-kms. (million) .	5.7	6.6	9.21

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

	1965	1966
Radio Licences	5,646,000	5,593,000
Television Subscribers . .	2,077,800	2,540,100
Daily Newspapers	53	53
Telephone Subscribers . .	783,500	838,000
Book Titles	8,509	9,001
Daily Newspaper Circulation	6,550,000	6,850,000

EDUCATION

	1965-66			1966-67		
	SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES	TEACHERS	STUDENTS ('000)	SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES	TEACHERS	STUDENTS ('000)
Primary	26,539	171,745	5,176.6	26,564	189,180	5,527.1
Secondary	867	15,848	426.8	866	15,261	322.7
Technical, Art and Vocational	8,870	53,800	1,670.8	8,810	57,700	1,629.2
Higher	76	22,960	251.9	76	24,411	273.3

Source: *Mały Rocznik Statystyczny* (in Polish and English), published by the Central Statistical Office, Warsaw.

THE CONSTITUTION

Political Structure

Article 1—(1) The Polish People's Republic is a State of People's Democracy.

(2) In the Polish People's Republic, the power belongs to the working people of town and country.

Article 2—(1) The working people wield State power through their representatives elected to the Sejm (Parliament) of the Polish People's Republic and to the People's Councils on the basis of universal, equal and direct suffrage by secret ballot.

(2) The people's representatives in the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic, and in the People's Councils, are responsible to their constituents and may be recalled by them.

*Article 3—*The Polish People's Republic:

(1) safeguards the achievements of the Polish working people of town and country and protects their power and freedom against forces hostile to the people;

(2) secures the development and continuous growth of the productive forces of the country by industrialisation and through elimination of economic, technical and cultural backwardness;

(3) organises a planned economy based on enterprises constituting social property;

(4) limits, ousts and abolishes those classes of society which live by exploiting the workers and peasants;

(5) ensures a continual rise in the welfare, health and cultural level of the people;

(6) secures an all-round development of national culture.

Article 4—(1) The laws of the Polish People's Republic express the interests and the will of the working people.

(2) Strict adherence to the laws of the Polish People's Republic is the fundamental duty of every organ of the State and of every citizen.

(3) The functioning of all organs of State power and administration is based on the rule of law.

*Article 5—*All organs of State power and administration are supported in their work by the conscious and active co-operation of the people, and they are bound:

(1) to account to the nation for their work;

(2) to examine carefully and take into consideration, in accordance with existing legislation, reasonable proposals, complaints and wishes of the citizens;

(3) to explain to the working people the chief aims and guiding principles of the policy of the people's authority in the diverse fields of State, economic and cultural activity.

*Article 6—*The armed forces of the Polish People's Republic safeguard the sovereignty and independence of the Polish nation and its security and peace.

Social and Economic Structure

Article 7—(1) The Polish People's Republic, on the basis of socialised means of production, trade, communications and credit, develops the economic and cultural life of the country in accordance with the National Economic Plan, and, in particular, through the expansion of Socialist State industry, which is the decisive factor in the transformation of social and economic relations.

(2) The State has the monopoly of foreign trade.

(3) The principal aim of the planned economic policy of the Polish People's Republic is the constant development of the productive forces of the country, the continuous rais-

ing of the standard of living of the working people, and the consolidation of the power, defence strength and independence of the country.

*Article 8—*The national wealth—that is, the mineral deposits, waters, State forests, mines, roads, rail, water and air transport, means of communication, banks, State industrial establishments, State farms and State machinery centres, State commercial enterprises and communal enterprises and utilities—is subject to the special care and protection of the State and of all citizens.

Article 9—(1) The Polish People's Republic strengthens in a planned way the economic union between town and country, founded on brotherly co-operation between workers and peasants.

(2) For this purpose, the Polish People's Republic secures a continuous increase in the production of State industry, serving to meet the all-round needs of the rural population both as producers and consumers; at the same time planning the constant growth of production of agricultural commodities, supplying industry with raw materials and the urban population with foodstuffs.

Article 10—(1) The Polish People's Republic protects the individual farms of working peasants and assists them in order to protect them against capitalist exploitation, to increase production, raise the technical level of agriculture, and improve their welfare.

(2) The Polish People's Republic gives special support and all-round aid to co-operative farms set up, on the principle of voluntary membership, as forms of collective economy. By applying methods of efficient collective cultivation and mechanised work, collective farming enables the working peasants to reach a turning point in production and contributes to the complete elimination of exploitation in the countryside and to a rapid and considerable rise in its welfare and culture.

(3) The main forms of State support and help for co-operative farms are State machine stations which make possible the application of modern techniques, and State credits on easy terms.

*Article 11—*The Polish People's Republic promotes the development of different forms of the co-operative movement in town and country and gives it every help in the fulfilment of its tasks. It also extends special care and protection to co-operative property as constituting social property.

*Article 12—*The Polish People's Republic recognises and protects, on the basis of existing legislation, individual property and the right to inherit land, buildings and other means of production belonging to peasants, craftsmen and persons engaged in domestic handicrafts.

*Article 13—*The Polish People's Republic guarantees its citizens full protection of personal property and the right to inherit it.

Article 14—(1) Work is the right and the duty of every citizen. It is a matter of honour for every citizen. By their work, the observance of work discipline, by work, the perfecting of methods of work, the working people of town and country increase the strength of the State and raise the level of well-being of the people. The full realisation of the socialist system.

- (2) Work champions enjoy the respect of the whole nation.
- (3) The Polish People's Republic puts into practice, to an increasing degree, the principle: "From each according to his ability, to each according to his work".

The Supreme Organs of State Authority

Article 15—(1) The highest organ of State authority is the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic.

(2) The Sejm, which is the highest representative of the will of the working people of town and country, gives form to the sovereign rights of the nation.

(3) The Sejm passes laws and exercises control over the work of other organs of State authority and administration.

Article 16—(1) Deputies to the Sejm are elected by citizens in constituencies, in the proportion of one Deputy to 60,000 inhabitants.

(2) The validity of the election of a Deputy is confirmed by the Sejm.

(3) A Deputy may neither be brought before a Court, nor arrested, without the consent of the Sejm, and when the Sejm is not in session, without the consent of the Council of State.

Article 17—(1) The Sejm meets in sessions. The Council of State convokes a session of the Sejm at least twice a year. Likewise, on a written motion by one-third of the total number of Deputies, the Council of State is bound to convoke a session.

(2) The first session of a newly-elected Sejm must be convoked within a period of one month from the date of the elections.

Article 18—(1) The Sejm elects from among its members a Chairman, Deputy Chairmen, and Committees.

(2) The Chairman or his deputy presides over the debates and supervises the course of the work of the Sejm.

(3) The debates of the Sejm are open to the public. The Sejm may vote the holding of a secret session if this be required in the interests of the State.

(4) The order of work of the Sejm, the kind and number of committees, are defined by rules of procedure adopted by the Sejm.

Article 19—(1) The Sejm adopts the national economic plans for a period of several years.

(2) The Sejm adopts every year the State budget.

Article 20—(1) The right to propose legislation is vested in the Council of State, the Government and the Deputies.

(2) Laws passed by the Sejm are signed by the President and Secretary of the Council of State. Orders for the promulgation of laws contained in the *Journal of Laws* are issued by the President of the Council of State.

*Article 21—*The Sejm may appoint a Committee to examine a specified matter. The terms of reference and procedure of the Committee are established by the Sejm.

*Article 22—*The Chairman of the Council of Ministers or individual Ministers are bound to answer, within seven days, a question put by a Deputy.

Article 23—(1) The Sejm is elected for a term of four years.

(2) The decision to hold elections to the Sejm is adopted by the Council of State not later than one month before the expiry of the term of office of the Sejm, the polling day to be fixed on a day free from work within two months after the expiry of the term of office of the Sejm.

Article 24—(1) At its first sitting, the Sejm elects a Council of State composed of the President of the Council of State, four Deputy Presidents, the Secretary of the Council of State, and nine Members.

(2) The Chairman and Deputy-Chairman may be elected to the Council of State as Deputy Presidents or as Members.

(3) After the expiry of the term of office of the Sejm, the Council of State acts until the election of a Council of State by the newly-elected Sejm.

Article 25—(1) The following functions are vested in the Council of State:

- (i) the ordering of elections to the Sejm;
 - (ii) the convocation of sessions of the Sejm;
 - (iii) the establishment of universally binding interpretation of laws;
 - (iv) the issuing of decrees with the force of law;
 - (v) the appointment and recall of plenipotentiary representatives of the Polish People's Republic in other States;
 - (vi) the acceptance of letters of credence and of recall of diplomatic representatives of other States accredited to the Council of State;
 - (vii) the ratification and denouncing of international treaties;
 - (viii) the appointment to civilian and military posts specified by law;
 - (ix) the awarding of orders, decorations and titles of honour;
 - (x) the exercise of the right to grant pardon;
 - (xi) the exercise of other functions vested in the Council of State by the Constitution or assigned to it by special laws.
- (2) The Council of State is accountable to the Sejm for all its activities.
- (3) The Council of State acts as a body.
- (4) The Council of State is represented by the President or his deputy.

Article 26—(1) In the intervals between the sessions of the Sejm, the Council of State issues decrees with force of law. The Council of State submits the decrees to the Sejm at its next session for approval.

(2) Decrees issued by the Council of State are signed by the President of the Council of State and its Secretary. Decrees are published in the *Journal of Laws* by order of the President of the Council of State.

Article 27—(1) The Council of State exercises ultimate supervision over the local People's Councils. The specific powers of the Council of State in this matter are determined by law.

Article 28—(1) A declaration concerning a state of war can be issued only in the event of armed aggression having been committed against the Polish People's Republic, or if, in pursuance of international agreements, the necessity should arise of common defence against aggression. Such a declaration is voted by the Sejm or, if the Sejm is not in session, by the Council of State.

(2) The Council of State may introduce martial law in parts or in the entire territory of the Polish People's Republic should this be required by considerations of the defence or security of the State. For the same reasons, the Council of State may proclaim partial or general mobilisation.

Article 28a—(1) The Supreme Board of Control is appointed to supervise the economic, financial and organisational-administrative activities of the central and local organs of State administration, and of units subordinate to them, as regards lawfulness, efficiency, propriety and fair dealing.

(2) The Supreme Board of Control may also supervise State-aided and municipally-aided bodies and institutions, and non-socialised economic units, as regards the targets set them by the State, and in other cases as established by statute.

Article 28b—(1) The Supreme Board of Control is subordinate to the Sejm.

(2) The Council of State supervises the Supreme Board of Control within the framework established by statute.

Article 28c—(1) The Chairman of the Supreme Board of Control is appointed and dismissed by the Sejm.

(2) The Supreme Board of Control operates as a collegiate body, within the framework established by statute.

(3) The organisation and mode of activity of the Supreme Board of Control are established by statute.

*Article 28d—*The Supreme Board of Control shall annually submit to the Sejm its comments on the execution of the State Budget and the national economic plan, and make recommendations as regards the vote of acceptance.

The Supreme Organs of State Administration

Article 29—(1) The Sejm appoints and recalls the Government of the Polish People's Republic—the Council of Ministers or its individual members.

(2) In the intervals between sessions of the Sejm, the Council of State, on the motion of the Chairman of the Council of Ministers, appoints and recalls members of the Council of Ministers. The Council of State submits its decisions for approval to the Sejm at its next session.

Article 30—(1) The Council of Ministers is the supreme executive and administrative organ of State authority.

(2) The Council of Ministers is responsible and accounts to the Sejm for its work, and if the Sejm is not in session, to the Council of State.

*Article 31—*The Council of Ministers is composed of: the Chairman of the Council of Ministers, who presides, the Deputy Chairmen of the Council of Ministers, Ministers, Chairmen of Commissions and Committees specified by law, carrying out the functions of the supreme organs of State administration.

*Article 32—*The Council of Ministers:

(1) co-ordinates the activities of Ministries and other organs under its jurisdiction and gives directives as to their work;

(2) adopts yearly and submits to the Sejm the Budget estimates, adopts and submits to the Sejm the draft of the national economic plan for a period of several years;

(3) adopts the yearly national economic plans;

(4) ensures the execution of laws;

(5) supervises the execution of the budget and the national economic plan;

(6) presents to the Sejm an annual report on the execution of the State budget;

(7) ensures the protection of public order, of the interests of State and of the rights of citizens;

(8) issues regulations, adopts decisions and supervises their execution, in pursuance of laws and in order to put them into effect;

(9) exercises general guidance in the sphere of relations with other States;

(10) exercises general guidance regarding the defence strength of the country and the organisation of the Armed Forces of the Polish People's Republic, and establishes the annual contingent of citizens to be called up for military service;

(11) directs the work of the Presidia of the People's Councils.

Article 33—(1) Ministers direct specified branches of State administration. The powers and duties of Ministers are determined by law.

(2) Ministers issue orders and ordinances in pursuance of laws and for their execution.

(3) The Council of Ministers may rescind an order or ordinance issued by a Minister.

The Local Organs of State Authority

Article 34—(1) The organs of State authority in rural districts, urban districts, towns, boroughs of larger towns, sub-county areas, and voivodships, are the People's Councils.

(2) The People's Councils are elected by the population for a term of three years.

*Article 35—*The People's Councils express the will of the working people and develop their creative initiative and activity in order to increase the strength, prosperity and culture of the nation.

*Article 36—*The People's Councils strengthen the links between the State authority and the working people of town and country, drawing increasing numbers of the working people to participate in governing the State.

*Article 37—*Within their scope, the People's Councils direct economic, social and cultural activities by linking local requirements with the general tasks of the State.

*Article 38—*The People's Councils take constant care of the everyday needs and interests of the population, combat any manifestations of an arbitrary or bureaucratic attitude towards citizens, carry out and promote social control over the activities of offices, enterprises, establishments and institutions.

*Article 39—*The People's Councils are in charge of the maintenance of public order and watch over the observance of the people's rule of law, protect social property, safeguard the rights of citizens and co-operate in adding to the defence strength of the State.

*Article 40—*The People's Councils make full use of all local resources and possibilities for all-round economic and cultural development of the area, for satisfying to an increasing degree the needs of the population as regards supply and services, as well as for the expansion of institutions and establishments in the field of public services, education, culture, hygiene and sport.

*Article 41—*The People's Councils adopt local economic plans and local budgets.

Article 42—(1) People's Councils meet in sessions.

(2) The Presidia elected by the People's Councils are their executive and administrative organs.

(3) The Presidium of a People's Council is responsible to the People's Council by which it has been elected and to the Presidium of the People's Council at a higher level.

*Article 43—*The People's Councils appoint committees for different spheres of their activity. The committees of People's Councils maintain constant and close links with the population, mobilise it for co-operation in implementing the Council's tasks, exercise social control on behalf of the Council and submit proposals to the Council and its organs.

Article 44—(1) A People's Council rescinds the decision of a People's Council at a lower level or of its Presidium, if this decision is in conflict with the law or incompatible with the basic line of the policy of the State.

(2) The Presidium of a People's Council may suspend the execution of a decision of a People's Council at a lower level and submit the case for decision at the next meeting of its own People's Council.

*Article 45—*The details of composition as well as terms of reference of and the mode of working of People's Councils and their organs are established by law.

The Courts and the Public Prosecutor's Office

Article 46—(1) The administration of justice in the Polish People's Republic is carried out by the Supreme Court, Voivodship Courts, District Courts, and Special Courts.

(2) The structure and competence of and procedure in the Courts are laid down by laws.

Article 47—The Courts pronounce judgment in the name of the Polish People's Republic.

Article 48—The Courts are custodians of the structure of the Polish People's Republic, they protect the achievements of the Polish working people, safeguard the people's rule of law, social property and the rights of citizens, and punish offenders.

Article 49—Except in cases specified by law, people's assessors take part in the hearing of cases and the pronouncement of judgment.

Article 50—(1) Judges and people's assessors are elected.

(2) The procedure of electing and the term of office of judges and assessors of Voivodship and District Courts are established by law.

(3) The procedure of appointment of judges of special Courts is established by law.

Article 51—(1) The Supreme Court is the highest judicial organ and supervises the activity of all other Courts.

(2) The scope and procedure of exercising supervision by the Supreme Court is established by law.

(3) The Supreme Court or its individual members are elected by the Council of State for a term of five years.

Article 52—Judges are independent and subject only to the law.

Article 53—(1) Cases in all courts of the Polish People's Republic are heard in public. The law may specify exceptions to this principle.

(2) The accused is guaranteed the right to a defence counsel, either of his own choice or appointed by the Court.

Article 54—(1) The Public Prosecutor-General of the Polish People's Republic safeguards the people's rule of law, watches over the protection of social property and ensures that the rights of citizens be respected.

(2) In particular, the Public Prosecutor-General supervises the prosecution of offences endangering the system, security and independence of the Polish People's Republic.

(3) The scope of the Public Prosecutor-General is established by law.

Article 55—(1) The Public Prosecutor-General of the Polish People's Republic is appointed and recalled by the Council of State.

(2) The mode of appointing and of recalling Public Prosecutors, subordinate to the Public Prosecutor-General, as well as the principles of organisation and procedure of organs of the Public Prosecutor's Office are established by law.

(3) The Public Prosecutor-General accounts to the Council of State for the activity of the Public Prosecutor's Office.

Article 56—The organs of the Public Prosecutor's Office are subordinate to the Public Prosecutor-General of the Polish People's Republic and in the execution of their duties are independent of local organs.

Fundamental Rights and Duties of Citizens

Article 57—The Polish People's Republic, by consolidating and multiplying the gains of the working people, strengthens and extends the rights and liberties of citizens.

Article 58—(1) Citizens of the Polish People's Republic have the right to work; that is, the right to employment paid in accordance with the quantity and quality of work done.

(2) The right to work is ensured by the social ownership of the basic means of production; the development of a social and co-operative system in the countryside, free from exploitation; by the planned growth of productive forces; by the elimination of sources of economic crises; and by the abolition of unemployment.

Article 59—(1) Citizens of the Polish People's Republic have the right to rest and leisure.

(2) The right to rest and leisure is assured to manual and professional workers by the reduction of working hours by law and by annual holidays with pay.

(3) The organisation of workers' holiday schemes, the development of excursions, of health resorts, sports facilities, houses of culture, clubs, recreation rooms, parks and other leisure time facilities, create possibilities for healthy and cultural relaxation for an increasing number of working people of town and country.

Article 60—(1) Citizens of the Polish People's Republic have the right to health protection and to aid in the event of sickness or unfitness for work.

(2) This right is being put into effect on an increasing scale through:

(i) the development of social insurance for manual and office workers to cover sickness, old age and incapacity for work;

(ii) the development of the State-organised protection of the health of the population, the expansion of sanitary services and the raising of the health standards in town and country.

Article 61—(1) Citizens of the Polish People's Republic have the right to education.

(2) This right is ensured on an increasing scale by:

(i) universal, free and compulsory basic schools, and the elimination of illiteracy;

(ii) a constant development of secondary schools providing general or vocational education and of schools of university level;

(iii) the help of the State in raising the skill of citizens employed in industrial establishments and other places of employment in town and country;

(iv) a scheme of State scholarships, the development of hostels, boarding schools and students' hostels as well as other forms of material aid for the children or workers, working peasants and professional workers.

Article 62—(1) Citizens of the Polish People's Republic have the right to benefit from cultural achievements and the right to participate in the development of national culture.

(2) The right is ensured on an increasing scale by developing and making accessible to the working people of town and country, books and press, radio, cinemas, theatres, museums and exhibitions, houses of culture, clubs, and recreation rooms; by a universal fostering and promoting of the cultural creative ability of the people and by the development of creative talents.

Article 63—The Polish People's Republic fosters the all-round development of science, based on the achievements of the most advanced thought of mankind and of progressive thought in Poland—of science in the service of the nation.

Article 64—The Polish People's Republic takes care of the development of the Arts and Letters which express the needs and aspirations of the nation and which are in accord with the best progressive traditions of Polish creative thought.

Article 65—The Polish People's Republic extends special protection to the creative intelligentsia—to those working in the fields of science, education, literature and art, as well as to pioneers of technical progress, to rationalisers and inventors.

Article 66—(1) Women in the Polish People's Republic have equal rights with men in all fields of public, political, economic, social and cultural life.

- (2) The rights of women are guaranteed by:
- (i) equal rights with men to work and pay according to the principle, "equal pay for equal work", the right to rest and leisure, to social insurance, to education, to honours and decorations, to hold public posts;
 - (ii) mother-and-child care, protection of expectant mothers, paid holidays during the period before and after confinement, the development of a network of maternity homes, creches and kindergartens, the extension of a network of establishments for services and for communal feeding.

Article 67—Marriage and the family are under the care and protection of the Polish People's Republic.

Article 68—The Polish People's Republic pays especially careful attention to the education of youth and guarantees the widest possibilities for development.

Article 69—(1) Citizens of the Polish People's Republic, irrespective of nationality, race or religion, enjoy equal rights in all fields of public, political, economic, social and cultural life. Infringement of this principle by any direct or indirect granting of privileges or restriction of rights on account of nationality, race or religion, is subject to punishment.

(2) The spreading of hatred or contempt, the provocation of disputes, or the humiliation of man on account of national, racial or religious differences, are forbidden.

Article 70—(1) The Polish People's Republic guarantees freedom of conscience and religion to its citizens. The Church and other religious bodies may freely exercise their religious functions. It is forbidden to prevent citizens from taking part in religious activities or rites. It is also forbidden to coerce anybody to participate in religious activities or rites.

(2) The Church is separated from the State. The principles of the relationship between Church and State as well as the legal and patrimonial position of religious bodies are determined by laws.

(3) The abuse of freedom of conscience and religion for purposes endangering the interests of the Polish People's Republic is punishable.

Article 71—(1) The Polish People's Republic guarantees its citizens freedom of speech, of the press, of meetings and assemblies, of processions and demonstrations.

(2) The granting to working people and their organisations of the use of printing shops, stocks of paper, public buildings and halls, means of communication, the radio, and other indispensable material means, serves to put this freedom into effect.

Article 72—(1) In order to promote the political, social, economic and cultural activity of the working people of town and country, the Polish People's Republic guarantees to its citizens the right to unite in public organisations.

(2) Political organisations, trade unions, associations of working peasants, co-operative associations, youth, women's, sports and defence organisations, cultural, technical and scientific associations, as well as other social organisations of the working people, unite the citizens for active participation in political, social, economic and cultural life.

(3) The setting up of and participation in associations whose aims or activities are directed against the political and social structure or against the legal order of the Polish People's Republic are forbidden.

Article 73—(1) Citizens have the right to approach all organs of the State with complaints and grievances.

(2) Complaints and grievances of citizens shall be examined and settled in a speedy and just manner. Those guilty of protraction or of displaying a soulless and bureaucratic attitude towards the complaints and grievances of citizens will be held responsible.

Article 74—(1) The Polish People's Republic guarantees to its citizens the inviolability of the person. The citizen may be deprived of his freedom only in cases specified by the law. A detained person shall be set free unless within forty-eight hours from the moment of his detention a warrant of arrest issued by the Court or Public Prosecutor has been handed to him.

(2) The law protects the inviolability of the home and the privacy of correspondence. Search of the home is permissible only in cases specified by law.

(3) Property may be confiscated only in cases determined by law, by virtue of a final judgment by the Court.

Article 75—The Polish People's Republic grants asylum to citizens of foreign countries persecuted for defending the interests of the working people, for struggling for social progress, for activity in defence of peace, for fighting for national liberation or for scientific activity.

Article 76—It is the duty of citizens of the Polish People's Republic to abide by the provisions of the Constitution and laws, to maintain socialist labour discipline, to respect the rules of social intercourse and to discharge conscientiously their duties towards the State.

Article 77—(1) It is the duty of every citizen of the Polish People's Republic to safeguard and to strengthen social property, which is the unshakable foundation of the development of the State and the source of the wealth and might of the country.

(2) Persons who commit sabotage or economic subversion or who otherwise encroach on social property, are punished with all the severity of the law.

Article 78—(1) To defend the country is the most sacred duty of every citizen.

(2) Military service is an honourable patriotic duty of citizens of the Polish People's Republic.

Article 79—(1) Vigilance against the enemies of the nation and the diligent guarding of State secrets is the duty of every citizen of the Polish People's Republic.

(2) High treason—espionage, subverting the armed forces, desertion to the enemy—is punished with the severity of the law as the gravest of crimes.

Principles of Electoral Law

Article 80—Elections to the Sejm and to People's Councils are universal, equal, direct, and carried out by secret ballot.

Article 81—Every citizen who has reached the age of eighteen, irrespective of sex, nationality and race, religion, education, length of residence, social origin, profession, or property, has the right to vote.

Article 82—Every citizen, who has reached the age of eighteen, is eligible to be elected to People's Councils, and every citizen who has reached the age of twenty-one is eligible to be elected to the Sejm.

Article 83—Women have electoral rights on equal terms with men.

Article 84—Citizens serving in the Army have electoral rights on equal terms with civilians.

Article 85—Persons of unsound mind as well as persons deprived of public rights by a decision of the Court do not have electoral rights.

Article 86—Candidates to the Sejm and candidates to the People's Councils are nominated by political and social organisations uniting citizens in town and country.

Article 87—It is the duty of Deputies to the Sejm and of members of People's Councils to report to the electors on their work and on the activity of the body to which they have been elected.

POLAND—(THE CONSTITUTION, THE GOVERNMENT)

Article 88—The procedure for nomination of candidates and for holding elections as well as the procedure for the recall of Deputies to the Sejm and of members of People's Councils are established by law.

Coat-of-Arms, Colours and Capital of the Polish People's Republic

Article 89—(1) The coat-of-arms of the Polish People's Republic is a white eagle on a red field.

(2) The colours of the Polish People's Republic are white and red.

(3) The details are established by law.

Article 90—The capital of the Polish People's Republic is Warsaw, the city embodying the heroic traditions of the Polish nation.

Procedure for Amending the Constitution

Article 91—The Constitution may be amended only by a law passed by the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the votes, not less than half the total number of Deputies being present.

Article 28 has been twice amended (1954 and 1957).

THE GOVERNMENT

THE COUNCIL OF STATE

President: EDWARD OCHAB.

Vice-Presidents: STANISŁAW KULCZYŃSKI, IGNACY LOGA-SOWIŃSKI, BOLESŁAW PODĘDWORKI, MIECZYSLAW KLIMASZEWSKI.

Secretary: JULIAN HORODECKI.

Members: WŁADYSŁAW GOMUŁKA, KAZIMIERZ BANACH, FRANCISZEK GESING, Mrs. EUGENIA KRASSOWSKA, ROMAN NOWAK, JÓZEF OZGA-MICHAŁSKI, RYSZARD STRZELECKI, WŁADYSŁAW WICHA, JERZY ZAWIEYSKI, JERZY ZIĘTEK, JULIAN TOKARSKI.

THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(February 1968)

Chairman: JÓZEF CYRANKIEWICZ.

Deputy Chairmen: ZENON NOWAK, PIOTR JAROSZEWICZ, STEFAN IGNAR, EUGENIUSZ SZYR, FRANCISZEK WANIOŁKA.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: ADAM RAPACKI.

Minister of Foreign Trade: WITOLD TRAMPCZYŃSKI.

Minister of National Defence: Marshal MARIAN SPYCHALSKI.

Minister of Finance: JERZY ALBRECHT.

Minister of Mining and Power: JAN MITRĘGA.

Minister of Heavy Industry: JANUSZ HRYNKIEWICZ.

Minister of Internal Trade: EDWARD SZNAJDER.

Minister of Transport: PIOTR LEWIŃSKI.

Minister of Culture and Art: LUCJAN MOTYKA.

Minister of Forestry and Timber Industry: ROMAN GESING.

Minister of Education and Higher Schools: HENRYK JABŁOŃSKI.

Minister of Communications: ZYGMUNT MOSKWA.

Minister of Chemical Industry: ANTONI RADLIŃSKI.

Minister of Light Industry: EUGENIUSZ STAWIŃSKI.

Minister of the Food Industry: FELIKS PISUŁA.

Minister of Agriculture: MIECZYSLAW JAGIELSKI.

Minister of Justice: STANISŁAW WALCZAC.

Minister of Shipping: JANUSZ BURAKIEWICZ.

Minister of Health and Social Welfare: JERZY SZTACHELSKI.

Minister of Internal Affairs: General MIECZYSLAW MOCZAR.

Minister of Building and the Building Materials Industry: MARIAN OLEWIŃSKI.

Minister of Municipal Economy: STANISŁAW SROKA.

Chairman of the State Commission for Economic Planning: STEFAN JĘDRYCHOWSKI.

Chairman of the Committee for Labour and Wages: ALEKSANDER BURSKI.

Chairman of the Committee for Technical and Scientific Affairs: EUGENIUSZ SZYR.

Chairman of the Committee for Small-Scale Industry and Handicraft: WŁODZIMIERZ LECHOWICZ.

POLITICAL BUREAU OF THE POLISH UNITED WORKERS PARTY

WŁADYSŁAW GOMUŁKA, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the United Workers Party (PZPR).

JÓZEF CYRANKIEWICZ, Chairman of the Council of Ministers.

STEFAN JĘDRYCHOWSKI, Chairman of the State Planning Commission.

ZENON KLISZKO, Secretary of the Central Committee of the PZPR.

IGNACY LOGA-SOWIŃSKI, Chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions.

EDWARD OCHAB, President, Council of State.

ADAM RAPACKI, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Marshal MARIAN SPYCHALSKI, Minister of National Defence.

EUGENIUSZ SZYR, Deputy Chairman, Council of Ministers; Chairman, Committee for Technical and Scientific Affairs.

FRANCISZEK WANIOŁKA, Deputy Chairman, Council of Ministers.

RYSZARD STRZELECKI, Secretary of the Central Committee of the PZPR.

DEPUTY MEMBERS

MIECZYSLAW JAGIELSKI, Minister of Agriculture.

PIOTR JAROSZEWICZ, Deputy Chairman, Council of Ministers.

BOLESŁAW JASZCZUK, Secretary of the Central Committee of the PZPR.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO POLAND

(Warsaw, unless otherwise stated)

Afghanistan: Obrońców 33; *Ambassador:* MOHAMMAD AKRAM PARWANTA.
Albania: Słoneczna 15 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.:* GAC MAZI (also accred. to Finland).
Algeria: Prague, Czechoslovakia.
Argentina: Styki 17/19; *Ambassador:* FERNANDO JOSÉ TAUREL.
Austria: Jurijska 8; *Ambassador:* JOHANNES PROKSCH.
Belgium: Senatorska 38/40; *Ambassador:* CONRAD SEYFERT.
Brazil: Rudawska 2; *Ambassador:* ALFREDO TEIXEIRA VALLADÃO.
Bulgaria: Al Ujazdowskie 33/35; *Ambassador:* NIKOLAY TCHERNEV.
Burma: Moscow, U.S.S.R.
Cambodia: Moscow, U.S.S.R.
Canada: Katowicka 31; *Ambassador:* NORMAN F. H. BERLIS.
Ceylon: Moscow, U.S.S.R.
Chile: Angorska 12; *Ambassador:* VICTOR JADRESIĆ VARGAS.
China, People's Republic: Bonifraterska 1; *Ambassador:* WANG KUO-CHUAN.
Cuba: Jana Paska 21; *Ambassador:* Dr. FERNANDO L. FLÓREZ IBARRA.
Czechoslovakia: Koszykowa 18; *Ambassador:* Dr. ANTONIN GREGOR.
Denmark: Starośńska 5; *Ambassador:* HENRIK ZYTPHEN-ADLER.
Ethiopia: Moscow, U.S.S.R.
Finland: Chocimska 6; *Ambassador:* OSMO LENNART ORKOMIES.
France: Zakopiańska 9C; *Ambassador:* ARNAUD WAPLER.
German Democratic Republic: Al I Armii Wojska Polskiego 2-4; *Ambassador:* KARL MEWIS.
Ghana: Prague, Czechoslovakia.
Greece: Chocimska 7; *Ambassador:* GEORGES D. CALOUTSIS.
Guinea: Moscow, U.S.S.R.
Hungary: Szopena 2; *Ambassador:* FERENC MARTIN.
Iceland: Oslo, Norway.
India: Niegolewskiego 16; *Ambassador:* VALLILATH MADHATHIL MADHAVAN NAIR.
Indonesia: Niegolewskiego 14 (E); *Ambassador:* TENAKU MAIMOEN HABSAN.
Iran: Raszyńska 54; *Ambassador:* AKBAR FORUHANDE.

Italy: Plac Dabrowskiego 6; *Ambassador:* ENRICO AILLAUD.
Japan: Willowa 7; *Ambassador:* MASAHIDE KANAYAMA.
Korea People's Republic: Al Ujazdowskie 14; *Ambassador:* LI DEK HEN.
Kuwait: Paris, France.
Laos: Moscow, U.S.S.R.
Lebanon: Prague, Czechoslovakia.
Luxembourg: Moscow, U.S.S.R.
Mali: Moscow, U.S.S.R.
Mexico: Marszałkowska 77/79; *Ambassador:* Dr. DELFÍN SÁNCHEZ JUÁREZ.
Mongolia: Al Ujazdowskie 12; *Ambassador:* GURZAWYN TUWAAN.
Morocco: Narbutta 19A; *Ambassador:* Dr. ABDESSLAM ARRAKI.
Nepal: Moscow, U.S.S.R.
Netherlands: Rakowiecka 19; *Ambassador:* FREDRIK CALKOEN.
Norway: Szopena 2A; *Ambassador:* CHRISTIAN BERG-NIELSEN.
Pakistan: Prague I, Czechoslovakia.
Romania: Szopena 10; *Ambassador:* TIBERIU PETRESCU.
Senegal: Moscow, U.S.S.R.
Sudan: Moscow, U.S.S.R.
Sweden: Bagatela 3; *Ambassador:* ERIK KRONVALL.
Switzerland: Al Ujazdowskie 27; *Ambassador:* GUIDO KEEL.
Syria: Moscow, U.S.S.R.
Tanzania: Moscow, U.S.S.R.
Tunisia: Moscow, U.S.S.R.
Turkey: Noakowskiego 14; *Ambassador:* HIKMET BENSAN.
U.S.S.R.: Belwederska 49; *Ambassador:* AVERKI ARISTOV.
U.A.R.: Al Wyzwolenia 6; *Ambassador:* SAAD A. AFRA.
United Kingdom: Al Róż 1; *Ambassador:* Sir THOMAS BRIMELOW.
U.S.A.: Al Ujazdowskie 29/31; *Ambassador:* JOHN A. GRONOUSKI.
Uruguay: Krakowskie Przedmieście 14; *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.:* JOAQUÍN A. COSTANZO.
Venezuela: Al Jerozolimskie 101, app. 6-7; *Ambassador:* RÉGULO BURELLI RIVAS.
Viet-Nam Democratic Republic: Chocimska 18; *Ambassador:* DO PHÁT QUANG.
Yugoslavia: Al Ujazdowskie 23-25; *Ambassador:* LJUBO S. BABIĆ.

Poland also has diplomatic relations with Zambia.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

The Sejm: Unicameral and elected every four years. At the General Election of May 30th, 1965, the 460 seats were distributed as follows: Polish United Workers' Party 255, United Peasants' Party 117, Democratic Party 39, Non-party 49.

Marshal of the Sejm: CZESŁAW WYCECH.

Vice-Marshals: ZENON KLISZKO, JAN KAROL WENDE.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Polish United Workers' Party (*Polska Zjednoczona Partia Robotnicza*, abbrev. PZPR): Nowy Świat 6, Warsaw; formed December 1948, when the Socialist Party was merged with the Workers' Party; 1st Sec. WŁADYSŁAW GOMUŁKA; Secs.: WITOLD JAROSINSKI, BOLESŁAW JASZCZUK, ZENON KLISZKO, WŁADYSŁAW WICHA, ARTUR STAREWICZ, RYSZARD STRZELECKI, JÓZEF TEJCHMA; in September 1963 there were 1,474,521 members and candidates; publs. *Trybuna Ludu* (daily), *Nowe Drogi* (monthly).

United Peasants' Party (*Zjednoczone Stronnictwo Ludowe*, abbrev. ZSL): 4/8 Grzybowska, Warsaw; formed 1949 by the Union of the Peasant Party and the Polish Peasant Party, 370,000 mems.; 117 deputies; Chair. of Supreme Executive of the Party CZESŁAW WYCECH.

The United Peasants' Party represents the interests of

Polish peasantry. Its programme and activity are based upon the principles of the worker-peasant alliance and construction of socialism. It co-operates closely with the Polish United Workers' Party (PZPR) in common development programmes throughout the country. Publs. *Zielony Sztandar* (official organ), *Dziennik Ludowy* (daily), *Wiés Współczesna* (monthly), *Tygodnik Kulturalny*, *Wiésni* (weeklies).

Democratic Party (*Stronnictwo Demokratyczne*, abbrev. SD): Warsaw, ul. Rutkowskiego 9; f. 1939; Pres. of Central Cttee. STANISŁAW KULCZYNSKI; Sec.-Gen. JAN KAROL WENDE; recruits its members mainly from among progressive intellectuals and craftsmen; membership (1966): 75,000; Publs. *Tygodnik Demokratyczny* (official organ), *Kurier Polski*, *Ilustrowany Kurier Polski* (dailies).

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

THE SUPREME COURT

First President: J. BIGNIEW RESICH.

The Supreme Court is the highest judicial organ and court of cassation, and is the court of revision for sentences passed by Voivodship Courts. The judges for this court are elected by the Council of State for a term of five years.

Voivodship and District Courts. Persons may appeal from the District Courts to the Voivodship (province) Courts.

Both types of court consist of one judge and two benchmen or people's lay judges. The latter represent public opinion. They have the same powers as the judges in pronouncing sentence, and their decisions may at times be final. Sentences are pronounced by majority vote.

The Public Prosecutor-General is appointed and recalled by the Council of State. He is especially charged with the protection of social property.

Prosecutor-General: K. KOSZTIRKO.

RELIGION

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Warsaw: STEFAN Cardinal WYSZYŃSKI, Primate of Poland (ul. Miodowa 17).

Płock: Bishop BOGDAN SIKORSKY.

Lublin: Bishop PIOTR KAŁWA.

Sandomierz: (vacant).

Siedlce: Bishop IGNACY ŚWIRSKI.

Łódź: (vacant).

Gniezno: STEFAN Cardinal WYSZYŃSKI, Primate of Poland.

Pelplin: Bishop KAZIMIERZ KOWALSKI.

Włocławek: Bishop ANTONI PAWŁOWSKI.

Poznań: Archbishop, Metropolit. ANTONI BARANIAK.

Cracow: Archbishop, Metropolit. KAROL WOJTYŁA.

Tarnów: Bishop JERZY ABLEWICZ.

Kielce: Bishop JAN JAROSZEWICZ.

Częstochowa: Bishop STEFAN BAREŁA.

Katowice: Bishop STANISŁAW ADAMSKI.

Białystok: Bishop ADAM SAWICKI, Adm. Ap.

Łomża: Bishop CZESŁAW FALKOWSKI.

Drohiczyń: Bishop WŁADYSŁAW JEDRUSZUK, Adm. Ap.

Pryemyśl: Bishop IGNACY TOKARCZUK.

Lubaczów: (vacant).

Wrocław: Archbishop BOLESŁAW KOMINEK, Adm. Ap.

Gorzów: Bishop WILHELM PLUTA, Adm. Ap.

Opole: Bishop FRANCISZEK JOP, Adm. Ap.

Olsztyn: Bishop JÓZEF DRZAZGA, Adm. Ap.

Gdańsk: Bishop EDMUND NOWICKI; immediately subject to Holy See.

About 95 per cent of the Polish population are Roman Catholic.

OTHER CATHOLIC CHURCHES

Kosciol Polskokatolicki (*Polish Catholic Church*): Warsaw, ul. Wilcza 31; Bishop PRIMAS JULIAN PĘKALA.

Old-Catholic Marian Church: Płock, ul. Wieczorka 27; Bishop NACZELNY WACŁAW GOŁĘBIEWSKI; 100,000 mems.

Marian Catholic Church: Felicjanów, powiat Płock; Archbishop RAPHAEL WOJCIECHOWSKI.

ORTHODOX (GREEK) CONFESSION

Autocephalous Polish Orthodox Church: Warsaw, Al. Świerczewskiego 52; Metropolitan of Warsaw and all Poland, STEFAN RUDYK; Archbishop in Łódź and Poznań, GEORGES KORENISTOW; Bishop in Wrocław

and Szczecin, Basilio Doroszkiewicz; Bishop in Białystok and Gdańsk, NIKANOROS NIESLUCHOWSKY; 450,000 mems.

PROTESTANTS

There are altogether 130,000 Protestants in Poland.

Evangelical Augsburg Church: Warsaw, ul. Miodowa 21; Bishop and Pres. of Synod and Consistory; Dr. ANDRZEJ WANTULA; Vice-Pres. of Synod Ing. EDWARD GŁOWACKI; Pres. of Consistory Bishop ANDRZEJ WANTULA; 100,000 members; publ. *Zwiastun*.

Evangelical Calvinist Church: Warsaw, Al. Świerczewskiego 76a; Supt. Dr. JAN NIEWIECZERZAL; Pres. STEFAN BAUM, Warsaw.

Methodist Church: Warsaw, ul. Mokotowska 12; f. 1921; Gen. Supt. Rev. JÓZEF SZCZEPKOWSKI, M.A., D.D.; 6,000 mems.; publ. *Pielgrzym Polski*, Ed. Dr. W. BENEDYKTOWICZ.

Baptist Church: Warsaw, ul. Waliców 25; f. 1858; Prezbyter ALEKSANDER KIRCUN; Sec. Rev. ZDZISŁAW PAWLIK; 6,000 mems.; publ. *Słowo Prawdy*.

Union of Adventists: Warsaw, Dnia Siódmego W Prl; f. 1921; 6,000 mems.; 70 preachers; Pres. ST. DĄBROWSKI; Sec. Z. LYKO.

United Evangelical Church: Warsaw, Al. Jerozolimskie 99; f. 1947; about 10,000 mems.; Pres. Council STANISŁAW KRAKIEWICZ; publ. *Chrzescijanin*.

JEWISH COMMUNITY

Jewish Religious Association in Poland: Warsaw, ul. Krajowej Rady Narodowej 6; Pres. CHAIM ROTNER; approx. 20,000 Jews remain in Poland. There are 23 synagogues.

There are also small communities of Karaites and Muslims.

Karański Związek Religijny: Pres. Prof. ANANIASZ ZAJACZKOWSKI, Warsaw.

Muzułmański Związek Religijny: Pres. ALEXSANDER RADECKI; Warsaw.

THE PRESS

DAILIES

Dziennik Baltycki: Gdańsk, Targ Drzewny 3/7; f. 1945; non-party; economic, specialising in Polish maritime affairs; circ. 94,000; Editor WACŁAW HYRA.

Dziennik Łódzki: Łódź, ul. Piotrkowska 96; f. 1945; non-party; circ. 92,000; Editor STANISŁAW JANUSZEWSKI.

Dziennik Zachodni: Katowice, ul. Młyńska 1; f. 1945; non-party; Chief Editor BRONISŁAW SCHMIDT-KOWALSKI; circ. 138,000.

Echo Krakowa: Cracow, Wilńska 2; f. 1946; independent; Editor TERESA STANISŁAWSKA; circ. 125,000.

Express Wierzocy: Warsaw, Al. Jerozolimskie 125; f. 1946; non-party; Editor L. BIELSKI; circ. 438,000.

Gazeta Białostocka: Białystok, ul. Wesółowskiego 1; f. 1951; local organ of the Polish United Workers' Party; Editor KAZIMIERZ NOWAK; circ. 103,000.

Gazeta Krakowska: Cracow, ul. Wielopole 1; f. 1949; local organ of the PUWP; Editor JÓZEF ŁAPIŃSKI; circ. 165,000.

Gazeta Pomorska: Bydgoszcz, ul. Śniadeckich 1; f. 1948; local organ of the PUWP; Editor JANUSZ GARLICKI; circ. 200,000.

Gazeta Poznańska: Poznań, ul. Grunwaldzka 19; f. 1948; local organ of the PUWP; Editor JAN MIKOŁAJSKI; circ. 166,000.

Gazeta Robotnicza: Wrocław, ul. Podwale 62; f. 1948; local organ of the PUWP; Editor WŁADYSŁAW BIEŁOWICZ; circ. 250,000.

Gazeta Zielonogórska: Zielona Góra, ul. Niepodległości 25; f. 1952; local organ of the PUWP; Editor ZDZISŁAW OŁAS; circ. 125,000.

Głos Pracy: Warsaw, ul. Smolna 12; f. 1951; Trade Union paper; Editor TADEUSZ LIPSKI; circ. 130,000.

Głos Robotniczy: Łódź, ul. Piotrkowska 96; f. 1945; local organ of the PUWP; Editor SERGIUSZ KŁACZKOW; circ. 220,000.

Głos Wielkopolski: Poznań, ul. Grunwaldzka 19; f. 1945; non-party; Editor LESŁAW TOKARSKI; circ. 110,000.

Głos Wybrzeża: Gdańsk, ul. Targ Drzewny 3/7; f. 1948; local organ of the PUWP; Editor JERZY DZIEWICKI; circ. 132,000.

Gromada-Rolnik Polski: Warsaw, ul. Smolna 12; f. 1947; three issues a week; Editor IRENA GROSZ; circ. 515,000.

Ilustrowany Kurier Polski: Bydgoszcz, Czerwonej Armii 20; f. 1945; regional organ of the Democratic Party; circ. 100,000.

Kurier Polski: Warsaw, ul. Hibnera 11; f. 1946; organ of the Democratic Party; Editor HENRYK TYCNER; circ. 150,000.

Nowiny Rzeszowskie: Rzeszów, ul. Żeromskiego 5; f. 1949; local organ of the PUWP; Editor HENRYK PAŚLAWSKI; circ. 121,000.

Słowo Ludu: Kielce, Pl. Obrońców Stalingradu 2; f. 1949; local organ of the PUWP; Editor MARIAN SKARBK; circ. 135,000.

Słowo Powszechne: Warsaw, ul. Mokotowska 43; f. 1946; Catholic; Editor WITOLD JANKOWSKI; circ. 75,000.

Sztandar Ludu: Lublin, Al. Raclawickie 1; f. 1945; local organ of the PUWP; Editor MARIAN WAWRZYCKI; circ. 126,000.

Sztandar Młodych: Warsaw, ul. Wspólna 61; f. 1950; central organ of Socialist Youth Union; Editor JERZY FELIKSIK; circ. 160,000.

Trybuna Ludu: Warsaw, Plac Starynkiewicza 7; f. 1948; organ of the Polish United Workers' Party; Editor LEON KASMAN; circ. 350,000.

Trybuna Opolska: Opole, ul. Powstańców Śląskich 9; f. 1952; local organ of the PUWP; Editor IGNACY WIRSKI; circ. 150,000.

Trybuna Robotnicza: Katowice, ul. Młyńska 1; f. 1945; morning; local organ of the Central Committee of Polish United Workers' Party; Editor MACIEJ SZCZEPAŃSKI; circ. 565,000.

Zołnierz Wolności: Warsaw, ul. Gryzbowska 77; f. 1950; organ of the Ministry of National Defence; Editor ZENON KOSTRZEWSKI; circ. 22,000.

Zycie Warszawy: Warsaw, Marszałkowska 3/5; f. 1944; independent; Editor HENRYK KOROTYŃSKI; circ. 330,000.

WEEKLIES

Dookoła Świata: Warsaw, Smolna 40; f. 1954; organ of the Socialist Youth Union; Editor ZBIGNIEW ISAAC; circ. 280,000.

Ekran: Warsaw, ul. Kredytowa 5/7; f. 1957; film illustrated magazine; Editor HENRYK ŻELIŃSKI; circ. 125,000.

Film: Warsaw, Puławska 61; f. 1946; Editor BOLESŁAW MICHAŁEK; circ. 150,000.

Głos Nauczycielski: Warsaw, ul. Spasowskiego 6/8; organ of the Polish Teachers' Union; f. 1917; Editors KAZIMIERZ WOJCIECHOWSKI, JERZY KRASNIEWSKI, MIECZYSLAW ZAWADKA; circ. 70,000.

Kierunki: Warsaw, ul. Mokotowska 43; f. 1956; Catholic cultural and social; Editor MACIEJ WRZESZCZ; circ. 9,500.

Kobieta i Życie: Warsaw, Pałac Kultury i Nauki; f. 1946; women's magazine; Editor FELICJA STRUMIŃSKA; circ. 550,000.

Kulisy: Warsaw, A. Jerozolimskie 125; f. 1957; Sunday paper; independent; Editor LEON BIELSKI; circ. 200,000.

Kultura: Warsaw, ul. Wiejska 12; f. 1963; cultural and social magazine; Editor JANUSZ WILHELM; circ. 82,000.

Nowa Wieś: Warsaw, ul. Wiejska 17; peasant illustrated magazine; Editor IRENA RYBZYŃSKA; circ. 295,000.

Panorama: Katowice, ul. Młyńska 1; f. 1954; Silesian illustrated magazine; Editor STANISŁAW SOKOŁOWSKI; circ. 370,000.

Panorama Polnocy: Olsztyn, ul. Szrajbera 11; f. 1957; illustrated magazine; Editor HENRYK ŚWIĘCICKI; circ. 130,000.

Polityka: Warsaw, Al. Jerozolimskie 37; f. 1957; political; Editor MIECZYSLAW RAKOWSKI; circ. 195,000.

Przegląd Sportowy: Warsaw, Mokotowska 24; f. 1921; three times weekly; Editor EDWARD STRZELECKI; circ. 120,000.

Przekrój: Cracow, ul. Manifestu Lipcowego 19/19a; f. 1945; illustrated; Editor MARIAN EILE-KAWAŚNIEWSKI; circ. 496,000.

Przyjaciółka: Warsaw, ul. Wiejska 16; f. 1948; women's magazine; Editor HALINA KOSZUTSKA; circ. 1,851,000.

Przyjaźń: Warsaw, Kredytowa 5/7; f. 1948; organ of the Society for Polish-Soviet Friendship; Editor STANISŁAW JUNG; circ. 98,000.

Robotnik Rolny: Warsaw, ul. Miedziana 15; f. 1951; organ of the Agricultural Workers' Trade Union; Editor LUDWIK STASZYŃSKI; circ. 80,000.

Sport: Katowice, ul. Młyńska 1; f. 1949; three times weekly; Editor TADEUSZ BAGIER; circ. 100,000.

Sportowiec: Warsaw, ul. Mokotowska 5; f. 1949; publ. by RSW Prasa; sport; Editor STEFAN RZESZOT; circ. 70,000.

Stolica: Warsaw, ul. Marszałkowska 6; cultural life; f. 1946; illustrated; Editor LESZEK WYSNACKI; circ. 47,000.

Świat: Warsaw, ul. Nowy Świat 58; f. 1951; illustrated; Editor STEFAN ARSKI; circ. 82,000.

Światowid: Warsaw, ul. Nowogrodzka 49; f. 1952; tourist information; Editor ZBIGNIEW MIKOŁAJCZAK; circ. 48,000.

Szpilki: Warsaw, Plac Trzech Krzyży 16; f. 1935; satirical; Editor ARNOLD MOSTOWICZ; circ. 105,000.

Tygodnik Demokratyczny: Warsaw, ul. Hibnera 11; f. 1953; central organ of the Democratic Party; Editor STANISŁAW KALISZEWSKI; circ. 24,000.

Wrocławski Tygodnik Katolików: Warsaw, ul. Mokotowska 43; f. 1953; Catholic; circ. 60,000.

Zielony Sztandar: Warsaw, Al. Jerozolimskie 30; f. 1931; twice weekly; organ of the United Peasants' Party; Editor MIECZYSLAW GRAD; circ. 150,000.

Zołnierz Polski: Warsaw, ul. Grzybowska 77; f. 1947; illustrated magazine primarily about the armed forces; Editor K. KORZENIECKI; circ. 99,000.

Życie Gospodarcze: Warsaw, ul. Hoża 35; f. 1945; economic; Editor JAN GŁOWCZYK; circ. 33,000.

Życie Literackie: Cracow, ul. Wiślna 2; f. 1951; literary; Editor W. MACHEJEK; circ. 59,000.

PERIODICALS

Chrońmy Przyrodę Ojczystą: Cracow, Ariańska 1; f. 1945; popular-scientific bi-monthly; published by State Council for the Protection of Nature; Editor Prof. W. SZAFER; circ. 4,200.

Dialog: Warsaw, Al. Jerozolimskie 37; f. 1956; monthly; literary, theatre; Editor ADAM TARN; circ. 6,200.

Ekonomista: Warsaw, ul. Nowy Świat 49; f. 1900; bi-monthly; published by the Polish Economic Society and the Economic Committee of the Polish Academy of Sciences; Editor Prof. EDWARD LIPIŃSKI; circ. 10,000.

Filipinka: Warsaw, Pałac Kultury i Nauki; f. 1957; illustrated; fortnightly; Editor FELICJA STRUMIŃSKA; circ. 275,000.

Gospodarka Planowa: Warsaw, Plac 3 Krzyży 3/5; f. 1946; monthly; published by State Publishing House for Economic Literature; Editor WIKTOR BUCH; circ. 7,500.

Karuzela: Łódź, ul. Piotrkowska 96; f. 1957; satirical; twice monthly; Editor WOJCIECH DRYGAS; circ. 410,000.

Miesięcznik Literacki: Warsaw, Pl. Zwycięstwa 9; f. 1966; literary; monthly; Editor WŁODZIMIERZ SOKORSKI; circ. 15,000.

Morze: Warsaw, ul. Widok 10; monthly; maritime affairs; Editor JÓZEF WÓJCICKI; circ. 108,000.

Nowe Drogi: Warsaw, ul. Gornoslaska 18; f. 1947; monthly; Editor STEFAN WIERBŁOWSKI; circ. 50,000.

Nowe Prawo: Warsaw, ul. Rakowiecka 23; f. 1945; lawyers' monthly; Editor Prof. ZBIGNIEW RESICH; circ. 23,000.

Nowe Rolnictwo: Warsaw, Al. Jerozolimskie 28; f. 1951; agricultural; Chief Editor MARIAN BAJOREK; fortnightly; circ. 18,000.

Poezja: Warsaw, ul. Bagatela 14; f. 1965; monthly; poetry, literary; Editor JAN ZYGMUNT JAKUBOWSKI; circ. 9,000.

Państwo i Prawo: Warsaw, ul. Wiejska 12; f. 1946; monthly organ of the Polish Academy of Sciences; Editor SYLWESTER ZAWADZKI; circ. 9,000.

Poradnik Rolnika: Warsaw, al. Ujazdowskie 37; f. 1946; agricultural yearbook; Editor MIECZYSLAW RÓG-SWIOSTEK; circ. 320,000.

Poznaj Świat: Warsaw, ul. Nowy Świat 49; f. 1947; monthly organ of the Polish Geographical Society; illustrated magazine; Editor Prof. STANISŁAW BEREZOWSKI; circ. 100,000.

Prawo i Życie: Warsaw, ul. Bracka 20a; f. 1956; fortnightly; legal and social; Editor KAZIMIERZ KAKOL; circ. 29,000.

Problemy: Warsaw, ul. Bagatela 14; f. 1945; monthly; popular science review; Editor JÓZEF HURWIC; circ. 37,000.

Przegląd Artystyczny: Warsaw, Puławska 61; f. 1950; bi-monthly; art review; Editors HELENA KRAJEWSKA (Editor-in-Chief), WIKTORIA PARECKA (Assistant Editor).

- Sprawy Międzynarodowe:** Warsaw, ul. Warecka 1a; f. 1948; monthly; international affairs; Editor RYSZARD MARKIEWICZ; circ. 4,000.
- Studia Filozoficzne:** Warsaw, Nowy Świat 49; f. 1957; quarterly; philosophical studies; organ of the Polish Academy of Sciences; Editor HELENA EILSTEIN; circ. 1,450.
- Studia Socjologiczne:** Warsaw, ul. Nowy Świat 72; f. 1961; sociological studies; organ of the Polish Academy of Sciences; quarterly; Editor ZYGMUNT BAUMAN; circ. 2,000.
- Teatr:** Warsaw, Al. Ujazdowskie 45; f. 1945; fortnightly; theatrical life; Editor EDWARD CSATO; circ. 7,000.
- Twoje Dziecko:** Warsaw, ul. Długa 38-40; f. 1951; monthly; women's magazine concerning children's affairs; Editor JANINA SZEWCZYKOWSKA; circ. 170,000.
- Twórczość:** Warsaw, ul. Wiejska 16; f. 1945; monthly; literary; Editor J. IWASZKIEWICZ; circ. 6,000.
- Zdrowie:** Warsaw, ul. Miodowa 15; f. 1949; monthly; organ of the Polish Red Cross; deals mainly with health education; Editor Prof. BOGUSŁAW KOZUSZNIK; circ. 85,000.

NEWS AGENCIES

- Polska Agencja Prasowa—PAP** (*Polish Press Agency*). Warsaw, Al. Jerozolimskie 7; f. 1944; forty hrs. in larger Polish towns and foreign capitals; about 220 journalist mems.; information is transmitted abroad in Russian, French, German, Spanish, Czech and English; publ. daily, weekly and periodic *Information Bulletins*.
- Polska Agencja Interpress** (*Polish Agency Interpress*): Warsaw, ul. Bagatela 12; f. 1966; information books and bulletins on Polish foreign policy and economics; Editor JERZY SOLECKI.
- Agencja Robotnicza (A.R.)** (*Workers' Press Agency*): Warsaw, Plac Starynkiewicza 7/9; daily and weekly

services for Polish newspapers, periodicals, radio and television, carrying articles, comments, interviews, reports, foreign correspondences, news; special department producing film and television reports from home and abroad.

Centralna Agencja Fotograficzna (*The Central Press-Photo Agency*): Warsaw 37, 16 Foksal St.; f. 1950; supplies photographs to Polish Press; postal picture service to foreign press photo agencies; serves photographic publishing houses, trade fairs, exhibitions and advertising agencies; Dir. and Editor-in-Chief DOBROŚLAW KOBIELSKI.

Zachodnia Agencja Prasowa: Poznań, Plac Wolności 6; publishes books and bulletins mainly on Polish-German relations.

FOREIGN BUREAUX Warsaw

ANSA: ul. Klecka 10; Bureau Chief MIRKO TEBALDI.

AP: ul. Piekna 68, Room 302; Correspondent EUGENE KRAMER.

Bulgarian Telegraph Agency: ul. Marszałkowska 10/16 m 60; Bureau Chief KIRIL ILIEV.

Czechoslovak News Agency (Četeka): J. Dombrowského 75B m 39.

Novosti: Wojska Polskiego 2/4, Aleja 1 Armii; Bureau Chief KRAJ RAD.

UPI: u. Piekna 68, Room 306; Bureau Man. E. J. SHIELDS.

The following are also represented: Deutsche Presse-Agentur (DPA), Reuters, Tass.

PRESS ASSOCIATION

Polish Journalists' Association: Warsaw, ul. Foksal 3/5.

PUBLISHERS

WARSAW

- Arkady Publications:** ul. Sienkiewicza 14; f. 1957; publications on art, building and architecture; Dir. EUGENIUSZ PILISZEK.
- Art & Cinema Publishers:** Warsaw, ul. Krakowskie Przedmieście 21/23; f. 1959; theatre, cinema and art publications; Dir. MIECZYSLAW BIEGANSKI.
- Communications Publishers:** ul. Kazimierzowska 52; f. 1949; publications on transport and communications; periodicals: *Motor*, *Morze*, *Sygnaly*, *Przegląd Kolejowy*, *Radioamator*, etc.; Dir. JÓZEF BĄK.
- Instytut Wydawniczy "Nasza Księgarnia":** Warsaw, ul. Spasowskiego 4; f. 1921; books and periodicals for children and teachers; Dir. STANISŁAW MACH.
- Law Publishers:** Al. Ujazdowskie 11; f. 1952; general law publishers; Dir. JÓZEF BIELSKI.
- Wydawnictwo Związkowe Centralnej Rady Związków Zawodowych:** Warsaw, ul. Kopernika 36/40; trade union literature, work protection and safety, theatre, periodicals.
- Państwowe Zakłady Wydawnictw Szkolnych** (*State Text-book Publishing House*): Plac Dąbrowskiego 8; f. 1945; school textbooks and popular science books, scientific literature for teachers and tutors, visual teaching aids,

periodicals for teachers and youth; Man. Dir. TADEUSZ PARNOWSKI.

Państwowy Instytut Wydawniczy (*State Publishing Institute*): ul. Foksal 17; f. 1946; Polish and foreign classics and fine arts, contemporary literature; Dir. ADAM OSTROWSKI.

Państwowy Zakład Wydawnictw Lekarskich: ul. Długa 38/40; State Medical Publishers; about 40 medical periodicals; Dir. T. ROZNIATOWSKI.

Pax Publishing Institute: Mokotowska 43; f. 1949; Catholic publishing house; Editor-in-Chief JANINA KOLENDÓ.

People's Co-operative Publishing House: Al. Jerozolimskie 30; f. 1949; fiction and popular science; Dir. JAN SZKOP.

Polish State Cartographical Publishers: ul. Solec 18-20; f. 1951; maps, etc.; Dir. JAN RZEDOWSKI, M.A.

Polish Scientific Publishers: ul. Miodowa 10; f. 1951; works of the Polish Academy of Sciences; scientific publications on all aspects of human knowledge, university manuals; various reference books; Dir. ADAM BROMBERG.

"Prasa dla Wsi" Publishing House (*The Press for the Village*): Warsaw, ul. Wiejska 12; f. 1950; publications on agricultural co-operatives; *Spółdzielnia Produkcyjna* (weekly).

POLAND—(PUBLISHERS, RADIO AND TELEVISION)

Publishing House of the Ministry of National Defence: ul. Grzybowska 77; f. 1947; fiction and military; Dir. EDWARD SZPITEL.

Rabotnicza Spółdzielnia Wydawnicza "Prasa" (Workers' Publishing Co-operative): Warsaw, ul. Bagatela 14; albums, bulletins, catalogues, books.

Spółdzielnia Wydawnicza "Czytelnik" (Reader Publishing House): ul. Wiejska 12a; f. 1944; general publishers, especially fiction; Chair. LUDWIK KASINSKI.

Spółdzielnia Wydawnicza "Książka i Wiedza" (Book and Knowledge Publishing House): ul. Smolna 13; f. 1948; social sciences, economics, history and philosophy, etc.; Dir. STANISŁAW WROŃSKI.

State Agricultural and Forestry Publishers: Al. Jerozolimskie 28; f. 1947; for professional publications on agriculture and forestry; Dir. JERZY RASIŃSKI, D.Sc.

State Popular Scientific Publishing House, "Wiedza Powszechna" (Popular Knowledge): Jasna 26; publications for popularisation of all branches of knowledge; encyclopaedias and dictionaries; Man. Dir. TADEUSZ KOSMAŁA.

State Publishers, "Sport i Turystyka": ul. Rutkowskiego 7-9; f. 1953; publications in the field of tourism, sports, popular topography, and artistic albums; Dir. A. GÓRNY.

State Publishing Company, "Iskry": ul. Smolna 13; f. 1952; travel, fiction, science fiction, political literature for youth, popular science; Dir. JERZY WITTLIN.

State Publishing House for Economic Literature: ul. Poznańska 15; f. 1949; economic and technical publications and textbooks; Dir. JOZEF GRUBER.

Wydawnictwa Czasopism Technicznych: Warsaw, ul. Czackiego 3/5; f. 1951; primers for trade and technical schools; Dir. JERZY DRESZER.

Wydawnictwa Geologiczne: ul. Rakowiecka 4; f. 1953; geology; Dir. STANISŁAW WALENTA.

Wydawnictwa Handlu Zagranicznego (The Foreign Trade Publishing House): ul. Marszałkowska 124; catalogues, advertisements, information on all aspects of trade.

Wydawnictwa Naukowo-Techniczne (Scientific-Technical Publishers): ul. Mazowiecka 2-4; f. 1949; Dir. JERZY DRESZER.

Wydawnictwo "Ars Christiana": ul. Ogrodowa 37; religious books.

Wydawnictwo Przemysłu Lekkiego i Spożywczego (State Publishers for Light Industries and Food): P.O.B. 17; f. 1954; sport, handicrafts, politics, economics, house-keeping; Dir. JAN WOJCIK.

Ludowa Spółdzielnia Wydawnicza: Warsaw, Al. Jerozolimskie 30; belles-lettres, children's books, sociology, popular science, etc.

CRACOW

Polskie Wydawnictwo Muzyczne (Polish Music Publications): Al. Krasińskiego 11; f. 1945; music and books on music; Dir. M. TOMASZEWSKI.

Wydawnictwo Literackie (Literary Publishing House): Rynek Główny 25; f. 1953; works of literature and belles-lettres; Dir. JERZY SKÓRNICKI.

GDYNIA

Wydawnictwo Morskie: ul. Waszyngtona 34; f. 1957; general literature, science, politics; Dir. WŁODZIMIERZ JABŁOŃSKI.

KATOWICE

Wydawnictwo "Śląsk" (Silesia) Publishing House: ul. Stawowa 19; f. 1954; books and periodicals on mining and metallurgy, social and political sciences, fiction and folklore; Dir. JEREMI GLISZCZYŃSKI.

ŁÓDŹ

Wydawnictwo Łódzkie: ul. Piotrkowska 171/173; politics, general literature.

POZNAŃ

Księgarnia św. Wojciecha (St. Adalbert Printing and Publishing Co.): Pl. Wolności 1; f. 1896; textbooks and Catholic publications.

Wydawnictwo "Pallottinum": al. Przybyszewskiego 30; religious.

Wydawnictwo Poznańskie (Poznań Publishing House): ul. Fredry 8; f. 1956; fiction, poetry and popular science, translations from Scandinavian and German literature; Dir. Mgr. JERZY ZIOLEK.

WROCŁAW

Ossolineum, Wydawnictwo Polskiej Akademii Nauk (Ossolineum—Publishing House of the Polish Academy of Sciences): ul. Rynek 9; f. 1817; humanities and bibliography; Dir. MICHAŁ SEWERSKI, M.A.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Komitet do Spraw Radiofonii, Polskie Radio (Committee for Radio Affairs, Polskie Radio): Warsaw, Noakowskiego 20; Pres. WŁODZIMIERZ SOKORSKI.

Radio Warsaw: Three programmes; one medium-wave transmitter, 818 kw.; one long-wave, 227 kW.; one short-wave, 96.6 mc/s.; nineteen provincial relay stations.

OVERSEAS BROADCASTS on twelve short-wave, one medium-wave and one long-wave transmitters. Programmes in Danish, English, Finnish, French, German, Italian, Spanish and Swedish.

At the end of 1967 there were 5,584,300 licences.

TELEVISION

Komitet do Spraw Radia i Telewizji Polskie Radio i Telewizja (Committee for Television Affairs): Warsaw, Pl. Powstanców Warszawy 7; Pres. WŁODZIMIERZ SOKORSKI; Dir. of Programmes STANISŁAW STAMPLF.

Transmitters at Warsaw, Łódź, Poznań, Katowice, Wrocław, Gdańsk, Stettin, Trzecieć and Olsztyn.

There were 2,700,100 television subscribers at the end of 1967.

FINANCE

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK

Narodowy Bank Polski (*The National Bank of Poland*): Head Office: Warsaw, 11/21 Świętokrzyska Street; f. 1945; 422 brs. throughout Poland; State central bank, performing all banking operations; Pres. ST. MAJEWSKI.

Bank Inwestycyjny (*Investment Bank*): Warsaw, ul. Warecka 10; f. 1949; the function of the bank is to finance investment; 51 brs.; Man. Dir. JANUSZ ANUSZEWSKI.

Bank Rolny (formerly *Państwowy Bank Rolny—State Land Bank*): Warsaw, ul. Świętokrzyska 12; f. 1950; the function of the bank is to finance agriculture; Gen. Man. HENRYK SKAŁECKI.

Bank Handlowy w Warszawie S.A. (*Commercial Bank in Warsaw*): Head Office: Warsaw, ul. Traugutta 7; f. 1870; authorised foreign exchange bank; cap. (1966)

1,200m. zlotys; dep. 10,136m. zlotys; Chair. STANISŁAW MAJEWSKI; Pres. HENRYK KISIEL; Gen. Man. ANDRZEJ OLSZEWSKI.

Powszechna Kasa Oszczędności "PKO" (*Savings Bank*): Head Office: Warsaw, Świętokrzyska 12; 225 brs., 10,615 agencies; the chief savings institution; Gen. Man. EDWARD WALASZCZYK.

INSURANCE

Państwowy Zakład Ubezpieczeń (*Polish National Insurance*): Warsaw 51, ul. Traugutta 5; State insurance company; f. 1803; all branches of direct insurance; Gen. Man. E. KREID.

"Warta" (*Insurance and Reinsurance Co. Ltd.*): Warsaw 51, Świętokrzyska 12; f. 1920; deals with all foreign business; Chair. Prof. Dr. H. GRENIIEWSKI; Gen. Man. LEON KOZICKI; Telegr. Reawarta Warsaw; Telex: 81.549 WARTa Wa.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF TRADE

Polska Izba Handlu Zagranicznego (*Polish Chamber of Foreign Trade*): Head Office: Warsaw, Trębacka 4; brs. at Warsaw (town and district), Gdynia, Szczecin, Lublin, Poznań, Krakow, Katowice, Bydgoszcz, Wrocław, Kielce, Koszalin, Olsztyn, Opole, Rzeszów, Zielona Góra and Łódź; f. 1948; Pres. ST. MAKSYMOWICZ; Gen. Sec. Mrs. B. ŁANIEWSKA; Dirs. M. GOLDGRABER, S. OKOŃ, J. STADLER, L. J. GADZIEMSKI.

FOREIGN TRADE ORGANIZATIONS

"Agpol": Warsaw, Sienkiewicza 12; advertising and publishing agency.

"Animex": Warsaw, Puławska 14; imports and exports products of animal origin.

"Ars Polona": Warsaw, Krakowskie Przedmieście 7; importers and exporters of books, antiques and coins, gramophones, records and recording tapes; printing services.

"Baltona": Gdynia, Pułaskiego 6; shipchandlers.

"H. Cegielski": Poznań, Dzierżyńskiego 223/229; exports engineering equipment.

"Cekop": Warsaw, Kościelna 12; exports industrial equipment.

"Centromor": Warsaw, Jerozolimskie 44; exports and imports merchant, fishing, inland and pleasure craft and ships, and marine equipment.

"Centrozap": Katowice, Ligonia 7, P.O.B. 825; imports and exports complete plants, materials and equipment for the iron, steel, petroleum, coal and coke industries.

"Cetebe": Łódź, Narutowicza 13, P.O.B. 320; exports cotton, linen, woollen, rayon fabrics and plushes.

"Giech": Warsaw, Jasna 12; imports and exports chemicals and pharmaceutical products.

"Confexim": Łódź, Sienkiewicza 3/5; exports and imports clothes, fancy goods.

"Co-opexim": Warsaw, Zurawia 4; exports articles produced by Polish Work Co-operative Societies; household goods, toys, chemicals.

"Dal": Warsaw, Frascati 2; international trading company.

"Desa": Warsaw, Al. Jerozolimskie 2; exports works of art.

"Elektrim": Warsaw, Czackiego 15/17; imports and exports electrical, electronic and telecommunication equipment.

"Film Polski": Warsaw, Mazowiecka 6/8; imports and exports films.

"Hortex": Warsaw, Warecka 11A; exports fruit and vegetables.

"Impeko": Warsaw, Zurawia 32/34, exports and imports handicraft articles and consumer goods.

"Impexmetal": Warsaw, Wilcza 50/52, P.O.B. 6; imports and exports non-ferrous metals and alloys, ball and roller bearings.

"Kolmex": Warsaw, Mokotowska 49; imports and exports railway equipment.

"Metalexport": Warsaw, Mokotowska 49, P.O.B. 442; export miscellaneous metal goods, machinery and rolling stock; Associated enterprises:

Befama: Bielsko Biala, Panstańców Śląskich 6; exports machinery.

Refamet: Kuznia Raciborska, Staszica 1; exports various lathes.

"Metronex": Warsaw, Al. Jerozolimskie 44; exports and imports measurement apparatus, laboratory equipment, nuclear devices, industrial installations, computers, electronic instruments.

"Minex": Warsaw, Krakowskie Przedm. 79, P.O.B. 1002; exports and imports minerals, cement, glass and ceramics.

"Motoimport": Warsaw, Przemysłowa 26; imports vehicles and accessories for the motor industry, aircraft and aviation instruments.

- "Orbis"**: Warsaw, Bracka 16; Polish Travel Office (see below, Tourism).
- "Paged"**: Warsaw, Plac 3 Krzyży 18; imports and exports timber, wood and paper products.
- "Pełrolimpex"**: Warsaw, Jasna 10; exports and imports crude oil and crude oil by-products, and synthetic fuels.
- "Polcoop"**: Warsaw, Kopernika 30; exports agricultural and food products of the Central Agricultural Union of "Samopomox Chłopska" Co-operatives.
- "Polfracht"**: Gdynia, Czołgistów 52/54; f. 1951; charters freight ships for Polish and foreign agencies.
- "Polimex"**: Warsaw, Czackiego 7/9; f. 1945; imports and exports machines and tools.
- "Polservice"**: Warsaw, Poznańska 15; consulting engineers; exports technical and economic plans and services.
- "Prodimek"**: Warsaw, Miodowa 14; exports products of private industry and handicrafts.
- "Rolimpex"**: Warsaw, Al. Jerozolimskie 44; exports and imports agricultural products of vegetable origin.
- "Ruch"**: Warsaw, Wilcza 46; exports and imports periodicals.
- "Skórimport"**: Łódź 74, 22 Lipca; imports and exports leather and rubber goods.
- "Społem"**: Warsaw, Kopernika 17; exports food and agricultural products; imports citrus fruits, tea and spices. Barter dealings in food and industrial goods.
- "Stalexport"**: Katowice, Plebiscytowa 36; exports and imports rolled steel products, high quality steels, ores, pig iron, ferro alloys, etc.
- "Terexport"**: Warsaw, Mokotowska 49; exports peat moss and products, prefabricated houses, baby prams, wooden goods, furniture.
- "Textilimport"**: Łódź, P.O.B. 80; imports raw materials for the textile industry, exports chemical fibres and yarns.
- "Universal"**: Warsaw, Al. Jerozolimskie 44; exports and imports electrical household appliances, musical instruments, sports equipment, bicycles, sheet metal products.
- "Varimex"**: Warsaw, Wilcza 50/52; foreign trade company for the import and export of miscellaneous goods.
- "Węgiłokoks"**: Katowice, ul. Armii Czerwonej 119; sole exporters of coal and coke.
- "Zjednoczenie Gospodarki Rybnej"** (Fisheries Central Board): Szczecin, Odrowaza 1; imports and exports fish products.

INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

Industrial enterprises, State-owned or under State administration, are grouped into Industrial Federations or into Central Administrations of Industry, and are administered in accordance with the principles established for commercial State-controlled enterprises. Local groupings on Federal lines are formed in the various provinces and organised by the industrial departments of the provincial governments.

The principal Central Administrations of Industry and Industrial Federations are:

CENTRAL ADMINISTRATIONS OF INDUSTRY (ZP=Zjednoczenie Przemysłu)

- Centrala Przemysłu Zbożowo-Młynarskiego "PZZ"** (Corn Milling): Warsaw, ul. Jasna 14/16.
- ZP Bawełnianego (Cotton)**: Łódź, Sienkiewicza 3-5.

- ZP Celulozowo-Papierniczego (Cellulose and Paper)**: Łódź, ul. Więckowskiego 33.
- ZP Cementowego (Cement)**: Sosnowiec, ul. Nowotki 14.
- ZP Ceramicznego (Ceramics)**: Warsaw, Zurawia 3-5.
- ZP Ceramiki Budowlanej "Polnoc"** (Building Ceramics): Warsaw, Mazowiecka 12.
- ZP Chłodniczego (Refrigeration)**: Warsaw, Nowogrodzka 22.
- ZP Cukierniczego (Confectionery and Sugar Products)**: Warsaw, Krucza 24-26.
- ZP Cukrowniczego (Sugar Refining)**: Warsaw, Pl. Dąbrowskiego 3.
- ZP Farmaceutycznego "Polfa"** (Pharmaceutical): Warsaw, Wspólna 4.
- ZP Graficznego (Graphite)**: Warsaw, Jasna 26; f. 1945.
- ZP Gumowego (Rubber)**: Łódź, Andrzeja Struga 26.
- ZP Jajczarsko-Drobiarskiego (Eggs and Poultry)**: Warsaw, Hoza 64-66.
- ZP Kamienia Budowlanego (Building and Stone-Masonry)**: Cracow, ul. Włodzków 7.
- ZP Lniarskiego (Flax, Hemp and Jute Textiles)**: Łódź, ul. Sienkiewicza 9.
- ZP Maszyn Górniczych (Mining Machinery)**: Bytom, Parkowa 2.
- ZP Meblarskiego (Furniture)**: Poznań, Libelta 1A.
- ZP Mięsnego (Meat and Meat Products)**: Warsaw, Chocimska 28; f. 1945.
- ZP Nieorganicznego (Inorganic Chemicals)**: Warsaw, Wspólna 4.
- ZP Odzieżowego (Garment-making)**: Łódź, Piotrkowska 175. f. 1948.
- ZP Olejarskiego (Oils and Fats)**: Warsaw 10, Szkolna 2-4.
- ZP Organicznego i Tworzyw "ERG"** (Organic Chemicals): Warsaw, Zurawia 6-12.
- ZP Owocowo-Warzywnego (Fruit and Vegetable Canning and Bottling)**: Warsaw, ul. Krucza 24-26.
- ZP Piwowarskiego (Brewing and Malting)**: Warsaw, Krucza 24-26; f. 1947.
- ZP Przędzań Czesankowych (Worsted Mills)**: Łódź, Kosciuszki 3; f. 1959.
- ZP Rafinerii Nafty (Oil Refining)**: Cracow, Lubicz 25.
- ZP Skórzanego (Leather)**: Łódź, Piotrkowska 260.
- ZP Spirytusowego (Distilling)**: Warsaw, Skr. poczt. 160, Szkolna 2-4.
- ZP Sprzętu Medycznego (Medical Equipment)**: Warsaw, Targowa 74.
- ZP Syntezy Chemicznej (Chemical Synthesis)**: Gliwice, 2, Zwycięstwa 21.
- ZP Szklarskiego (Glass)**: Sosnowiec 22, Lipca 41.
- ZP Tartaczno i Wyrobów Drzewnych**: Warsaw, Wawelska 52/54.
- ZP Tytoniowego (Tobacco)**: Warsaw, Szkolna 2-4.
- ZP Wełnianego Północ (Wool, North)**: Łódź, Kosciuszki 3.
- ZP Wełnianego-Południe (Wool, South)**: Bielsko-Biala, ul. Inwalidów 2, woj. Katowickie.
- ZP Włókien Sztucznych (Artificial Textiles)**: Łódź, Piotrkowska 203.

- Zjednoczenie Budownictwa Węglowego (Coal-mine Construction)**: Katowice, Kosciuszki 38.
- Zjednoczenie Budownictwa Górniczego (Union of Mining Work Enterprises)**: Katowice, Powstańców 28.

POLAND—(TRADE AND INDUSTRY, TRANSPORT)

"Pekaes" (*International Road Carriers*): Warsaw, ul. Świętokrzyska 30.

Z Wytworni Surowic i Szczepionek (*Serums and Vaccines Administration*): Warsaw, Chelmska 30/34.

INDUSTRIAL FEDERATIONS

There are Industrial Federations for the following industries: Agricultural Machinery, Automobiles, Coal, Constructional Machinery, Electrical Goods, Electronics, Foundry Products, Machine Tools, Metal Products, Railway Rolling Stock, Shipbuilding, Textile Machinery, Iron Mining and Iron and Steel Smelting.

TRADE UNIONS

Centralna Rada Związków Zawodowych (CRZZ) (*Central Council of Trade Unions*): Warsaw, Kopernika 36/40; affiliated to the W.F.T.U.; Chair. IGNACY LOGA-SOWINSKI; Deputy Chair. PIOTR GAJEWSKI, JÓZEF KULEZA, WACŁAW TUŁODZIECKI; publ. *Głos Pracy*, *Przegląd Związkowy*.

There are 22 trade unions, each of a general type covering administrative and industrial workers in a particular branch of industry, with an aggregate of over 7.3 million members (1966). Led by the Central Council of Trade Unions, the unions play an important part in the administrative life of the country, taking an active part in legislation at ministerial level and in the management of factories and other establishments. Trade Union Representatives, as members of the Labour and Wages Committee, exert direct influence on the system of wages and on

income tax rates. Working conditions are supervised and inspected regularly by labour inspectors from The Central Labour Inspection Office and, in addition, a social labour inspector is appointed by each trade union works' council. Disputes are regulated by Arbitration Commissions composed of representatives of the trade unions and of the administration. The industrial health service is under the control of the unions which run health centres and sanatoria for their members. Sociological research is also carried out by the unions and the results used in decisions of policy on wages, housing and general welfare.

The trade unions provide cultural facilities on a large scale in the form of houses of culture, clubs, recreation rooms, and libraries; their support drama and musical enterprises, and help further members' education by running evening courses, trade courses and workers' universities. The Working People's Holiday Fund is directly controlled by the unions which arrange holidays for members at a cost proportional to their earnings.

There is close co-operation between the Polish Trade Unions and those in other countries as well as with the World Federation of Trade Unions and International bodies such as UNESCO.

Centralny Związek Kolek Rolniczych (*Central Union of Agricultural Co-operatives*): the biggest co-operative organisation in Poland; over 2,000,000 mems.

TRADE FAIR

Poznań International Fair: Poznań, ul. Głogowska 14; takes place every year in June; in 1966 60 countries were represented.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Polskie Koleje Państwowe (*Polish State Railways*): Warsaw, ul. Chałubińskiego 4-6; f. 1845.

By the end of 1966 there were 26,739 km. of railway lines making up the State network, of which 2,568 km. were electrified and 3,621 km. were narrow gauge.

ROADS

PKS/Państwowa Komunikacja Samochodowa (*Polish Motor Communications*): ul. Grójecka 17, Warsaw; f. 1945; the State enterprise organizing inland transport by motor, bus, lorry and trailers of all kinds for passengers and goods. There are 274,078 km. of roads outside towns, of which 119,409 km. are hard-surfaced.

"Pekaes" Enterprise (*International Road Co.*): ul. Świętokrzyska 30; Warsaw; f. 1958; organises tourist circuits to West and East Europe, and goods road transport to all European countries.

MOTORISTS' ORGANIZATION

Polski Związek Motorowy (*Polish Automobile and Motor Cycle Federation*): Warsaw, Nowy Świat 35; about 53,300 mems.; Pres. ROMAN M. PIJANOWSKI, ing. dipl.

INLAND WATERWAYS

Poland has 6,855 km. of navigable waterways, consisting of the rivers Vistula (1,090 km.), Oder (848 km.), Bug (779 km.), Warta (762 km.), San, Narew, Noteć, Pilica, Wieprz, and the Dunajec. There are some 5,000 lakes, the largest being the Śniardwy, Mamry, Łebsko and Miedwie.

In addition, there is a network of canals (approximately 650 km.). The most important of these are:

The Bydgoszcz canal, linking the Vistula with the Oder through the Noteć and Brda (25 km.).

The Notećki canal, linking the Bydgoszcz canal and Lake Gopło (114 km.).

The Gliwicki canal in Silesia, linking the Kłodnica with the Oder (41 km.).

The Augustowski, linking the Vistula with the Niemen, through the Czarna Hancza and Biebrza (82 km.).

The Kujawski, linking Lake Gopło with the Warta (32 km.).

The Masurian canals, linking the lakes of Mazury (191 km.).

The Elbaski canal, linking the lakes of the Ostróda region with the Baltic Sea in the Elbląg harbour (163 km.).

About 6,470,000 passengers and over 4,684,000 tons of freight are carried annually on inland water transport.

SHIPPING

Poland has three large harbours: Gdynia, Gdańsk and Szczecin.

The Polish merchant fleet has 196 ships, with a total tonnage of 1,269,662.

Principal shipping companies:

Dalekomorskie Bazy Rybackie: Szczecin, Pl. Batorego 4; Man. Dir. ALBERT GRUZEWSKI.

POLAND—(TRANSPORT, TOURISM, ATOMIC ENERGY, UNIVERSITIES)

Polskie Linie Oceaniczne (*Polish Ocean Lines*): Gdynia, 10 Lutego, 24; 100 ships (900,000 d.w.t.) serving all five continents.

Polska Zegluga Morska (*Polish Steamship Co.*): Szczecin, Małopolska 43-44; 120 ships; Gen. Man. RYSARD KARGER.

CIVIL AVIATION

Polskie Linie Lotnicze-LOT (*Polish Airlines*): Warsaw, Grójecka 17; f. 1929; Dir.-Gen. JAN ZWIERZYŃSKI; domestic services and external services to East, Near East and West European capitals; fleet: 8 Ilyushin IL-18, 10 Antonov AN-24, 11 Antonov AN-22, 12 Ilyushin IL-14, 5 Lissunov Li-2.

Twenty-three international airlines also serve Poland.

TOURISM

Polskie Towarzystwo Turystyczno-Krajoznawcze (*Polish Tourist and Country-Lovers Society*): Warsaw, Senatorska 11; Chair. PIOTR GAJEWSKI; the society has 8 tourists' hotels and 226 hostels.

"Orbis": Warsaw, Bracka 16; f. 1923; Polish Travel Office; Gen. Man. KORNEŁ ARGASINSKI; 90 branch offices and 17 tourist hotels.

EUROPEAN BRANCHES

Austria: Schwedenplatz 3-4, Vienna I.

Belgium: 4 rue du Progrès, Brussels.

Denmark: 21 Vester Farimagsgade, Copenhagen.

France: 18 rue Louis-le-Grand, Paris.

German Democratic Republic: Karl Marx Allee 98, Berlin.

Sweden: 71 Birger Jarlsgatan, Stockholm.

United Kingdom: 313 Regent Street, London W.1.

United States: Rep. for Tourism, 500 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10036.

CULTURE

Poland's history has been dominated by a series of wars to defend her territory against encroachment and annexation from all sides, and yet the Polish cultural identity and traditions have developed and persisted even in subjugation and exile.

Cultural development in Poland came to a virtual standstill during the German occupation in the Second World War, when printing and publishing houses, theatres, cinemas, museums and art galleries were shut down or destroyed. Since the war the State has been the patron of the arts. Development has been in some new directions: there has been a regular government subsidy for theatres (200m. zlotys in 1964) and particular interest centres on films and filming, with many clubs forming part of a technical basis for a mass culture. Amateur artistic effort is encouraged. Art schools also enjoy much popular support. In 1962 there were 482 Houses of Culture, 14,077 club rooms and houses and 544 art centres; there were 190,630 participants in 14,956 amateur artistic groups.

The Ministry of Culture and Art is the principal body concerned with organizing the arts, and there are a number of local People's Councils. Other organizing bodies include:

Central Office of Cinematography: in 1966 there were 3,836 state-owned cinemas and also many in Cultural Institutes; The Central Film Archives; the Polish Federation of Film Discussion Clubs, which had c. 50,000 mems. in 2,000 clubs.

State Committee for Physical Culture and Tourism: organizes all sports, which have some 1.7 million participants.

Palace of Culture and Science: houses many scientific institutions and has cultural and entertainment facilities.

There are 69 theatres, 24 concert halls, nine opera houses, 19 philharmonic and symphony orchestras and two song and dance ensembles in Poland.

PRINCIPAL THEATRES

Teatr Wielki: Warsaw, Mofiera 5; Dir. JERZY JASIŃSKI.

Teatr Narodowy: Warsaw, Plac Teatralny 5; Dir. KAZIMIERZ DEJMEK.

Teatr Dramatyczny: Warsaw, Pałac Kultury i Nauki; Dir. ANDRZEJ SZCZEPKOWSKI.

Teatr Współczesny: Warsaw, Mokotowska 13; Dir. ERWIN AXER.

Teatr Polski: Warsaw, Karasia 3; Dir. JERZY KRECZMAR.

Teatr Słowackiego: Cracow, Plac. sw. Ducha 1; Dir. BRONISŁAW DĄBROWSKI.

PRINCIPAL ORCHESTRAS

Warsaw Philharmonic Orchestra: Warsaw, Jasna 5; Artistic Dir. WITOLD ROWICKI.

Cracow Philharmonic Orchestra: Krakow, ul. Zwierzyńska 1; Dir. TADEUSZ KRZEMIŃSKI.

Katowice Philharmonic Orchestra: Katowice, ul. Włodkowicza 5; Dir. KAROL STRYJA.

Polish Radio Symphony Orchestra: Katowice; Dir. JAN KRENZ.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Institute of Physics of the Polish Academy of Sciences: Warsaw, ul. Zielna 37; Dir. Prof. Dr. LEONARD SOSNOWSKI.

Institute of Nuclear Research: Świerk, near Warsaw; Dir. Prof. Dr. PAWEŁ NOWAČKI; f. 1955; publ. *Reports of the Institute of Nuclear Research*.

Research centres attached to the Institute:

A. Sołtan Nuclear Research Centre: Świerk.

Nuclear Research Centre: Warsaw-Zerań.

Institute of Nuclear Physics: Cracow 23, ul. Radzikowskiego.

Co-operation: January 1958: bilateral agreement signed with the U.S.S.R. April 1965: agreement signed with Yugoslavia. Poland is a member of the International Atomic Energy Agency, Vienna, and of the Joint Institute for Nuclear Research, Dubna, near Moscow.

UNIVERSITIES

Uniwersytet Jagielloński: Cracow; 236 teachers, 6,658 students.

Uniwersytet Łódzki: Łódź.

Katolicki Uniwersytet Lubelski: Lublin; 41 professors, 1,698 students.

Uniwersytet Marii Curie-Skłodowskiej: Lublin; 584 teachers, 7,010 students.

Uniwersytet im Adama Mickiewicza W Poznaniu: Poznań; 172 teachers, 10,221 students.

Uniwersytet Mikołaja Kopernika W Toruniu: Toruń; 406 teachers, 5,684 students.

Uniwersytet Warszawski: Warsaw; 1,199 teachers, 18,000 students.

Uniwersytet Wrocławski im. Bolesława Bieruta: Wrocław; 131 teachers, 8,315 students.

There are also nine technical universities.

PORTUGAL

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Portugal is a republic situated on the Atlantic side of the Iberian peninsula bordered by Spain to the north and east. The climate is mild and temperate with an annual mean temperature of 16°C (61°F). In the interior the weather is drier and hotter. The language is Portuguese. Roman Catholicism is the religion of the majority of the people. The flag carries two vertical bands of green and red, the green occupying two-fifths of the total area. The capital is Lisbon.

Recent History

Dr. Salazar has ruled Portugal since 1930. The country remained neutral in the Second World War. In 1955 she was admitted to membership of the United Nations. In 1961 the Overseas Province of Goa, south of Bombay, was occupied by India. Since early in 1961 there has been fighting in Northern Angola between African nationalists and Portuguese forces.

Government

The Head of State is elected by the National Assembly and the Corporative Chamber. The National Assembly is elected by direct suffrage every four years. It initiates legislation and approves measures submitted to it by the Council of Ministers. The Corporative Chamber, which sits jointly with the National Assembly, is made up of representatives of the professions and reports on all legislative measures which it examines. The Council of Ministers consists of the Prime Minister and his nominees.

Defence

Military service is compulsory and lasts eighteen months. Portugal is a member of the NATO alliance. Total strength of the Armed Forces is 148,000. The defence estimates for 1966 totalled 17,410 million escudos.

Economic Affairs

Sixty per cent of the economy is based on agriculture. Portugal is the world's third greatest exporter of olive oil. Other important exports are Port wine, sardines and cork. Industry serves these products by way of canning, bottling and bottle manufacture. Textiles are also produced. Portugal has some coal and copper and small quantities of other minerals. The country maintains a large merchant fleet, her best customer being the Portuguese Overseas Provinces, chiefly Angola and Mozambique in Africa. In January 1964 duties on goods entering Portugal from Overseas Provinces were abolished. A five-year development plan totalling £1,500 million was introduced in 1968. Portugal is a member of the European Free Trade Association, and in 1964 signed an agreement of mutual economic co-operation with South Africa. The Margueira Shipyard, the largest in Europe, was due to be completed in 1968.

Transport and Communications

There are an estimated 30,000 kilometres of roads. A suspension bridge was inaugurated across the Tagus at Lisbon in 1966. Railways cover 3,592 kilometres and are jointly operated by the state and private bodies. There is a merchant marine with a total tonnage of 660,811 tons. Regular air services connect Lisbon with European and African capitals and in 1965 over 19,500 revenue hours were flown. 6.2 million escudos is to be invested in Transport and Communications between 1965 and 1967.

Social Welfare

A state Social Welfare Fund was established in 1964. There is a state levy upon employers and some places of entertainment to subsidise public works for the relief of unemployment. Health services are usually covered by private insurance bodies and employers' insurance.

Education

Elementary education is compulsory and free to the age of 11 (a law, raising the compulsory age to 13, will take effect in 1970). Secondary education is voluntary and fees are charged. State fees are low and scholarships are provided. There are three universities and one technical university.

Tourism

Portugal is popular with visitors because of its mild and clement weather. Apart from Lisbon and Estoril on the mainland, Madeira and the Azores are much favoured as winter resorts. In 1966, 1,720,000 tourists visited Portugal.

Nationals of the following countries do not require a visa to enter Portugal: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany (Federal Republic), Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, U.K., U.S.A.

Sport

Association football is Portugal's principal sport.

Public Holidays, 1968

January 1 (New Year's Day), April 12 (Good Friday), May 25 (Corpus Christi), June 10 (National Day), June 13 (Corpus Christi), August 15 (The Assumption), October 5 (Confirmation of the Republic), November 1 (All Saints' Day), December 1 (Declaration of Independence), December 8 (Immaculate Conception), December 25 (Christmas Day).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The currency unit is the escudo divided into 100 centavos. Notes: Escudos 20, 50, 100, 500, 1,000.

Coins: Centavos 10, 20, 50, Escudos 1, 2.50, 5, 10, 20.

Exchange rate: 68.75 escudos = £1 sterling
28.95 escudos = \$1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

(Dec. 1966)

AREA (sq. km.)			POPULATION ('000)		
Portugal	The Azores	Madeira and Porto Santo	Portugal	The Azores	Madeira and Porto Santo
88,941	2,344	797	8,780.3	332.9	268.7

PORTUGUESE OVERSEAS PROVINCES (Dec. 1965): Angola: area 1,246,700 sq. km., pop. 5,188,444; Mozambique: area 783,030 sq. km., pop. 6,998,449; Portuguese Guinea: area 36,125 sq. km., pop. 523,454; Timor: area 14,925 sq. km., pop. 554,429; Macau: area 16 sq. km., pop. 279,688; Cape Verde Islands: area 4,033 sq. km., pop. 227,353; São Tomé and Príncipe: area 964 sq. km., pop. 62,375.

CHIEF TOWNS

POPULATION (1960)

Lisbon (capital)*	823,100	Braga	40,977
Oporto*	322,000	Evora	24,144
Coimbra	46,313	Faro	18,909
Setubal	44,435		

*(Dec. 1966)

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS

	BIRTHS	BIRTH RATE (per '000)	MARRIAGES	MARRIAGE RATE (per '000)	DEATHS	DEATH RATE (per '000)
1964	217,136	23.75	73,310	8.02	96,878	10.60
1965	210,299	22.77	75,483	8.17	95,187	10.31
1966	206,940	22.17	77,199	8.27	100,088	10.72

EMIGRATION

DESTINATION	1964	1965	1966
France	32,641	57,319	73,419
Other European Countries	5,773	14,180	13,554
South Africa	1,437	2,802	4,721
Other African Countries	148	223	290
Canada	4,770	5,197	6,795
U.S.A.	1,601	1,852	13,357
Other North American Countries	106	158	166
Brazil	4,929	3,051	4,697
Venezuela	3,784	3,920	2,607
Other South American Countries	272	175	337
Asia and Oceania	185	179	296
TOTAL	55,646	89,056	120,239

AGRICULTURE

DISTRIBUTION OF LAND

('000 hectares)

ARABLE	PASTURE	FOREST	UNUSED	BUILT-ON WASTE
4,130	810	3,234	624	842

PORTUGAL—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

PRINCIPAL CROPS

	AREA ('000 hectares)			PRODUCTION				
	1964	1965	1966	Unit	1963	1964	1965	1966
Wheat . . .	685	628	523	'000 metric tons	592	472	612	312
Rye . . .	312	316	282	" " "	216	167	209	145
Rice . . .	38	35	35	" " "	166	181	139	154
Potatoes . .	109	101	101	" " "	1,145	1,143	888	923
Cork . . .	600	600	600	" " "	214	203	179	167
Maize . . .	496	484	473	" " "	523	597	459	565
Oats . . .	242	271	218	" " "	99	68	99	63
Haricot Beans .	439	410	414	" " "	60	66	51	58
Barley . . .	110	126	111	" " "	61	46	72	49
Olive Oil . .	—	—	—	'000 hectolitres	1,084	450	788	414
Wine . . .	—	—	—	" "	12,979	13,595	14,749	8,928

LIVESTOCK 1965

Horses . . .	73,782
Mules . . .	127,354
Asses . . .	236,961
Cattle . . .	1,074,095
Sheep . . .	3,642,003
Goats . . .	738,338
Pigs . . .	1,516,131

MEAT PRODUCTION (metric tons)

	1964	1965	1966
Beef and Veal . . .	46,306	60,970	65,095
Mutton and Goat Meat .	11,300	11,544	12,131
Pork . . .	38,149	42,602	50,882
Horses and Mules . .	2,899	2,430	2,052

FISHING (metric tons)

1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
373,961	382,151	384,003	434,336	424,982	374,472

MINING (metric tons)

	1963	1964	1965	1966
Anthracite	416,198	444,339	427,561	420,183
Lignite	142,185	100,558	89,705	50,726
Cassiterite	1,043	981	809	872
Wolfram (concentrated)	1,330	1,423	1,350	1,627
Copper Ore	602,068	607,401	616,392	557,854
Kaolin	37,985	38,293	40,394	34,066

PORTUGAL—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

INDUSTRY (metric tons)

	1963	1964	1965	1966
Sardines in oil or sauce	49,645	70,255	56,182	52,388
Tunny in oil or sauce	5,301	4,349	6,353	3,204
Sugar, Refined	162,827	178,004	162,009	173,528
Beer ('000 litres)	37,285	50,066	50,180	66,024
Cork Products	306,328	362,730	350,487	333,826
Paper Pulp	110,494	158,380	195,598	216,662
Tyres and Tubes	8,316	9,671	12,027	12,884
Pitch and Resin	63,475	61,507	74,885	73,797
Turpentine	14,004	13,955	16,816	17,188
Bricks and Roof Tiles ('000) . .	363,794	408,785	498,036	n.a.
Cement	1,432,788	1,621,596	1,679,684	1,719,845
Iron and Steel Cast Works . . .	40,183	43,212	51,052	57,509
Steel in Ingots	212,920	239,837	262,005	257,581
Electric Power (million kWh.):				
Hydraulic	4,002	4,220	3,983	5,307
Thermal	300	541	652	285

FINANCE

1 Escudo=100 centavos.

100 escudos=£1 9s. 8d. sterling=\$ U.S. 3.46.

BUDGET

(million escudos)

REVENUE	1967	EXPENDITURE	1967
Direct taxation	4,602.0	Public debt	2,114.5
Indirect taxation	5,297.1	General changes	1,284.1
Special Industrial Levies	983.0	Ministries	9,206.8
Revenue from various state services	700.5		
Private Sector, State Enterprises and Industries, Profit Sharing	797.4		
Capital Revenue, Shares, Banking and Company Taxation	170.1		
Repayments	1,345.6		
Other Revenue	1,066.4		
TOTAL REVENUE	14,962.1	TOTAL EXPENDITURE	12,605.4

1968 Budget Estimates: Revenue 22,337m. escudos; Expenditure 22,335m. escudos.

THIRD DEVELOPMENT PLAN (1968-73) (£'000)

METROPOLITAN AREA	
Agriculture, Forestry and Livestock . .	182,500
Fishing	23,025
Industry	389,375
Rural Development	36,000
Power	220,087
Transport, Communication, Meteorology	338,625
Housing and Urban Development . . .	100,625
Tourism	148,125
Education and Research	69,925
Health	29,225
TOTAL	1,537,512

PORTUGAL—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

GOLD AND CURRENCY

(million escudos)

	1964	1965	1966
Gold Reserves	10,676	11,323	13,911
Foreign Currency Reserves	16,327	17,535	18,145
Currency in Circulation	82,768	89,911	97,268

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

(million escudos)

	1964	1965	1966
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (AT FACTOR COST) .	89,216	98,602	107,139
<i>of which:</i>			
Agriculture	17,272	20,038	19,913
Manufacturing	28,821	32,777	36,784
Wholesale and retail trade	11,526	11,965	12,958
Public administration and defence	5,969	6,243	6,943
Other revenue	25,628	27,579	30,541
Income from abroad	519	663	421
GROSS NATIONAL INCOME	89,735	99,265	107,560
Less depreciation allowances	5,177	5,666	6,100
NET NATIONAL INCOME	84,558	93,599	101,460
Indirect taxes less subsidies	7,713	8,601	9,468
NET NATIONAL PRODUCT	92,271	102,200	110,928
Depreciation allowances	5,177	5,666	6,100
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	97,448	107,866	117,028
Balance of exports and imports of goods and services	3,965	4,730	4,282
AVAILABLE RESOURCES	101,413	112,596	121,310
<i>of which:</i>			
Private consumption expenditure	71,680	79,330	87,540
Government consumption expenditure	12,128	13,198	14,360
Fixed capital formation	16,587	18,501	21,138
Change in stocks	1,018	1,567	-1,728

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS—ALL COUNTRIES

(million escudos)

	1965			1966		
	Debit	Credit	Balance	Debit	Credit	Balance
<i>Goods and Services</i>	27,962	24,354	-3,608	30,938	30,276	- 662
Merchandise	21,125	12,599	-8,526	23,403	14,058	-9,345
Freight and transportation	1,706	502	-1,204	1,955	506	-1,449
Travel	2,377	4,721	2,344	2,358	7,476	5,118
Insurance	239	241	2	286	194	- 92
Investment income	815	652	- 163	950	895	- 55
Other services	1,700	5,639	3,939	1,986	7,147	5,161
<i>Capital and Monetary Gold</i>			3,415			2,644
Short-term loans, private and official sectors			1,194			- 520
Long-term loans	2,437	4,658	2,221	2,807	5,971	3,164
<i>of which:</i>						
Private sector	1,906	2,827	921	2,128	4,708	2,580
Official and banking sectors	531	1,831	1,300	679	1,263	584
Net Errors and Omissions			62			- 114
Total			- 131			1,868

PORTUGAL—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS* (million escudos)

	1965			1966		
	OECD	U.S.A. and Canada	Rest of the World	OECD	U.S.A. and Canada	Rest of the World
<i>Goods and Services</i>	-4,019	3,195	- 167	-3,317	5,366	- 461
Merchandise	-7,297	1,097	-3,107	-8,721	1,179	-3,267
Freight and transportation	- 425	- 92	665	- 458	- 82	440
Travel	1,643	640	273	2,833	2,240	261
Insurance	- 31	- 10	- 26	- 80	5	- 14
Investment income	274	- 2	- 37	- 315	120	- 18
Other services	636	381	1,801	509	523	1,877
Private transfers	1,667	1,181	264	2,915	1,381	260
<i>Capital and Monetary Gold</i>	643	1,984	625	623	1,201	614
Short-term loans	- 9	652	549	- 386	- 235	116
<i>of which:</i>						
Private sector	38	706	549	- 355	- 218	116
Official sectors	- 47	- 54	-	- 31	- 17	-
Long-term loans	652	1,332	76	1,009	1,436	498
<i>of which:</i>						
Private sector	194	490	76	1,008	840	511
Official and banking sectors	458	842	-	1	596	- 13
Net Errors and Omissions	- 22	- 2	86	- 121	- 150	157
Total	-3,398	5,177	544	-2,815	6,417	310

*Including Portuguese Overseas Territories.

EXTERNAL TRADE (million escudos)

	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967*
Imports	16,830	18,866	22,377	26,553	29,406	20,162
Exports	10,632	12,024	14,831	16,573	17,812	12,744

* Jan.-Sept.

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES (million escudos)

DIVISIONS	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1964	1965	1966	1964	1965	1966
Fish and Fish Preparations	293	335	442	1,336	1,549	1,422
Cereals and Cereal Preparations	806	992	1,683	25	29	17
Fruit and Vegetables	121	195	327	605	899	964
Beverages	16	19	24	1,118	1,269	1,430
Textile Fibres (not manufactured into yarn, thread or fabrics) and their waste	2,688	2,989	2,569	34	26	35
Petroleum and Petroleum Products	1,643	1,770	1,686	261	241	293
Wood and Cork Manufactures (excluding furniture)	12	15	18	1,435	1,444	1,473
Textile Yarn, Fabrics, Made-up Articles and Related Products	823	1,039	1,077	3,090	3,174	3,493
Non-metallic Minerals Manufactures, n.e.s.	897	1,017	1,466	980	1,412	1,563
Iron and Steel	1,441	1,660	1,682	213	154	170
Machinery, other than Electric	2,978	3,632	4,498	246	316	383
Electrical Machinery, Apparatus and Appli- ances	1,260	1,369	1,728	178	193	273
Transport Equipment	1,222	2,212	2,734	51	67	114
Clothing	37	92	100	656	789	915

PORTUGAL—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

COUNTRIES (million escudos)

COUNTRY	IMPORTS				EXPORTS			
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1963	1964	1965	1966
Portuguese Overseas Provinces	2,701	3,325	3,651	3,943	2,858	3,706	4,140	4,197
Argentina	143	105	170	110	46	57	39	29
Belgium-Luxembourg	680	724	914	1,006	326	370	401	396
Brazil	97	170	176	213	59	41	46	104
Canada	149	116	178	162	204	236	269	355
Denmark	102	154	257	246	259	316	348	405
Netherlands West Indies	230	226	197	163	5	5	8	9
Egypt (U.A.R.)	26	34	32	31	28	6	1	8
France	1,511	1,576	1,998	2,208	607	739	764	905
German Federal Republic	2,867	3,400	4,322	4,486	904	1,124	1,339	1,134
India and Pakistan	153	138	166	129	20	46	32	85
Italy	757	990	1,359	1,565	527	436	487	591
Japan	191	43	59	254	143	136	118	132
Morocco	131	138	172	141	118	145	133	167
Netherlands	692	662	667	834	273	403	445	439
Norway	174	144	187	146	107	134	148	180
Saudi Arabia	—	2	19	1	10	16	12	18
South Africa	119	142	139	130	100	158	109	85
Spain and Canary Islands	255	453	721	740	266	456	453	426
Sweden	423	461	654	967	350	526	556	559
Switzerland	664	795	921	1,075	208	272	298	300
United Kingdom	2,588	3,007	3,448	4,024	1,627	2,339	2,922	3,327
U.S.A.	1,671	2,331	2,151	2,347	1,411	1,559	1,755	2,032

TOURISM

	1963	1964	1965	1966
Number of Foreign Visitors to Portugal, Madeira and the Azores	516,186	1,031,522	1,504,948	1,719,796

Hotel beds: 1966, 64,671.

TRANSPORT RAILWAYS

		1964	1965	1966
Number of Passengers	('000)	120,049	126,513	131,879
Passenger-kilometres	(„)	2,779,786	2,970,294	3,124,450
Freight ton-kilometres	(„)	762,669	755,183	676,661

ROADS

	1964	1965	1966
Number of Registered Vehicles	341,049	380,950	424,640

PORTUGAL—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

SHIPPING

	1964	1965	1966
Merchant Fleet (gross registered tonnage) .	660,811	649,898	687,597
Vessels Entered ('000 gross registered tonnage)	44,536	45,159	47,038
Goods Entered (tons)	2,642,451	3,049,671	2,788,498
Goods Cleared (tons)*	690,336	707,151	681,796

* By National Merchant Marine.

CIVIL AVIATION

	1964	1965	1966
Kilometres flown ('000)	8,637	10,598	14,430
Passenger-kilometres („)	495,182	632,866	836,893
Freight ton-kilometres („)	2,693	4,098	6,174
Mail ton-kilometres („)	3,275	3,763	4,470

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

	TELEPHONES	RADIO SETS	TELEVISION SETS	BOOKS PUBLISHED (No. of Titles)	DAILY NEWSPAPERS	
					Number	Circulation
1964	521,921	1,126,990	151,464	5,728	29	218,922,530
1965	550,490	1,172,775	180,095	5,639	29	222,601,210
1966	581,780	1,240,274	213,775	5,397	29	230,731,294

EDUCATION

(1965-66)

	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES	NUMBER OF TEACHERS	NUMBER OF STUDENTS
Primary	17,531	27,966	892,603
Secondary	601	8,073	159,246
Technical	472	8,135	164,037
Teacher Training	50	418	3,710
Higher	74	1,997	31,414

Source: National Statistical Institute; Avda. António José de Almeida, Lisbon 1.

THE CONSTITUTION

THE ruling House of Braganza-Coburg was driven from the throne of Portugal by a revolution in 1910, and a republic proclaimed (October 5th, 1910) in place of the eight-hundred-year-old monarchy. A provisional government was established, with Dr. Teóphilo Braga as President, until constitutional elections could be held in 1911.

In November 1926 General Carmona became President, and six years later appointed Dr. Salazar as Premier. He has continued to hold the appointment and is responsible for much of the present Constitution which was promulgated by decree on February 22nd, 1933, voted by plebiscite on March 19th, and came into force on April 11th. It was amended by decrees of the National Assembly on March 23rd and May 23rd, 1935, December 21st, 1936, December 18th, 1937, April 23rd, 1938, September 17th, 1945, June 11th, 1951 and August 29th 1959.

The Portuguese Overseas Provinces come under the central government at Lisbon, and comprise the Cape Verde Islands, San Tomé and Príncipe Islands, Portuguese West Africa (Angola and Guinea), Mozambique, Macau, and Portuguese Timor (*see* sections in Vol. II). The guarantees accorded to them, their political, administrative, economic and financial organization are contained in six chapters, under *Título VII* of the present Constitution.

Religious freedom, *habeas corpus*, freedom of expression and of education are guaranteed by Article 7. Special laws aimed at preventing the perversion of public opinion, and at safeguarding the moral integrity of individuals, will regulate freedom of expression.

The State favours such private enterprise as is productive and not prejudicial to the welfare of society or of small domestic industries. It promotes the formation and development of a corporative national economy. Only authorised corporations may make, with the assistance of the State, collective labour contracts. Strikes and lock-outs with retaliatory aims are forbidden.

Primary education is compulsory, and may be provided by the State or privately. Religious education in private schools need not have official authorisation. Such schools, which may be subsidised by the State and authorised to grant official diplomas, are subject to official inspection.

The Catholic Church is separated from the State and its juridical personality is recognised. Freedom is granted other religious bodies excepting those whose doctrines are contrary to the established social order. The activities of non-Catholic bodies are subject to regulation by the law.

Sovereignty is vested in the President of the Republic, the National Assembly, the Cabinet, and the Courts.

THE PRESIDENT

The President of the Republic, who must be at least 35 years of age, is chosen by an electoral college composed of members of the National Assembly and the Corporative Chamber, and municipal representatives from each metropolitan district and oversea province, and holds office for seven years. He appoints the premier, and also the ministers and sub-secretaries of state proposed by the premier.

Legislation passed by the National Assembly receives his assent, and he is then responsible for its being carried out. He has the power to dissolve the National Assembly or to convoke extraordinary sessions.

The President is advised by a Council of State composed of the following members:

1. The Chairman of the Council of Ministers (Cabinet).
2. The President of the National Assembly.

3. The President of the Corporative Chamber.
4. The President of the Supreme Court of Justice.
5. The Attorney-General of the Republic.
6. Ten public men of superior competence appointed for life by the President of the Republic.

The Council is consulted by the President when giving constituent powers to the National Assembly, convoking it and dissolving it in national emergencies, and whenever he deems it necessary. The Council decides on the eligibility of presidential candidates, and on whether the guarantees offered by them to respect the political order and the Constitution are acceptable.

The President acts as the representative of the nation in the negotiation of foreign treaties and pacts, though drafts have to be submitted to the National Assembly for approval before being signed.

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

The Assembly consists of 130 members elected by direct vote every four years. Electors vote for party lists. No member of the National Assembly may be at the same time a member of the Corporative Chamber. On dissolution new elections must be held within 60 days, and the new Assembly must meet within a further 30 days. (The period of 60 days may be extended to 6 months if necessary.)

The Assembly initiates legislation and must pass other measures proposed by the Council of Ministers or the President before they can be put into practice. It considers the national accounts and those of the Overseas Territories presented to it by the Accounts Tribunal; authorises the collection and expenditure of revenues; authorises the President to declare war and make peace, and approves international agreements. It may declare a state of siege, with total or partial suspension of constitutional guarantees. The Assembly also has the power to modify the Constitution every ten years or by special authorisation of the President.

THE CORPORATIVE CHAMBER

The Chamber is attached to the National Assembly, and is composed of representatives of local authorities and leaders in the fields of economics, philosophy and culture. The manner of selecting members of the Chamber and their term of office are determined by law.

The Chamber reports and advises within 30 days, or within any period fixed by the Government or the Assembly, on all legislative proposals before they are submitted to the Assembly.

The Chamber is in session simultaneously with the National Assembly and is divided into specialised sections. It may sit in plenary session or by sections and sub-sections. The meetings of sections and sub-sections are not public.

THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS (THE CABINET)

The Council of Ministers consists of the Premier, who is appointed by the President, and his nominees, who have to be approved by the President.

The Premier, acting as President of the Council, is responsible only to the Chairman of the Republic for the general policy of his Cabinet. The Cabinet has the right to nominate, transfer or remove by decree the President of

PORTUGAL—(THE CONSTITUTION, THE GOVERNMENT)

the Supreme Court of Justice, the Attorney-General of the Republic, diplomatic and consular agents, and governors of the Overseas Provinces. The life of the Cabinet is exclusively dependent on the confidence of the President of the Republic, and does not depend on the result of any vote in the Assembly or on the fate of any legislative proposals. Individual ministers are responsible politically to the Premier, and civilly and criminally for the acts legalised or committed by them.

The Cabinet may propose legislation to the National Assembly or, in particular cases, issue decrees.

REVISION OF THE CONSTITUTION

The Constitution may be revised every ten years, the National Assembly at the time of revision acquiring constituent powers which will cease when the amending law is published. The period of ten years may be reduced to five if approved by two-thirds of the members of the Assembly. The President of the Republic may, in the public interest and after consultation with the Council of State, confer constituent powers on a National Assembly enabling it to revise the Constitution in specific matters.

A number of articles were revised in 1959.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF THE STATE

President: Admiral AMÉRICO DE DEUS RODRIGUES THOMAZ.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(February 1968)

Chairman of the Council of Ministers: Prof. Dr. ANTÓNIO DE OLIVEIRA SALAZAR.

Minister of State, Assistant to the Chairman: Dr. ANTÓNIO JORGE MARTINS DA MOTTA VEIGA.

Minister of Defence: Gen. MANUEL GOMES DE ARAÚJO.

Minister of the Interior: Dr. ALFREDO RODRIGUES DOS SANTOS, JR.

Minister of Justice: Prof. Dr. MÁRIO JÚLIO DE BRITO ALMEIDO COSTA.

Minister of Finance: Dr. ULISSES CRUZ DE AGUIAR CORTÉS.

Minister of Marine: Rear-Adm. FERNANDO QUINTANILHA MENDONÇA DIAS.

Minister for the Army: Col. JOAQUIM DA LUZ CUNHA.

Minister for Foreign Affairs: Dr. ALBERTO MARCIANO GORJÃO FRANCO NOGUEIRA.

Minister of Public Works: Eng. JOSÉ ALBINO MACHADO VAZ.

Minister for the Overseas Provinces: Prof. Dr. JOAQUIM MOREIRA DA SILVA CUNHA.

Minister of National Education: Prof. Dr. INOCÊNCIO GALVÃO TELLES.

Minister of Economy: Dr. JOSÉ GONÇALO DA CUNHA SOTTOMAYOR CORRÊA DE OLIVEIRA.

Minister of Communications: Eng. CARLOS GOMES DA SILVA RIBEIRO.

Minister of Corporations and Social Security: Dr. JOSÉ JOÃO GONÇALVES DE PROENÇA.

Minister of Public Health: Dr. FRANCISCO PEREIRA NETO DE CARVALHO.

Secretary of State for Air: Gen. FRANCISCO ANTÓNIO DAS CHAGAS.

Secretary of State for Trade: Dr. FERNANDO MANOEL ALVES MACHADO.

Secretary of State for Industry: Eng. MANUEL RAFAEL AMARO DA COSTA.

Secretary of State for Agriculture: Prof. Agr. DOMINGO ROSADO VICTÓRIA PIRES.

COUNCIL OF STATE

Ex-officio Members:

The Chairman of the Council of Ministers.

The President of the National Assembly.

The President of the Corporative Chamber.

The President of the Supreme Court of Justice.

The Attorney-General of the Republic.

Appointed Life Members:

Prof. JOÃO PINTO DA COSTA LEITE.

Prof. MARCELO CAETANO.

Gen. FERNANDO DOS SANTOS COSTA.

Vice-Admiral MANUEL ORTINS DE BETTENCOURT.

Prof. MÁRIO DE FIGUEIREDO.

Dr. PEDRO THEOTÓNIO PEREIRA.

Dr. ALBINO SOARES PINTO DOS REIS, JR.

Dr. CLOTÁRIO LUÍS SUPICO RIBEIRO PINTO.

Prof. JOÃO DE MATOS ANTUNES VARELA.

Dr. JOSÉ SOARES DA FONSECA.

COMMANDERS-IN-CHIEF

Chief of Staff, Armed Forces: (Vacant).

Army Chief of Staff: Gen. LUÍS MARIA DA CÂMARA PINA.

Navy Chief of Staff: Vice-Adm. ARMANDO JÚLIO DE REBOREDO E SILVA.

Air Force Chief of Staff: Gen. JOAQUIM BRILHANTE PAIVA.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ACCREDITED TO PORTUGAL

(Lisbon, unless otherwise stated)

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation; (CA) Chargé d'Affaires.

Argentina: Av. João Crisóstomo 8 (E); *Ambassador:* REYNALDO ALBERTO PASTOR.
Austria: Rua das Amoreiras 72 (E); *Ambassador:* HERMAN GOHN.
Belgium: Rua Manuel Jesus Coelho 12 (E); *Ambassador:* LOUIS A. GOFFIN.
Brazil: Praça Marquês de Pombal 1 (E); *Ambassador:* AGUINALDO BOULITREAU FRAGOSO.
Canada: Rua Marquês de Fronteira 8 (E); *Ambassador:* JEAN MORIN.
Chile: Largo de Andaluz 15 (E); *Ambassador:* RAFAEL DE LA PRESA CASANUEVA.
China (Taiwan): Rua Gorgel do Amaral 5 (L); *Minister:* WEN-HUI WU.
Colombia: Praça José Fontana 10 (E); *Ambassador:* Maj.-Gen. RAFAEL HERNÁNDEZ PARDO.
Costa Rica: Rua de Garcia de Orta 63 (E); *Ambassador:* EDUARDO ECHEVERRÍA VILLAFRANCA.
Cuba: Rua Pascoal de Melo 127 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* RAÚL AMADO-BLANCO FERNÁNDEZ.
Denmark: Rua Roderigo da Fonseca 145 (E); *Ambassador:* FRODE SCHÖN.
Dominican Republic: (E); *Ambassador:* MIGUEL ANGEL PARDO MARCHENA.
Ecuador: Rua Alto do Duque 31 (CA); *Chargé d'Affaires:* MIGUEL ANTÓNIO VASCO.
Finland: Berne, Switzerland (E).
France: Rua dos Santos-o-Velho 5 (E); *Ambassador:* Comte FRANÇOIS DE ROSE.
German Federal Republic: Rua Filipe Folque 2 (E); *Ambassador:* HERBERT SCHAFFARCQYK.
Greece: Rua Filipe Folque 7 (E); *Ambassador:* ALEXANDRE BEINOGLU.
Iceland: London, S.W.1, England (L).
Iran: Paris, France (E).
Ireland: Rua de São Bernardo 9 (CA); *Minister:* GERARD O'KELLY.
Italy: Largo Conde de Pombeiro 6 (E); *Ambassador:* GIUSEPPE CERULLI-IRELLI.
Japan: Av. Eng. Duarte Pacheco 1 (E); *Ambassador:* KENKICHI YOSHIDA.

Korean Republic: Paris 16e, France (E).
Lebanon: Rome, Italy (E).
Malawi: London, W.1, England (E).
Malta: Rua Silva Carvalho 230 (E); *Ambassador:* ALVISE EMO-CAPODILISTA.
Mexico: Praça do Areeiro 8 (E); *Ambassador:* JOSÉ C. VALADÉS.
Morocco: Rua do Marquês de Tomar 7 (CA); *Chargé d'Affaires:* TAHAR MEKOUAR.
Netherlands: Rua Sacramento à Lapa 4 (E); *Ambassador:* REYNIER FLAES.
Norway: Avenida Álvares Cabral 28, 1° (E); *Ambassador:* ERIK DONS.
Pakistan: Avenida António A. Aguiar 126 (CA); *Chargé d'Affaires:* ABDUL MOMIN.
Peru: Rua António Maria Cardoso 15 (E); *Ambassador:* MANUEL VELARDE.
Philippines: Paris 16e, France (E).
South Africa: Avenida António A. Aguiar 23 (E); *Ambassador:* A. J. F. VILJOEN.
Spain: Rua do Salitre 1 (E); *Ambassador:* DON JOSÉ IBAÑEZ-MARTIN, CONDE DE MARIN.
Sweden: Rua Imprensa à Estrela 1 (E); *Ambassador:* GUNNAR DANIEL DRYSELIUS.
Switzerland: Trav. do Patrocínio 1 (E); *Ambassador:* RENÉ NAVILLE.
Thailand: Paris 16e, France (E).
Turkey: Avenida Luís Bivar 38, 3° (E); *Ambassador:* CAHIT S. HAYTA.
United Kingdom: Rua San Domingo à Lapa 37 (E); *Ambassador:* Sir ARCHIBALD DAVID MANISTY ROSS.
U.S.A.: Avenida Duque de Loulé 39 (E); *Ambassador:* Admiral GEORGE W. ANDERSON.
Uruguay: Largo de Andaluz 15, 4° (E); *Ambassador:* JUAN CARLOS RISSO-SIENRA.
Vatican: Avenida Luís Bivar 18 (Apostolic Nunciature); *Apostolic Nuncio:* Mgr. MAXIMILIEN DE FURSTENBERG.
Venezuela: Rua Dom F. Manuel de Melo 12 (E); *Ambassador:* Gen. ESTEBAN RODRIGUES LANDAETA.

PARLIAMENT

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

All 130 seats went uncontested to the National Union in the election of 1965.

President: MARIO DE FIGUEIREDO.

CORPORATIVE CHAMBER

Advisory body attached to the National Assembly. Representatives from local authorities and leaders in the economic and cultural worlds.

President: Dr. LUIZ SUPICO PINTO.

POLITICAL ORGANIZATION

União Nacional: Pres. Dr. ANTÓNIO DE OLIVEIRA SALAZAR;
Vice-Pres. Dr. ALBINO SOARES PINTO DOS REIS.

The party system in the generally accepted sense does not operate in Portugal and the União Nacional is the sole legally constituted political organization. In the Presidential Election of June 1958 there were originally three candidates, Admiral Américo Thomaz, the Government candidate, General Humberto Delgado, standing as an Independent Liberal and Dr. Arlindo Vicente who described himself as a Republican Liberal Democrat; midway during the campaign Dr. Vicente withdrew and pledged his support to General Delgado. According to the official returns Admiral Thomaz received 758,998 votes (77 per

cent) and General Delgado 236,528 (23 per cent). Admiral Thomaz was returned unopposed at the Presidential Election of July 1965.

The two groups generally regarded as forming the opposition are the Directorio Democrata Social and the Seara Nova. The former supported by liberals and republicans is broadly a middle class movement that believes in negotiation and arbitration to achieve its aims. On the left, Seara Nova advocates sweeping social reforms and counts mainly socialists amongst its supporters.

The Communist Party, founded in 1921 and proscribed in 1926, has remained active. It has an estimated strength of 20,000 members and publishes a newspaper, *Avante*.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The Supreme Court: Lisbon; consisting of a president and 15 judges; has jurisdiction over all Portuguese territories, including the overseas provinces; Pres. Dr. ANTÓNIO VAZ PEREIRA.

High Courts, consisting, in Lisbon, of a president and 16 magistrates; in Oporto, of a president and 14 magistrates; and in Coimbra, of a president and 8 magistrates.

District Courts. The number of magistrates attached to such courts in Metropolitan Portugal is 355.

Under the Constitution, judicial power is exercised by ordinary and special courts. Metropolitan Portugal, in-

cluding the islands, is divided into three judicial districts, the centres of which are Lisbon, Oporto and Coimbra.

The State is represented in the courts by the Public Prosecutor.

The principle of *habeas corpus* is recognised, and persons illegally detained may appeal to the Supreme Court.

Judges of the ordinary courts are appointed for life and are irremovable. Conditions of appointment, service, dismissal, pension and transfer are governed by law. They may take no other office of profit under the Government, except service on permanent or temporary commissions.

RELIGION

The dominant religion is Roman Catholicism. There is freedom of worship, and some Protestant Churches have been established.

ROMAN CATHOLIC

Metropolitan See:

Lisbon: His Eminence Cardinal MANUEL GONÇALVES CEREJEIRA, Patriarch of Lisbon.

Suffragan Sees:

Rt. Rev.:

Guarda . . . POLICARPO DA COSTA VAZ.
Leiria . . . JOÃO PEREIRA VENANCIO.
Portalegre . . . AGOSTINHO LOPES DE MOURA.
Angra, Azores . . . MANUEL AFONSO DE CARVALHO.
Funchal, Madeira . . . JOÃO DA SILVA SAZAIVA.
Cape Verde Islands . . . JOSÉ FILIPE DE CARMO COLAÇO.

Metropolitan See:

Braga . . . Most Rev. FRANCISCO MARIA DA SILVA.

Suffragan Sees:

Rt. Rev.:

Aveiro . . . MANUEL D'ALMEIDA TRINDADE.
Bragança . . . MANUEL DE JESUS PEREIRA.
Coimbra . . . ERNESTO SENNA DE OLIVEIRA.
Lamego . . . JOÃO DA SILVA CAMPOS NEVES.
Oporto . . . ANTÓNIO FERREIRA GOMES.
Vila-Real . . . ANTÓNIO VALENTE DA FONSECA.
Viseu . . . JOSÉ PEDRO DA SILVA.

Metropolitan See:

Evora . . . DAVID DE SOUSA, O.F.M.

Suffragan Sees:

Beja . . . MANUEL DOS SANTOS ROCHA.
Faro . . . JULIO TAVARES REBIMBAS.

THE PRESS

PRINCIPAL DAILIES

LISBON

- Diário do Governo:** Imprensa Nacional; f. 1820; morning; official government gazette.
- Diário de Lisboa:** Rua Luz Soriano 44-48; f. 1920; independent, Conservative; evening; Prop. RENASCENÇA GRÁFICA; Dir. Dr. NORBERTO LOPES; Editor JOÃO CRISOSTOMO DE SA.
- Diário da Manhã:** Rua da Misericórdia 95; f. 1930; organ of União Nacional; Propr. Companhia Nacional Editora; Dir. Dr. BARRADAS DE OLIVEIRA; Editor ANTÓNIO DA FONSECA.
- Diário de Notícias:** Avenida da Liberdade 266; f. 1864; independent, Conservative; foreign news service; large circulation; Prop. EMPRESA NACIONAL DE PUBLICIDADE; Dir. Dr. AUGUSTO DE CASTRO; Editor Dr. ALBERTO RAMIRES DOS REIS.
- Diário Popular:** Rua Luz Soriano 67; f. 1942; independent; evening; foreign news service; circ. 106,800; Dir. MARTINHO NOBRE DE MELLO; Editor R. H. PINHEIRO DE OLIVEIRA.
- Jornal do Comércio:** Rua Dr. Luiz d'Almeida e Albuquerque 5; f. 1853; independent; morning; of influence in commercial and industrial circles; oldest newspaper in Portugal; circ. 18,000; Dir. and Editor FAUSTO LOPO DE CARVALHO.
- Novidades:** Rua de Santa Marta 48; f. 1885; Catholic daily paper; Dir. and Editor A. AVELINO GONÇALVES.
- República:** Rua da Misericórdia 116; f. 1911; independent, Republican; evening; largest circulation of evening papers; Dir. CARVALHÃO DUARTE; Editor ARTUR INEZ.
- O Século:** Rua do Século 41-63; f. 1880; independent, Conservative; foreign news service; Prop. SOCIEDADE NACIONAL DE TIPOGRAFIA; Dir. Dr. GUILHERME PEREIRA DA ROSA; Editor ANTÓNIO MARIA LÓPES.
- A Voz:** Rua da Misericórdia 17, 2º; f. 1926; independent, Catholic, Conservative, pro-monarchy; Prop. EMPRESA A. Voz; Dir. and Editor PEDRO CORREIA MARQUES; Editor-in-Chief Dr. CESAR AFONSO.

PROVINCIAL DAILIES

BEJA

- Diário do Alentejo:** Rua de Augusto Barreto 10; f. 1932; independent; district news; evening; Dir. and Editor MANUEL A. ENGANA.

BRAGA

- Correio do Minho:** Rua Abade da Loureira 37; f. 1926; Nationalist; Dir. and Editor BENJAMIN SALGADO.
- Diário do Minho:** Avenida Central 122; f. 1918; non-partisan; morning; Dir. A. LUIZ VAZ; Editor AFONSO PALMEIRA.

COÍMBRA

- Diário de Coimbra:** Rua da Sofia 179; f. 1930; Dir. Dr. ALVARO DOS SANTOS MADEIRA; Editor Eng. ADRIANO LUCAS.

ÉVORA

- Democracia do Sul:** Rua 5 de Outubro 28-30 and 32; f. 1901; Dir. Dr. JOÃO LEITÃO DA SILVA; Editor A. C. QUEIROGA PIRES.
- Notícias de Évora:** Rua do Raimundo 41-43; f. 1900; Dir. and Editor JOAQUIM DOS SANTOS REIS.

OPORTO

- O Comércio do Porto:** Avenida dos Aliados 107; f. 1854; organ of commerce and industry, North Portugal; Dir. and Editor FORTUNATO SEARA CARDOSO.
- Jornal de Notícias:** Avenida dos Aliados 144-148; f. 1889; independent; morning; Dir. M. PACHECO DE MIRANDA; Editor CARLOS ROCHA.
- Diário do Norte:** Rua Alvares Cabral 158; f. 1948; Dir. and Editor Dr. ANTONIO CRUZ.
- O Primeiro de Janeiro:** Rua de Santa Catarina 326; f. 1868; Republican, democratic; Dir. M. PINTO DE AZEVEDO JÚNIOR; Editor MARIO DE FIGUEIREDO.

MADEIRA

(Funchal)

- Diário de Notícias:** Rua da Alfândega 8; f. 1876; morning; independent; Dir. and Editor Dr. ALBERTO ARAUJO.
- Jornal da Madeira:** Rua do Jeminario 22; f. 1927; Catholic Action; Dir. and Editor AGOSTINHO GONCALVES GOMES.

THE AZORES

(Angra de Heroísmo)

- Diário Insular:** Rua dos Minhas Terras 19-21; f. 1946; sections on literature, sport, theatre and cinema; women's section; circ. 1,500; Dir. Dr. CANDIDO PAMPLONA FORJAZ.
- A União:** Rua Padre António Cordeiro, 19-21; f. 1893; Dir. ARTUR DA CUNHA OLIVEIRA; Editor ANTÓNIO M. S. ROCHA.

(Horta)

- Correio da Horta:** Rua do Comendador Ernesto Rebelo 5; f. 1930; Nationalist; Dir. M. J. RAPOSO DE OLIVEIRA; Editor JOSÉ BRANCO CORDEIRO.
- O Telegrafo:** Rua Conselheiro Medeiros 30; f. 1893; Dir. MANUEL EMÍDIO GONÇALVES, Jr.

(Ponta Delgada)

- Açores:** Rua Hintze Ribeiro 75-77; f. 1945; Dir. CICERO DE MEDEIROS; Editor J. JOSÉ DE MADEIROS.
- Correio dos Açores:** Rua Manuel da Ponte 45-51; f. 1920; Dir. A. J. READ HENRIQUES; Editor AURELIO A. RAPOSO.
- Diário dos Açores:** Rua Tavares de Resende; f. 1870; Dirs. MANUEL and CARLOS CARREIRO; Editor CARLOS CARREIRO.

MAGAZINES AND REVIEWS

Of the three hundred periodicals published in Portugal more than half are edited and printed in Lisbon. Among the more widely known in Lisbon are:

- Anglo-Portuguese News:** Rua Dr. L. de Almeida e Albuquerque 5; f. 1937; fortnightly; Dir. LUIS MARQUES.
- Arquitectura Portuguesa:** Rua Arco do Cego 88; twice monthly.
- Boletim da Ordem dos Engenheiros:** Avenida de António Augusto de Aguiar 3-D; f. 1937; publ. by the Portuguese Order of Engineers; bi-monthly.
- Boletim da Pesca:** Rua de São Bento 644, 4º Esqº.; f. 1943; quarterly; Propr. Gabinete de Estudos das Pescas.

Brotéria (Revista de Cultura): Rua Maestro António Taborda 14, Caixa Postal 2364; f. 1902; review of culture; monthly; Dir. MANUEL ANTUNES (publ. by Brotéria).

Brotéria (Ciências Naturais): Rua Maestro António Taborda 14, Caixa Postal 2364; f. 1902; naturalsciences; quarterly; Dir. L. J. ARCHER (publ. by Brotéria).

Crónica Feminina: Rua Saraiva Carvalho 207; fashion; weekly.

Diálogo: Campo de Sant'Ana 43; agricultural; monthly; circ. 20,000; Dir. A. DA CRUZ.

O Educador: Largo do Rato 13-1; f. 1933; educational weekly; Admin. NUNO LOURENÇO M. DE OLIVEIRA; Dir. REINALDO FERREIRA.

Eva: Largo Trindade Coelho 9; fashion; weekly.

O Grafico: illustrated monthly; Dir. TOMAS AQUINO DE SILVA; circ. 6,000.

Informação Vinícola: R. Mousinho da Silveira 5; monthly; Dir. VIRGILIO DANTAS.

Indústria Portuguesa: Avda. da Índia; industrial; monthly.

Jornal do Pescador: Rua de São Bento 644-4° Esq., Lisbon; f. 1939; monthly; Propr. JUNTA CENTRAL DAS CASAS DOS PESCADORES.

Jornal da Marinha Mercante: Rua do Comércio 8-1; monthly; Dir. MAURICIO DE OLIVEIRA (publ. by Editora Marítima Colonial, Lda.).

Ler: Rua Domingos Sequeira 34-1°; monthly literary anthology; publ. by Anibal J. Vieira.

Medicina Natural: Rua Salitre 149; medicine; monthly.

Modas e Bardados: Rua do Século 63; fashion; weekly.

Notícias do Comércio: Rua da Palma 284-2 Dto.; fortnightly; Dir. ALBANO NEGRÃO.

Ocidente: R. de S. Felix 41-1; f. 1938; literary periodical; monthly; Founder ALVARO PINTO; Owners and Dirs. ANTONIO H. DE A. PINTO and Ma. AMÉLIA DE A. PINTO.

Portugal-Madeira e Açores: Rua do Salitre 117; fortnightly; Dirs. ADELAIDE BETTENCOURT PEREIRA, Dr. A. MARTIN DA CRUZ.

Revista de Marinha: Rua do Comércio 8-1; monthly; Dir. MAURICIO DE OLIVEIRA (publ. by Editora Marítima Colonial, Lda.).

Revista de Portugal: R. de S. Felix 41-1; f. 1942; linguistic periodical; monthly; Founder ALVARO PINTO; Owners and Dirs. ANTONIO H. DE A. PINTO and Ma. AMÉLIA DE A. PINTO.

Revista Turismo: Empresa Nacional de Publicidade, Rua Rodrigues Faria, 103; monthly.

O Século Ilustrado: Rua do Século 41-63; f. 1939; illustrated weekly; publ. by Sociedad Nacional de Tipografia; circ. 63,000; Dir. Dr. FRANCISCO MATA.

Seleções Femininas: Rua Padre António Vieira 21; fashion; weekly.

Téxtil: Empresa Nacional de Revistas Técnicas, S.A., Avda. Infante Santo 61,3°; f. 1938; monthly; Manager F. G. LASVIGNES; circ. 3,000.

Vida Mundial: Rua do Século 41-63; f. 1939; news and opinion magazine; weekly; circ. 28,000; Dir. FRANCISCO E. F. MARTINS.

O Volante: Rua Rodrigo da Fonseca 99; f. 1926; quarterly; Dir. Prof. Dr. CAETANO BEIRAS DA VEIGA.

NEWS AGENCIES

Agencia de Noticias e de Informações (ANI): Head Office: Lisbon, Praça da Alegria 58; Overseas Office: Rio de Janeiro, Rua da Conceição 31 6° (Brazil).

Agencia Lusitania: Lisbon, Largo do Chiado 12-2°.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

ANSA: Avda. Defensores de Chaves 67-70 Esq., Lisbon; Bureau Chief MADDALENA RANEDDA.

AP: Praça da Alegria 58, 5E, Lisbon 2; Man. ALDO TRIPPINI.

Agence Parisienne de Presse (APP): Villa Stella, Caxias; Rep. Mme MARIA-CLARA LEAL.

The following are also represented: **Deutsche Presse-Agentur (DPA), Reuters.**

PRESS ASSOCIATION

Grémio Nacional da Imprensa Diária: Largo do Chiado 12-3°, Lisbon 1; f. 1936; 29 mems.; Pres. Dr. GUILHERME PEREIRA DA ROSA; Sec. CORONEL CELSO MENDES DE MAGALHÃES; Treas. Eng. ADRIANO MÁRIO DA CUNHA LUCAS.

PUBLISHERS

LISBON

Manuel B. Calarrão: Rua Augusto Gil 37, 1°, Caixa Postal 485; f. 1945; Dir. MANUEL B. CALARRÃO; library, etc.

Francisco José Gomes de Carvalho: Av. Almirante Reis 14; f. 1897; Founder and Dir. F. J. GÓMES DE CARVALHO; general.

Companhia Nacional Editora: Rua da Misericórdia 95; Dir. M. BARRADAS DE OLIVEIRA; publ. *Diário da Manhã* (daily).

Edições Claridade, Lda.: Av. Almirante Reis 58, 1°; f. 1946; Dir. MIGUEL WAGER RUSSELL; general literature, popular science.

Edições Cosmos: Rua da Emenda III, 2°; f. 1938; Dir. M. R. DE OLIVEIRA.

Edições Gama, Lda.: Rua do Loreto 42, 1°; f. 1942; Dir. LEÃO RAMOS ASENSÃO; history, politics, literature, technical works.

Edições Homo, Lda.: Rua do Salitre 147, 2°.

Edições Mosquito, Lda.: T. de San Pedro de Alcantara 9, 1/c.

Edições Ultramar, Lda.: Av. Almirante Reis 256; f. 1945; Dir. JOSÉ H. S. GARCIA RÊGO; economics and fiction.

Editorial Atica, Lda.: Rua das Chagas 25; f. 1930; Dirs. H. M. CHARNECA, J. GONÇALVES PEREIRA.

Editorial Aviz, Lda.: Rua da Trindade 20, 2°.

Editorial Confluência: Rua Fernandes Tomás 13; f. 1945; Dir. MARIA MASCARENHAS; publs. dictionaries, *Morais* (12 vols.), *Ethimological* (2 vols.), and *Trilingue* in Portuguese, French and English (3 vols.).

Editorial Enciclopédia, Lda.: Rua António Maria Cardoso 33-35; f. 1934; Dir.-Pres. Prof. Dr. MENDES CORREIA; historical works, novels, special editions; *Nobreza de Portugal, Grande Enciclopédia Portuguesa e Brasileira*.

PORTUGAL—(PUBLISHERS)

Editorial Gleba, Lda.: Rua da Madalena 211, 3°; f. 1942; Chair. ROG. MENDES DE MOURA.

Editorial Imperio, Lda.: Rua do Salitre 155, 1°.

Editorial de Marinha: Rua do Vale de Pereiro 6, 2°; f. 1939; Dir. TOMÁS AUGUSTO CENTENO; naval and historical works.

Editorial "Minerva": Rua Luz Soriano 31-33; f. 1927; Dir. MANOEL RODRIGUES; general.

Editorial Organizações, Lda.: Largo Trindade Coelho 9, 2°.

Editorial "Os Nossos Filhos": Rua Infantaria Dezasseis 69, 2°.

Empresa A. Voz: Rua da Misericórdia 17; Dir. and Editor PEDRO CORREIA MARQUES; publ. *A Voz* (daily).

Empresa do Jornal do Comércio, S.A.R.L.: Rue Dr. Luis Almeida e Albuquerque 5; f. 1853; Dir. and Editor FAUSTO LOPO DE CARVALHO; publ. *Jornal do Comércio* (daily).

Empresa Contemporânea de Edições, Lda.: Rua Poço dos Negros 13.

Empresa Nacional de Publicidade: Av. da Liberdade 266, Apartado 2346; f. 1864; publs. *Diário de Notícias*, *Mundo Desportivo* (three times a week), *Vida Rural* (weekly), *Commercial Directory of Portugal*.

Empresa de Publicidade "Seara Nova": R. Luciano Cordeiro 103-1°; f. 1921; Dir. ROGERIO FERNANDES; school textbooks, classical and modern works, children's library; publ. *Revista "Seara Nova"* (left-wing monthly).

Empresa Universidade Editora: Av. Almirante Reis 21, 5°.

Portugalia Editora, Lda.: Av. da Liberdade 13-3°; f. 1942; Dir. AGNOSTINHO FERNANDES; general literature.

Procural Editora: Rua do Ouro, 2°.

Publicadora Atlântico, S.A.R.L.: Rua Alexandre Braga 16; f. 1941; Admin. A. CASACA, D. VASCO; publs. *Saúde e Lar* (monthly) and educational works.

Rádio Renascença, Lda.: Rua Capelo 5, 2°; f. 1931; Dir. Mons. MANUEL LÓPES DE CRUZ; publs. *Revista Renascença*, *Lumen* (for clergy), *O Trabalhador* (for workmen), *O Papagaio* (for children); religious, cultural, and other works.

Sassetti & Ca.: Rua do Carmo 54-58; f. 1848; Dirs. mems. of Sassetti family; music publishers and record dealers.

João Soares: R. Rosa Damasceno 13-2°; f. 1945; Dir. JOÃO SOARES; publs. *Guia Profissional Corticeira*, *Conservas de Portugal*, *Anuário Médico de Portugal*, technical directories.

Sociedade Industrial Editora, Lda.: Rua das Amoreiras 167, 1/c.

Sociedade Nacional de Tipografia: Rua de "O Século" 41-63; f. 1881; newspapers and graphic weeklies; publs. *O Século*, *O Século Ilustrado*, *Modas e Bordados*, *Vida Mundial* (weekly for international trade), *Editorial Século* books; Editor GUILHERME PEREIRA DA ROSA.

União Gráfica, S.A.: Rua de Santa Marta 48; f. 1923; Dir. CARLOS MENDES LEAL; apologetics, philosophy, literature, general religious doctrines, two weeklies; br. at Casa Veritas, Guarda.

Anibal J. Vieira: Rua Domingos Sequeira 34, 1°; f. 1946; Dir. ALBERTO MARQUES MANO DE LEMOS MESQUITA; publ. *Ler* (monthly).

Pedro Luc Ximenes: Rua do Alecrim 59; f. 1933; fashion and dressmaking periodicals.

Oporto

Companhia Portuguesa Editora, Ltd.: Rua Cedofeita 630; f. 1913; Dir. JOSÉ AUGUSTO DA COSTA; school textbooks, art, science.

Editora Educação Nacional, Lda. (1925) de Adolfo Machado Rua do Almada 125; publs. school text-books and review, *Educação Nacional*.

Livraria Editora Figueirinhas, Lda.: Praça da Liberdade 66; f. 1898; Dir. ANTONIO LOPES PINTO; literature, school textbooks.

Livraria Tavares Martins: Rua dos Clérigos 12-14; f. 1894; Dir. AMÉRICO TAVARES MARTINS; general.

Joaquim Moreira Herdeiros (Livraria Moreira): Praça da Liberdade 42-44; f. 1898.

Obra de S. Francisco de Sales: Praça da Batalha.

Porto Editora, Lda.: Rua da Fábrica 84; f. 1944; Dir. VASCO TEIXEIRA; general literature, school books; 1 br.

Coimbra

Arménio Amado, Editor, Successor: Ceira-Coimbra; f. 1931; Dr. SIMÕES PEREIRA; philosophy, history, law, education, social sciences.

Atlântida-Livraria Editora, Lda.: Rua Ferreira Borges 103-111.

Editorial Nobel, Lda.: Rua Ferreira Borges 114, 3°.

Moura Marques e Filho: Largo da Portagem 7-9; f. 1900; Dir. CARLOS DE MOURA MARQUES; medicine and science.

The Azores

Empresa do "Correio da Horta", Lda.: Rua do Com. Ernesto Rebelo 6, Horta-Faial; f. 1930; Man. Dir. JOSÉ BRANCO CORDEIRO, Jr.; school text-books.

Association

Grémio Nacional dos Editores e Livreiros: Largo de Andaluz, 16-1°, Esq., Lisbon, 1; f. 1939; Pres. LUIS BORGES DE CASTRO; publ. *Livros de Portugal* (monthly).

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

STATE ORGANISATIONS

Emissora Nacional de Radiodifusão: Lisbon, Rua do Quelhas 2; Dir.-Gen. Dr. SOLLARI ALLEGRO; Tech. Dir. MANUEL BIVAR; Admin. Dir. CLEMENTE ROGEIRO; Programme Dir. J. L. DA SILVA DIAS.

Transmitters: Twelve medium-wave, six short-wave and nine F.M.

Programmes: *Home Services:* Lisbon I and II, North I and II, Oporto, Coimbra, Viseu, Faro, Guarda, Covilha, Portalegre, Elvas, Lousã, Monchique; *Overseas Services:* Programmes in Portuguese beamed to Timor, Macau, Goa, São Tomé, Angola, Mozambique, Guinea, Cape Verde Islands, Brazil, North America, Portuguese fishing fleet; *International Service* ("The Voice of the West"): Programmes in English, French, Spanish, German and Konkani broadcast to South-East Asia, Europe, Africa, North and South America, New Zealand and Far East.

Rádio Universidade: Lisbon, Rua D. Estefânia 14; f. 1950; cultural station operated by the Ministry of Education (University Dept. of the Portuguese Youth National Organisation); Dir. Dr. A. R. GONÇALVES PEREIRA.

Transmitter: One medium-wave transmitter on 397 metres.

Programmes: Weekday programme from 18.00 to 18.55; Sundays and holidays from 11.00 to 12.55; publ. *Bulletin* (monthly).

Emissora Liceu de Pedro Nunes: Lisbon, Av. Alvares Cabral; schools station operated by the Ministry of Education; Dir. Dr. João M. X. LOBO.

Transmitter: One short-wave transmitter on 49.97 metres.

Programmes: Monday to Friday: 17.00–18.30; Sunday: 10.00–12.00.

Emissora Regional dos Açores: The Azores, Ilha São Miguel, Ponta Delgada, Avenida Gaspar Frutuoso; Dir. CARLOS C. L. ARAUJO; one short-wave transmitter on 61.66 metres.

RELIGIOUS ORGANISATION

Rádio Renascença: Lisbon, Rua Capelo 5; Roman Catholic station; Founder Dir. M. LOPES DA CRUZ.

Transmitters: Two medium-wave, one short-wave and eight frequency modulation transmitters.

Programmes: Studios in Lisbon and Oporto broadcast daily programmes 07.00–02.00.

COMMERCIAL ORGANISATIONS

Emissores Associados de Lisboa, Lda.: Lisbon, Rua de Campolide 19-27; one medium-wave 10-kW. transmitter on 188 metres, one F.M. transmitter on 99.4 megacycles.

Rádio Voz de Lisboa: Dir. Dr. FERNANDO LARANJEIRA.

Rádio Peninsular: Dir. AMADEU LARANJEIRA.

Rádio Graça: Dir. AMÉRICO FRANCISCO DOS SANTOS.
Clube Radiofónico de Portugal:

Emissores do Norte Reunidos no Porto: Rua do João IV, 960, Oporto.

Rádio Porto.

Ideal Rádio.

Rádio Clube do Norte.

Electro Mecânico.

O.R.S.E.C.

Rádio Ribatejo: One medium-wave transmitter on 226.9 metres; programmes: Sundays 08.00–20.00, weekdays 10.00–14.00, 17.00–20.00.

Rádio Alto-Douro: One medium-wave transmitter on 375 metres; daily programmes 12.00–14.00.

Rádio Clube Português: Central Office: Rua Sampaio e Pina 26, Lisbon; Pres. A. LIMA BASTO; two medium-wave, one short-wave and eight frequency modulation transmitters.

Emissora do Clube Asas do Atlântico: The Azores, Aeroporto de Santa Maria; Tech. Dir. Ing. ARMÊNIO FRAZÃO; one medium-wave transmitter on 191 metres.

Rádio Club de Angra: The Azores, Ilha Terceiro, Angra do Heroísmo, Rua Conselheiro Anastácio de Bettencourt; Tech. Dir. J. E. L. FERNANDES; one medium-wave transmitter on 215.2 metres.

Rádiodifusão do Funchal: Funchal, Madeira; one medium-wave transmitter on 188.2 metres.

Rádio Emissora da Madeira: Pico dos Barcelos-Funchal; f. 1958; Dir. MANUEL PORTELA RIBEIRO; one transmitter on 202 metres.

TELEVISION

STATE ORGANISATION

Rádiatelevisão Portuguesa, SARL: Lisbon, Rua de São Domingos à Lapa 26; f. 1956; State holds one-third of shares; Pres. Dr. João NEVES DUQUE.

Studios: Lisbon and Oporto; transmitters: Lisbon, Oporto, Lousã, Montejuento, Mendro and Miro; 16 repeaters. The network serves 90.3 per cent of the metropolitan population.

Programmes: Summers: weekdays, four and a half hours; Sundays, six hours; Winters: weekdays, nine and a quarter hours; Saturdays, 7 hours; Sundays, eleven and three-quarters.

In 1967 there were 1,208,454 radio receivers and 260,030 television receivers.

FINANCE

(Amounts in escudos; cap.=capital, res.=reserves, dep.=deposits, m.=million)

BANKING

CENTRAL BANKS

LISBON

Banco de Portugal: Rua do Comércio 148, Lisbon; f. 1846, reorganized 1931 with the sole right to issue notes in Continental Portugal and Adjacent Islands (Madeira, Azores); bank of issue for Metropolitan Portugal; cap. 194m.; notes in circ. 25,319m.; dep. and current accs. 11,859m. at Dec. 31st, 1966; Gov. ANTÓNIO MANUEL PINTO BARBOSA; Vice-Govs. MANUEL JACINTO NUNES, FERNANDO EMYGDIIO DA SILVA; JOÃO AUGUSTO DIAS ROSAS; chief br. Oporto, with 33 others including Madeira and Azores.

Banco de Angola: Rua da Prata 10; f. 1926; bank of issue for Angola and Commercial Bank for Portugal; cap. 275m.; Gov. CARLOS MOREIRA RATO; Adm. HENRIQUE BELFORD CORREA DA SILVA, ANTÓNIO CAMACHO TEIXEIRA DE SOUZA, and RUY DE LIMA PEREIRA DE MELO; head office in Lisbon, br. in Luanda, agencies in Angola and metropolitan Portugal.

Banco Nacional Ultramarino S.A.R.L.: Rua do Comércio 94, P.O.B. 2069; f. 1864; bank of issue for Mozambique, Cape Verde Islands, Portuguese Guinea, S. Tomé and Príncipe, Macau, and Timor; cap. and res. 847m.; dep. 10,794m. (Dec. 1966); Gov. Dr. FRANCISCO JOSÉ VIERA MACHADO; Vice-Gov. D. LUIS PEREIRA COUTINHO; publ. quarterly bulletins.

Caixa Geral de Depósitos, Crédito e Previdência: Palácio do Calhariz; est. 1876; consists of nominally separate savings and credit organisations controlled by the Minister of Finance and administered by a board of directors appointed by the Government. As the main institutional source of long-term and non-commercial short-term credit, it handles State credits for agriculture, industry and other purposes. Its Caixa Nacional de Previdência administers the pensions funds of the civil and defence services; dep. 16,614m. (Dec. 31st, 1966); Gen. Admin. Dr. JOSÉ PIRES CARDOSO.

DEVELOPMENT BANK

Banco de Fomento Nacional: Rua Braamcamp 5, Lisbon; f. 1960; investment bank for the financing of Development Plans, private or other productive enterprises presenting interest to the national economy; among the major shareholders are the State and the three Central Banks; branches in Angola, Mozambique; cap. 1,000m.

COMMERCIAL BANKS

In addition to the banks listed below, there are approximately thirteen financial houses and eleven savings banks operating in Metropolitan Portugal.

LISBON

Banco da Agricultura: Rua da Assunção 74, Apdo. 2515; f. 1928; cap. 100m.; dep. 938m. (Dec. 1966); Pres. MANUEL DA CRUZ FILIPE.

Banco Espírito Santo e Comercial de Lisboa: Rua do Comércio 95-119; f. 1875; cap. 320m.; dep. 10,599m. (Sept. 1967); Pres. MANUEL RIBEIRO ESPÍRITO SANTO SILVA.

Banco Fonecas e Burnay S.A.R.L.: Rua do Comércio 132; f. 1967 from a merger of Banco Fonecas, Santos and Vianna (f. 1861) and Banco Burnay (f. 1875); cap. 256m.; dep. 4,660m. (March 1967); Pres. Dr. FAUSTO JOSÉ AMARAL DE FIGUEIREDO.

Banco Lisboa e Açores: Rua Aurea 88; f. 1875; cap. 227m.; dep. 4,935m. (Dec. 1966); Pres. Dr. GUILHERME LUIZELLO MOREIRA; Dirs. Dr. ALEXANDRE CARLOS DE ALMEIDA FERNANDES, JORGE SALAZAR ANTUNES, Dr. A. J. BUSTORFF SILVA, Eng. F. C. CAROÇA DE FIGUEIREDO; 12 city offices, 3 brs., 25 agencies.

Banco Pinto e Sotto Mayor: P.O.B. 2148; f. 1914; cap. and res. 600m.; dep. 10.2m. (Sept. 30th, 1967); Pres. EDUARDO FURTADO; Admins. Dr. FERNÃO MANUEL DE ORNELLAS GONÇALVES, BERNARDO VIANA MACHADO MENDES DE ALMEIDA, MANUEL JOAQUIM DE BARROS LEITE, JOÃO NEVES RAPOSO DE MAGALHÃES.

Banco Português do Atlântico: Central Office: Rua do Ouro 110; see under Oporto.

Banco Totta-Alliança, S.A.R.L.: Rua do Ouro 69-79; f. 1961, as the result of a merger between Banco José Henriques Totta (f. 1843) and Banco Aliança (f. 1863); cap. 250m.; dep. 5,645m. (Dec. 1966); Chair. D. MANUEL AUGUSTO JOSÉ DE MELLO; Gen. Sec. D. JOSÉ MANUEL DA SILVA JOSÉ DE MELLO; 9 brs.

AVEIRO

Banco Regional de Aveiro: Rua de Coimbra 2; f. 1920; cap. 10m.; dep. 89m. (Dec. 1966); Dirs. EGAS SALGUEIRO, ALFREDO ESTEVES, PEDRO GRANGEON RIBEIRO LOPES.

EVORA

Banco do Alentejo: Praça de Giraldo 52; f. 1875; cap. 50m.; res. 15m.; dep. 341m. (Sept. 1967); Dirs. JOÃO EVANGELISTA GARCIA DUARTE DA SILVEIRA, Dr. QUIRINO DOS SANTOS MEALHA, RODOLFO DA SILVA ABRANTES.

FARO

Banco do Algarve, S.A.: Rua D. Francisco Gómes 26; f. 1932; cap. 5m.; res. 742,562; dep. 33m.; Pres. JOSÉ MARTINS SOARES CAIADO; Dir. LUIS DE SOUSA FAÍSCA; 2 brs.

OPORTO

Banco Borges e Irmão S.A.R.L.: Rua Sá da Bandeira 20; Apdo. 33; f. 1884; cap. 150m.; dep. 7,767m. (Dec. 1965); Pres. JÚLIO ANAHORY DO QUENTAL CALHEIROS (Count of Covilhã).

Banco Ferreira Alves e Pinto Leite: Praça da Liberdade 22; f. 1874; cap. 45m.; res. 5m.; dep. 60m.; Pres. Eng. JOÃO MENDES RIBEIRO; br. in Lisbon, 3 agencies.

Banco Português do Atlântico: Head Office: Palácio Atlântico; f. 1919; cap. 400m.; dep. 13,880m.; Chair. ARTHUR CUPERTINO DE MIRANDA.

VISEU

Banco Agrícola e Industrial Viseense: Rua Formosa 82-84; f. 1868; cap. 180,000; dep. 46m. (Dec. 1966); Dirs. Dr. M. CARDOSO PESSOA, ANTÓNIO GOMES DA COSTA, ANTÓNIO JOSÉ COELHO ARAUJO.

AZORES

(Ponta Delgada)

Banco Agrícola de S. Miguel: f. 1936; cap. 6m.; Dir. LUÍZ FARIA E MAYA CUNHA.

Banco Micaelense, S.A.R.L.: Ponta Delgada, São Miguel; f. 1912; cap. 10m.; dep. 96m. (Dec. 1966); Man. ANTÓNIO DA SILVA.

STOCK EXCHANGE

Bolsa de Fundos de Lisboa: Lisbon, Praça do Comércio; f. 1901; Admins. RENÉ A. DE BARROS MARTINS JORGE (Sec.); MANUEL CORDEIRO, JOAQUIM FLORENCIO DE SOUSA, ARMANDO DOS SANTOS NUNES, MÁRIO MARTINS PALMEIRO; publ. *Cotação da Bolsa de Lisboa* (daily).

INSURANCE

LISBON

O Alentejo Companhia de Seguros: Praça dos Restauradores 47; f. 1918; cap. 15m.; brs. in Oporto, Coimbra and Elvas, agencies throughout Portugal; general, excluding life.

Atlas: Rua Andrade Corvo 27; f. 1918; cap. 3m.; res. 17m.; Admin. Dr. JULIO ANAHORY DO QUENTAL CALHEIROS, Dr. MIGUEL GENTIL QUINA, ANTONIO CYRNE CASAL-RIBEIRO DE CARVALHO, MANUEL VASCO DE SOUSA, A. CARLOS.

Companhia de Seguros Bonança, S.A.: Rua Aurea 100; f. 1808; cap. 3m.; res. 26m.; Dirs. Dr. J. R. MACHADO CARDOSO SALGADO, Prof. Dr. MARCELLO CAETANO, Dr. M. DE PAIVA JACOME, Dr. F. DE MELO BREYNER; fire, marine, theft, accidents, air, transport, etc.; br. in Oporto and Coimbra.

Comércio e Indústria Companhia de Seguros: Rua do Arco do Bandeira 12; f. 1907; Dirs. J. J. VASCONCELOS E SA, A. H. PINTO, J. E. RIBEIRO DA CUNHA; Dir. Dr. JOSÉ E. S. RIBEIRO DA CUNHA; br. in Oporto; general.

Companhia de Seguros Fidelidade: Largo do Corpo Santo 13; f. 1835; cap. 40m.; res. 338m.; Acting Chair. L. THEOTÔNIO PEREIRA; brs. in Oporto, Coimbra, Madeira and Lourenço Marques; agencies in Portuguese Guinea, Cape Verde Islands and St. Thomas; correspondents throughout Portugal; insurance and reinsurance in all branches.

Companhia Geral Resseguradora: Rua Douradores 20, 2º; f. 1942; cap. p.u. 500m.; Dir. Eng. HOMERO RIOS DE OLIVEIRA.

Continental de Resseguros, S.A.R.L.: Avda. António Augusto de Aguiar 2; f. 1941; cap. 5m.; Chair. Gen. A. VILARDEBÓ.

Companhia de Resseguros Equidade: Rua da Prata 98, 1º; f. 1942; cap. and res. 13m.; Man. Dir. J. J. CESAR MARQUES DIAS; reinsurance.

Companhia Europeia de Seguros, S.A.R.L.: Rua do Crucifixo 4, 2; f. 1922; cap. 7m.; Man. Dir. G. LANG.

Império: Rua Garrett 56, P.O.B. 106; f. 1942; cap. and res. 143m.; Chair. JOSÉ MANUEL DE MELLO; Man. Dirs. Dr. ANTONIO GARCEZ, Dr. BALTAZAR REBELLO DE SOUSA; general.

Metrópole: Rua Barata Salgueiro 41; f. 1918; cap. 500,000; res. 2m.; Dirs. Dr. J. DE ALMADA, W. GINESTA, MAXIME VAULTIER.

A Mundial, S.A.: Largo do Chiado 8; f. 1913; cap. 40m.; res. 477m.; Pres. Dr. EDUARDO CORRÊA DE BARROS; brs. in Oporto, Coimbra, Luanda and Beira; general and reinsurance.

Mútua dos Navios Bacalhoeiros (Cod Fishers' Mutual Insurance Co.): Rua do Ferregial de Baixo 33-1º; f. 1936; cap. and res. 72m. (Dec. 31st, 1967); Admins.

LUIS FERREIRA DE CARVALHO, JOSÉ GOMES DE CARVALHO, Dr. VALÉRIO BALTAZAR DE MORAES, BALTAZAR DA ROCHA VILARINHO.

Mútua dos Pescadores (Fishermen's Mutual Insurance Co.): Avda. Infante Santo 4; f. 1942; res. 3m.; Pres. ANTÓNIO PEREIRA DE TORRES FEVEREIRO; 2 brs.

Companhia de Seguros Mutualidade, S.A.R.L.: Rua 1º de Dezembro 101; f. 1914; cap. 1m.; Man. J. C. DA SILVA MARQUES; all brs. except life.

A Nacional: Av. da Liberdade 18; f. 1906; cap. 27m.; res. 233m.; Dir. VASCO ALMEIDA GOMES BASSONE BASTO; brs. in Oporto, Coimbra, Aveiro, S.J. Madeira, Madeira and Mozambique.

Companhia de Seguros Portugal: Rua Alexandre Herculano 2; f. 1884; cap. 1.4m.; res. 13.4m.; Chair. CARLOS DE MACEDO; Dir.-Gen. JOAQUIM MACEDO DA FONSECA; general, except life and industrial injury.

Portugal Previdente Companhia de Seguros: Avda. da Liberdade 72; f. 1907; cap. 10m.; Dirs. Dr. Fr. CORTEZ PINTO (Chair.), Eng. PEREIRA COUTINHO, Prof. Dr. R. VENTURA, NARCISO ARIÉ; general, including life.

Previsão: Rua Garrett 61, 3º; f. 1924; cap. and res. 19m.; Dir. Dr. JOÃO ANTÓNIO SANTOS MENANO; 8 brs.; general.

Prudência: Rua do Arco do Bandeira 12; f. 1929; cap. 500,000; res. 3m.; Dirs. M. T. RODRIGUES TROYA, Dr. JOSÉ ESPIRITO SANTO RIBEIRO DA CUNHA.

Companhia Portuguesa de Resseguros Prudência: Rua de Arco do Bandeira 12; f. 1929; cap. 500,000; res. 3m.; Dirs. M. T. RODRIGUES TROYA, Dr. JOSÉ ESPIRITO SANTO RIBEIRO DA CUNHA.

Sagres Companhia de Seguros: Travessa do Carmo 11, Apartado 2966; f. 1917; cap. 10m.; Dirs. Dr. ANTÓNIO GARCEZ, ARMANDO J. FERREIRA, Dr. JOSÉ DE MATOS CORREIA, Eng. EDUARDO FRANCISCO MESQUITA DE ABREU, JOSÉ MANUEL DA SILVA JOSÉ DE MELLO.

Soberana: Rua da Victoria 88, Rua dos Sapateiros 107/109; f. 1943; Dirs. Sociedade Agrícola do Arheiro Grande, S.A.R.L. (rep. by Dr. FRANCISCO JOSÉ CALHEIROS LOPES) Dr. ARTUR VIDEIRA PINTO DA CUNHA LEAL (Sec.).

A Social Companhia Portuguesa de Seguros, S.A.R.L.: Rua Braamcamp 11, Apartado 546; f. 1928; cap. 12m.; Adms. Prof. Dr. ANTÓNIO ARMANDO GONÇALVES PEREIRA, Prof. Dr. ANTÓNIO MARIA GODINHO, SILVIO MUSSI; general, except life.

Companhia de Seguros Tagus, S.A.R.L.: Rua do Comércio 40-64; f. 1877; cap. 5m.; res. 156m.; brs. in Portugal, Madeira, Azores and Overseas Provinces; general.

O Trabalho Companhia de Seguros, S.A.R.L.: Rua Áurea 259; f. 1913; cap. 10m.; Dirs. Dr. J. A. VAZ PINTO, Dr. M. MALHEIRO, R. NOGUEIRA, A. POIRRIER, Dr. J. L. CAMÕES SOLLARI ALLEGRO, A. P. SIMOES DE ALMEIDA, Dr. F. BUCHETMANN, Dr. A. KREHL.

Ultramarina, S.A.: Rua da Prata 98 and 108; f. 1901; cap. and res. 303m.; Adm. Del. Dir. Dr. JOSÉ HENRIQUE DOS SANTOS RODRIGUES; 19 branches and agencies throughout Portugal and Overseas Provinces; general.

Companhia de Seguros União, S.A.R.L.: Rua Nova do Almada 81; f. 1918; cap. 2m.; res. 15m.; Dirs. F. LUSO SOARES, J. QUINTELA SALDANHA, LUIS BETTENCOURT, THEOTÔNIO PEREIRA; 3 mems.; general.

Vitalica: Av. da Liberdade 18; f. 1931; cap. 2,500m.; Dir. Eng. FREDERICO CAROCA DE FIGUEIREDO.

EVORA

A Pátria Companhia Alentejana de Seguros, S.A.R.L.: Rua da República 141/145; f. 1915; cap. 20m.; res. 104m.; Pres. MANUEL DA CRUZ FILIPE; 12 brs.; general.

OPORTO

Companhia de Seguros Argus, S.A.R.L.: Rua Sá da Bandeira 69, 1º; f. 1907; cap. 500,000; Dirs. JOSÉ GASPAR GONÇALVES FERREIRA, ANTÓNIO AUGUSTO DOS SANTOS SILVA.

Companhia de Seguros Confiança, S.A.R.L.: Rua Artur Magalhães Basto 34; f. 1940; cap. p.u. 5m.; res. 122m.; general; Chair. Dr. F. M. DE ORNELLAS CONÇALVES.

Garantia: Companhia de Seguros: Avenida dos Aliados, 211; f. 1853; cap. a. 15m., p.u. 15m.; res. 226m.; Dir. ADÉLIO VAZ; 6 brs. in Portugal (1 in Lisbon), 1 in Madeira, 1 in Luanda, 1 in Lourenço Marques; general.

A Mutual do Norte: Rua Fernandes Tomás 797; f. 1913; cap. and res. 42m.; Dirs. MARIO BAPTISTA SANTOS and ANTÓNIO MAXIMIANO DA SILVA; underwriters.

Companhia de Seguros Tranquilidade: Rua Cândido dos Reis 105; f. 1871; cap. and res. 844m.; Pres. Dr. JOSÉ RIBEIRO ESPÍRITO SANTO SILVA; br. in Lisbon and 21 others; general.

CORPORATE ORGANIZATION

Grémio dos Seguradores: Largo Rafael Bordalo Pinheiro 16, Lisbon; is the corporate body formed by all insurance companies to establish regulations for the general conduct of business, to decide on rates and conditions, and collect information for the guidance of its members; f. 1934; 80 mems.; Pres. Dr. FERNANDO COSTA DUARTE; Man. Dirs. WILLY GINESTA, LUÍS BETTENCOURT, THEOTÓNIO PEREIRA; Gen. Sec. JOSÉ PEDRO PIMENTA DA GAMA; publs. *Anuário do Grémio dos Seguradores* (yearly), *Boletim Informativo* (monthly).

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

LISBON

Associação Comercial de Lisboa—Câmara de Comércio: Rua das Portas de Santo Antão 89; f. 1834; Pres. ANTÓNIO ALVES MARTINS, Jr.; 1,500 mems.; publs. *Comércio Português* (quarterly), *Boletim Informativo* (fortnightly).

Associação Industrial Portuguesa: Av. Infante Santo, 52b; f. 1860; Pres. Eng. CARLOS GARCIA ALVES; 1,600 mems.; publ. *Indústria Portuguesa* (monthly), *Estudos de Economia Aplicada* (irregular).

OPORTO

Associação Comercial do Porto—Câmara de Comércio: Rua Ferreira Borges; f. 1834; Pres. Dr. VASCO MOURÃO; 520 mems.

Associação Industrial Portuense: Rua Mouzinho da Silveira 228-Porto; f. 1849; 1,500 mems.; Chair. Eng. MARIO DE SOUSA DRUMMOND BORGES; Dirs. MÁRIO DE CARVALHO BRANDÃO, MANUEL DA ROCHA BARBOSA, ANTÓNIO RUSSEL DE SOUSA, Eng. ARMINDO LUCIO DE AZEVEDO MIRANDA; Sec.-Gen. MANUEL FRANCISCO PEREIRA DA ROCHA; publs. *Portuguese Industry Index*, *Northern Industrial Review* and *Overseas Supplement*.

INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

The chief industries are organised into *grêmios* (employers' organisations or guilds, each representative of a particular industry or branch of industry in a particular locality), and into larger federations and unions, composed of representatives of the various guilds into which the industry is divided, and organised on a national basis, or on a wider regional basis than the guild.

The following is a list of the chief juntas, institutes, co-ordinating committees, federations and unions (in Lisbon, unless otherwise indicated):

UNDER THE MINISTRY OF ECONOMY:

National Boards:

Junta Nacional do Azeite (Olive Oil): Av. Sidónio Pais 10; f. 1937; publs. half-yearly bulletin and technical leaflets; Pres. Eng. FERNANDO REGALO CORRÊA.

Junta Nacional da Cortiça (Cork): Rua de Filipe Folque, 10-J; f. 1936; Pres. Dr. MANUEL COTTA DIAS; publ. monthly bulletin.

Junta Nacional das Frutas (Fruits): Rua Rodrigo da Fonseca 8; f. 1931; Pres. J. DUARTE AMARAL; publs. *Serviço Informativo* (monthly), *Boletim* (annual).

Junta dos Lacticínios da Madeira (Dairy Products): Avenida do Mar, Caixa Postal 11, Funchal; f. 1936; about 15,000 mems.; Pres. Eng. Agr. VASCO RODRIGUES DE PINHO LEONIDAS; Vice-Pres. Dr. BACILI ALCINO DIONISIO; Govt. Rep. Eng. CARLOS JOSÉ TEODORO BAETA CAMACHO; publs. *Boletim de Informação e Publicidade* (annual), *Serviço Informativo* (quarterly).

Junta Nacional dos Produtos Pecuários (National Board of Animal Produce): Rua Castilho 20; f. 1939; Chair. Dr. A. PEREIRA LUCAS.

Junta Nacional dos Resinosos (Resins): Rua Mousinho da Silveira 34; f. 1936; Pres. F. J. TELES DE MATOS CHAVES; publs. annual bulletin and monthly information paper.

Junta Nacional do Vinho (Wine): Rua Mousinho da Silveira 5; f. 1937; Pres. Dr. MANUEL ARTUR COTTA AGOSTINHO DIAS; Sec.-Gen. Dr. VIRGILIO SILVA DA COSTA LIMA; publs. *Informação Vinícola*, *Anais* and technical pamphlets.

Institutes:

Instituto Nacional de Investigação Industrial (Institute for Industrial Research): c/o Ministry for Economy, Lisbon; f. 1959; autonomous body under Ministry for Economy; to aid and co-ordinate all research and other industrial activities directed at Portugal's industrial improvement and development; Dir. ANTÓNIO MENDES DE MAGALHÃES RAMALHO; Sec. JOSÉ PEREIRA.

Instituto Nacional do Pão (Bread): Av. 24 de Julho 70; f. 1936; Dirs. ARLINDO CABRAL, PEDRO BELLO and J. D'ANTAS DE CAMPOS.

Instituto Português de Conservas de Peixe (Fish Canning): Av. 24 de Julho 76; f. 1936; Dir. ANTONIO DURÃO FERREIRA; publ. *Livro de Ouro das Conservas Portuguesas*.

Instituto do Vinho do Porto (Port Wine): Rua Ferreira Borges, Oporto; f. 1933; Eng. AMÉRICO PIRES DE LIMA and Eng. ALBERTO FERREIRA DA SILVA.

Co-ordinating Committees:

Comissão Reguladora do Comércio de Algodão em Rama (Raw Cotton): Rua Castilho 15; f. 1937; Pres. Dr. JOSÉ MARIA DE BARROS ALVES CAETANO.

PORTUGAL—(TRADE AND INDUSTRY, TRANSPORT)

Comissão Reguladora do Comércio de Arroz (Rice): Rua da Madalena 179, 2°; f. 1933; Pres. ALBERTO PENA MONTEIRO.

Comissão Reguladora do Comércio de Bacalhau (Regulating Board of Cod Fish Trade, of the Ministry of Economy): Alcântara; f. 1934; Chair. Eng. JORGE BEBIANO CORREIA DO AMARAL COIMBRA, Sec. SEBASTIÃO GOMES BARROSO.

Comissão Reguladora das Moagens de Ramas (Flour Milling): Rua Sociedade Farmacêutica 39; f. 1936; Pres. Eng. ARLINDO CABRAL; publs. annual reports.

Comissão Reguladora das Oleaginosas e Oleos Vegetais (Vegetable Oils): Av. António Augusto Aguiar 23-2°; f. 1939; Pres. Eng. FERNANDO REGALO CORREIA; Vice-Pres. Dr. FRANCISCO DA COSTA CÔRTE-REAL; publ. *Boletim Informativo*.

Comissão de Viticultura da Região dos Vinhos Verdes (Wine): Rua da Restauração 318, Oporto; f. 1929; Pres. ANTÓNIO JOSÉ DA COSTA LEME.

Federations:

Federação Nacional dos Industriais de Lanifícios (Woollen and Worsted Manufacturers): R. D. Estefânia 17, Lisbon, 1; f. 1936; is composed of 5 guilds (*Gremios*) of woollen manufacturers, with 350 member firms; Pres. JOÃO UBACH CHAVES; publ. *Lanifícios* (monthly).

Federação Nacional dos Industriais de Moagem (Flour Millers): Av. da Liberdade 270; f. 1934; comprises guilds of millers in Lisbon, Oporto, Coimbra, Portalegre, Evora and Beja, with 70 registered flour mills.

Federação Nacional dos Produtores de Trigo (Wheat Growers): Rua do Salitre 66; f. 1933; 178 regional guilds represented; publ. *Jornal da F.N.P.T.*

Federação dos Vinicultores do Dão (Grape Growers): Av. Capitão Homem Ribeiro, Viseu.

Federação dos Vinicultores da Região do Douro (Casa do Douro) (Grape Growers): Rua dos Camilos, Peso da

Régua; f. 1932; comprises 10 guilds of grapegrowers in the Douro region; publ. *Boletim da Casa do Douro*.

Unions:

União dos Grêmios de Industriais e Exportadores de Produtos Resinosos (Producers and Exporters of Resins): Rua Braamcamp 14, 1°; f. 1939.

União Vinícola Regional de Bucelas (Wine Producers): Bucelas; comprises two guilds.

União Vinícola Regional de Carcavelos (Wine Producers): Rua Dr. Jose Joaquim de Almeida 9, Carcavelos; f. 1934; comprises two guilds.

União Vinícola da Região de Moscatel de Setúbal (Wine Producers): Rua Jorge Ferreira de Vasconcelos 5-1°; f. 1933; Pres. Eng°. ANTÓNIO PORTO SOARES; Sec. ZÓFIMO DA ENCARNÇÃO FERNANDES LUZ.

UNDER THE MINISTRY OF THE OVERSEAS PROVINCES:
Junta de Exportação dos Cereais (Cereals Export Board): Rua da Conceição 45, 2°; Pres. Prof. ANTONIO BARRETO.
Junta de Exportação do Café (Coffee Export Board): f. 1940; Chair. Dr. FERNANDO C. PEREIRA BASTOS.

LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS

Labour is organized in national syndicates, for workers in industry, commerce and the professions; *Casas do Povo*, for agricultural workers; and *Casas dos Pescadores*, for workers in the fishing industry. On the two central boards listed below, official bodies, workers' organizations and the employers' guilds are represented:

Junta Central das Casas do Povo: Praça de Londres 2, Lisbon 14°-andar; f. 1945; 5 mems.; Pres. Dr. JOSÉ JOÃO GONÇALVES DE PROENÇA; publ. *Mensário das Casas do Povo* (monthly).

Junta Central das Casas dos Pescadores: Praça da Armada, Lisbon, 3° f. 1937; 5 mems.; Pres. Almirante HENRIQUE ERNESTO SERRA DOS SANTOS TENREIRO; publs. *Jornal do Pescador*, *Boletim da Pesca*.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Companhia dos Caminhos do Ferro Portugueses (C.P.): Calçada do Duque 20, Lisbon; f. 1859. The State owns 60 per cent of the shares in the C.P.; total route length, 3,566 km., of which 2,807 km. are broad gauge (1.668 metres) and 759 km. are narrow gauge (1 metre); 408 km. of track are electrified; Chair. Dr. MÁRIO DE FIGUEIREDO; Gen. Man. Eng. R. DE ESPREGUEIRA MENDES; official review *Boletim da C.P.* (monthly).

Sociedade Estoril Caminho de Ferro do Cais do Sodré a Cascais: Estação do Cais do Sodré, Lisbon; f. 1918; Lisbon-Cascais, 26 km., electrified; Chair. Dr. ANTÓNIO AMARAL DE FIGUEIREDO; Gen. Man. Eng. ANTÓNIO DA SILVEIRA BUAL.

Mining companies operate 77.4 km. of private railways.

ROADS

Road length in Portugal is estimated at 30,000 km.

MOTORISTS' ORGANISATION

Automovel Club de Portugal: Lisbon, Rua Rosa Araujo 24; f. 1903; 54,600 mems.

SHIPPING

LISBON

Companhia Nacional de Navegação: Rua do Comércio 85; f. 1918; Chair. JOSÉ RODRIGUES DOS SANTOS; brs. in Oporto; Beira (Africa), office Lourenço Marques; agencies in many ports throughout the world; regular cargo and passenger services between Lisbon, Oporto, Portuguese West and East Africa, South Africa, the Far East; regular freight services between northern ports of Europe (Antwerp, Rotterdam, Bremen and Hamburg), Portuguese West and East Africa.

Sociedade Geral de Comércio, Indústria e Transportes: Head Office: Rua dos Douradores 11; Oporto Agency: Rua Sá da Bandeira 84; f. 1919; Chair. JOSÉ MANUEL DE MELLO; 137,552 tons dead weight; freight and passenger services from Portugal to Portuguese Overseas Provinces, from North European ports to Portugal, Congo (Léopoldville), Angola and vice-versa; chartering.

Empresa Insulana de Navegação: Rua Aurea 181-3°; f. 1871; agents in all islands of Madeira and Azores; Pres. Admiral MANUEL MARIA SARMENTO RODRIGUES; passenger and cargo service, Lisbon-Madeira-Azores and Archipelago.

PORTUGAL—(TRANSPORT, TOURISM)

Companhia Colonial de Navegação: 63 Rua de S. Julião, P.O.B. 2747; Chair. Dr. JOSÉ SOARES DA FONSECA; passenger and cargo services between Portugal and the Overseas Provinces, also to Central America.

PONTA DELGADA, SAN MIGUEL, AZORES

Companhia de Navegação Carregadores Açoreanos: Avenida Infante D. Henrique, Ponta Delgada; f. 1920; Chair. Viscount DO BOTELHO; Dirs. Dr. FRANCISCO LUIS TAVARES, ANTÓNIO SILVEIRA DA ROSA, M.D., ANTÓNIO GAGO DA CÂMARA MELLO CABRAL, JAIME AMADOR E PINHO; freight and passenger services between Portugal, Madeira, Azores, and New York, and North European ports.

CIVIL AVIATION

Transportes Aereos Portugueses (T.A.P.): Rua do Conde de Redondo 79; Lisbon; T.A.P., formed in 1944, was a

Government airline until June 1st, 1953, when it became a private company under the control of the Portuguese Government; fleet consists of (Oct. 1967): 3 Caravelle VIR, 2 Boeing 707-320B and 2 Boeing 727; internal services, and services to Paris, London, Madrid, Geneva, Frankfurt, Brussels, Zürich, Copenhagen, Azores, Buenos Aires, Madeira, New York, Johannesburg, Salisbury, Canary Islands and Portuguese African Provinces; Pres. Eng. ALFREDO VAZ PINTO.

Sociedade Acoreana de Transportes Aereos (S.A.T.A.): Head Office: Rua Aurea, 181, Lisbon 2; f. 1948; Pres. and Gen. Man. A. DE MADEIROS E ALMEIDA; privately-owned fleet for inter-island service in the Azores.

Twenty-three international airlines also serve Portugal.

TOURISM

Secretariado Nacional da Informação, Cultura Popular e Turismo: Lisbon, Palácio Foz, Praça dos Restauradores; Dir. Dr. MOREIRA BAPTISTA.

Ministerio do Ultramar—Agencia Geral do Ultramar (Overseas Ministry—General Overseas Agency): Rua Gonçalves Zarco, Lisbon 3; official government agency dealing with travel and tourism in the Portuguese Overseas Provinces; offices at Cape Verde Islands, Portuguese Guinea, Sao Tomé and Príncipe, Angola, Mozambique, Macao and Timor; Gen. Overseas Agent Dr. FRANCISCO JOSÉ CORREIA DA CUNHA LEÃO.

EUROPEAN BRANCHES

Belgium: 22 Rue Ravenstein, Brussels.

France: 7 rue Scribe, Paris.

Germany (Federal Republic): 64-A Kölnerstr., Bad Godesberg; 23 Gänsemarkt, Hamburg 36.

Italy: 5 via Magenta, Rome.

Spain: 18, 3 Carrera S. Jeronimo, Madrid.

Sweden: 2 Linnégatan, Stockholm O.

Switzerland: 41 Quai Wilson, Geneva.

United Kingdom: 20 Lower Regent Street, London, S.W.1.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

Secretariado Nacional da Informação, Cultura Popular e Turismo (National Secretariat of Information, Popular Culture and Tourism): Palácio Foz, Praça dos Restauradores, Lisbon 2; Portuguese Government Agency; promotes exhibitions of painting, sculpture, photography, theatre, ballet, cinema, etc.; runs competitions for musical interpretation and composition, theatre and cinema and literature; National Secretary for Information Dr. CÉSAR MOREIRA BAPTISTA.

PRINCIPAL THEATRE COMPANIES

Companhia do Teatro Nacional D. Maria II: at the Teatro Avenida; f. 1846; Dir. AMÉLIA REY COLAÇO, under the administrative guidance of a government delegate.

Teatro Nacional Popular: at the Teatro da Trindade; f. 1957; under the patronage of the national theatre fund; Dir. FRANCISCO RIBEIRO.

Companhia Espectáculos Vasco Morgado: at the Teatro Monumental; f. 1951 by VASCO MORGADO.

Companhia TEBO: at the Teatro Villaret; f. 1964; Dirs. RAUL SOLNADO, RUI MARTINS.

Companhia Portuguesa de Comediantes: at the Teatro Villaret; f. 1965.

PRINCIPAL OPERA AND BALLET COMPANIES

Companhia Portuguesa de Opera do Teatro da Trindade (F.N.A.T.): Teatro da Trindade, Largo da Trindade 7-A, Lisbon; f. 1962; financed by the Fundação Nacional para a Alegria no Trabalho, an agency of the Department of Corporations and Social Security; Dir. Dr. J. M. SERRA FORMIGAL.

Gulbenkian Ballet Group: Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation; Dir. Dr. AZEREDO PERDIGÃO.

Grupo de Bailados Portugueses Verde Gaio: sponsored by the Secretariado Nacional da Informação; traditional; Dirs. MARGARIDA DE ABREU, FERNANDO LIMA.

PRINCIPAL ORCHESTRAS

Orquestra Sinfónica da Emissora Nacional: Lisbon; run by the Government Radio Station; f. 1936; Asst. Conductor Maestro FREDERICO DE FREITAS.

Orquestra Sinfónica do Porto: Oporto; f. 1947; run by the Government Radio Station since 1956; Conductor Maestro SILVA PEREIRA.

Academia dos Instrumentistas de Câmara: Lisbon; activities linked with the Government Radio Station; Leader LEONOR DE SOUSA PRADO.

Orquestra de Câmara Gulbenkian: Gulbenkian Foundation, Lisbon; Conductors Maestros GIANFRANCO RIVOLI, ALVARO CANUTO.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Junta de Energia Nuclear (*Nuclear Energy Board*): Rua de S. Pedro de Alcántara 79, Lisbon; Pres. Prof. LEITE PINTO; Sec. J. L. C. DE SALDANHA.

Comissão de Estudos de Energia Nuclear (*Nuclear Energy Studies Commission*): Avda. Rovisco Pais, Lisbon; coordinates sections in the University centres of Lisbon, Coimbra and Oporto for nuclear energy studies; advises private and state-owned establishments on nuclear energy problems; Pres. A. HERCULANO DE CARVALHO.

Laboratório de Física e Engenharia Nucleares (*Nuclear*

Research Centre): Estrada Nacional, Savacem; f. 1961; Dir.-Gen. Dr. CARLOS FERREIRA MADEIRA CACHO. Equipped with a 2 MeV Van de Graaff accelerator, a 0.6 MeV Cockcroft and Walton accelerator, and a 1 MW pool-type research reactor.

Co-OPERATION

Portugal has bilateral agreements with Great Britain, France, and the U.S.A., and is a member of the International Atomic Energy Agency, the European Nuclear Energy Agency and the European Atomic Energy Society.

UNIVERSITIES

Universidade de Coimbra: Coimbra; 259 teachers, 6,557 students.

Universidade de Lisboa: Lisbon; 351 teachers, 11,070 students.

Universidade do Porto: Oporto; 220 teachers, 4,359 students.

TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY

Universidade Técnica de Lisboa: Lisbon; 96 professors; 2,942 students.

ROMANIA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Socialist Republic of Romania lies in south-east Europe between 44° and 48° north latitude and 20° and 30° east longitude. It is bounded to the north and north east by the U.S.S.R., to the north-west by Hungary, to the south-west by Yugoslavia and to the south by Bulgaria. The south-east coast is washed by the Black Sea. It has a climate of hot summers and cold winters with a moderate rainfall. The average summer temperature is 70°F (21°C) and the winter average 28°F (-2°C). The language is Romanian. Most Romanians are members of the Romanian Orthodox Church. The flag consists of three vertical stripes, blue, yellow and red, the middle stripe bearing the national emblem. The capital is Bucharest.

Recent History

Following the armed insurrection of August 1944, Romania allied herself with the U.S.S.R. and the Western Allies against Germany. After King Michael's abdication in 1947, Romania became a People's Democracy and, under the constitution of 1965, became a Socialist Republic. Romania is a member of the East European Mutual Assistance Treaty (The Warsaw Pact), the Council for Mutual Economic Aid (COMECON) and the United Nations Organization (UNO). Romania established diplomatic relations with the German Federal Republic in January 1967.

Government

The new Constitution, adopted in August 1965, vests supreme executive, legislative and judicial authority in the Grand Assembly, elected for a four-year period, and consisting of 465 members. The State Council, elected by the Grand National Assembly from among its members, is the permanent executive body and is subordinated to the Assembly. State administration is the responsibility of the Council of Ministers.

Defence

Military service is compulsory for a period of sixteen months. Romania has an Army, Air Force and Navy. In November 1965 the strength of the Armed Forces was 201,000 (Army 175,000, Air Force 18,000, Navy 8,000).

Economic Affairs

In the last twenty years radical changes have been made in the Romanian economy. Formerly based on agriculture, forestry and oil, the economy now draws most of its wealth from industry. The whole of industry, mines, banks, telecommunications, transport, external trade are nationalised enterprises regulated by a Five-Year Plan (1966-70), which envisages an industrial development rate of 10.5 per cent annually.

Apart from traditional products—oil, timber, wine and fruit—Romania is exporting an ever-increasing quantity of industrial products. Although most trade is done with the U.S.S.R. and Eastern Europe, Romania has also developed important trade relations with Western countries, having trade agreements with France (1962), U.K. (1963), U.S.A. (1964), German Federal Republic (1965), Italy, Austria and other countries.

Transport and Communications

There are 11,007 kilometres of State railways and 76,598 kilometres of national roads of which 9,376 kilometres have been modernized. Inland air transport is organized by TAROM (Romanian Air Transport) which ensures daily flights between the capital and chief towns. TAROM and other European airlines cater for international flights. Navigation on the Danube is open to shipping of all nations. The joint Romanian-Yugoslav Iron Gates power and navigation system on the Danube is under construction. The chief ports, Constantza, Galați, Brăila, Giurgiu, have been modernized.

Social Welfare

Romania has a comprehensive state insurance scheme, premiums being paid by enterprises and institutions employing the wage-earners. In 1966 over 22.6 per cent of the state budget was assigned to social and cultural expenditure.

Education

Primary education is free and compulsory for eight years. In 1965-66 there were more than 3.6 million pupils enrolled in 16,300 elementary and secondary establishments. Over 130,000 students were receiving higher education. There are four universities.

Tourism

The Carpathian mountains, the Danube delta and the Black Sea resorts (Mamaia, Eforie and others) are the principal attractions. Tourism from Western Europe and America has been greatly encouraged, and advantageous exchange rates are offered.

In 1967, as part of the International Tourist Year, Romania abolished visas for all tourists.

Sport

The main sports are rugby and association football, handball, basketball, tennis, table tennis, swimming, rowing, fishing and hunting. Skiing, ice-hockey and skating are popular in winter.

Public Holidays, 1968

January 1 (New Year's Day), January 24 (Union Day), May 1 (International Labour Day), May 9 (Independence Day), August 23 (National Day), December 30 (Republic Day).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The currency unit is the leu = 100 bani.

Coins: 5, 10, 25, 50 bani; 1, 3 lei.

Bank Notes: 1, 3, 5, 10, 25, 100 lei.

Notes (issued by Ministry of Finance): 1, 3, 5 lei.

Official exchange rate: 28.8 lei = £1 sterling

6.0 lei = \$1 U.S.

Tourist exchange rate: 43.2 lei = £1 sterling

18.36 lei = \$1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA				POPULATION (1966)
Total	Arable Land	Meadows and Pastures	Forests	
23,750,000 hectares	9,797,100 hectares	4,332,600 hectares	6,370,600 hectares	19,105,056

CHIEF TOWNS
POPULATION (1966)

Bucharest (capital)	1,365,885	Iasi	160,889	Ploiești	146,973
Cluj	185,786	Galați	151,349	Brăila	138,587
Timișoara	174,388	Constantza	150,436	Arad	126,005
Brașov	163,348	Craiova	148,821	Oradea	122,509

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

	BIRTH RATE (per '000)	MARRIAGE RATE (per '000)	DEATH RATE (per '000)
1962	16.2	9.9	9.2
1963	15.7	9.3	8.3
1964	15.2	9.0	8.1
1965	14.6	8.6	8.6
1966	14.3	8.9	8.2

EMPLOYMENT
(1966)

Industry	1,733,600
Building	546,500
Agriculture and Forestry	483,500
Transport and Communications	353,000
Trade	393,900
Services	196,600
Education and Culture	335,700
Public Health	194,400
State Administration	98,400

AGRICULTURE

Agriculture has been collectivised.

PRINCIPAL CROPS

	AREA ('000 hectares)		PRODUCTION ('000 metric tons)	
	1964	1965	1964	1965
Wheat	2,958.8	2,983.3	3,823.7	5,937.0
Rye	91.1	102.2	92.1	124.9
Barley	195.5	232.8	348.4	485.4
Maize	3,319.1	3,305.8	6,691.7	5,877.0
Sunflower	467.4	462.0	518.1	564.0
Sugar Beet	190.3	189.9	3,668.0	3,275.2
Potatoes	303.7	297.6	2,618.0	2,194.7

LIVESTOCK
(on January 1st)

	1965	1966	1967
Cattle	4,755,900	4,935,000	5,197,900
Pigs	6,033,500	5,365,400	5,399,600
Horses	689,200	688,900	704,600
Sheep	12,734,400	13,125,200	14,109,100
Poultry	39,910,000	40,084,500	43,966,200

FARM PRODUCE

	1964	1965	1966
Meat	1,102	1,116	1,265
Wool	24.8	25.2	26
Milk	30,210	31,480	37,381
Eggs	2,456	2,470	2,814

ROMANIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FRUIT (‘000 tons)

	1965	1966
Grapes	921.3	954.1
Plums	694.8	837.4
Apples	216.8	233.7
Pears	54.5	63.1
Cherries	35.8	78.5
Apricots	21.1	38.3
Nuts	41.3	53.9
Other Fruit	70.3	85.4

FORESTRY (‘000 hectares)

	1964	1965	1966
High Forests	5,040	5,042	5,073
Coppices (Hardwood)	692	695	669
" (Softwood)	102	99	89
Other Sources	553	542	540
TOTAL	6,387	6,378	6,371

MINING

	1962	1963	1964	1965
Coal (‘000 metric tons)	9,589	10,267	11,123	12,095
Crude Petroleum (" " ")	11,864	12,233	12,395	12,571
Iron Ore (" " ")	1,742	2,286	1,932	2,479
Salt (" " ")	n.a.	1,637	1,809	2,016
Methane Gas (million cu. metres)	8,837	10,101	11,417	12,867

INDUSTRY

	1964	1965	1966
Motor Spirit (‘000 metric tons)	2,512	2,458	2,349
Distillate Fuel Oils (" " ")	3,386	3,600	3,746
Coke (" " ")	1,146	1,135	1,103
Cement (" " ")	4,752	5,406	5,886
Pig Iron (" " ")	1,924	2,019	2,198
Crude Steel (" " ")	3,039	3,425	3,670
Caustic Soda (" " ")	196	233	252
Sulphuric Acid (" " ")	417	541	619
Chemical Fertiliser (" " ")	219	293	419
Cellulose (" " ")	223	254	327
Paper (" " ")	212	244	287
Refined Sugar (" " ")	349	402	442
Cotton Fabrics (million sq. metres)	302	319	339
Woollen Fabrics (" " ")	41	41	44
Silk Fabrics (" " ")	32	32	32
Footwear (‘000 pairs)	36,522	42,566	45,664
Motor Vehicles (number)	22,112	22,795	26,973
Radio Sets (")	271	323	325
Electricity (million kW.h.)	13,851	17,215	20,806
Window Glass (‘000 sq. metres)	25,205	26,234	26,472
Timber (‘000 cu. metres)	4,629	5,004	5,399
Prepared and Canned Meat (tons)	75,274	72,370	84,290
Metal Equipment (")	39,895	40,457	48,359
Oil Equipment (")	16,226	22,742	7,879
Chemical Equipment (")	51,592	35,604	32,403
Soap (metric tons)	46,000	46,000	44,000
Lathes (number)	2,107	2,258	2,375
Freight Wagons (")	8,319	8,581	7,609
Tractors (")	15,951	15,836	18,500
Bicycles (")	305,000	285,000	169,000
Electro Washing Machines (")	89,410	74,501	101,011
Gas Cookers (")	67,230	79,371	115,055
Television Sets (")	54,931	100,615	105,080
Tyres (")	2,653,000	2,492,000	2,460,000
Sewing Machines (")	78,067	79,111	66,200

ROMANIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FIVE-YEAR PLAN, 1966-70

CHIEF TARGETS

	UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	1965	1970
Electric Power	million k.W.h.	17,700	32,000-34,000
Methane Gas	million cubic metres	13,700	18,500
Coal extracted	thousand tons	11,970	20,000-22,000
Crude Petroleum extracted	" "	12,550	13,100-13,300
Steel	" "	3,350	6,300
Paper	" "	258	350-380
Cement	" "	5,600	7,000
Mineral Fertilizers	" "	340	1,300
Plastics and Synthetic Resins	" "	87.3	180-200
Chip boards, fibre boards	" "	262	450
Meat	" "	321	450-500
Edible oil	" "	167	250-275
Sugar	" "	388	600
Tyres	thousand units	1,300	1,900
Radio sets	" "	315	450
Television sets	" "	100	200-250
Refrigerators	" "	125	220
Tractors	units	15,800	27,000
Lorries and Motor Tractors	" "	16,300	35,000-40,000
Fabrics	million square metres	424	550

FINANCE

1 leu = 100 bani.

100 lei = £3 1. od. Sterling = \$16.67;

1 Soviet rouble = 6.8 lei.

BUDGET

(1966—million lei)

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
Turnover Tax	31,397	National Economy	72,037
Profit Quotas	19,722	Social Services	23,540
Income Tax	5,644	Defence	4,927
State Social Insurance	6,581	Administration	2,655
Other Revenue	45,523	Other	2,213
TOTAL	108,867	TOTAL	105,372

EXTERNAL TRADE

(million lei)

	1963	1964	1965	1966
Total Imports	6,132.0	7,008.8	6,462.7	7,279.3
Total Exports	5,490.2	6,000.4	6,609.2	7,116.9

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

IMPORTS		EXPORTS	
	1965		1966
Coking Coal . . . ('000 tons)	706.3	Petroleum and Bitumen . . . ('000 tons)	106.2
Cotton Down . . . (" ")	67.0	Fruit . . . (" ")	156.8
Complete Factories (million lei)	849.0	Fuel Oil . . . (" ")	1,638.6
Finished Rolled Goods ('000 tons)	1,117.0	Gas Oil . . . (" ")	1,979.1
Iron Ores . . . (" ")	2,623.2	Gasoline . . . (" ")	1,444.1
Metallurgical Coke . . . (" ")	929.8	Cereals . . . (" ")	882.2
Motor Cars . . . (units)	11,880	Mineral Oil . . . (" ")	293.8
Motor Cycles . . . (" ")	240	Cement . . . (" ")	1,538.2
Electric Motors . . . (" ")	3,335		

ROMANIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

COUNTRIES

(million lei)

IMPORTS	1965	1966	EXPORTS	1965	1966
Austria	143.2	182.8	Austria	145.8	128.0
Czechoslovakia	417.5	418.0	Czechoslovakia	571.5	553.6
France	295.3	340.8	France	131.2	307.8
German Democratic Republic	375.0	506.2	German Democratic Republic	430.4	400.3
German Federal Republic	662.8	889.2	German Federal Republic	379.4	444.7
Hungary	168.6	185.6	Hungary	230.7	197.6
Italy	311.6	292.1	Italy	395.7	448.0
Japan	106.0	139.3	Japan	83.5	91.2
Poland	222.4	261.8	Poland	269.7	247.9
U.S.S.R.	2,436.9	2,364.5	U.S.S.R.	2,630.6	2,458.7
Chinese P.R.	131.2	190.4	Chinese P.R.	159.8	204.6
U.A.R.	104.5	114.6	U.A.R.	101.8	120.8
United Kingdom	263.4	273.7	United Kingdom	183.2	269.7
TOTAL (including others)	6,462.7	7,279.3	TOTAL (including others)	6,609.2	7,116.9

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS (millions)

	1964	1965	1966
Passenger-kilometres	13,331	13,535	14,651
Net ton-kilometres	29,386	30,981	34,541

ROADS (millions)

	1964	1965	1966
Passenger-kilometres	2,989	3,573	4,184
Freight ton-kilometres	2,172	2,533	2,934

INLAND WATERWAYS (millions)

	1964	1965	1966
Passenger-kilometres	58	65	70
Freight ton-kilometres	1,271	1,222	1,074

SHIPPING (millions)

	1964	1965	1966
Passenger-kilometres	26	33	20
Freight ton-kilometres	6,855	8,368	13,336

CIVIL AVIATION (thousands)

	1964	1965	1966
Passenger-kilometres	306,000	374,000	475,000
Freight ton-kilometres	5,000	5,000	8,000

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

	1964	1965	1966
Radio Licences	2,683,686	2,790,000	2,926,000
Television Sets	357,000	501,000	712,000
Books published (titles)	4,183	3,033	3,202
Daily Newspapers Circulation ('000)	953,303	963,565	995,578
Periodicals	320	432	444

EDUCATION (1966-67)

	ESTABLISH- MENTS	PUPILS	TEACHERS
Kindergartens	7,794	356,464	14,088
General Schools	15,513	3,327,856	143,610
Teacher-Training Schools	19	10,340	572
Technical Schools	220	46,797	3,051
Apprentice Schools	422	205,197	11,615
Higher Education	181	136,948	13,404

Source: Romanian Statistical Yearbook; published by the Central Statistical Board, Str. Stavropoleos Nr. 6, Bucharest.

THE CONSTITUTION

(Adopted in August 1965)

The Socialist Republic of Romania

Article 1. Romania is a socialist republic.

The Socialist Republic of Romania is a sovereign, independent and unitary state of the working people of the towns and villages. Its territory is inalienable and indivisible.

Article 2. The whole power in the Socialist Republic of Romania belongs to the people, free and masters of their destiny.

People's power is based on the worker-peasant alliance. In close union, the working class—the leading class of society—the peasantry, the intelligentsia and the other categories of working people, regardless of nationality, build the socialist system, creating the conditions for transition to communism.

Article 3. In the Socialist Republic of Romania, the leading political force of the whole of society is the Romanian Communist Party.

Article 4. The sovereign holder of power, the people exercise this power through the Grand National Assembly and the People's Councils, bodies elected by universal, equal, direct and secret vote.

The Grand National Assembly and the People's Councils are the basis of the whole system of state bodies.

The Grand National Assembly is the supreme body of state power, under whose conduct and control all the other state bodies carry on their activities.

Article 5. The national economy of Romania is a socialist economy, based on the socialist ownership of the means of production.

In the Socialist Republic of Romania, man's exploitation by man has been abolished for ever and the socialist principle of distribution according to the quantity and quality of work is implemented.

Work is a duty of honour for each citizen of the country.

Article 6. Socialist ownership of the means of production is either state property—goods belonging to the whole people, or co-operative property—goods belonging to each co-operative organization.

Article 7. The wealth of the subsoil, whatever its nature, the mines, the state land, the forests, waters, sources of natural power, the factories and mills, the banks, the state farms, the machine-and-tractor stations, the means of communication, the state means of transport and telecommunication, the state buildings and dwellings, the material basis of state socio-cultural institutions belong to the whole people and are state property.

Article 8. Foreign trade is a state monopoly.

Article 9. The land of the agricultural production co-operatives, the animals, implements, installations and buildings belonging to them are co-operative property.

The plot of land which according to the rules of the agricultural production co-operatives is being used by the family household of the co-operative farmers, is co-operative property.

The dwelling and the ancillary farm buildings, the land on which they stand and, according to the rules of the agricultural production co-operatives, the productive livestock and small agricultural dead stock are the personal property of the co-operative farmers.

The tools, machines, installations and constructions of the handicraft co-operatives and of the consumer co-operatives are co-operative property.

Article 10. The agricultural production co-operatives, a socialist form of agricultural organization, secure the conditions for the intensive cultivation of the land and the application of advanced science and contribute, by increasing output, to the development of the national economy, to the continuous raising of the living standard of the peasantry and of the whole people.

The state gives support to the agricultural production co-operatives and protects their property. The state also gives support to the other co-operative organizations and protects their property.

Article 11. In the conditions of co-operativized agriculture, the state guarantees to the peasants who cannot associate themselves in agricultural production co-operatives, ownership of the land which they themselves and their families are working, of the implements they use with this purpose, as well as ownership of the animals they use for work and for production.

The handicraftsmen are also guaranteed ownership of their own workshops.

Article 12. Land and buildings can be expropriated only for work of public interest and on payment of an equitable compensation.

Article 13. In the Socialist Republic of Romania the whole state activity has as its purpose the development of the socialist system and the prosperity of the nation, the continuous growth of the people's living standard and cultural level, the ensurance of the freedom and dignity of man, the many-sided affirmation of the human person.

For this purpose, the Romanian socialist state:

- organizes, plans and conducts the national economy;
- defends the socialist property;
- guarantees the full exercise of citizen rights, assures socialist legality and defends the rule of law;
- develops education at all levels, ensures the conditions for the development of science, the arts and culture, carries out public health protection;
- ensures defence of the country and organizes its armed forces;
- organizes relations with other states.

Article 14. The Socialist Republic of Romania maintains and develops relations of friendship and fraternal collaboration with the socialist countries, promotes relations of collaboration with countries having other socio-political systems, activates in international organizations with a view to ensuring peace and understanding among the peoples.

The foreign relations of the Socialist Republic of Romania are based on the principles of observance of sovereignty and national independence, equal rights and mutual advantage, non-interference in internal affairs.

Article 15. The territory of the Socialist Republic of Romania is organized in territorial-administrative units: regions, districts, towns and villages.

The regions of the Socialist Republic of Romania are: Argeş, Bacău, Banat, Braşov, Bucharest, Cluj, Crişana, Dobruja, Galaţi, Hunedoara, Jassy, Maramureş, Mureş—Magyar Autonomous, Oltenia, Ploieşti and Suceava.

The capital of the Socialist Republic of Romania is the city of Bucharest.

Article 16. Romanian citizenship is acquired and lost according to the law.

The Fundamental Rights and Duties of the Citizens

Article 17. The citizens of the Socialist Republic of Romania, irrespective of nationality, race, sex or religion, have equal rights in all fields of economic, political, juridical, social and cultural life.

The state guarantees the equal rights of the citizens. No restriction of these rights and no difference in their exercise on the grounds of nationality, race, sex or religion are permitted.

Any expression aiming to establish such restrictions, nationalist-chauvinist propaganda, the fanning of racial or national hatred are punished by the law.

Article 18. In the Socialist Republic of Romania, the citizens have the right to work. Each citizen is given the possibility to carry on, according to his training, an activity in the economic, administrative, social or cultural field and is remunerated according to its quantity and quality. For equal work there is equal pay.

The law establishes the measures for the protection and safety of labour as well as special measures for the protection of the work of women and young people.

Article 19. The citizens of the Socialist Republic of Romania have the right to leisure.

The right to leisure is guaranteed to those who work by the establishment of the maximum duration of the working day at eight hours, of weekly rest and of annual paid holidays.

In the sectors of arduous and very arduous work, the working day is reduced to less than eight hours, without any reduction in pay.

Article 20. The citizens of the Socialist Republic of Romania have the right to material security in case of old age, sickness or incapacity to work.

The right to material security is implemented for factory and office workers through pensions and sickness benefits paid by the state social insurance system, and for the members of the co-operative organizations or of other public organizations through the forms of insurance organized by these organizations. The state ensures medical assistance through its health units.

Paid maternity leave is guaranteed.

Article 21. The citizens of the Socialist Republic of Romania have the right to education.

The right to education is ensured by compulsory general education, by the fact that education at all levels is free and by the system of state scholarships.

Education in the Socialist Republic of Romania is state education.

Article 22. In the Socialist Republic of Romania the co-inhabiting nationalities are ensured the free utilization of their native language as well as books, papers, magazines, theatres and education at all levels in their own language. In districts also inhabited by a population of non-Romanian nationality, all the bodies and institutions use the language of the respective nationality in speech and in writing and appoint officials from its ranks or from the ranks of other citizens who know the language and way of life of the local population.

Article 23. In the Socialist Republic of Romania women have equal rights with men.

The state protects marriage and the family and defends the interests of mother and child.

Article 24. The Socialist Republic of Romania ensures to young people the conditions required for the development of their physical and intellectual aptitudes.

Article 25. The citizens of the Socialist Republic of Romania have the right to elect and to be elected to the Grand National Assembly and the People's Councils.

The vote is universal, equal, direct and secret. All

citizens who have reached the age of 18 years have the right to vote.

Citizens with the right to vote who have reached the age of 23 years can be elected as deputies to the Grand National Assembly and to the People's Councils.

The right to nominate candidates is ensured to all organizations of the working people: the organizations of the Romanian Communist Party, the trade unions, the co-operatives, the youth and women's organizations, the cultural associations and other mass and public organizations.

The electors have the right to recall their deputy at any time, according to the same procedure under which he has been nominated and elected.

Mentally alienated and deficient people have no right to elect and to be elected, also persons deprived of these rights during the period laid down by a court of law in its sentence.

Article 26. The most advanced and conscious citizens from the ranks of the workers, peasants, intellectuals and other categories of working people unite in the Romanian Communist Party, the highest form of organization of the working class, its vanguard detachment.

The Romanian Communist Party expresses and loyally serves the aspirations and vital interests of the people, implements the role of leader in all the fields of socialist construction, and directs the activity of the mass and public organizations and of the state bodies.

Article 27. The citizens of the Socialist Republic of Romania have the right to associate themselves in trade union, co-operative, youth, women's and socio-cultural organizations, in creative unions, scientific, technical, sports associations and other public organizations.

The state gives support to the activity of the mass and public organizations, creates conditions for the development of the material basis of these organizations and defends their property.

The mass and public organizations ensure the large participation of the mass of the people in the political, economic, social and cultural life of the Socialist Republic of Romania and in the exercise of public control—an expression of the democratic spirit of the socialist system. Through the mass and public organizations the Romanian Communist Party achieves an organized link with the working class, the peasantry, the intelligentsia and the other categories of working people, mobilizes them in the struggle for the completion of the building of socialism.

Article 28. The citizens of the Socialist Republic of Romania are guaranteed freedom of speech, of the Press, of reunion, of meeting and demonstration.

Article 29. The freedom of speech, of the Press, reunion, meeting and demonstration cannot be used for aims hostile to the socialist system and to the interests of the working people.

Any association of a fascist or anti-democratic character is prohibited. Participation in such associations and propaganda of a fascist or anti-democratic character are punished by the law.

Article 30. Freedom of conscience is guaranteed to all the citizens of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Anybody is free to share or not to share a religious belief. The freedom of exercising a religious cult is guaranteed. The religious cults organize and function freely. The way of organization and functioning of the religious cults is regulated by law.

The school is separated from the Church. No religious confession, congregation or community can open or maintain any other teaching establishments than special schools for the training of servants of the Church.

Article 31. The citizens of the Socialist Republic of Romania are guaranteed inviolability of their person.

No person can be detained or arrested if there are no well-grounded proofs or indications that he has committed a deed listed and punished by the law. The organs of inquiry can order the detention of a person for a maximum of 24 hours. No one can be arrested except on the basis of an order of arrest issued by a court or the Procurator.

The right to defence is guaranteed throughout the lawsuit.

Article 32. The domicile is inviolable.

No one can enter the dwelling of a person without the latter's consent, except in the cases and conditions specially laid down by the law.

Article 33. The secret of correspondence and of telephone conversations is guaranteed.

Article 34. The right to petition is guaranteed. The state bodies have the obligation to resolve, according to the law, the petitions of the citizens concerning personal or public rights and interests.

Article 35. Those harmed in a right of theirs by an illegal act of a state body can ask the competent bodies, in the conditions provided by the law, to annul the act and repair the damage.

Article 36. The right to personal property is protected by the law.

Objects of the right to personal property can be income and savings derived from work, the dwelling house, the household around it and the land on which they stand, as well as the goods of personal use and comfort.

Article 37. The right to inheritance is protected by the law.

Article 38. The Socialist Republic of Romania grants the right of refuge to foreign citizens persecuted for their activity in defence of the interests of the working people, for their participation in the fight for national liberation or in defence of peace.

Article 39. Every citizen of the Socialist Republic of Romania is bound to respect the Constitution and the laws, to defend socialist property, to contribute to the strengthening and development of the socialist system.

Article 40. Military service in the ranks of the Armed Forces of the Socialist Republic of Romania is compulsory and is a duty of honour of the citizens of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Article 41. To defend the homeland is the sacred duty of each citizen of the Socialist Republic of Romania. Violation of the military oath, treason to the homeland, desertion to the enemy, prejudice to the defensive capacity of the state are the greatest crimes against the people and are punished by the law with the utmost severity.

The Supreme Bodies of State Power

THE GRAND NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Article 42. The Grand National Assembly, the supreme body of state power, is the sole legislative body of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Article 43. The Grand National Assembly has the following main attributions:

- (1) it adopts and amends the Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Romania;
- (2) it regulates the electoral system;
- (3) it approves the State Plan of the National Economy, the State Budget and the general final account of the budgetary exercise;
- (4) it organizes the Council of Ministers, the ministries, and the other central bodies of state administration;
- (5) it regulates the organization of courts and the Procurator's Office;
- (6) it establishes the norms for the organization and functioning of the people's councils;
- (7) it establishes the administrative organization of the territory;
- (8) it grants amnesty;

(9) it ratifies and denounces international treaties that imply modification of laws;

(10) it elects and recalls the State Council;

(11) it elects and recalls the Council of Ministers;

(12) it elects and recalls the Supreme Court and the Procurator General;

(13) it exercises general control of the application of the Constitution. It is only the Grand National Assembly that decides on the constitutionality of the laws;

(14) it controls the activity of the State Council;

(15) it controls the activity of the Council of Ministers, of the ministries and of the other central bodies of state administration;

(16) it hears reports on the activity of the Supreme Court and controls its directive decisions;

(17) it controls the activity of the Procurator's Office;

(18) it exercises general control of the activity of the People's Councils;

(19) it establishes the general line of foreign policy;

(20) it proclaims, in the interest of the country's defence, of public order or state security, the state of urgency in some localities, or throughout the country's territory;

(21) it orders partial or general mobilization;

(22) it declares the state of war. The state of war can be declared only in case of armed aggression directed against the Socialist Republic of Romania or against another state towards which the Socialist Republic of Romania has mutual defence obligations arising from international treaties, if a situation has come about for which the obligation of declaring a state of war has been laid down;

(23) it appoints and recalls the Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces.

Article 44. The deputies to the Grand National Assembly are elected in constituencies with the same number of inhabitants. The constituencies are established by decrees of the State Council.

One deputy is elected for every constituency.

The Grand National Assembly is made up of 465 deputies.

Article 45. The Grand National Assembly is elected for a term of four years, reckoned from the date the mandate of the previous Grand National Assembly has expired.

The mandate of the Grand National Assembly cannot cease before the term it has been elected for has expired.

In case it finds that there are circumstances which make impossible to hold elections, the Grand National Assembly can decide to prolong its mandate for the duration of these circumstances.

Article 46. Elections to the Grand National Assembly are held on one non-working day in the last month of every legislature. The date of elections is established at least 60 days before.

The newly-elected Grand National Assembly is convened during the three months following the expiration of the mandate of the previous Grand National Assembly.

Article 47. The Grand National Assembly verifies the legality of the election of every deputy, deciding on the validation or annulment of his election.

In the case of an annulled election, the rights and duties of the deputy cease from the moment of annulment.

Article 48. The Grand National Assembly adopts its rules of functioning.

Article 49. The Grand National Assembly establishes its annual budget which is included in the State Budget.

Article 50. The Grand National Assembly elects, for the duration of the legislature, the Bureau of the Grand National Assembly, formed of the Chairman of the Grand National Assembly and four Vice-Chairmen.

Article 51. The Chairman of the Grand National Assembly conducts the proceedings of the sessions of the Grand National Assembly.

The Chairman of the Grand National Assembly can designate any one of the four Vice-Chairmen to fulfil some of his attributions.

Article 52. The Grand National Assembly elects standing commissions formed of deputies.

The standing commissions draw up reports or opinions on bills or matters sent to them for study, according to their competence, by the Chairman of the Grand National Assembly.

At the request of the State Council, the standing commissions draw up opinions on the draft of decrees with the power of law.

In keeping with its competence, each standing commission can hear informations—periodically or according to problems—presented by the leaders of any body of the state administration, of the Procurator's Office and of the supreme Court on the activities of these bodies. The standing Commissions submit to the Grand National Assembly their findings and proposals.

The Grand National Assembly can elect temporary commissions for any problem or field of activity, establishing the authority and mode of activity for each of these commissions.

All the state bodies and officials are obliged to put at the disposal of the commissions of the Grand National Assembly the requested information and documents.

Article 53. In exercising control of the constitutionality of laws, the Grand National Assembly elects a Constitutional Commission for the duration of the legislature.

Experts who are not deputies can be elected to the Constitutional Commission; their number must not exceed one-third of the total membership of the Commission.

The Commission presents to the Grand National Assembly reports and opinions at its own initiative or at the intimation of the bodies provided for by the rules of the Grand National Assembly.

Article 54. The Grand National Assembly works in sessions.

Ordinary sessions of the Grand National Assembly are convened twice a year.

The Grand National Assembly is convened, whenever necessary, in special sessions, at the initiative of the State Council or of at least one-third of the total number of deputies.

Article 55. The Grand National Assembly works only if at least one half plus one of the total number of deputies are present.

Article 56. The Grand National Assembly adopts laws and decisions.

The laws and decisions are adopted by a majority vote of the deputies to the Grand National Assembly.

The Constitution is adopted and amended by the vote of at least two-thirds of the total number of deputies to the Grand National Assembly.

The laws and decisions of the Grand National Assembly are signed by the Chairman or Vice-Chairman of the Grand National Assembly who conducted the meeting.

Article 57. After their adoption by the Grand National Assembly, the laws are published in the Official Bulletin of the Socialist Republic of Romania within a maximum of ten days, signed by the President of the State Council.

Article 58. Every deputy to the Grand National Assembly has the right to put questions and address interpellations to the Council of Ministers or to any of its members.

Within the framework of the control exercised by the Grand National Assembly, a deputy can put questions and address interpellations to the president of the Supreme Court and to the Procurator General.

The person to whom a question or interpellation has been

put is obliged to reply orally or in writing in a maximum of three days, and in any case during the same session.

Article 59. In preparation of the discussions of the Grand National Assembly or of interpellations the deputy has the right to ask for the necessary information from any state body applying for this purpose to the Bureau of the Grand National Assembly.

Article 60. Every deputy is obliged to periodically report to the electorate on his activity and on that of the Grand National Assembly.

Article 61. No deputy to the Grand National Assembly can be detained, arrested or sent for trial without the previous consent of the Grand National Assembly during session and of the State Council between sessions.

Only in case of flagrant infraction can a deputy be detained without this consent.

THE STATE COUNCIL

Article 62. The State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania is the supreme body of state power with a permanent activity; it is subordinated to the Grand National Assembly.

Article 63. The State Council permanently exercises the following main attributions:

(1) it establishes the date of elections to the Grand National Assembly and People's Councils;

(2) it appoints and recalls the heads of central bodies of state administration who are not on the Council of Ministers;

(3) it establishes the military ranks; it grants the ranks of general, admiral and marshal;

(4) it institutes and confers decorations and honorary titles; it authorizes the wearing of decorations conferred by other states;

(5) it grants pardon;

(6) it grants citizenship, approves renunciation of citizenship and withdraws the Romanian citizenship;

(7) it grants the right of refuge;

(8) it ratifies and denounces international treaties with the exception of those whose ratification and denouncement is within the competence of the Grand National Assembly;

(9) it establishes the ranks of diplomatic missions, appoints and recalls diplomatic representatives of the Socialist Republic of Romania;

(10) it receives letters of credence and of recall of diplomatic representatives of other states;

(11) in international relations the State Council, through its President, represents the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Article 64. The State Council exercises, in the interval between the sessions of the Grand National Assembly, the following main attributions:

(1) it convenes the sessions of the Grand National Assembly;

(2) it establishes, without being able to change the Constitution, norms with the power of law. The norms with the power of law are tabled, at the first session, for discussion to the Grand National Assembly according to the procedure for the adoption of laws. The State Plan of the National Economy, the State Budget as well as the general final account of the budgetary exercise can be adopted by the State Council if the Grand National Assembly cannot meet due to exceptional circumstances;

(3) it appoints and recalls the Council of Ministers, the Supreme Court and the Procurator General if the Grand National Assembly cannot meet because of exceptional circumstances;

(4) it appoints and recalls the members of the Council of Ministers at the proposal of its Chairman;

(5) it appoints and recalls the President and members of the Supreme Court;

(6) it gives the laws in force a general and compulsory interpretation;

(7) it grants amnesty;

(8) it controls the application of laws and decisions of the Grand National Assembly, the activity of the Council of Ministers, of the ministries and of the other central bodies of state administration as well as the activity of the Procurator's Office; it listens to the reports of the Supreme Court and controls its directive decisions; it controls the activity of the people's councils;

(9) in the interest of defending the Socialist Republic of Romania, of ensuring public order or state security, it proclaims in case of emergency, in some localities or throughout the country's territory, the state of urgency;

(10) it orders, in case of emergency, partial or general mobilization;

(11) it declares, in case of emergency, the state of war. The state of war can be declared only in the event of armed aggression directed against the Socialist Republic of Romania or against another state towards which the Socialist Republic of Romania has mutual defence obligations, arising from international treaties, if a situation has come about for which the obligation of declaring a state of war has been laid down;

(12) it appoints and recalls the Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces.

Article 65. The State Council is elected by the Grand National Assembly from among its members for the duration of the legislature in its first session. The State Council functions up to the election of the new State Council in the following legislature.

Article 66. The State Council is formed of the President of the State Council, three Vice-Presidents and fifteen members.

The State Council elects a secretary from among its members.

Article 67. The State Council carries on its activity according to the principle of collective leadership.

Article 68. The State Council issues decrees and adopts decisions.

The decrees and decisions are signed by the President of the State Council. The decrees with the power of law are published in the Official Bulletin of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Article 69. The State Council reports to the Grand National Assembly on the exercise of its attributions, as well as on the observance and execution in state activity of the laws and decisions of the Grand National Assembly.

The State Council as a whole and every one of its members are responsible to the Grand National Assembly for the entire activity of the State Council.

The Central Bodies of State Administration

Article 70. The Council of Ministers is the supreme body of state administration.

The Council of Ministers exercises the general conduct of the executive activity for the whole territory of the country and has the following main attributions;

(1) it establishes general measures for the implementation of the state's home and foreign policy;

(2) it organizes and ensures the application of the laws;

(3) it guides, co-ordinates and controls the activity of the ministries and of the other central bodies of state administration;

(4) it takes measures with a view to ensuring public order, defending the interests of the state and protecting the rights of the citizens.

(5) it works out the draft of the State Plan and the draft State Budget; it draws up the general final account of the budgetary exercise;

(6) it establishes measures for the implementation of the State Plan and the State Budget;

(7) it sets up enterprises, economic organizations state institutions of republican interest;

(8) it establishes the annual contingents of citizens to be called up for military service; it takes measures for the general organization of the Armed Forces;

(9) it exercises the general conduct in relations with other states and takes measures for the conclusion of international agreements;

(10) it suspends the decisions of the regional people's councils which are not in accordance with the law;

(11) it exercises the conduct, direction and control of the activity of the Executive Committees of the People's Councils.

Article 71. The Council of Ministers is elected by the Grand National Assembly for the duration of the legislature in its first session. The Council of Ministers functions up to the election of the new Council of Ministers in the following legislature.

Article 72. In the fulfilment of its attributions, the Council of Ministers adopts decisions on the basis and in view of the application of the laws.

The decisions of a normative character are published in the Official Bulletin of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Article 73. The Council of Ministers is formed of the Chairman of the Council of Ministers, the Vice-Chairmen of the Council of Ministers, of whom one or more can be first Vice-Chairmen; ministers as well as heads of other central bodies of state administration provided for by law.

The Chairman, the First Vice-Chairmen and the Vice-Chairmen of the Council of Ministers form the Permanent Bureau of the Council of Ministers.

Article 74. The Council of Ministers carries on its activity according to the principle of collective leadership, ensuring the unity of political and administrative action of the ministries and of the other central bodies of state administration.

Article 75. The Council of Ministers as a whole and every one of its members is responsible to the Grand National Assembly and in the interval between sessions to the State Council. Every member of the Council of Ministers is answerable both for his own activity and for the entire activity of the Council of Ministers.

Article 76. The ministries and the other central bodies of state administration implement the state policy in the branches or fields of activity for which they have been set up.

They manage, guide and control the enterprises, economic organizations and state institutions subordinated to them.

Article 77. The ministers and the heads of the other central bodies of state administration issue, on the basis and in view of applying the laws and the decisions of the Council of Ministers, instructions and orders as well as other acts provided for by law; their acts of a normative character are published in the Official Bulletin of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Article 78. The ministers and the other heads of central bodies of state administration are responsible to the Council of Ministers for the activity of the body which they lead.

The Local Bodies of State Power and the Local Bodies of State Administration

Article 79. The People's Councils are the local bodies of state power in the regions, districts, towns, and villages.

The People's Councils conduct the local activity, securing the economic, socio-cultural and administrative

development of the territorial-administrative units in which they have been elected, the maintaining of public order, socialist legality and the protection of citizen rights. The People's Councils organize the participation of the citizens in the solution of state and public affairs on the local level.

Article 80. The People's Council exercises the following main attributions:

- (1) it adopts the local budget and economic plan, approves the final account of the budgetary exercise;
- (2) it elects and recalls the Executive Committee of the People's Council;
- (3) it establishes enterprises, economic organizations and state institutions of local interest;
- (4) it conducts, directs and controls the activity of its Executive Committee, of the local specialized bodies of the state administration, of the subordinated enterprises and institutions;
- (5) it controls the acts of hierarchically inferior People's Councils.

Article 81. The People's Councils are formed of deputies elected by the constituencies, one deputy being elected for each constituency.

The constituencies formed for the election of the deputies to a People's Council have the same number of inhabitants.

The mandate of the People's Council is of four years, except that of the village People's Council which is of two years. The mandate is reckoned from the date of the end of the mandate of the preceding People's Council.

The new elections are held on the one of the non-working days during the last month of the mandate of the People's Council.

Article 82. The People's Councils elect from among the deputies standing commissions which help them in the fulfilment of their tasks.

Article 83. The People's Councils work in sessions; the convocation of sessions is made by the Executive Committee of the People's Council.

Special sessions are called at the initiative of the Executive Committee or at the demand of at least one-third of the total number of deputies.

Article 84. The People's Councils work in the presence of at least one half plus one member of the total number of deputies. At each session the People's Council elects a presidium to conduct its proceedings.

Article 85. Each deputy is obliged to periodically present to the electorate reports on his activity and on that of the People's Council to which he has been elected.

Article 86. The People's Councils adopt decisions. A decision is adopted if it receives the vote of the majority of the People's Council deputies.

Decisions of a normative character are communicated to the citizens in the forms provided for by the law.

Article 87. The Executive Committee of the People's Council is the local body of state administration with general competence in the territorial-administrative unit in which the People's Council has been elected.

Article 88. The Executive Committee of the People's Council has the following principal attributions:

- (1) it carries out the laws, decrees and decisions of the Council of Ministers and the other acts of the superior bodies;
- (2) it applies the decisions of the People's Council which has elected it;
- (3) it works out the drafts of the local budget and economic plan; it elaborates the final account of the budgetary exercise;
- (4) it carries out the local budget and economic plan;

(5) it conducts, directs and controls the activity of the specialized sections of the state administration and of the subordinated enterprises, economic organizations and institutions;

(6) it conducts, directs and controls the activity of the Executive Committees of the People's Councils which are hierarchically inferior to the People's Council which has elected it;

(7) it suspends the decisions of the People's Councils subordinated to the People's Council that has elected it which are not in accordance with the law.

Article 89. The members of the Executive Committee are elected by the People's Council from among its deputies at the first session after the elections for the duration of the mandate of the People's Council.

After the expiry of the mandate of the People's Council the Executive Committee continues to function up to the election of the new Executive Committee.

Article 90. The Executive Committee of the People's Council is formed of a chairman, vice-chairmen and a number of members established by the law.

The Executive Committee carries on its activity according to the principle of collective leadership.

Article 91. In the exercise of its attributions, the Executive Committee of the People's Council issues decisions on the basis of and with a view to the implementation of the law.

Decisions of a normative character are communicated to the citizens in the forms provided for by the law.

Article 92. The Executive Committee is responsible for its activity to the People's Council which has elected it.

The Executive Committee is also responsible to the Executive Committee of the hierarchically superior People's Council; the Executive Committee of the regional People's Council is responsible to the Council of Ministers.

Article 93. The regional, district and city People's Councils, organize, attached to their Executive Committees, specialized sections of the state administration.

The Courts

Article 94. In the Socialist Republic of Romania the law is administered by the Supreme Court, regional courts, people's courts and by military courts established according to the law.

Article 95. By their judiciary activity, the courts defend the socialist system and the rights of persons, educating the citizens in the spirit of respect for the law.

In applying penal sanctions, the courts aim to reform and re-educate infractors and to prevent the commission of new infractions.

Article 96. The courts try civil, penal and any other cases in their competence.

In the cases provided for by the law, the courts exercise control over the decisions of administrative or public bodies having a jurisdictional activity.

The courts try the demands of those harmed in their rights by administrative acts and annul the conditions provided for by the law, and give their views on the legality of these acts.

Article 97. The Supreme Court exercises general control over the judicial activity of all the courts. The way of exercising this control is established by law.

With a view to the uniform application of the law of judicial activity, the Supreme Court, in its plenary sessions, decisions of discipline.

Article 98. The Supreme Court is elected by the National Assembly at the first session.

The Supreme Court functions up to the election of the new Supreme Court in the following legislation.

Article 99. The Supreme Court is responsible for its activity to the Grand National Assembly, and between sessions to the State Council.

Article 100. The organization of the courts, their competence and judicial procedure are established by law.

Cases in the first instance at the people's courts, the regional courts and the military courts are tried with the participation of people's jurors, unless otherwise provided for by law.

Article 101. Judges and people's jurors are elected in accordance with the procedure established by law.

Article 102. In the Socialist Republic of Romania judicial procedure is in the Romanian language and, in the regions and districts inhabited by a population of another nationality than Romanian, the use of the mother tongue of that population is assured.

The parties who do not speak the language in which the trial is held, are given the possibility of becoming acquainted through an interpreter with the files and the right to speak in court and to sum up in the mother tongue.

Article 103. Trials are held in public sessions, unless otherwise provided for by law.

Article 104. In their judicial activity the judges and the people's jurors are independent and only subject to the law.

The Organs of the Procurator's Office

Article 105. The Procurator's Office of the Socialist Republic of Romania exercises the supervision of the observance of the law by the ministries and the other central bodies of the state administration, the local bodies of the state administration, the penal prosecution organs and the courts as well as by the officials and other citizens.

Article 106. The Procurator's Office is conducted by the Procurator General. The organs of the Procurator's Office are the Procurator General's Office, the Procurator's regional, district and city offices and the Procurator's military office.

The organs of the Procurator's Office are hierarchically subordinated.

Article 107. The Procurator General is elected by the Grand National Assembly for the duration of the legislature in its first session and functions up to the election of the new Procurator General in the first session of the following legislature.

The procurators are appointed by the Procurator General.

Article 108. The Procurator General is responsible to the Grand National Assembly for the activity of the Procurator's Office, and between sessions to the State Council.

The Insignia of the Socialist Republic of Romania

Article 109. The emblem of the Socialist Republic of Romania represents wooded mountains over which the sun is rising. In the left part of the emblem there is an oil derrick. The emblem is surrounded by a wreath of wheat ears. The emblem is surmounted by a five-pointed star. At the base of the emblem the sheaves are bound with a tricolour ribbon bearing the words "Republica Socialistă Română".

Article 110. The State Seal bears the country's emblem, around which are the words "REPUBLICA SOCIALISTĂ ROMÂNIA."

Article 111. The flag of the Socialist Republic of Romania bears the colours red, yellow and blue, placed vertically, with the blue stripe next to the flagstaff. The emblem of the Socialist Republic of Romania is placed in the centre.

Article 112. The Anthem of the Socialist Republic of Romania is approved by the Grand National Assembly.

Final Provisions

Article 113. The present Constitution comes into force on the date of its adoption.

Article 114. The Constitution of September 24, 1952 and any provisions of laws, decrees and other normative acts that are contrary to the provisions of the present Constitution are abrogated on the same date.

THE GOVERNMENT

THE STATE COUNCIL

President: NICOLAE CEAUȘESCU.

Vice-Presidents: CONSTANȚA CRĂCIUN, ȘTEFAN PÉTERFI.

Members: PETRE BORILĂ, ANTON BREITENHOFER, ION COSMA, CONSTANTIN DAICOVICIU, VASILE DAJU,

CONSTANTIN DRĂGAN, SUZANA GIDEA, NICOLAE HUDIȚEANU, ATHANASE JOJA, ION POPESCU-PUȚURI, CRISTOFOR SIMIONESCU, CONSTANTIN STĂTESCU, GHEORGHE STOICA, LUDOVIC TAKACS, IACOB TECLU.

THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(February 1968)

Chairman: ION GHEORGHE MAURER.

First Deputy Chairman: ILIE VERDEȚ.

Deputy Chairmen: IOSIF BANC, ALEXANDRU BÎRLĂDEANU, ALEXANDRU DRĂGHICI, JANO FAZEKAS, GHEORGHE GASTON MARIN, GHEORGHE RĂDULESCU.

Minister of the Armed Forces: General ION IONIȚĂ.

Minister of Internal Affairs: CORNEL ONESCU.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: CORNELIU MĂNESCU.

Chairman of the State Planning Committee: MAXIM BERGHIANU.

Chairman of the Economic Council: MANEA MĂNESCU.

Minister of Finance: AUREL VIJOLI.

Minister of Metallurgical Industry: ION MARINESCU.

Minister of Machine Building Industry: MIHAI MARINESCU.

Minister of Chemical Industry: CONSTANTIN SCARLAT.

Minister of Constructions for the Chemical Industry and Refineries: MATEI GHIGIU.

Minister of Oil Industry: ALEXANDRU BOABĂ.

Minister of Railways: FLORIAN DĂNĂLACHE.

Minister of Road, Maritime and Air Transport: ION BAICU.

Minister of Posts and Telecommunications: MIHAI BĂLĂNESCU.

Minister of Light Industry: ALEXANDRU SENCOICIA.

Minister of Mining Industry: BUJOR ALMĂȘAN.

Minister of Electric Power: EMIL DRĂGĂNESCU.

Minister of Building Industry: DUMITRU MOSORA.

Minister of Forestry: MIHAI SUDER.

Minister of Food Industry: BUCUR SCHIOPU.

Chairman of the Higher Council of Agriculture: NICOLAE GIOSAN.

Minister of Health: AUREL MOGA.

Minister of Internal Trade: MIHAI LEVENTE.

Minister of Foreign Trade: GHEORGHE CIOARĂ.

Minister of Education: ȘTEFAN BĂLAN.

Minister of Labour: PETRE BLAJOVICI.

Chairman of the State Committee for Culture and the Arts: POMPILIU MACOVEI.

Minister of Justice: ADRIAN DIMITRIU.

Chairman of the Price Committee: ROMAN MOLDOVAN.

Chairman of the State Committee for Organization and Wages: PETRE LUPU.

Chairman of the Committee for Local Administration Affairs: MIHAI GERE.

Chairman of the National Union of Agricultural Production Co-operatives: VASILE VÎLCU.

Minister for Youth Problems: ION ILIESCU.

Chairman of the Central Council of the General Trade Union Confederation: CONSTANTIN DRĂGAN.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE ROMANIAN COMMUNIST PARTY

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

General Secretary: NICOLAE CEAUȘESCU.

Members: CHIVU STOICA, ION GHEORGHE MAURER, GHEORGHE APOSTOL, ALEXANDRU BÎRLĂDEANU, EMIL BODNĂRAȘ, PETRE BORILĂ, ALEXANDRU DRĂGHICI, CONSTANTIN DRĂGAN, ALEXANDRU MOGHIOROȘ, PAUL NICULESCU-MIZIL, LEONTE RĂUTU, GHEORGHE RĂDULESCU, ȘTEFAN VOITEC, MAXIM BERGHIANU, ILIE VERDEȚ, VASILE VÎLCU.

Alternate Members: IOSIF BANC, PETRE BLAJOVICI, DUMITRU COLIU, FLORIAN DĂNĂLACHE, IANOS FAZEKAS, MIHAI GERE, PETRE LUPU, VASILE VÎLCU, MANEA MĂNESCU, DUMITRU POPA.

PERMANENT PRESIDIU

NICOLAE CEAUȘESCU

CHIVU STOICA

ION GHEORGHE MAURER

GHEORGHE APOSTOL

ALEXANDRU BÎRLĂDEANU

EMIL BODNĂRAȘ

ALEXANDRU DRĂGHICI

PAUL NICULESCU-MIZIL

ILIE VERDEȚ

SECRETARIAT

General Secretary: NICOLAE CEAUȘESCU.

Secretaries: ALEXANDRU DRĂGHICI, ALEXANDRU MOGHIOROȘ, MIHAI DALEA, MANEA MĂNESCU, PAUL NICULESCU-MIZIL, VASILE PATILINET, LEONTE RĂUTU, VIRGITROFIN, MIHAI GERE, CHIVU STOICA.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ACCREDITED TO ROMANIA

(Bucharest, unless otherwise stated)

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Afghanistan: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (L).
Albania: Calea Dorobanților 18 (E); *Ambassador:* IOSIF POGACE.
Algeria: Bulevar Crvene Armije 22 (E); *Ambassador:* TAIEB BOULHAROUF.
Argentina: Str. Drubeta 11 (E); *Ambassador:* ROGELIO R. TRISTANY.
Austria: Str. Dumbrava Roșie 7 (E); *Ambassador:* JOHAN MANZ.
Belgium: Bdul Dacia 32 (E); *Ambassador:* I. ANDRIANSEN.
Brazil: Str. Praga 11 (L); *Minister:* (vacant).
Bulgaria: Aleea Modrogan 5 (E); *Ambassador:* GHEORGH BOGDANOV.
Burma: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).
Cambodia: Prague, Czechoslovakia (E).
Ceylon: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).
Chile: Str. Dimitrie Orbescu 7 (E); *Ambassador:* MIGUEL SERRANO FERNANDEZ.
China, People's Republic: Str. Polonă 8 (E); *Ambassador:* TZEN IUNZUAN.
Cuba: Intrarea Armașului 14 (E); *Ambassador:* MANUEL YEPE MENENDEZ.
Czechoslovakia: Str. Ion Ghica 11 (E); *Ambassador:* CETMIR CISAR.
Denmark: Aleea Modrogan 20 (E); *Ambassador:* S. SANDAGE JEPSENS.
Ethiopia: Belgrade, Yugoslavia (L).
Finland: Bdul Dacia 16 (E); *Ambassador:* BJÖRN OLOF GEORG ALHOLM.
France: Str. Biserica Amzei 13-15 (E); *Ambassador:* JEAN LOUIS PONS.
German Democratic Republic: Str. Dumbrava Roșie 6-8 (E); *Ambassador:* EWALD MOLDT.
Germany, Federal Republic: Str. Spătarului 45 (E); *Ambassador:* ERICH STRÄTLING.
Ghana: Belgrade, Yugoslavia (E).
Greece: Bdul Republicii 85 (E); *Ambassador:* JEAN CH. CAMBIOTIS.
Guinea: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).
Hungary: Str. Alexandru Sahia 65 (E); *Ambassador:* JÓZEF VINCE.
Iceland: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).
India: Aleea Alexandru 41 (E); *Ambassador:* AMRIK SINGH MEHTA (also accred. to Bulgaria).
Indonesia: Str. Biserica Popa Chițu 18 (E); *Ambassador:* GL. SAMBAS ATMADINATA.
Iraq: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).

Iran: Str. Praga 8 (E); *Ambassador:* SOLTAN H. V. SANAN-DAJI.
Israel: Str. Dr. Burghilea 5 (L); *Minister:* ELIEZER DORON.
Italy: Str. I. C. Frimu 7 (E); *Ambassador:* NICCOLO MOSCATO.
Japan: Bdul Ana Ipătescu 8 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* ITARU MARUO.
Korea, Democratic People's Republic: Str. Dionisie Lupu 63 (E); *Ambassador:* KIM THE HI.
Kuweit: Paris, France (E).
Laos: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).
Lebanon: Athens, Greece (E).
Mali: Belgrade, Yugoslavia (E).
Morocco: Belgrade, Yugoslavia (E).
Mongolia: Str. Păgăraș 6 (E); *Ambassador:* TOGOCCIN GHENDEN.
Netherlands: Aleea Zoe 18 (E); *Ambassador:* JOOST B. HAVERKORN.
Norway: Prague, Czechoslovakia (E).
Pakistan: Pictor Mirea 18 (E); *Ambassador:* JAMSHEED K. A. MARKER.
Poland: Aleea Alexandru 23 (E); *Ambassador:* J. OCHEN-DUSZKE.
Sudan: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).
Sweden: Soseaua Kiseleff 43 (E); *Ambassador:* BARON CARL RAPPE.
Switzerland: Str. Pitar Mos 12 (E); *Ambassador:* CHARLES ALBERT DUBOIS.
Tunisia: Belgrade, Yugoslavia (E).
Turkey: Calea Dorobanților 72 (E); *Ambassador:* KAMURAN GÜRÜN.
U.S.S.R.: Soseaua Kiseleff 6 (E); *Ambassador:* A. V. BASOV.
United Arab Republic: Bdul Dacia 21 (E); *Ambassador:* MOHAMED FAHMY HAMAD.
United Kingdom: Str. Jules Michelet 24 (E); *Ambassador:* SIR JOHN EDWARD CHADWICK.
United States of America: Str. Dionisie Lupu 7-9 (E); *Ambassador:* RICHARD H. DAVIS.
United Syrian Republic: Sofia, ul. Oborisce 47 (E).
Uruguay: Str. Brinculei 8 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* ALBERTO GUANI.
Vietnam, Democratic Republic: Str. Gr. Alexandrescu 86 (E); *Ambassador:* HOANG TU.
Yugoslavia: Calea Dorobanților 34 (E); *Ambassador:* JAKSA PETRIĆ.

Romania also has a Consular and Commercial Representation with Spain and diplomatic relations with Canada, Columbia, Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo, Cyprus, Dahomey, Jordan, Ivory Coast, Luxembourg, Mauritania, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Tanzania, Venezuela and Yemen.

GRAND NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Grand National Assembly: elected for a four-year term and consisting of 465 deputies. Last General Election March 7th, 1965.

Chairman of the Bureau of the Grand National Assembly: STEFAN VOITEC.

Vice-Chairmen: STEFAN S. NICOLAU, GHEORGHE NECULA, GYÖRGY KOVÁCS, MARIA GROZA.

POLITICAL PARTY

Romanian Communist Party: created 1921; merged in 1948 with the Socialist-Democratic Party to form the Romanian Workers' Party; name changed to present title in July 1965; supreme body is the Party Congress which elects the Central Committee; the Central Committee elects the Executive Committee, the Permanent Presidium and the Secretariat; 1,700,000 mems. (1967); Gen. Sec. of the Central Committee NICOLAE CEAUȘESCU; publs. *Scinteia* (The Spark) daily; *Lupta de Clasă* (The Class Struggle) monthly.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

SUPREME COURT

Chairman: EMILIAN NUDESCU.

There is one Supreme Court, whose main functions are: to judge, as an appeal instance, the sentences pronounced by higher tribunals; to judge, as fundamental instance, certain requests; to exercise general control of the judiciary activity carried on by all tribunals. The members of the Supreme Court are professional magistrates elected by the Grand National Assembly during the legislation of the latter.

REGIONAL COURTS

There are 16 Regional Courts and, in Bucharest, the Capital Court. These courts have the status of first degree courts. Two professional judges are aided by three laymen.

PEOPLE'S COURTS

There are People's Courts in all county towns and 8 courts in Bucharest. A professional judge is aided by two laymen.

COURTS MARTIAL

Military Courts judge as fundamental and appeal instances infractions of the law by servicemen, and in certain circumstances by civilians. The panel of judges consists of professional magistrates and of people's assessors.

BODY OF ATTORNEYS

Procurator-General: ALEXA AUGUSTIN.

The Procurator-General of the Republic and the subordinate attorneys represent the body which surveys the strict observance of the laws of the Republic, in the field of judicial activity as well as in the State administration. The Procurator-General is appointed by the Grand National Assembly and is responsible to it. Between Assembly sessions he is responsible to the State Council.

(For more details on the Judicial system see the Constitution.)

RELIGION

According to Article 30 of the Constitution, religious groups are organized and carry on their activities on an autonomous basis, regulated by law. There are fifteen sects and denominations, more than 80 per cent of believers belonging to the Romanian Orthodox Church.

ROMANIAN ORTHODOX CHURCH

There are twelve dioceses grouped in the metropolitanates of Valakia, Moldavia, Transylvania, Oltenia, and Banat. There is a special Orthodox Vicariate for the Serbian population.

Patriarch: JUSTINIAN MARINA.

Metropolitan of Hungaro-Valakia: JUSTINIAN MARINA.

Metropolitan of Transylvania: DR. NICOLAE MLADIN.

Metropolitan of Moldavia and Suceava: DR. JUSTIN MOISESCU.

Metropolitan of Banat: DR. NICOLAE CORNEANU.

Metropolitan of Oltenia: FIRMILIAN MARIN.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Archdiocese of Bucharest: 120,000 adherents.

Archbishop: (vacant).

Bishops:

Alba Julia: MARTON ARON.

Iasi: (vacant).

Satu Mare: (vacant).

Timisoara: (vacant).

Archdiocese of Făgăraș e Alba Julia: 412,486 adherents.

Archbishop: (vacant).

Bishops:

Cluj-Gherla: JULIU HOSSU (impedito).

Lugoj: (vacant).

Maramureș: (vacant).

Oradea Mare: (vacant).

JEWISH COMMUNITY

There are 110,000 Jews in Romania, organised in 70 communities. The central body is the Federation of Jewish Communities.

Chief Rabbi: DR. MOZES ROSEN, Bucharest, Str. D. Racoviță 8.

REFORMED CHURCH

Cluj: Bishop NAGYGYULA.

Oradea: Bishop PAPP LÁSZLÓ.

EVANGELICAL CHURCH

Bishopric in Sibiu.

Bishop: D. FRIEDRICH MÜLLER, Hermannstadt, Sibiu, General Magheru-Str. 4.

Other sects are: Baptist, Unitarian, Pentecostal, Serbian Orthodox, Seventh-Day Adventist, Armenian-Gregorian, Ancient Rite, Gospel, Presbyterian.

There are also a few Moslems in Romania.

THE PRESS

PRINCIPAL DAILIES

BUCHAREST

Előre: 1 Piața Scintei; f. 1947; organ of the People's Councils of the R.S.R.; in Hungarian.

Informația Bucureștiului: 23-25 str. Brezoianu; f. 1953; evening paper; organ of the Bucharest Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and Bucharest People's Council.

Munca (Labour): 1 Piața Scintei; f. 1944; organ of the Central Council of Trade Unions.

Neuer Weg: 13 Strada Brezoianu; f. 1949; organ of People's Councils of the R.S.R.; in German.

România Liberă (Free Romania): 1 Piața Scintei; f. 1943; organ of People's Councils of the R.S.R.

Scinteia (The Spark): 1 Piața Scintei; f. 1931; organ of Romanian Communist Party Central Committee; circ. 880,000.

Scinteia Tineretului: 1 Piața Scintei; f. 1944; Central Organ of Union of Communist Youth.

Sportul Popular (People's Sports): Str. Vasile Conta 16; f. 1945; organ of the Union of Physical Culture of the S.P.R.

Steagul Rosu (Red Flag): Str. Brezoianu 13; f. 1949; organ of the Bucharest Regional Cttee. of the Romanian Communist Party, and of the Bucharest People's Council.

BACĂU

Steagul Roșu: Str. Eliberării 63; f. 1946; organ of the Regional Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and of the Bacau Regional People's Council.

BAIA MARE

Pentru Socialism (For Socialism): Bd. București 19A; f. 1950; organ of the Regional Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and of the Maramureș Regional People's Council.

Bányavidéki Fáklya: Bd. București 19A; f. 1958; Hungarian; organ of the Regional Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and of the Maramureș Regional People's Council.

BRAȘOV

Drum Nou (New Road): Bd. Gh. Gheorghiu-Dej 35; f. 1944; organ of the Regional Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and of the Brașov Regional People's Council.

CLUJ

Făclia (The Torch): Str. Napoca 16; f. 1945; organ of the Regional Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and of the Cluj Regional People's Council.

Igazság: Str. Napoca 16; f. 1945; Hungarian; organ of the Regional Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and of the Cluj Regional People's Council.

CONSTANȚA

Dobrogea Nouă (New Dobrogea): Str. Filimon Sirbu 5; f. 1948; organ of the Regional Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and of the Dobrogea Regional People's Council.

CRAIOVA

Înainte (Forward): Calea Unirii 16; f. 1945; organ of the Regional Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and of the Oltenia Regional People's Council.

DEVA

Drumul Socialismului (The Road of Socialism): Str. Dr. Petry Groza 25; f. 1949; organ of the Regional Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and of the Hunedoara Regional People's Council.

GALAȚI

Viața Nouă (New Life): Str. Avântului 20; f. 1944; organ of the Regional Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and of the Galați Regional People's Council.

IAȘI

Flacăra Iașului (The Flame of Iași): Palatul Culturii; f. 1946; organ of the Regional Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and of the Iași Regional People's Council.

ORADEA

Crișana: Str. Romană 3, f. 1945; organ of the Regional Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and of the Crișana Regional People's Council.

Fáklya: Str. Romană 3; f. 1946; Hungarian; organ of the Regional Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and of the Crișana Regional People's Council.

PITEȘTI

Secera și Ciocanul (The Hammer and Sickle): Str. N. Bălcescu 93; f. 1951; organ of the Regional Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and of the Argeș Regional People's Council.

PLOIEȘTI

Flamura Prahovei (The Prahova Flame): Str. Flamurei 11; f. 1948; organ of the Regional Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and of the Ploiești Regional People's Council.

SUCEAVA

Zori Noi (New Dawn): Str. Sturza Vodă 1; f. 1946; organ of the Regional Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and of the Suceava Regional People's Council.

TIMIȘOARA

Drapelul Roșu (The Red Flag): Str. Mărășești 1; f. 1944; organ of the Regional Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and of the Banat Regional People's Council.

Szabad Szó: Str. F. Engels 2; f. 1944; organ of the Regional Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and of the Banat Regional People's Councils; appears in Hungarian.

ȚIRGU-MUREȘ

Steaua Roșie (The Red Star): Piața Eroilor Sovietici 2; f. 1949; organ of the Regional Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and of the Mureș-Autonomous Hungarian Regional People's Council.

Vörös Zászló: Piața Eroilor Sovietici 2; f. 1949; organ of the Regional Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and of the Mureș-Autonomous Hungarian Regional People's Council.

PRINCIPAL PERIODICALS

BUCHAREST

- Agricultura socialistă** (*Socialist Agriculture*): Piața Scintei 1; f. 1963; weekly, organ of the Higher Council of Agriculture.
- Albina** (*The Bee*): Piața Scintei; f. 1897; weekly; organ of the Cultural Establishments in the Socialist Republic of Romania.
- Amfiteatrul** (*Amphitheatre*): Str. Brezoianu 13; f. 1966; monthly literary and artistic review edited by the Union of Student Associations in the Socialist Republic of Romania.
- Arta Plastica**: str. Const. Mille 5-7-9; monthly; State Committee for Culture and Arts, Plastic Artists' Union.
- Buletin d'Information**: Chamber of Commerce, 22 Bd. N. Bălcescu, Bucharest; monthly; in French, German, Russian, English and Spanish.
- Cinema**: Bd. Gh. Gheorghiu-Dej 65; f. 1963; monthly magazine edited by the State Committee for Culture and Art.
- Contemporanul**: 1 Piața Scintei; f. 1946; weekly; political, social, cultural review; circ. 70,000; Dir. G. Ivașcu; Asst. Dir. ION MIHĂILEANU.
- Co-operation in Romania**: 29 Calea Victoriei; Central Union of the Consumer's Co-operatives of the R.S.R.; half-yearly; in English, French and Spanish.
- Femeia** (*Woman*): 1 Piața Scintei; monthly; illustrated; social, political and cultural; National Council Women of the R.S.R.
- Filatelă**: 16 str. Biserica Enei; f. 1950; monthly; Philatelists Association of the R.S.R.; Editor NICOLAE TRIPCOVICI.
- Flacara** (*The Flame*): 1 Piața Scintei; f. 1952; weekly; illustrated, social, political, literary, and cultural.
- Gazeta Învățămintului** (*Education Gazette*): 1 Piața Scintei; f. 1964; weekly; Ministry of Education and Trade Union of the Institutions of Education and Culture.
- Gazeta Literară**: 15 Bd. Ana Ipătescu; f. 1954; weekly; Union of Writers of the R.S.R.
- Iřumunkás**: Piața Scintei 1; f. 1957; weekly; review edited by the Central Committee of the Union of Communist Youth in the Socialist Republic of Romania; in Hungarian.
- Indrumătorul Cultural**: 1 Piața Scintei; monthly; State Committee for Culture and Art, Central Council of the Trade Unions.
- Information Bulletin**: Chamber of Commerce; Bucharest, Bd. N. Bălcescu 22; monthly; review in French, English, German, Russian and Spanish.
- Limba română** (*The Romanian Language*): Str. I. C. Frimu 22; f. 1952; appears every two months; problems of the study of the Romanian Language; Academy of the Socialist Republic of Romania.
- Luceafărul** (*The Morning Star*): 15 Bd. Ana Ipătescu; weekly; Union of Writers of the R.S.R.
- Lumea** (*The World*): 1 Piața Scintei; weekly; Union of Journalists of the Socialist Republic of Romania; weekly review of international affairs; Editor-in-Chief GEORGE IVAȘCU.
- Luomaniya**: Str. Ion Ghica 5; monthly; illustrated; in Chinese; published by the Foreign Languages Press; circ. 15,000.
- Lupta de Glasă** (*The Class Struggle*): 1 Piața Scintei; monthly; theoretical and political; Romanian Communist Party Central Committee; Editor STEFAN VOICU; circ. 65,000.

- Magazin historic** (*Historical Magazine*): Str. Academiei 39-41; f. 1967; monthly; review of historical culture; Society of Historical Sciences and philology in the Socialist Republic of Romania.
- Munca în Sindicate**: 1 Piața Scintei; monthly; the Central Council of Trade Unions.
- Munkásélet**: 1 Piața Scintei; weekly; the Central Council of Trade Unions; in Hungarian.
- Muzica**: str. 13 Decembrie 24; f. 1950; monthly; review of the Composers' Union of the R.S.R. and of the State Committee for Culture and Arts; Editor VASILE TOMESCU.
- Neue Literatur**: 15 Ana Ipătescu; two-monthly; organ of the Writers' Union of the R.S.R.; in German.
- Pentru apărarea păcii** (*For the Defence of Peace*): Str. Polonă 19; f. 1956; monthly; National Committee for the Defence of Peace.
- Presa Noastră**: 163 Calea Victoriei; f. 1956; monthly; review of the Union of Journalists of the R.S.R.
- Probleme Economice**: 3 Piața Româna; monthly; Economic Research Institute of the Academy of the R.S.R.
- Revista Culturai Mozaic**: D. Racovita 8; f. 1956; Romanian, Hebrew and Yiddish; circ. 10,000.
- Revista de filozofie** (*Review of Philosophy*): Bd. Ilie Pintilie 6; f. 1954; monthly; published by the Academy of the S.R.R.
- Romania Today**: str. Ion Ghica 5; monthly; in English, French, German and Spanish; illustrated; published by the Foreign Languages Press; circ. 40,000.
- Romanian Foreign Trade**: Chamber of Commerce, 22 Bd. N. Bălcescu; quarterly; in English, Russian, French, Spanish and German.
- Romanian Review**: 5 str. Ion Ghica; quarterly; literary; in English, French, German and Russian; published by the Foreign Languages Press; circ. 12,000.
- Romanian Scientific Abstracts**: Str. Gutemberg 3; monthly review published by the Centre for Scientific Documentation of the Academy of the S.R.R.
- Rumânia**: Str. Ion Ghica 5; monthly; illustrated social, political and cultural review, published by Foreign Languages Press, in Russian.
- Rumânskaya Literatura** (*Romanian Literature*): Str. Ion Ghica 5; literary quarterly review; Foreign Languages Press; in Russian.
- Sănătatea** (*Health*): Str. Bis. Amzei 29; f. 1952; monthly; organ of the Central Committee of the Red Cross in the S.R.R.
- Secolul 20** (*20th Century*): Cal. Victoriei 115; f. 1961; monthly; universal literature; Writers Union in the S.R.R.
- Sport**: Str. Vasile Conta 16; f. 1948; appears twice a month; illustrated magazine, published by the Union for Physical Culture and Sports.
- Studii, Revistă de istorie**: 1 Boulevard Aviatorilor; two-monthly; R.S.R. Academy History Institute and History Section.
- Știința și Tehnica**: 1 Piața Scintei; monthly; the Union of Communist Youth, Society for Diffusion of Cultural and Scientific Knowledge.
- Teatrul**: 5-7 str. C. Mille; monthly; State Committee for Culture and Arts, and Writers' Union of the R.S.R.
- Tînărul Leninist**: 1 Piața Scintei; monthly; Central Committee of Union of Communist Youth.
- Urzica** (*Stinging Nettle*): Calea Victoriei 25; fortnightly; humour and satire.
- Viața Economică**: 36 str. V. Iorga; weekly; Society for Economic Sciences of the R.S.R.

ROMANIA—(THE PRESS, PUBLISHERS)

Viața Românească: 15 Bd. Ana Ipătescu; monthly; Writers' Union of the R.S.R.
Viața Medicală: str. Progresului 8; f. 1954; fortnightly; the Medical Science Society of the R.S.R.

CLUJ

Korunk: 5 Piața Libertății; monthly; social, political and cultural review; in Hungarian.
Steaua: 17 str. Horia; f. 1949; monthly; review of the Writers' Union, Cluj branch.
Tribuna: 1 str. Universității; weekly; review of the Writers' Union.
Utunk: str. 6 Martie no. 3; weekly; organ of the Writers' Union of the R.S.R.; in Hungarian.

SIBIU

Telegraful Român: str. 1 Mai no. 35; fortnightly; religious publication issued by the Alba Iulia and Sibiu Romanian Archepiscopate.

NEWS AGENCY

Agerpress (Romanian News Agency) Piața Științei 1, Bucharest; brs. in main provincial cities and full-time correspondents in Moscow, Warsaw, Peking, Budapest, Prague, Paris, Berlin, London, Rome, Vienna, Algiers, Athens, Sofia, Geneva, Rio de Janeiro, Cairo, Belgrade, Hanoi, Havana, Tokyo.

FOREIGN BUREAUX Bucharest

Bulgarian Telegraph Agency (BTA): Bul. Aviatorilor 72; Bureau Chief VASSIL SAVOV.
Czechoslovak New Agency (Četeka): Raionul 1 mai, strada Drubeta 4/10.
 Tass is also represented.

PRESS ASSOCIATION

Union of Journalists of the R.S.R.: Bucharest, 163 Calea Victoriei; f. 1955; affiliated to Journalists' International Organisation, 3,000 mems.; Pres. NESTOR IGNAT.

PUBLISHERS

BUCHAREST

Centrul de Documentare și Publicații Tehnice—M.C.F. (*Technical Documentation and Publishing Centre on Transports and Telecommunications*): 193B cal. Griviței; f. 1966; Dir. CONSTANTIN NASTA.
Editura Academiei Republicii Socialiste România (*Publishing House of the Academy of the R.S.R.*) 3 bis str. Gutenberg; f. 1948; important books and periodicals on original scientific work, 74 periodicals in Romanian and foreign languages; Dirs. ALEXANDRU GRAUR, C. BUSUIOCEANU; Editor D. TRIFU.
Editura Agrosilvică (*State Publishing House for Agriculture and Forestry*): 17 Bd. Republicii; f. 1953; books on agriculture and forestry; Dir. GABRIEL MANOLIU.
Editura Didactică și Pedagogică (*State Educational Publishing House*): 12 Spiru Haret Street; f. 1951; schoolbooks and literature for university, technical and vocational education; pedagogic literature and methodology; teaching materials; Dir. EMIL BILDESCU.
Editura Medicală (*State Medical Publishing House*): 14 St. 13 Decembrie; f. 1954; medical literature; Dir. Dr. GHEORGHE PANAITESCU.
Editura Meridiane (*Foreign Languages*): 1 Piața Științei; f. 1952; art books, fiction, scientific and documentary literature; *Arts in the Socialist Republic of Romania*, a review, twice yearly; Dir. ION BLAGA.
Editura Militară (*State Military Publishing House*): 137 str. Izvor; f. 1950; fiction, popular science books, etc., for soldiers; Dir. EUGEN BANTEA.
Editura Muzicală a Uniunii Compozitorilor din România (*State Musical Publishing House of the Composer's Union of Romania*): 24 str. 13 Decembrie; f. 1958;

books on music and musical scores; Editor-in-Chief AUREL POPA.

Editura Pentru Literatură (*Publishing House for Literature*): Bucharest, Bd. Ana Ipătescu 39; f. 1948; original literary works, literary critique and history; Dir. ION BĂNUȚĂ.

Editura Pentru Literatură Universală (*World Literature Publishing House*): 8 str. Diane; f. 1961; Dir. CONSTANTIN MĂCIUCĂ.

Editura Politică (*Political Publishing House*): 1 Piața Științei; f. 1944; political literature; Dir. Prof. Dr. Univ. Ing. VALTER ROMAN.

Editura Știința (*Science Publishing House*): Bucharest, Piața Științei 1; f. 1954; newspapers, magazines; Dir. LUCIAN NICOLAU.

Editura Științifică (*Scientific Publishing House*): 17 B-dul Republicii; f. 1956; scientific books and dictionaries; Dir. GHEORGHE CONSTANTINESCU.

Editura Tehnică (*Technical Publishing House*): 37 str. Știrbei Vodă; f. 1950; technical and scientific books, technical dictionaries; Dir. AUREL OPREAN.

Editura Tineretului (*State Publishing House for Children's books*): 5 str. Ion Ghica; f. 1948; books for children and youth; Dir. ALEXANDRU GEORGESCU.

Editura de Stat Pentru Imprimare și Publicații (*State Publishing House for Printed Matter and Periodicals*): 23-5 str. Brezoianu; f. 1950; general publications; Dir. ANDREI LĂZĂRESCU.

Editura Transporturilor și Telecomunicațiilor (*Transport and Telecommunications Publishing House*): Bucharest, Cal. Griviței 193B; f. 1953; Dir. CONSTANTIN NASTA.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Radiodifuziunea Televiziunea Română: Strada Nufurilor 62, P.O. Box 111, Bucharest; Pres. of Radio and Television Cttee. VIRGIL CAZACU; publ. *Programul de Radio și televiziune* (weekly).

RADIO

Radio Bucharest: two transmitters of 150 kW., 13 other broadcasting and relay stations. First, Second and Third Programme.

Foreign broadcasts on one long-wave, one medium-wave and six short-wave transmitters in Arabic, English, French, German, Greek, Italian, Romanian, Portuguese, Serbian, Spanish, Turkish, Persian and Yiddish.

In 1967 there were 2,865,000 radio subscribers.

TELEVISION

Centrul de Televiziune București: Strada Molière 2, Bucharest.

Daily transmissions; 577,000 subscribers (1967).

FINANCE

STATE BANKS

Banca Națională a Republicii Socialiste România: 25 str. Lipscani, Bucharest; State bank, established in 1947 as successor of the Banca Națională a României. Name changed from Banca Republicii Populare Române in 1965. It is the only bank of issue, and handles short-term loans to the economy. Foreign exchange operations are handled by the Bank's foreign Dept.: 22. Calea Victoriei, Bucharest; Pres. V. MALINSCHI.

Banca de Investiții (Investment Bank): Str. Doamnei 4, Bucharest; finances, unrepayable capital investments of enterprises, State economic organisations and other State institutions; supplies long-term credit; Chair. MIHAI DIAMANTOPOL.

INSURANCE

Administrația Asigurărilor de Stat "Adas" (State Insurance Society): 5 str. Smîrdan, Bucharest; f. 1952; covers all types of insurance and reinsurance; Gen. Man. STEFAN POPOVICI; Asst. Gen. Man. ANTON ALEXANDRESCU.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Chamber of Commerce of the R.S.R.: Bd. Nicolae Bălcescu 22, Bucharest; f. 1949; Pres. VICTOR IONESCU; Vice-Pres. TITUS CRISTUREANU, MARCEL POPESCU, ZAMBETI HRISTACHE.

FOREIGN TRADE CORPORATIONS

(Directed by the Ministry of Foreign Trade)

Agroexport: 2 Ion Chica, Bucharest; exports and imports agricultural produce.

Auto-Tractor: Bucharest 19, Lipscani St., POB 454; exports and imports of tractors, road vehicles, agricultural machinery.

Chimimport: Bd. Republicii 10, Bucharest; imports and exports chemicals, plastics, synthetic rubber, pharmaceuticals, essential oils and cosmetics.

Exportlemn: Piața Rosetti 4, Bucharest; exports timber, furniture and other wooden products.

Fructexport: Str. Academiei 17, Bucharest; exports fruit and vegetable produce.

Industrialexport: Str. Gabriel Péri 2, Bucharest; exports machines and industrial equipment, also installations for complete factories.

Industrialimport: Bucharest 13, Dacia Blvd., POB 20; imports of complete installations, spare parts, licences.

Isce "Cartimex": Bucharest 13 Decembrie St. No. 3, P.O.B. 134; exports: carpets, home industry work, books, paper, cardboard, postage stamps, musical instruments, toys, jewelry, etc.

Masineexport: Bd. Magheru 7, Bucharest; exports machines and industrial equipment.

Masinimport: Str. Mihail Eminescu 10, Bucharest; imports machines, industrial equipment, and complete industrial outfits.

Metalimport: Bd. Gheorghe Gheorghiu-Dej 42, Bucharest; exports and imports ferrous and non-ferrous metals and electrical cables.

Mineralimportexport: Str. Colonadelor 3, Bucharest; imports and exports mineral products, building materials, sanitary ware, plastics.

Conservexport: Bucharest 17, Academiei St., exports of tinned fruit and vegetables, tomato paste and juice, fruit juice, deep-frozen fruit and vegetables, apicultural products, bottled and unbottled wines, alcoholic drinks; imports of citrus fruit, dried fruit, olives, cocoa, spices, wines, alcoholic drinks, refreshing drinks.

Goods Control Office (O.C.M.): Bucharest, 22, N. Bălcescu Blvd.; qualitative and quantitative control of goods during manufacture and transit.

Petrolimport: Bd. Gheorghe Gheorghiu-Dej 42, Bucharest; import and export of oil and oil products.

Prodexport: Str. Gabriel Péri 5-7, Bucharest; exports and imports foodstuffs, animal by-products and livestock.

Românoexport: Piața Rosetti 4, Bucharest; exports: building materials, cement, glass, textiles, textile yarn, shoes, and clothing; imports: hides, wool, cotton, synthetic fabrics and fibres.

Romania Film: Bucharest 25, Julius Fucik St.; exports and imports films.

Romtrans: Bucharest 196, Rahovei Blvd. POB 1311; international transport and forwarding agency.

Technoexport: Magistrala Nord-Sud 14, Bucharest; exports furniture and other finished wooden products.

Technoimport: Str. Doamnei 5, Bucharest; imports technical goods, means of transport, tools.

Publiccom: 22 Bd. N. Bălcescu, Bucharest; international publicity agency.

TRADE UNION

The trade unions group over 4,400,000 members working in enterprises, institutions and civic organisations. They arrange participation of the workers in planned production, look after the social and cultural interests of their members and represent them in meetings with the management.

ROMANIA—(TRADE AND INDUSTRY, TRANSPORT, TOURISM, ATOMIC ENERGY, UNIVERSITIES)

The unions are affiliated to the trade union federations per production branches and these to the General Trade Union Confederation.

General Trade Union Confederation: 14 str. Stefan Gheorghiu; f. 1906; 4,400,000 mems. (1967); Chair. CONSTANTIN DRĂGAN; Secs. LARISA MUNTEANU, ION COTOȚ, DIMITRU GHEORGHIU, IOSIF ANDERCO, CONSTANTIN HERESCU, ION PREOTEASA, GHEORGHE PETRESCU.

Union federations per branches of production:

Agricultural Enterprises and Institutions: Chair. STOIANOVICI ANTON; 422,541 mems.

Building and Building Materials Industry: Chair. GEORGESCU MIRCEA; 267,762 mems.

Educational and Cultural Establishments: Chair. ROȘIANU MIHAI; 319,395 mems.

Health Units: Chair. COLIȚĂ DECEBAL; 202,767 mems.

Metallurgical and Machine Building Industrial Enterprises: Chair. MORARU NICOLAE; 499,128 mems.

Mining and Electric Power Industries: Chair. FURDUE PETRE; 271,502 mems.

Oil, Chemical and Methane Gas Industry: Chair. ISTRATE ION; 321,464 mems.

Timber Industry: Chair. EFTIMIE CONSTANTIN; 261,498 mems.

Transport and Telecommunications: Chair. GRECU ALEXANDRU; 419,116 mems.

State Administration and People's Councils: Chair. TUDOR CONSTANTIN; 575,959 mems.

State Commerce and Consumers Co-operatives: Chair. BERCA VICTOR; 293,103 mems.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Căile Ferate Române-CFR (*General Direction of the Romanian Railways*): Bd. Dinicu Golescu 38, Bucharest; Gen. Man. Ing. COVACI GHEORGHE.

Total length of track (1966): 11,007 km.

The General Direction of the railways is under the Ministry of Railways.

ROADS

Road Department in the Ministry of Road, Naval and Air Transport: Bucharest.

There are about 76,598 km. of roads, of which 9,376 are modernised.

INLAND AND OCEAN SHIPPING

Navigația Maritimă și Fluvială Română—NAVROM (*Romanian Sea and River Navigation*): Bucharest, Bd. Dinicu Golescu 38; organises all sea and river transport; 52 ocean-going vessels; lines: Black Sea, Aegean Sea, Mediterranean, Adriatic Sea, Atlantic, North Sea, Baltic Sea, Far East.

CIVIL AVIATION

Transporturi Aeriene Române—TAROM (*Romanian Air Transport*): Băneasa Airport, Bucharest; services throughout Europe, Middle East, and inland flights.

15 international airlines also serve Romania.

TOURISM

ONT Romania (*National Touring Office*): Blvd. Magheru 7, Bucharest; Pres. NICOLAIE BOZDOG.

CULTURAL ORGANISATIONS

State Committee for Culture and Arts: Piața Școlii 1, Bucharest; f. 1962; Chair. POMPIIU MACOVEI.

Romanian Institute for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries: 35 Dacia Blvd., Bucharest, Chair. ION PAS.

PRINCIPAL THEATRES

I.L. Caragiale National Theatre: 3,13 Decembrie, Bucharest; f. 1852; Dir. SÎCĂ ALEXANDRESCU.

C.I. Nottara Theatre: 20 Bulevardul Magheru, Bucharest; f. 1947; Dir. HORIA LOVINESCU.

Cluj National Theatre: 24 Piața Stefan cel Mare, Cluj; f. 1919; Dir. VLAD MUGUR.

Craiova National Theatre: 1 Mihai Viteazul St.; Craiova; f. 1889; Dir. RADU NICOLAE.

Lucia Sturza Bulandra Theatre: 1 Bulevardul Șchitu Măgureanu, Bucharest; f. 1947; Dir. LIVIU CIULEI.

Opera and Ballet Theatre: 70 Bl. Gheorghe Gheorghiu-Dej, Bucharest; f. 1921; Dir. MARIN CONSTANTIN.

State Oper-Timișoara: 1, Piața Operei, Timișoara; f. 1946; Dir. NICOLAE BOBOC.

State Opera-Cluj: 24 Piața Stefan cel Mare, Cluj; Dir. TRAIAN POPESCU.

Teatrul de Comedie: 2 Mândinești St., Bucharest; Dir. RADU BELIGAN.

Vasile Alecsandri National Theatre: 18,9 Mai, Iași; f. 1896; Dir. ILIE GRĂMADĂ.

ORCHESTRA

"George Enescu" State Philharmonic Orchestra: 2 C. Exarcu St., Bucharest; f. 1868; one symphony orchestra, choir, concert performers; Dir. MIRCEA BASARAB.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Nuclear Energy Board: Council of Ministers, Bucharest; f. 1955.

Institutul de Fizică Atomică (*Institute of Atomic Physics*): Bucharest P.O.B. 35; f. 1956; Dir. Acad. HORIA HULUBEI; studies the nuclei of low excitations, the action of radiation on solids, studies of the nuclear structure, stable isotopes, radiochemistry, accelerator physics, cosmic rays, and radio isotopes.

CO-OPERATION

Romania is a member of the Joint Institute for Nuclear Research, Dubna, near Moscow and of the International Atomic Energy Agency, Vienna.

UNIVERSITIES

Craiova University: Craiova; 305 teachers; 2,297 students.

Universitatea București: Bucharest; 1,311 teachers; 15,662 students.

Universitatea "Babeș-Bolyai": Cluj; 687 teachers; 9,492 students.

Universitatea "Alexandru Ioan Cuza": Iași; 541 teachers; 7,310 students.

Universitatea Din Timișoara: Timișoara; 158 teachers; 2,520 students.

There are fifteen university centres; total number of teachers: 12,465; number of students: 123,284.

SPAIN

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Spain, in south-west Europe, forms more than four-fifths of the Iberian peninsula. It is bounded to the north by France and to the west by Portugal. To the east is the Mediterranean and, twenty miles to the south, Africa. The climate is less temperate than in most of western Europe, with hot summers and, in the hilly interior, cold winters. The language is Spanish. Roman Catholicism is the established religion. The flag carries three horizontal bands of red, yellow and red. The capital is Madrid.

Recent History

General Franco has ruled Spain as Chief of State and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces since 1939. In 1951, Spain moved towards joining the Western alliance by entering defence talks with the U.S.A. The two countries subsequently agreed to the building of military bases on Spanish soil. In 1955, Spain was admitted to the United Nations. In 1962 she applied for Associate Membership of the European Economic Community but though some progress was made during the negotiations of 1967, no agreement has yet been reached. In 1963 Spain granted local autonomy to the African provinces of Rio Muni and Fernando Poo (Spanish Guinea). The U.K. and Spain are pursuing discussions on the future of Gibraltar.

In 1966 a new Organic Law of the State was endorsed by a National Referendum. Regulations concerning the Council of the Realm (*see* Constitution) were passed by the Cortes in May 1967. In October 1967 a total of 104 deputies were elected as family representatives for the Cortes in Spain's first popular elections since the Civil War.

Government

The Law of Succession drawn up in 1947 and amended in 1966 defines Spain as traditionally a monarchy and states that General Franco will be succeeded by a king. Legislation is initiated by the Council of Ministers and General Franco, as Head of State, has the power of veto. The Council of State, a partly elected, partly nominated body, is the supreme consultative organ advising the Head of State on all matters within his competence. The Cortes, also partly elected and partly nominated, discusses and proposes legislation.

Defence

Spain maintains an army, navy and air force. Military service is compulsory and lasts two years. The defence pact between the United States and Spain provides a network of air and naval bases under Spanish sovereignty and used by the armed forces of both sides. Seventeen per cent of the budget is allocated to defence.

Economic Affairs

Spain is mainly an agricultural country but much of the land is arid and of little value. The most important products are olives, olive oil, cereals, grapes, fortified and unfortified wines, citrus and other fruit, and vegetables. There are valuable deposits of iron, coal and other minerals. Oil has been discovered in North Spain. Textiles are impor-

tant, their manufacture being concentrated in and around Barcelona. A second Four-Year Development Plan 1968-71, envisaging the expenditure of more than 300,000 million pesetas, aims to continue the annual increase in national income of 6 per cent. It provides for the creation of new industries, better transport, agrarian reform, regional development and increased productivity. In 1967 a Bill was passed giving large tax concessions to Spanish companies willing to merge or associate in more competitive groups. In 1964 the joint Portuguese-Spanish Douro River Hydro-Electric Project was inaugurated when the Aldeadávila Dam came into operation. Tourism is an important source of income, and remittances from Spaniards working abroad are also valuable.

Transport and Communications

There are some 13,500 kilometres of railways in the country and a vast ten-year modernization plan costing £400 million is in progress. There are 133,700 kilometres of roads; a great deal of work is being done on road improvements and in 1964 the first stretch of motorway was opened. A 600-ft. tunnel link from the Salazar Valley to Ory in France was opened in 1967. IBERIA, the Spanish airline, maintains external and internal services. The merchant fleet consists of more than 1,500 vessels of 2,378,000 gross tons.

Social Welfare

Social insurance contributions are paid by employers and employees for family benefits and health services.

Education

From the age of six to fourteen education is compulsory and free. Secondary education is optional; more than half of it is given by religious orders, the rest being divided between state schools and private schools. There are 15 universities.

Tourism

Tourism makes an important contribution to the country's economy. Spanish resorts have become increasingly popular with foreigners, 17 million visiting Spain in 1966. The Costa Brava, the Costa del Sol, the Balearic Islands and the Canary Islands all attract many visitors. Others tour the old towns of Spain—Seville, Cordoba, Granada, Toledo—and the modern cities of Madrid and Barcelona.

Nationals of the following countries do not require a visa to enter Spain: Algeria, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Denmark, Ecuador, El Salvador, Finland, France, Germany (Federal Republic), Greece, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Luxembourg, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Sierra Leone, Sweden, Switzerland, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Uganda, Uruguay, U.K., U.S.A.; also since 1966: Argentina, Brazil, Costa Rica, Gambia, Liechtenstein, Malta, Monaco, Panama, San Marino, Tunisia.

SPAIN—(INTRODUCTORY SURVEY, STATISTICAL SURVEY)

Sport

Bullfighting maintains its traditional popularity but football is now the favourite sport in Spain.

Public Holidays, 1968

January 1 (New Year), January 6 (The Epiphany), March 19 (St. Joseph), April 11 (Maundy Thursday), April 12 (Good Friday), May 1 (St. Joseph the Worker), May 23 (Ascension Day), June 13 (Corpus Christi), June 29 (SS. Peter and Paul), July 18 (National Day), July 25 (St. James of Compostela), August 15 (The Assumption), October 1 (The Day of the Caudillo), October 12 (Columbus Day), November 1 (All Saints' Day), December 8 (Immaculate Conception), December 25 (Christmas Day).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The currency unit is the peseta divided into 100 centimos.

In November 1967 Spain followed the United Kingdom in devaluing the peseta by 14.3 per cent.

Notes: Pesetas 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 25, 5, 1.

Coins: Pesetas 100, 50, 25, 5, 2.50, 1; Centimos 50, 10, 5.

Exchange rate: 167.5 pesetas = £1 sterling
69 pesetas = \$1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA
(sq. km.)

SPAIN	AFRICAN TERRITORIES					
	Ifni	Spanish Sahara	Fernando Poo	Rio Muni	Ceuta	Melilla
504,750	1,500	266,000	2,034	26,017	19	13

POPULATION
(1966 '000)

SPAIN	AFRICAN TERRITORIES					
	Ifni	Spanish Sahara	Fernando Poo	Rio Muni	Ceuta	Melilla
31,339.5	51.5*	47.7*	61.6*	183.4*	71.1	74.8

* 1964.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS

POPULATION ('000)

Madrid (capital)	2,866.7	Bilbao	336.0
Barcelona	1,697.1	Malaga	330.4
Valencia	601.4	Murcia	261.9
Seville	598.3	Las Palmas (Canary Is.)	244.3
Zaragoza	414.3	Cordoba	220.2

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

	BIRTHS	BIRTH RATE (per '000)	MARRIAGES	MARRIAGE RATE (per '000)	DEATHS	DEATH RATE (per '000)
1965	667,728	21.13	227,846	7.24	267,689	8.47
1966	661,731	20.8	229,796	7.2	269,158	8.4

SPAIN—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION

(Transoceanic)

	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Emigration . .	33,242	36,494	32,295	23,024	24,240	21,391
Immigration . .	23,114	24,197	22,321	22,322	22,434	21,192

AGRICULTURE

DISTRIBUTION OF LAND

(1964) ('000 hectares)

CULTIVATED	PASTURE	TREE CROPS	UNCULTIVATED	BUILT-ON, WASTE
16,204.5	20,629.8	4,632.3	4,938.5	4,069.0

CEREAL CROPS

	AREA ('000 hectares)			PRODUCTION ('000 metric tons)		
	1964	1965	1966	1964	1965	1966
Wheat	4,070	4,254	4,088	3,966	4,716	4,813
Rye	423	393	389	349	349	356
Rice	62	59	58	335	349	385
Barley	1,371	1,374	1,296	1,610	1,891	2,183
Oats	496	502	451	381	369	417
Maize	490	478	456	1,130	1,141	1,162

OTHER CROPS

	PRODUCTION ('000 metric tons)		
	1964	1965	1966
Potatoes	3,944	4,089	4,166
Sugar Beet	3,348	3,678	4,054
Sugar Cane	360	457	414
Tobacco	28	34.3	25
Cotton	245	249	269
Grapes	5,513	3,999	4,760
Olives	579	1,658	2,245
Oranges and Tangerines	1,850	1,926	2,278
Lemons	134	95.8	89.4
Almonds	151	153	165
Tomatoes	1,406	1,330	1,365

SPAIN—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

LIVESTOCK (‘000)

	HORSES	MULES	ASSES	CATTLE	PIGS	SHEEP	GOATS	POULTRY
1965 . .	320	745	456	3,712	4,931	17,073	2,196	38,486
1966 . .	305	693	441	3,694	4,681	18,785	2,309	39,186

FISHING (metric tons)

	1965	1966
Sardines	117.6	124.1
Anchovy	133.4	92.4
Hake	35.1	37.2
Cod	77.3	80.4
Tuna	6.3	7.3
Tunnyfish	30.9	28.2
Codling	124.6	147.2
Others	488.9	416.2
TOTAL	1,014.1	933.0

MINING (‘000 metric tons)

	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Anthracite . .	2,366.4	3,623.8	2,817.6	2,612.0	2,810.0
Coal	10,231.1	10,256.4	10,178.6	14,522.0	10,370.0
Copper	58.5	n.a.	n.a.	50.0	17.9
Fluorspar . .	96.2	102.3	104.9	117.0	n.a.
Iron	6,036.1	5,841.3	5,322.0	5,067.0	5,690.0
Iron Pyrites .	1,535.0	1,568.6	1,635.0	1,920.0	2,159.2
Lead	127.2	104.5	92.8	85.4	83.4
Lignite . . .	1,924.1	2,696.7	2,581.0	2,559.0	2,860.0
Manganese . .	14.0	13.9	15.4	16.1	17.1
Potash (Silvinite)	1,729.5	1,575.7	1,736.2	2,274.6	n.a.
Quartz	136.0	131.4	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Sulphur . . .	22.4	26.5	27.0	n.a.	n.a.
Tin	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.2	n.a.
Titanium . .	28.1	48.2	64.3	40.2	n.a.
Wolfram . . .	1.0	0.7	0.1	0.3	n.a.
Zinc	163.1	139.2	173.0	160.1	n.a.

SPAIN—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

INDUSTRY

	1962	1963	1964
Aluminium . . . ('000 metric tons)	40.9	44.5	64.5
Copper (" " ")	66.8	73.4	64.0
Lead (" " ")	75.4	59.7	61.8
Pig Iron (" " ")	2,017.7	2,000.0	1,900.0
Steel Ingots (" " ")	2,225.0	2,395.0	3,022.0
Zinc (" " ")	60.8	64.5	63.5
Cement (" " ")	6,788.0	7,187.0	7,635.0
Cane Sugar (" " ")	38.5	24.4	28.4
Sugar Beet (" " ")	446.1	400.7	575.0
Cotton Yarn (" " ")	88.5	112.5	n.a.
Wool Yarn (" " ")	16.0	25.2	n.a.
Paper and Cardboard (" " ")	418	537.0	n.a.
Sulphuric Acid (" " ")	1,438.0	1,700.0	1,680.0
Nitric Acid (" " ")	94.5	83.0	148.8
Ammonium Sulphate (" " ")	95.0	86.5	124.0
Calcium Superphosphate (" " ")	305.2	358.0	327.6
Sodium Carbonate (" " ")	161.0	185.8	199.3
Sodium Hydroxide (" " ")	143.3	152.3	164.7
Motor Cycles ('000)	143.6	181.3	186.0
Cars and Lorries (")	110.7	132.4	181.0
Electric Generators (number)	7,704.0	8,288.0	n.a.
Shoes (million pairs)	32.7	40.3	44.0
Electricity (million kWh)	22,900.0	25,750.0	29,600.0

FINANCE

1 peseta=100 centimos.

1,000 pesetas=£5 19s. 0½d. sterling=U.S. \$14.30.

BUDGET ESTIMATES

(million pesetas)

REVENUE	1966-67	EXPENDITURE	1966-67
Direct Taxation	43,128.5	Administration	20,717.4
Indirect Taxation	102,147	Defence	21,246.8
State Properties	6,858.6	Ministry of Public Works	26,579.2
Financial Transactions	1,532	Ministry of Education	19,320.5
Property Tax	21.5	Ministry of Interior	17,499.4
Investments	108.7	Government Presidency	6,013.1
Loan Tax	14,913.9	Other Ministries	36,566.8
		Miscellaneous	20,857.9
TOTAL	168,710.2	TOTAL	168,801.1

Estimates: (1967-68) Budget balanced at 204.3 milliard pesetas; (1968-69) balanced at 244 milliard pesetas.

FOUR-YEAR DEVELOPMENT PLAN 1968-71

	%
Transport	26
Urban Development	13
Housing	11
Irrigation	12
Education	11
Agriculture	24
Others	3

(Total Expenditure: 552,700 million pesetas)

SPAIN—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

EXTERNAL TRADE

(million pesetas)

	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Imports	65,537	94,161	117,309	117,272	181,127	215,444
Exports	42,574	44,053	44,133	44,116	57,989	75,212

COMMODITIES

(million pesetas)

	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1964	1965	1966	1964	1965	1966
Food Products	135,528	181,127	215,444	24,122	23,386	29,588
Beverages and Tobacco	2,704	3,116	3,144	2,679	2,862	3,097
Fuels and Lubricants	17,152	18,080	20,679	2,851	2,281	3,364
Other Animal and Vegetable Products	1,878	4,412	2,141	3,437	1,094	2,862
Other Raw Materials	17,809	23,562	33,358	4,554	4,058	1,232
Manufactured Articles	76,013	104,993	123,409	19,622	24,308	35,068
Monetary Gold	887	913	1,093	—	—	—

COUNTRIES

(million pesetas)

	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1964	1965	1966	1964	1965	1966
Argentina	1,403.9	3,487	6,818	1,044.7	863	1,835
Belgium-Luxembourg	2,483.4	4,652	5,014	1,902.2	1,672	1,668
Brazil	750.3	1,679	1,704	532.0	325	701
Canada	1,439.4	2,191	2,784	533.0	610	800
Cuba	3,934.1	1,868	2,288	1,880.7	2,293	4,713
Denmark	1,317.8	2,055	1,880	712.4	688	780
France	16,627.3	19,596	23,818	6,817.2	6,428	8,323
German Federal Republic	18,804.1	25,382	31,637	7,793.5	7,928	8,504
Iraq	2,696.5	1,908	2,577	36.0	29	24
Italy	7,035.0	10,945	13,260	3,330.0	2,104	3,379
Japan	n.a.	1,912	2,108	n.a.	794	507
Libya	n.a.	2,135	2,576	n.a.	85	276
Malaysia	1,072.9	1,079	1,203	42.8	38	20
Mexico	489.5	704	1,043	598.6	681	932
Netherlands	3,760.1	6,892	6,980	2,450.9	2,845	3,303
Norway	892.7	1,046	1,448	1,116.3	843	886
Portugal	1,102.2	1,076	1,085	1,197.4	1,196	1,692
Saudi Arabia	4,234.6	5,658	7,221	22.4	17	33
Sweden	3,954.3	4,481	5,475	1,133.4	1,150	1,380
Switzerland	4,101.5	5,191	6,074	1,617.3	1,472	1,824
U.K.	13,176.8	16,588	20,101	8,217.3	7,795	8,140
U.S.A.	21,171.5	31,602	36,537	5,785.1	6,932	8,818
Venezuela	2,234.2	2,324	2,131	509.6	705	730

SPAIN—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

TOURISM NUMBER OF FOREIGN VISITORS

1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
6,641,197	8,668,722	10,931,626	14,102,888	14,251,428	17,251,746

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN ('000)

	1963	1964	1965	1966
Belgium	238.2	292.2	281.8	424.5
France	4,531.5	6,318.2	6,441.0	7,745.9
German Federal Republic . .	822.0	952.2	1,047.0	1,310.4
Italy	275.8	308.5	310.6	338.4
Netherlands	210.7	274.2	288.3	440.0
Portugal	578.3	796.2	1,002.0	1,176.3
Sweden	121.5	169.2	207.5	266.4
Switzerland	169.9	211.0	175.0	250.7
U.K.	1,519.4	1,703.7	1,360.0	1,750.8
U.S.A.	554.2	738.1	687.1	733.1

Tourist Beds (1965): 606,000.

TRANSPORT RAILWAYS

	1963	1964	1965
Number of Passengers	147,440	168,646	174,101
Passenger-kilometres . (million)	10,092	11,819	12,198
Freight ton-kilometres . („)	8,752	9,188	8,067

ROADS NUMBER OF LICENSED VEHICLES

	MOTOR CARS	BUSES	LORRIES	MOTOR CYCLES
1965	807,317	20,343	366,860	1,124,645
1966	1,052,506	22,833	444,035	1,212,496

SHIPPING

	1963	1964	1965
Merchant Fleet ('000 gross registered tons)	2,115	2,165	2,378
Vessels Entered (number)	83,220	84,209	100,548
Vessels Cleared („)	81,931	84,735	83,727
Goods Entered ('000 tons)	44,858	44,487	52,800
Goods Cleared („ „)	27,036	29,887	30,490

SPAIN—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

CIVIL AVIATION

	1964	1965	1966
Number of Passengers . . . ('000)	6,735	8,240	9,679
Freight Entered . . . (tons)	26,882	34,122	39,376
Freight Cleared . . . (")	24,740	30,399	35,662
Mail Entered . . . (")	5,868	7,014	8,486
Mail Cleared . . . (")	5,547	6,630	8,213

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

(1966)

TELEPHONES	RADIO SETS	TELEVISION SETS	BOOKS PUBLISHED (No. of Titles)	DAILY NEWSPAPERS	
				Number	Average Daily Circulation
3,054,000	4,550,000	2,075,000	19,040	124	2,095,000

EDUCATION

(1965-66)

	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS	NUMBER OF STUDENTS
Primary	110,591	3,942,193
Secondary	1,732	1,242,467
Technical: Commercial	42	27,778
Industrial	43	49,796
Higher: University	15	92,983
Vocational	17	32,896
Art, Drama and Music	43	15,033

Source: Secretaria General Técnica del Ministerio de Información y Turismo: Avda. Generalísimo 39, Madrid 16.

THE CONSTITUTION

THERE is no written Constitution of the Spanish State, whose legal foundation is formed by a number of fundamental laws and charters. These are the *Fuero de los Españoles* (Spaniards' Charter), the *Fuero del Trabajo* (Labour Charter), the *Ley Constitutiva de las Cortes* (Parliament Law), the *Ley de Sucesión* (Law of Succession), the *Ley de Referendum Nacional* (National Referendum Law), the *Ley de Los Principios Fundamentales del Movimiento Nacional* and *The Organic Law of the Spanish State*.

THE SPANIARDS' CHARTER

As early as 1937, the political parties fighting on the National side were unified by decree into a single movement which adopted the name of *Falange Española Tradicionalista y de las Juntas de Ofensiva Nacional-Sindicalista* (F.E.T. y de las J.O.N.S.) and set out to provide a social organisation for Spain on corporative or "national-syndicalist" lines. The aims of the party were summarised in the Spaniards' Charter, published in 1937.

(1) The Spanish State proclaims as the main principle of its acts, respect for the dignity, integrity and liberty of the individual, acknowledging man as the bearer of eternal values and member of a national community, endowed with duties and rights, the exercise of which guarantees the common good.

CHAPTER I

(2) Spaniards owe faithful service to their Motherland, loyalty to the Head of the State and obedience to the laws.

(3) The Law protects equally the rights of all Spaniards without class distinction or discrimination between persons.

(4) Spaniards are entitled to respect concerning their personal or family honour. Whoever insults them, regardless of his social status, will incur liability.

(5) All Spaniards have a right to receive knowledge and education and a duty to acquire them, either at home or in private or public centres, according to their free choice. The State will ensure that no talent is wasted for want of financial means.

(6) The profession and practice of the Catholic religion, which is that of the Spanish State, will enjoy official protection.

The State will assume the protection of religious freedom, which will be guaranteed by effective judicial protection and which, in turn, will safeguard morals and public order.

(7) Service to the Motherland in a military capacity confers an honourable status on Spanish citizens.

All Spaniards must accept military service when called up, according to the law.

(8) By means of laws, and always in a general manner, personal contribution can be asked for, in case of national interest or public necessity.

(9) Every citizen must contribute to the public expenditure according to his means. No one can be compelled to pay taxes which are not established in accordance with the appropriate law voted by the Cortes.

(10) All Spaniards have the right to undertake public functions of political representative character, through the family, the Municipality and the Syndicate, without this preventing their being elected to other legally established representative bodies.

(11) All Spaniards may hold public positions and offices according to their merit and capacity.

(12) Every Spaniard is allowed to express his opinions freely so long as they are not directed against the fundamental principles of the State.

(13) Inside the national territory the State guarantees the liberty and secrecy of correspondence.

(14) Spaniards have the right to set up residence freely inside the national territory. (*By virtue of Art. 35 suspended for 2 years, May 1962-May 1964.*)

(15) No one may enter the home of a Spaniard or carry out any search in it without his consent, unless empowered with a warrant from the competent Authority, and in the cases and manner established by the laws.

(16) Spaniards may meet and associate freely for lawful purposes and according to the rules established by the laws.

The State may create and maintain organisations which it considers necessary to the fulfilment of its purposes. The established rules, which will take the form of Law, will co-ordinate the operation of this right with the one acknowledged in the preceding paragraph.

(17) Spaniards are entitled to legal security. All the organs of the State will operate according to a pre-established social order of rules which cannot be arbitrarily interpreted or altered.

(18) No Spaniard may be detained except for reasons and in the manner prescribed by the Laws.

After a time-limit of seventy-two hours, any detained person must be set free or handed over to the judicial Authority.

(19) No one may be sentenced otherwise than by virtue of a Law existing prior to the offence and by decision of the competent Tribunal after the hearing and defence of the person concerned.

(20) No Spaniard may be deprived of his nationality except for the crime of treason, defined in the penal laws, for enrolling in the army or for accepting public office in a foreign country in defiance of the express prohibition of the Head of the State.

(21) Spaniards may address individual petitions to the Head of the State, to the Cortes and to the Authorities.

Corporations, civil servants and members of the armed forces and Institutes can only exercise this right in accordance with the regulations governing their callings.

CHAPTER II

(22) The State acknowledges and protects the family as a natural and fundamental institution of society, with rights and duties having precedence and superiority over all positive human laws.

Marriage can be only one and indissoluble.

The State will give special protection to large families.

(23) Fathers are under obligation to feed, bring up and educate their children. The State can suspend or deprive of their paternal authority those who do not exercise it in a worthy manner and transfer the guardianship and upbringing of minors to those who can legally take charge of them.

CHAPTER III

(24) All Spaniards have the right to work and the duty to contribute to some useful social activity.

(25) Work, because of its essentially human nature, cannot be relegated to the material concept of trading, nor be the object of any transaction incompatible with the dignity

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of the person involved. Work constitutes in itself an honourable attribute and sufficient qualification to claim protection and assistance from the State.

(26) The State acknowledges that any Enterprise is a collective contribution of skill, man-power, and capital in its various forms, and declares therefore the right of these elements to share in the benefits.

The State will take care that relations between them are kept under the strictest impartiality in a social order which subordinates financial values to those of human quality, to the interest of the State and to the requirements of the common good.

(27) All workers will be protected by the State in their right to a just and sufficient remuneration, allowing them and their families, at least, a degree of welfare which will enable them to lead a worthy and moral life.

(28) The Spanish State guarantees to the workers the security of aid in case of misfortune and acknowledges their right to assistance in the case of old age, death, sickness, maternity, accident at work, invalidity, unavoidable suspension of work and other risks which come under the heading of social security.

(29) The State will maintain public assistance institutions, and protect and give support to those created by the Church, the Corporations and private persons.

(30) Private property, as a natural means of fulfilling individual, family or social purposes is recognised and protected by the State.

All forms of property are subordinated to the necessities of the State and of the common good.

Riches must not remain inactive, nor be dissipated unworthily, nor be used for illicit purposes.

(31) The State will facilitate for all Spaniards access to the kinds of property most intimately connected with the human person: home, land, working equipment and goods in everyday use.

(32) In no case may the penalty of confiscation of property be imposed.

No one may be expropriated except in case of public necessity or social interest, and provided that the appropriate compensation has been paid in accordance with the provisions of the Laws.

(33) The exercise of the rights acknowledged in this Charter cannot be allowed to threaten the spiritual, national and social unity of Spain.

(34) The Cortes shall vote the necessary laws for the exercise of the rights acknowledged in this Charter.

(35) The operation of the articles 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 18 can be temporarily suspended by the Government, totally or partially, by virtue of a Decree-Law which will determine the limit, extent and duration of the measure.

(36) Any violation against any of the rights proclaimed in this Charter will be examined by the laws, which will determine what action can be taken in their defence before the appropriate judicial organ.

Given in the Pardo on the seventeenth of July, nineteen forty-five, and modified in nineteen sixty-six.

On November 22nd, 1966, General Franco proposed a New Organic Law of the State, which was approved by the Cortes and by the electorate in a National Referendum on December 14th, 1966. A summary of the provisional Organic Law is given below.

THE HEAD OF THE STATE (Art. 1-12)

The Spanish State is legally a monarchy based on the principles of the National Movement promulgated in the Fundamental Law of 1958.

The actual and present Head of State is the Caudillo, Generalissimo Francisco Franco Bahamonde. As Head of State and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces he has assumed absolute authority and is "Responsible to God and the nation". By virtue of legislation re-organizing the Spanish Government, published in the Official Bulletin of November 24th, 1966, he confers appointments, public offices and honours, and will appoint the President of the Government, the President of the Cortes and other High Offices; he may preside over the Council of Ministers and National Defence Junta but may not vote. The Cortes must authorize International Treaties or Agreements, declarations of War and Peace, and the Nomination of a Successor. During the absence of the Head of State, the Heir to the Crown (if over 30) or the Council of Regency will assume his functions. The guardian of royal minors will be approved by the Cortes and may not be the President of the Government or the President of the Cortes; he must be Spanish and by religion a Catholic.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE NATION (Art. 13-20)

The Head of State controls the government by means of the Council of Ministers. The Head of State is to share executive powers with the President, who is to be chosen by the Head of State from a list of three names submitted by the Council of the Realm. The President's term of office will be five years, although he may be removed earlier by the Head of State or the Council of the Realm. A new President must be elected within a period of ten days. The other members of the government will be appointed by the Head of State on the recommendation of the President.

THE NATIONAL COUNCIL (Art. 21-28)

The President of the Government in his capacity as National Leader of the Movement is President of the National Council, assisted by the permanent Secretary-General. The Council consists of 70 other members and one elected councillor from each province. The Council promotes mainly the Principles of the Movement and other Fundamental Laws of the Kingdom.

THE JUDICIARY (Art. 29-36)

The President of the Supreme Court supervises the Judiciary which includes military, ecclesiastical and civil courts. Legal aid is granted. The Attorney-General liaises between the Government and the Courts of Justice. The President of the Supreme Court is elected for six years (Art. 58).

THE ARMED FORCES (Art. 37-39)

The National Defence Board, consisting of the Heads of the Armed Forces, relevant ministries and the President of the Government, will be responsible for security and national defence. A Supreme General Staff will co-ordinate the activities of the three General Staffs.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE STATE (Art. 40-44)

The Council of State is the highest consultative body in matters of government and administration, and takes precedence, after the Council of Ministers, over all other bodies.

It consists of a President, a Secretary-General, an undefined number of permanent Councillors appointed by the Head of State and the following eight *ex-officio* Councillors: the Primate of Spain, the Vice-Secretary-General of the Falange, the Combined Chiefs of Staffs, the Solicitor-General, the Director-General of Litigation, the Rector of the University of Madrid, the Director of the Institute of

Political Studies and a National Delegate of the Syndicates. The President of the Council of State is elected for six years (Art. 58).

The *National Economic Council* is the consultative, advisory and technical body dealing with matters affecting the national economy. The President of the National Economic Council is elected for six years (Art. 58).

The *Court of Exchequer of the Kingdom* deals with acts and laws of a fiscal nature, and audits the accounts of official organisms receiving aid from the State. The President of the Court of Exchequer of the Kingdom is elected for six years (Art. 58).

LOCAL ADMINISTRATION (Art. 45-48)

The Municipalities and Provinces are empowered to carry out their respective aims under the conditions stated in the law. Municipal and provincial corporations will be elected by articulate suffrage. State aid will be provided to encourage the development of municipal and provincial life.

RELATIONS BETWEEN SUPREME BODIES OF STATE (Art. 49-58)

The Cortes will be immediately informed of the appointment of a new government and settle questions of the Succession. The President of the Government and the Ministers will inform the Cortes of measures taken by them. The Government will submit the accounts of the State for approval by the Cortes, and the Court of Exchequer of the Kingdom will keep both organisms informed. The Head of State alone can seek the opinion of the Council of the Realm, and settle disputes within the judiciary.

THE APPEAL OF "CONTRAFUERO" (Art. 59-66)

A "Contrafuero" is any legislative act or general disposition of the Government which contravenes the principles of the National Movement or the other Fundamental Laws of the Realm, appeal, which must be lodged within two months, may be lodged by the National Council and the Cortes to the Head of State. The resolution which annuls the "Contrafuero" will immediately be published in the *Boletín Oficial del Estado*. A special law will establish the conditions, the form and the terms in which the procedure, arising from the appeal of "Contrafuero" must be promoted and carried out.

THE LAW OF SUCCESSION

In a broadcast to the nation on March 31st, 1947, General Franco outlined the Law of Succession that was later submitted and approved by the Cortes (on June 7th) and by the electorate in a National Referendum (on July 6th, 1947). This law was amended in The Organic Law of the State of November 24th, 1966.

This law states that Spain, as a political union, forms a Catholic and Social State, and is by tradition a monarchy. The Head of the State during his lifetime is the Caudillo, Commander-in-Chief of the Army, Don Francisco Franco.

A Regency Council will assume power on the vacancy of the Head of the State, its rulings needing a majority vote of two-thirds to be valid.

The Head of State may at any time nominate to the Cortes his successor, who will bear the title of King or Regent. (The Head of the State may revoke a nomination previously put forward by himself and approved by the Cortes.) If the death or declared incapacity of the Head of the State occurs before his successor has been nominated, the Regency Council shall convoke the Government and the Council of the Realm within three days, and they shall agree by at least a two-thirds majority on the nomination of the successor who must be a person of royal lineage.

If no man is acceptable a Regent shall be agreed and appointed for a length of time specified by the Cortes.

In order to be the Head of the State, King, or Regent, the nominee must be a Spaniard, a man over thirty, a Catholic, and swear to obey the fundamental laws of the nation which are the "Spaniards' Charter", the Labour Charter, the Constitutional Law of the Cortes, the Law of Referendum, and the present Law of Succession. He must also be loyal to the principles of the *Movimiento Nacional*. (Modifications of this law require a national referendum as well as the agreement of the Cortes.) The monarchy having been re-established, the order of succession shall be by primogeniture.

Should the incapacity of the Head of the State be recognised by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the Government it is to be communicated to the Council of the Realm, who are to act in accordance with this Law of Succession.

THE COUNCIL OF THE REALM

The Council of the Realm assists the Head of State in those tasks of government that are exclusively his. He takes the advice of the Council when a law approved by the Cortes has to be reconsidered by them, with regard to declarations of peace or war and on the question of the nomination of a successor.

The Council is presided over by the President of the Cortes, and consists also of the senior dignitary of the Church with a seat in the Cortes, the senior Captain General on active service, the senior Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces, the Presidents of the Council of State, the Supreme Court of Justice and the Institute of Spain; two Councillors elected by each of the following groups in the Cortes: the Syndicates, Local Government, National Councillors, representatives of the Family; one Councillor from the University Rectors and the Professional Colleges and three Councillors appointed by the Head of State.

THE REGENCY COUNCIL

The Regency Council would consist of the President of the Cortes (who would preside), the senior dignitary of the Church and the senior Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces.

THE COUNCIL OF STATE

The Council of State is the highest consultative body in matters of government and administration, and takes precedence, after the Council of Ministers, over all other bodies.

It consists of a President, a Secretary-General, an undefined number of permanent Councillors appointed by the Head of State and the following eight *ex-officio* Councillors: the Primate of Spain, the Vice-Secretary-General of the Falange, the Combined Chief of Staffs, the Solicitor-General, the Director-General of Litigation, the Rector of the University of Madrid, the Director of the Institute of Political Studies and a National Delegate of the Syndicates.

THE CORTES ESPAÑOLAS (Parliament)

By the Law of July 17th and the Decrees of October 15th, 1942, establishing the new Cortes, the chief mission of the Cortes is the preparation and elaboration of the laws without prejudice to the powers exercised by the Chief of State. The 535 members of the Cortes are called "procuradores", and are partly *ex-officio* members and partly so by appointment, together with some elected members. Under the new Organic Law of the State of November 24th, 1966, 104 members will be elected by heads of families and their wives.

SPAIN—(THE CONSTITUTION, THE GOVERNMENT)

Members must be Spanish, have attained their majority, be in full use of all civil rights with no political disability. Nominations by the Head of the State can be revoked; the remainder hold office for four years and may be re-elected. The President, two Vice-Presidents, and four Secretaries are appointed by the Head of the State, as also are the Committees, the latter with the approval of the Government as well. The President is elected for six years, the other above-named officials are elected for each term of the legislature.

Laws falling under the usual headings, and any others, as also motions and agreements not having the force of law, are submitted to a full session of the Cortes. Committees deliberate on anything not included in the foregoing, draft laws, and submit proposals. In war or emergencies the Government may act through decree-laws to be ratified by the Cortes later. The ratification of international treaties or agreements that affect the full sovereignty or the territorial integrity of Spain, will be the subject of a Law passed by the plenary session of the Cortes. The full Cortes or the Committees consider the

ratification of treaties on matters within their competence. There is no provision for introducing new laws through individual members, and no law is promulgated without the approval of the Head of the State, to whom the President of the Cortes submits the draft laws approved by the Cortes.

THE TRADE UNIONS

As participants in work and production, all Spaniards constitute the Trade Union Organization which is divided into syndicates. Within the legal form there will be autonomous associations of employers, technical experts, workers and members of legislative councils. The Unions represent the interests of the national community, and will collaborate in the study of production problems and may propose solutions and take part in the drafting of regulations, and the supervision and fulfilment of working conditions. They may create and maintain organizations for research, moral, cultural and occupational training, health insurance and other items of a social nature that may be of interest to those who participate in production.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF THE STATE

Caudillo of Spain, Chief of the State, Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, President of the Council of Ministers and Head of the Supreme Council of Defence: Generalissimo FRANCISCO FRANCO BAHAMONDE.

THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(February 1968)

President of the Council: Gen. FRANCISCO FRANCO BAHAMONDE.

Vice-President of the Council: Rear-Adm. LUIS CARRERO BLANCO.

Minister without Portfolio: LAUREANO LÓPEZ RODÓ.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: FERNANDO MARÍA CASTIELLA Y MAÍZ.

Minister of Home Affairs: Lt.-Gen. CAMILO ALONSO VEGA.

Minister for the Army: Lt.-Gen. CAMILO MENÉNDEZ TOLOSA.

Minister for the Navy: Admiral PEDRO NIETO ANTÚNEZ.

Minister of Aviation: Lt.-Gen. JOSÉ LACALLE LARRAGA.

Minister of Justice: ANTONIO MARÍA ORIOL Y URQUIJO.

Minister of Housing: JUAN JOSÉ ESPINOSA SAN MARTÍN.

Minister of Industry: GREGORIO LÓPEZ BRAVO DE CASTRO.

Minister of Commerce: FAUSTINO GARCÍA-MONCÓ FERNÁNDEZ.

Minister of Public Works: FEDERICO SILVA MUÑOZ.

Minister of Agriculture: ADOLFO DÍAZ-AMBRONA MORENO.

Minister of Labour: JESÚS ROMEO GORRÍA.

Minister of National Education: MANUEL LORA TAMAYO.

Minister of Information and Tourism: MANUEL FRAGA IRIARNE.

THE COUNCIL OF STATE

President: JOAQUÍN BAU NOLLA.

Secretary-General: ALBERTO MARTÍN ARTAJO.

DEFENCE

Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces: Generalissimo FRANCISCO FRANCO BAHAMONDE.

Combined Chief of Staffs: Capt.-Gen. AGUSTÍN MUÑOZ GRANDES.

Army Chief of Staff: Lt.-Gen. D. CÉSAR MANTILLA LAUTREC.

Naval Chief of Staff: Adm. RAFAEL FERNÁNDEZ DE BOBADILLA Y RAGEL.

Air Force Chief of Staff: Lt.-Gen. D. LUIS NAVARRO GARNICA.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS IN MADRID

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Afghanistan: Rome, Italy (L).
Algeria: Zurbano 100 (E); *Ambassador:* AHMED LAIDI.
Argentina: Paseo de la Castellana 63 (E); *Ambassador:* CÉSAR URIEN.
Austria: Núñez de Balboa 46 (E); *Ambassador:* HEINRICH STANDENAT.
Belgium: Padilla 28 (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).
Bolivia: San Quintín 10 (E); *Ambassador:* OSCAR QUIROGA TERÁN.
Brazil: Fernando el Santo 6 (E); *Ambassador:* ANTONIO C. DA CAMARA CANTO.
Burma: Paris 17e, France (E).
Burundi: Paris 16e, France (E).
Cambodia: Paris 16e, France (E).
Cameroon: Avda. Generalísimo 26 (E); *Ambassador:* PHILEMON BEB A. DON.
Canada: Plaza de España 2 (E); *Ambassador:* BENJAMÍN ROGERS (also accred. to Morocco).
Chile: Paseo de la Castellana 53 (E); *Ambassador:* JULIÁN ECHÁVARRI ELORZA.
China, Republic (Taiwan): Zurbarán 14 (E); *Ambassador:* FU-SUNG CHU.
Colombia: Martínez Campos 48 (E); *Ambassador:* GUILLERMO LEON VALENCIA.
Congo (Democratic Republic): Cea Bermúdez 80 (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).
Costa Rica: Plaza del Conde del Valle de Suchil 7 (E); *Ambassador:* ENRIQUE MACAYA LAHMAN (also accred. to Austria).
Cuba: Juan de Mena 8 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* FRANCISCO CALZADILLA NÚÑEZ.
Denmark: Serrano 63 (E); *Ambassador:* CHRISTIAN D. HOLTEN-EGGERT.
Dominican Republic: Autopista de Barajas (E); *Ambassador:* PORFIRIO DOMINICI.
Ecuador: Alfonso XII 48 (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).
El Salvador: Modesto Lafuente 5 (E); *Ambassador:* ERNESTO TRIGUEROS ALCAINE (also accred. to Switzerland and the Vatican).
Ethiopia: Paris 7e, France (E).
Finland: Carbonero y Sol 18 (E); *Ambassador:* AARO ANTTI PAKASLAHTI.
France: Héroes del Diez de Agosto 9 (E); *Ambassador:* BARON ROBERT DE BOISSESON.
Gabon: Paris 16e, France (E).
Germany, Federal Republic: Fortuny 8 (E); *Ambassador:* HERMANN MEYER-LINDENBERG.
Greece: Fernández de la Hoz 3 (E); *Ambassador:* GEORGES E. BENSIS.
Guatemala: García de Paredes 78 (E); *Ambassador:* EMILIO BELTRANENA Y SINIBALDI.
Guinea: Dakar, Guinea (E).
Haiti: José Ortega y Gasset 17 (E); *Ambassador:* LOUIS MARS.
Honduras: General Yagüe 4 (E); *Ambassador:* VIRGILIO ZELAYA RUBÍ.
Iceland: London, S.W.1, England (E).

India: Marqués de Urquijo 38 (E); *Ambassador:* MAHARAJA SWAI MAN SINGH BAHADUR.
Indonesia: Paris 16e, France (E).
Iran: Jerez 6, Villa 'El Altozano' (E); *Ambassador:* DJANCHID GHARIB.
Iraq: Hermanos Bécquer 6 (E); *Ambassador:* HASHIM KHALIL.
Ireland: Núñez de Balboa 30 (E); *Ambassador:* JAMES WILFRED LENNON.
Italy: Lagasca 108 (E); *Ambassador:* FRANCESCO CAVALLETTI, Marqués DI OLIVETO SABINO.
Japan: Paseo de la Habana 7 (E); *Ambassador:* TOKICHI TAKANO.
Jordan: Avda. Generalísimo 44 (E); *Ambassador:* IKLIL SATI.
Korea: Paris 16e, France (E).
Lebanon: General Sanjurjo 47 (E); *Ambassador:* MOHAMMED FATHALLAH.
Liberia: Padilla 22 (E); *Ambassador:* BENJAMIN G. FREEMAN III.
Libya: Rey Francisco 7 (E); *Ambassador:* MOHAMMED ABDELKAFI ES-SAMIN.
Mali: Paris 6e, France (E).
Malta: Pinar 10, 1° izq. (L); *Minister:* BARON RAFAEL GUARIGLIA DE VITUSO.
Mauritania: Velázquez 90 (E); *Ambassador:* SIDI BOUNA OULD SIDI.
Morocco: Núñez de Balboa 40 (E); *Ambassador:* ABDALLAH CHORFI.
Netherlands: Velázquez 63 (E); *Ambassador:* BARON DE HAERSOLTE.
Nicaragua: Bravo Murillo 28 (E); *Ambassador:* URCUYO RODRÍGUEZ.
Norway: Alcalá Galiano 3 (E); *Ambassador:* KNUT LYKKE.
Pakistan: José Ortega y Gasset 5 (E); *Ambassador:* GEN. SHAUKAT ALI SHAH (also accred. to the Vatican).
Panama: Serrano 93 (E); *Ambassador:* RAÚL ARANGO NAVARRO.
Paraguay: Castelló 30 (E); *Ambassador:* ALBERTO NOGUÉS.
Peru: Hermanos Bécquer 8 (E); *Ambassador:* GEN. NICOLÁS E. LINDLEY LÓPEZ.
Philippines: Plaza de Alonso Martínez 3 (E); *Ambassador:* LUIS M. GONZÁLEZ.
Portugal: Pinar 1 (E); *Ambassador:* LUIS DA CAMARA PINTO-COELHO.
Romania: Alfonso XIII 157 (L); *Minister:* ALEXANDRU PETRESCU.
Ruanda: Paris 16e, France (E).
Saudi Arabia: Hermanos Bécquer 4, 4° (E); *Ambassador:* SHEIKH FAISAL AL-HEGELAN.
Senegal: Paris 16e, France (E).
South Africa: Paseo de la Castellana 1 (E); *Ambassador:* ANTHONY HAMILTON.
Sudan: Paris 16e, France (E).
Sweden: Zurbano 27 (E); *Ambassador:* CARL-HERBERT DE BORGSTIERNÄ.
Switzerland: Zurbano 25 (E); *Ambassador:* ROBERT MAURICE.

SPAIN—(DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION, PARLIAMENT, POLITICAL PARTY, JUDICIAL SYSTEM)

Syria: Plaza de Platerías Martínez 1 (E); (vacant).
Thailand: Segre 29 (E); *Ambassador:* CHARUN PHAN ISARANGKUN NA AYUTHAYA.
Tunisia: Méndez Núñez 17 (E); *Ambassador:* ZOUHIR CHELLI.
Turkey: Monte Esquinza 48 (E); *Ambassador:* ADNAN KURAL.
United Arab Republic: Miguel Angel 23 (E); *Ambassador:* AHMED ANWAR.
United Kingdom: Fernando el Santo 16 (E); *Ambassador:* Sir ALAN WILLIAMS.

United States of America: Serrano 75 (E); *Ambassador:* ANGIER BIDDLE DUKE.

Uruguay: Juan Bravo 32 (E); *Ambassador:* LUIS DE POSADAS MONTERO.

Vatican: Avenida de Pio XII 46 (Apostolic Nunciature); *Apostolic Nuncio:* Mgr. LUIGI DADAGLIO.

Venezuela: Alcalá 108 (E); *Ambassador:* ELIGIO ANZOLA ANZOLA.

Viet-Nam, Republic of: Rome, Italy (I).

PARLIAMENT

Las Cortes Espanolas

President: ANTONIO ITURMENDI.

Parliament is unicameral and consists of 563 members, apportioned as follows:

Ex-officio members:

Cabinet Ministers	19
The Presidents of the Council of State, the Supreme Court of Justice and the Supreme Council of Military Justice	3
Rectors of the Universities	12
The Presidents of the Institute of Spain and the six Royal Academies	7
The Chancellor of Hispanidad and the President of the Institute of Civil Engineers	2

Nominated members:

Members of the National Council of the Movimiento (Falange)	99
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Members nominated by the Head of State for "eminent service to Spain" 25

Elected members:

Elected by citizens	104
Representatives of the Syndicates	150
Members of provincial municipalities elected by provincial assemblies	112
Two representatives of the Bar Associations (elected by the Presidents) and one representative each elected by the Associations of Doctors, Pharmacutists, Veterinerary Surgeons and Architects and the Institute of Civil Servants and others	30

Elected members sit for three years and may be re-elected.

POLITICAL PARTY

There is one legally constituted political organisation:

Falange Española Tradicionalista y de las Juntas de Ofensiva Nacional-Sindicalistas: President of the Political Junta Generalissimo FRANCISCO FRANCO BAHAMONDE; Sec.-Gen. JOSÉ SOLIS RUIZ.

The **National Council of the Movimiento (Falange)** consists of from 50 to 75 members, 12 nominated by the Caudillo and the remainder representing various fields of public life, and matters concerning the structure of the Falange, the formation of corporations and national and international questions submitted to it by the Caudillo.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Tribunal Supremo (Supreme Court of Justice): Palacio de Justicia, Plaza de la Ville de Paris 1, Madrid; is composed of six tribunals, each with its president and its respective judges; Pres. FRANCISCO RUIZ JARABO Y BAQUERA; Attorney-Gen. FERNANDO HERRERO TEJEDOR; Sec. RAMON PAJARON.

First Court (Civil): Seventeen judges; Pres. TOMÁS OGAYAR AYLLÓN.

Second Court (Criminal): Ten judges; Pres. PABLO MURGA Y CASTRO.

Third Court (Litigation): Ten Judges; Pres. MANUEL CERVIA CABRERA.

Fourth Court (Litigation): Ten judges; Pres. AMBROSIO LÓPEZ JIMÉNEZ.

Fifth Court (Legal Administration): Ten judges; Pres. ALEJANDRO GARCIA GÓMEZ.

Sixth Court (Social and Labour Questions): Ten judges; Pres. FRANCISCO RUIZ JARABO.

Audiencia Territorial (Territorial High Courts): There are fifteen Territorial Courts in the capitals of the fifteen districts into which the country is divided for the

administration of justice. These courts are located in Madrid (2), Albacete, Barcelona, Burgos, Cáceres, Coruña, Granada, Oviedo, Palma, Las Palmas, Pamplona, Sevilla, Valencia, Valladolid, Zaragoza. They deal with civil and criminal cases and litigation. Pres. of the *Audiencia Territorial* of Madrid, MANUEL SOLER DUEÑAS.

Audiencia Provincial (Provincial High Courts): There are fifty provincial courts, fifteen of which constitute "Salas" (Chambers) of the corresponding "Audiencias Territoriales" and the remaining thirty-five are located in the capitals of provinces in which there is no "Audiencia Territorial", the area of their jurisdiction corresponding to that of the provincial boundary. They deal exclusively with penal cases. The provincial courts that do not form a chamber of the territorial courts are located in Madrid, Albacete, Alicante, Almería, Avila, Badajoz, Barcelona, Bilbao, Burgos, Cáceres, Cádiz, Castellón, Ciudad Real, Córdoba, Coruña, Cuenca, Gerona, Granada, Guadalajara, Huelva, Huesca, Jaén, Las Palmas, León, Lérida, Logroño, Lugo, Málaga,

SPAIN—(JUDICIAL SYSTEM, RELIGION)

Murcia, Orense, Oviedo, Palencia, Palma, Pamplona, Pontevedra, Salamanca, San Sebastián, Santa Cruz de Tenerife, Santander, Segovia, Sevilla, Soria, Tarragona, Teruel, Toledo, Valencia, Valladolid, Vitoria, Zamora, Zaragoza.

Juzgados de Primera Instancia o Instrucción (*Courts of Primary Jurisdiction and Proceedings*): The task of these courts is to hear more important civil cases and prepare indictments for criminal cases. They are located in the capitals of the judicial districts known as *Partidos Judiciales*. There are twenty-five of these courts in Madrid and sixteen in Barcelona.

Juzgados Municipales (*Municipal Courts*): administer justice in localities with a population of up to 30,000 inhabitants. They have civil and criminal jurisdiction.

There are thirty-two of these courts in Madrid and eighteen in Barcelona.

Juzgados Comarcales y de Paz (*Regional Courts and Justices*) administer justice in less important cases in districts where the courts mentioned above do not function. Justices are freely appointed and do not belong to the legal profession.

Consejo Superior de Protección de Menores (*Higher Council for the Protection of Juveniles*): A Commission of the Council forms a Court of Appeal against the judgments of the Provincial Juvenile Courts. The Commission is composed of a president, a vice-president, two permanent members, two substitutes, and a secretary, all of whom must be trained in the law; Pres. MARIANO PUIGDOLLERS OLIVER.

RELIGION

The population of Spain is overwhelmingly Roman Catholic, and there are some 61,000 churches, with about 500 persons in each parish.

In 1967 there were 306 Protestant churches with a practising congregation of 30,000. Barcelona has 38 of these churches and Madrid has 15. In addition there are two Protestant seminaries, one in Madrid and the other in Barcelona.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Archbishop of Toledo and Primate of Spain: S.E.R. Cardinal ENRIQUE PLÁ Y DENIEL.

ARCHBISHOPRICS AND BISHOPRICS

Metropolitan See:

Burgos . Mgr. SEGUNDO GARCÍA DE LA SIERRA.

Suffragan Sees:

Bilbao . Mgr. PABLO GÚRPIDE BEOPE.
Osma . Mgr. SATURNINO RUBIO Y MONTIEL.
Palencia . Mgr. JOSÉ SOUTO VIZOSO.
Vitoria . Mgr. FRANCISCO PERALTA Y BALLABRIGA.

Metropolitan See:

Granada . Mgr. RAFAEL GARCÍA Y GARCÍA DE CASTRO.

Suffragan Sees:

Almería . Mgr. ANGEL ZUQUIA Y GOICOECHEA.
Cartagena . Mgr. RAMÓN SANAHUJA Y MARCÉ.
Guadix y Baza . Mgr. GABINO DIAZ MERCHÁN.
Jaén . Mgr. FELIX ROMERO MENJÍBAR.
Málaga . (Vacant).

Metropolitan See:

Oviedo . Mgr. VICENTE ENRIQUE TARANCÓN.

Suffragan Sees:

Astorga . (Vacant).
León . Mgr. LUIS ALMARCHA HERNÁNDEZ.
Santander . (Vacant).

Metropolitan See:

Pamplona . Mgr. ENRIQUE DELGADO Y GÓMEZ.

Suffragan Sees:

Calahorra y La Calzada . Mgr. ABILIO DEL CAMPO Y DE LA BARCENA.
Jaca . Mgr. ANGEL HIDALGO IBÁÑEZ.
San Sebastián . Mgr. LORENZO BERECIERTÚA BALERDI.

Metropolitan See:

Santiago de Compostela . S.E.R. Cardinal FERNANDO QUIROGA Y PALACIOS.

Suffragan Sees:

Lugo . Mgr. ANTONIO ONA DE ECHAVE.
Mondongo . Mgr. JACINTO ARGAYA GOICOECHEA.
Orense . Mgr. ANGEL TERMIÑO SAÍZ.
Tuy . Mgr. JOSÉ LÓPEZ ORTIZ.

Metropolitan See:

Seville . S.E.R. Cardinal JOSÉ MARIA BUENO Y MONREAL.

Suffragan Sees:

Badajoz . Mgr. JOSÉ MA. ALCÁRAZ Y ALENDA.
Cádiz y Ceuta . Mgr. ANTONIO AÑOVEROS ATAUN.
Córdoba . Mgr. MANUEL FERNÁNDEZ-CONDE.
Huelva . Mgr. JOSÉ M. GARCÍA LAHIGUERA.
Islas Canarias (Canary Is.) . Mgr. ANTONIO PILDÁIN Y ZAPIÁIN.
San Cristobal de Laguna (Tenerife) . Mgr. LUIS FRANCO GASCÓN.

Metropolitan See:

Tarragona . S.E.R. Cardinal BENJAMÍN DE ARRIBA Y CASTRO.

Suffragan Sees:

Gerona . Mgr. NARCISO JUBANY ARNÁU.
Lérida . Mgr. AURELIO DEL PINO GÓMEZ.
Solsona . Mgr. JOSÉ BASCUÑANA LÓPEZ.
Tortosa . Mgr. MANUEL MOLL Y SALORD.
Urgel . Mgr. RAMÓN IGLESIAS NAVARRI.
Vich . Mgr. RAMÓN MASNOU BOIXEDA.

Metropolitan See:

Toledo . S.E.R. Cardinal ENRIQUE PLÁ Y DENIEL.

Suffragan Sees:

Coria . Mgr. MANUEL LLOPIS IBORRA.
Cuenca . Mgr. INOCENCIO RODRÍGUEZ DIAZ.
Plasencia . Mgr. JUAN PEDRO ZARRANZ Y PUEYO.
Sigüenza-Guadalajara . Mgr. LAUREANO CASTÁN LACOMA.

Metropolitan See:

Valencia . (Vacant).

Suffragan Sees:

Albacete . Mgr. ARTURO TABERA ARAOZ.
Ibiza . Mgr. FRANCISCO PLANAS MUNTANER.
Mallorca . Mgr. RAFAEL ALVAREZ LARA.
Minorca . Mgr. BARTOLOMÉ PASCUAL MAROIG.
Orihuela-Alicante . Mgr. PABLO BARRACHINA ESTEBAN.
Segorbe-Castellón de la Plana . Mgr. JOSÉ PONT Y GOL.

SPAIN—(RELIGION, THE PRESS)

Metropolitan See:

Valladolid . Mgr. JOSÉ GARCÍA Y GOLDÁRAZ.

Suffragan Sees:

Ávila . Mgr. SANTOS MORO BRIZ.
Ciudad Rodrigo Mgr. DEMETRIO MANSILLA REYOY.
Salamanca . Mgr. MAURO RUBIO REPULLÉS.
Segovia . Mgr. DANIEL LLORENTE Y FEDERICO.
Zamora . Mgr. EDUARDO MARTÍNEZ GONZÁLEZ.

Metropolitan See:

Zaragoza . Mgr. PEDRO CANTERO CUADRADO.

Suffragan Sees:

Barbastro . Mgr. JAIME FLORES MARTÍN.
Huesca . Mgr. LINO RODRIGO RUESCA.
Tarazona
(Tudela) . (Vacant).
Teruel . Mgr. LEÓN VILLUENDAS POLO.

Barcelona . Mgr. MODREGO Y CASÁUS.
Ciudad Real . Very Rev. JUAN HERVAS Y BENET.

Madrid y

Alcalá . Mgr. CASIMIRO MORCILLO GONZÁLEZ.

Archbishopric of Sión, Vicariate-General Castrense: Mgr. LUIS ALONSO MUÑOYERRO.

OTHER RELIGIOUS GROUPS

The Protestant minority listed below numbers 31,000 (1966).

	Number of Churches
Church of England, Evangelicals, and kindred Protestants	159
Baptists and Evangelical Baptists	50
Seventh Day Adventists	18
Lutherans	6
Methodists	17
Spanish Reformed Church	7
Brothers in Christ	1
Jehovah's Witnesses	2

Numerically, the Jews and Muslims constitute a larger minority.

THE PRESS

The Press Law of 1938 gave the state full control over the appointment of editors, the profession of journalism, the function and distribution of publications, and censorship of their contents. Furthermore, since 1941 the State Security Law has placed heavy penalties on press material likely to foster activities against the security of the state, or to compromise the authority of the state or the interests of the nation. A new Press Law was passed in 1966 which put an end to censorship, gave far greater freedom of discussion to editors, and reduced the penalties for offences against morality and the principles of the Movimiento to six months' imprisonment. But in April 1967 the Cortes increased the penalties to six years' imprisonment for exceeding the 1966 definition of press freedom, and to twelve years' for publishing insults to the nation or propaganda against the Fundamental Laws; thus the journalistic profession has once again been put on the defensive, and criticism of the Government is muted.

The Government closely supervises the selection and training of journalists, who must be graduates of one of the two official schools in Madrid or of the independent school in Navarra. The Ministry of Information controls EFE, the national news agency which monopolises the distribution of foreign news; through the Press Syndicate, the Government also has influence over the distribution of newsprint.

Spain has no national newspapers but provincial towns are well served by local papers. There are 124 dailies; Madrid and Barcelona have eleven each, but no other town has more than three. This press regionalism is explained in part by communications problems—Madrid newspapers may take up to a day to reach provincial centres—and in part by regional loyalties. The low circulation of newspapers (few exceed 10,000 copies) must be seen in the context of a twenty per cent illiteracy rate; moreover Spanish is the only language used in the press, despite the predominance in speech of regional languages such as Catalan.

Most towns have a single Monday paper (*Hoja del Lunes*), of which there are 62 in all, and in a town with more than one daily the publishers combine to produce this edition. There are 145 weekly papers and reviews (about thirty-five each in the two centres and up to four in other towns) and 2,424 periodicals, of which about 300 are general interest magazines.

The space devoted to news reports in the newspaper press is relatively small—usually less than half that given to cultural features and entertainments. Most papers are tabloid in format. The majority of daily and weekly papers belong to political, religious, or commercial organizations and associations. One-third of them are published by organs of the Movimiento. The major ownership groups are as follows:

Prensa del Movimiento: the principal press group: controlled by the Falange and comprising 33 morning and 6 afternoon dailies, five weekly papers and four magazines. Each of thirty-three towns has one or more Falange dailies; the most important are *Arriba* and *Marca* in Madrid, and *La Prensa* and *Solidaridad Nacional* in Barcelona. The Falange also owns the Pyresa news agency.

Editorial Católica: closely connected with Acción Católica, a non-political movement supported by businessmen and active in social welfare, and financed by the Church, this group controls five of the better dailies, headed by *Ya* in Madrid, and the Madrid weekly *Digame*; also owns Logos news agency.

Prensa Española: with monarchist leanings, publishes the daily *ABC* in Madrid and Seville, and the weekly *Blanco y Negro*.

Opus Dei, the Catholic politico-religious group, partly owns and controls two Madrid evening papers, *El Alcázar* and *Madrid*, and runs the only independent school of journalism, at Navarra.

The chief dailies in order of popularity are *ABC*, *Ya*, *Arriba* and *Marca* in Madrid, and in Barcelona *Vanguardia*, *Diario de Barcelona*, *Tele-Expres* and *Correo Catalan*. Madrid is unique in having four afternoon papers, including *Pueblo* and *El Alcázar*. The circulations of *ABC* and *Vanguardia* exceed 100,000 each.

Vanguardia, highly respected for its serious and comprehensive news coverage, is able to devote six pages each to foreign, national and local news, and some 45 per cent of its 36 pages to advertising—more than any other paper. Some 10 per cent of its 100,000 copies circulate nationally. *ABC* and *Ya* are the chief Monarchist and Catholic dailies respectively (*ABC* having rather more feature articles and pictures), and are likewise highly respected.

SPAIN—(THE PRESS)

The two remaining major metropolitan dailies belong to the Falange: *Arriba* and the Syndicalist *Pueblo*.

Among the more serious weeklies are *Ecclesia*, the official publication of the Catholic hierarchy, and *Destino*, an influential progressive paper. *Blanco y Negro*, *Semana*, *Gaceta Ilustrada* and *Triunfo* typify the popular class of illustrated family periodicals; *Triunfo* is steadily growing in importance. On Sundays the dailies produce special editions; that of *ABC* is a prominent example.

PRINCIPAL DAILIES

MADRID

- A.B.C.:** Calle de Serrano 61; f. 1905; morning; Monarchist, Catholic, Independent; Dir. PEDRO DE LORENZO MORALES; Propr. PRENSA ESPAÑOLA; circ. 213,000; office in Seville (*see* Seville).
- El Alcázar:** Passo Onésimo Redondo 22; f. 1936 during the siege of the Alcázar; evening; Catholic; Editor LUIS APOSTUA PALOS; circ. 59,500.
- Arriba:** Avda. del Generalísimo 142; f. 1935 by José Antonio Primo de Rivera as *Presentel*, weekly; 1939 as daily; morning; Falangist; Dir. MANUEL BLANCO TOSFO; Propr. Prensa del Movimiento; circ. 22,100.
- Diario S.P.:** Calle Marqués de Urquijo 47; Dir. RODRIGO ROYO MONA; Propr. Servicio de Publicaciones.
- Informaciones:** San Roque 7, Apdo. 443; f. 1922; evening; Dir. MIGUEL ANGEL GOZALO SAINZ; Editor HERMINIO PÉREZ FERNÁNDEZ; circ. 30,400.
- Informe Económico:** Avda. José Antonio 70; f. 1965; morning; financial; Dir. ISAVEL CASIDE PEREZ.
- Madrid:** General Pardiñas 92; f. 1939; evening; general political information; Dir. ANTONIO FONTAN; circ. 77,000.
- Marca:** Avda. Generalísimo 142; f. 1938 as weekly in San Sebastián, 1942 as daily in Madrid; morning; sports, theatre, cinema, etc.; Dir. NEMESIO FERNÁNDEZ-CUESTA Y MERELO; Editor PEDRO SARDINA DÍAZ; Propr. Prensa del Movimiento; circ. 129,800; also a weekly supplement with same name.
- Nuevo Diario:** Lazaro Galdiano 6; Dir. JOSÉ LUIS CELMÁN BORRÉ; Propr. Prensa y Ediciones.
- Pueblo:** Huertas 73; f. 1940; evening; Syndicalist; Dir. EMILIO ROMERO GÓMEZ; Editor JESÚS DE LA SERNA; circ. 185,700.
- Spanish Daily News:** Calle Duque de Sesto 38; Dir. ALFONSO RETAME TEJEIRA.
- Ya:** Mateo Inurria 15, Apdo. 466; f. 1935; morning; independent; Rightist; Catholic; Dir. AGUILINO MORCILLO HERRERA; Chief Editor RAFAEL SALAZAR SORO; Propr. Editorial Católica; circ. 139,300.

Hoja del Lunes: Plaza del Callao 4, Apto. 775; f. 1930; Mondays only; f. by Asociación de la Prensa de Madrid; all profits going to Social Security Fund of Asscn. Madrid Journalists (Montepío de Periodistas Asociados de Madrid); Dir. PEDRO GÓMEZ APARICIO; Chief Editor JAVIER SÁNCHEZ OCAÑA; circ. 150,000.

PROVINCIAL DAILIES

(with circulation over 10,000 copies)

BARCELONA

- El Correo Catalán:** Ramblas 124; f. 1876; morning; Dir. ANDRÉS ROSELLÓ PAMIES; Editor MANUEL IBÁÑEZ ESCOFET; Propr. Fononto Prensa Tradicionalista; circ. 39,500.
- Diario de Barcelona:** Muntaner 49; f. 1792; doyen of Spanish Press and after *The Times*, of London, the oldest newspaper in the world; Monarchist; during the

Napoleonic invasion it was edited in Palma de Mallorca; during the Civil War was printed in Catalan; reappeared in 1940; morning; Chair. MIGUEL MATEU PLA; Dir. ENRIQUE DEL CASTILLO YURRITA; Editor JUAN TOMAS HERNÁNDEZ CABEZAS; Propr. Barcelona de Publicaciones; office in Madrid, Avenue de la Habana 84; circ. 39,500.

- Dicen:** Canuda 26; f. 1964; morning independent; Dir. JULIAN MIR VICENTE; circ. 63,400.
- El Mundo Deportivo:** Calle Aragon 390-394; f. 1906; morning; sport; Dir. RICARDO GRAU ESCODA; circ. 35,600.
- El Noticiero Universal:** Calle Lauria 35; f. 1888; evening; Dir. JOSÉ MARÍA HERNÁNDEZ PARDOS; Editor ANGEL ELIAS RIQUELME; Propr. Editorial Mencheta; circ. 76,600.
- La Prensa:** Calle de Villarroel 91; f. 1941; evening; Dir. VALENTIN DOMINGUEZ ISLA; Editor JOSÉ ZUBELDIA AMADOR; Propr. Prensa del Movimiento; circ. 17,300.
- Solidaridad Nacional:** Consejo de Ciento 202; f. 1936 by José Antonio Primo de Rivera as weekly, 1939 as daily; morning; organ of the Falangist movement; Dir. CLEMENTE PAMPLONA BLASCO; Editor JOSÉ RAMÓN ALONSO; circ. 50,000.
- Tele-Xpres:** Aragon 390-394; f. 1964; evening; Dir. CARLOS SENTÍS ANFRUNS; circ. 34,500.
- La Vanguardia:** Pelayo 28; f. 1881; morning; above-average space given to foreign news; Dir. XAVIER DE ECHARRI; Propr. Talleres de Imprenta; circ. 206,600.

ALICANTE

- Información:** Poeta Quintana 42, Apto. 214; f. 1941; morning; Falangist; Dir. FELIX MORALES PÉREZ; Editor JOSÉ M. MARTÍNEZ AGUIRRE; Propr. Prensa del Movimiento; circ. 17,500.

BADAJOS

- Hoy:** Plaza de Portugal 18, Apdo. 34; f. 1933; morning; Catholic, regional; Propr. Editorial Católica, S.A.; Dir. GREGORIO HERMINIO PINILLA YUBERO; circ. 12,000.

BILBAO

- El Correo Español y El Pueblo Vasco:** Ledesma 6, Apdo. 205; *El Correo Español* f. 1937, *El Pueblo Vasco* f. 1910 as Monarchist and pro-unity; fusion 1938; morning; Falangist; Dir. ANTONIO BARRENA BALLARIN; Editor ANTONIO R. BASTERRA DE LA TORRE; circ. 88,200.
- La Gaceta del Norte:** Calle de Henao 8; f. 1901; morning; independent; Man. Dir. ANTONIO GONZÁLEZ Y MARTÍNEZ DE OLAGUIBEL; Editors JULIO RODRÍGUEZ, JOSÉ M. ORTUZAR; circ. 97,000.

- Hierro:** Orueta 2, Apto. 65; evening; Falangist; Dir. ENRIQUE CIMAS ROTONDO; Propr. Prensa del Movimiento; circ. 17,000.

BURGOS

- Diario de Burgos:** Calle de Vitoria 13, Apdo. 46; f. 1891; morning; Catholic; independent; Dir. ESTEBAN SÁEZ ALVARADO; Editor ANDRÉS RUIZ VALDERRAMA; circ. 15,000.

CÁDIZ

- Diario de Cádiz:** Ceballos 1; f. 1867; morning; independent; Dir. EMILIO DE LA CRUZ; Editor FRANCISCO GÓMEZ CARRASCO; Propr. Federico Joly y Cia.; circ. 17,300.

CÓRDOBA

- Córdoba:** Cardenal Toledo 11, Apdo. 2; f. 1941; morning; Falangist; Dir. PEDRO ALVAREZ GÓMEZ; Editor JOSÉ DEL RÍO SANZ; Propr. Prensa del Movimiento; circ. 10,000.

LA CORUÑA

El Ideal Gallego: Teresa Herrera 11, Apdo. 188; f. 1917; morning; Catholic; Dir. MANUEL SANTAELLA PÉREZ; Editor JOSÉ FERNÁNDEZ MÉNDEZ; publ. by Editorial Católica; circ. 17,500.

La Voz de Galicia: Concepción Arenal 11-13; f. 1882; commercial; Dir. PEDRO DE LLANO LÓPEZ; Editor FRANCISCO PILLADO RIVADULLA; circ. 37,100.

GIJÓN

El Comercio: Santa Lucía 18, Apto. 113; f. 1878; morning; non-political; Dir. FRANCISCO CARANTOÑA DUBERT; circ. 12,500.

Voluntad: Marqués de San Esteban 11, Apdo. 303; f. 1937; morning; Falangist; Dir. FEDERICO MIRAZ FERNÁNDEZ; Propr. Prensa del Movimiento; circ. 22,600.

GRANADA

Ideal: S. Jerónimo 2, Apdo. 131; f. 1932; morning; Catholic; Dir. SANTIAGO LOZANO GARCÍA; Editor RAFAEL GARCÍA FERNÁNDEZ DE BURGOS; Propr. Editorial Católica; circ. 22,600.

GUADALAJARA

Nouva Alcarria: González Hierro 4; Editor JOSÉ DE IVAN GARCÍA RUÍZ.

JEREZ DE LA FRONTERA

La Voz del Sur: Calle Cardenal Herrero 2; f. 1936; morning; Dir. ALEJANDRO DAROCA DE VAL; Propr. Prensa del Movimiento; circ. 10,000.

LEÓN

Proa: José Antonio 1, Apdo. 140; f. 1936; morning; Falangist; Dir. PRIMITIVO GARCÍA RODRÍGUEZ; Editor JOAQUÍN TORNERO CARAMAZONA; Propr. Prensa del Movimiento; circ. 10,600.

LÉRIDA

La Mañana: San Anastasio 19, Apdo. 11; f. 1938; morning; Falangist; Dir. PEDRO MORALES GÓMEZ-CAMINERO; Editor ENRIQUE SANTOS HERRERA; Propr. Prensa del Movimiento; circ. 16,600.

LUGO

El Progreso: José Antonio 12; f. 1908; morning; independent; Dir. and Editor PURIFICACIÓN DE CORA SABATER; circ. 10,000.

MÁLAGA

Sur: Alameda de Colón 2; f. 1937; morning; Falangist; Dir. FRANCISCO SANZ CAGIGAS; Editor CLAUDIO GRONDONA RUIZ; Propr. Prensa del Movimiento; circ. 18,500.

MURCIA

Linea: Jara Carrillo 11; f. 1939; morning; Falangist; Dir. MIGUEL MARÍA DE LA HOZ; Propr. Prensa del Movimiento; circ. 30,000.

La Verdad: Avda. de Ibáñez Martín 15, Apdo. 13; f. 1903; morning; independent; Dir. VENANCIO LUIS AGUDO EZQUERRA; circ. 21,600.

ORENSE

La Región: Cardenal Quiroja 11-15; f. 1910; morning; Catholic; Dir. RICARDO OUTEIRIÑO RODRÍGUEZ; Propr. Acción Social Católica; circ. 10,000.

OVIEDO

La Nueva España: Avda. Calvo Sotelo 5, Apdo. 113; f. 1937; morning; Falangist; Dir. LUIS ALBERTO CEPEDA GONZÁLES; Propr. Prensa del Movimiento; circ. 40,000.

Región: Fray Ceferino 25, Apdo. 42; f. 1923; independent; morning; Dir. RICARDO VÁZQUEZ PRADA; circ. 17,000.

La Voz de Asturias: Gil de Jaz 5, Apdo. 29; f. 1923; morning; independent; Dir. JOSÉ DÍAZ JÁCOME; Deputy Dir. ESTEBAN GRECIET ALLER; circ. 20,000.

PALENCIA

El Diario Palentino: Mayor Principal 147; f. 1882; morning; independent; Dir. JOSÉ ALONSO DE OJEDA; Editor JOSÉ LUIS ALONSO ALMODÓVAR; circ. 10,000.

PAMPLONA

Arriba España: Zapatería 50, Apdo. 29; morning; Falangist; Dir. MARIANO PRADO MONTERO; Editor JOSÉ L. OLLO LUNA; Propr. Prensa del Movimiento; circ. 8,000.

Diario de Navarra: Zapatería 49, Apdo. 5; f. 1903; morning; independent; Dir. JOSÉ JAVIER URANGA SANTESTEBAN; Editor JOSÉ JAVIER TESTAUT ATOZQUI; circ. 28,600.

El Pensamiento Navarro: Calle de Leire 18 y 20, Apdo. 3; f. 1897; morning; Traditionalist; Dir. JAVIER MARÍA PASCUAL IBÁÑEZ; Editor PEDRO MARTÍN; circ. 15,000.

SALAMANCA

El Adelanto (Diario de Salamanca): Ramos del Manzano 36; f. 1883 as weekly, 1898 as daily; morning; independent; Dir. GABRIEL HERNÁNDEZ GONZÁLEZ; Editor and Man. MARIANO NUÑEZ-VARADÉ; circ. 12,000.

La Gaceta Regional: Plaza de la Fuente 6, Apdo. 52; f. 1920; morning; Catholic; Dir. FRANCISCO BRAVO MARTÍNEZ; Propr. Prensa del Movimiento; circ. 10,000.

SAN SEBASTIÁN

El Diario Vasco: Miracruz 9, Apdo. 201; f. 1934; morning; Monarchist-Liberal; Dir. JUAN M. PEÑA IBÁÑEZ; Editor TEODORO GOÑI DE AYALA; circ. 32,600.

Unidad: San Marcial 8, 10, Apdo. 130; f. 1936; evening; Falangist and organ of the J.O.N.S.; Dir. ENRIQUE CIMAS ROTONDO; Editor JOSÉ JAVIER ARANJUELO ORAÁ.

La Voz de España: San Marcial 8 y 10, Apdo. 44; f. 1885; morning; Falangist; provincial paper with widest circ., including South of France; Dir. JOSÉ MOLINA PLATA; Editor JAVIER ESTEBAN RETA; Propr. Prensa del Movimiento; circ. 14,000.

SANTANDER

Alerta: Marcelino Sanz de Santuola 12; morning; Falangist; Dir. FRANCISCO CÁCERES Y TORRES; Editor ANTONIO MORILLA AGUILAR; Propr. Prensa del Movimiento; circ. 30,000.

El Diario Montañés: Moctezuma 4; f. 1902; morning; Catholic; Dir. JOSE ANTONIO GURRIARAN LOPEZ; Propr. Editorial Cantabria; circ. 10,000.

SEVILLE

A.B.C.: Cardenal Illundain 9; f. 1929; morning; Monarchist; independent; Prop. PRENSA ESPAÑOLA; Editor LUCA DE TENA Dir. JOAQUÍN LÓPEZ LOZANO; circ. 60,000 (see also under Madrid).

El Correo de Andalucía: Alvareda 17; f. 1899; morning; Catholic; Dir. RAFAEL GONZALEZ RODRIGUES; circ. 10,000.

Sevilla: Santander 1 y 3, Apdo. 335; f. 1942; evening; Falangist; Dir. IGNACIO ARROYO Y MARTÍN-EUGENIO; Editor EMILIO VARA NUÑEZ; Propr. Prensa del Movimiento; circ. 12,000.

TARRAGONA

Diario Español: Arquitecto Rovira 1 y Martín Ardeña 5; f. 1939; morning; Falangist; Dir. DOMINGO MEDRANO BALDA; Editor JULIÁN GARCÍA DE EULATE; Propr. Prensa del Movimiento; circ. 11,500.

VALENCIA

Levante: Calle del Pintor Sorolla 6; f. 1939; morning; Falangist; Dir. ADOLFO CÁMARA AVILA; Editor ENRIQUE MARTÍNEZ BALLESTER; Propr. Prensa del Movimiento; circ. 45,000.

Las Provincias: Avda. del Pintor Pinazo 19, Apdo. 139; f. 1865; morning; Rightist, independent; Dir. JOSÉ OMBUENA ANTIÑOLO; publ. by Federico Domenech, S.A.; Editor VICENTE ANDRÉS ESTELLES; circ. 40,000.

VALLADOLID

Diario Regional: Paraiso 8; f. 1908; independent; Catholic; Dir. TOMAS SANTOS CORCHERO; circ. 15,000.

Libertad: Santiago 19; f. 1931; evening; Falangist; Dir. CARLOS SANZ ALONSO; Editor VICTOR GOMEZ AYLLON; Propr. Prensa del Movimiento; circ. 10,000.

El Norte de Castilla: Montero Calvo 7, Apdo. 127; f. 1854; morning; non-political, agricultural interests; Dir. FELIX A. GONZÁLEZ GONZÁLEZ; Editor ANGEL DE PABLOS CHAPADO; circ. 20,000.

VIGO

Faro de Vigo: Colon 30, Apdo. 91; f. 1853; morning; Catholic, Conservative, independent; oldest paper of Galicia and second oldest of Spain; Dir. ALVARO CUNQUEIRO MORA MONTENEGRO; Editor JOSÉ DÍAZ JÁCOME; circ. 38,000.

El Pueblo Gallego: Dr. Cadaval 5, Apdo. 106; f. 1923; morning; Falangist; Dir. EUGENIO DIEZ SECO; Editors FÉLIX MORAELS and JOSÉ VIDAL.

ZAMORA

El Correo de Zamora-Imperio: Avda. José Antonio 3; f. 1896; morning; Falangist; Dir. SIXTO ROBLES FARIZO; Propr. Prensa del Movimiento; circ. 10,000.

ZARAGOZA

Heraldo de Aragón: Independencia 29, Apdo. 175; f. 1895; morning; Conservative; independent; Dir. ANTONIO BRUNED MOMPEÓN; Editor LUIS TORRES TORRES; circ. 60,000.

El Noticiero: Coso 71, Apdo. 170; f. 1901; morning; Catholic; independent; Dir. RAMÓN CELMA BERNAL; Editor RAMÓN SALANOVA MAVILLA; circ. 14,000.

ADJACENT ISLANDS

BALEARIC IS.

PALMA DE MALLORCA

Baleares: Damús 2; f. 1939; morning; Falangist; Dir. FRANCISCO JAVIER JIMÉNEZ; Editor JUAN BONET; Propr. Prensa del Movimiento; circ. 25,000.

CANARY IS.

LAS PALMAS

Diario de Las Palmas: Leon y Castillo 41, Apdo. 8; f. 1893; evening; independent; Dir. ANDRÉS RUIZ DELGADO; Propr. Editorial Prensa Canaria S.A.; circ. 24,000.

El Eco de Canarias: Venegas 66; f. 1936; morning; Falangist; Dir. Pío GÓMEZ NISA; Propr. Prensa del Movimiento; circ. 22,000.

SANTA CRUZ OF TENERIFE

El Día: Valentin Sanz 15, Apdo. 97; f. 1939; morning; Catholic; Dir. ERNESTO SALCEDA VILCHES; Propr. JUAN GONZÁLEZ RODRÍGUEZ; circ. 15,000.

La Tarde: Suarez Guerra 34; f. 1927; evening; independent; Dir. VICTOR ZURITA SOLER; Editor ANGEL ACOSTA HERNÁNDEZ; circ. 10,000.

MAGAZINES AND REVIEWS

MADRID

La Actualidad Española: Lope de Rueda 53; f. 1952; weekly; general and graphic information; Dir. ANTONIO GUTIÉRREZ MARÍN.

Agricultura: Caballero de Gracia 24; f. 1929; monthly; Dir. FERNANDO RUIZ GARCÍA; circ. 5,500.

Arbor: Serrano 117; general journal of research and culture.

Archivo Ibero-Americano: Joaquín Costa 36; f. 1914; quarterly; Franciscan historical ecclesiastical studies; Dir. Dr. ARCÁNGEL BARRADO MANZANO, O.F.M.

Archivos del Instituto de Estudios Africanos (*Journal of the Institute of African Studies*): Castellana 5; f. 1947; African subjects.

Avión: Arlabán 10; aeronautics, astronautics; monthly.

Blanco y Negro: Serrano 61; illustrated; weekly.

Carreteras: Spanish Road Association, Alcalá, 45-F-20, Apdo. 1,052; traffic questions.

Caza y Pesca: Plaza de Santo Domingo 16; f. 1943; monthly; hunting and fishing; Dir. JOAQUÍN ESPAÑA CANTOS.

La Godorniz: Plaza del Callao 4; f. 1941; weekly; satirical—the only political satire published; Dir. ALVARO DE LAIGLESIA (also publ. in Barcelona).

Coleccionismo: Monteleón 11; f. 1913; bi-monthly for collectors (philately, numismatics, book collections, etc.); Dir. ANTONIO MARTÍNEZ BOSCH.

Comercio: Madrid Chamber of Commerce; monthly; economics.

Cuadernos para el Diálogo: Almirante 30; f. 1963; weekly, cultural, intellectual, politics, sociology; Dir. JOSÉ RUIZ GIBERT.

Dígame: Mateo Inurria 15; f. 1940; weekly; humour, news, entertainment; Dir. RICARDO GARCÍA LÓPEZ; circ. 60,905.

Domingo: Maldonado 44; f. 1939; weekly; national affairs; Dir. LUIS ANTONIO DE VEGA.

El Economista: Conde Aranda 8, Apdo. 1024; f. 1886; weekly review of finance and economics; Editor PEDRO RICO RUANO; circ. 16,000.

Educadores: Claudio Coello 32, Apdo. 1267; bi-monthly; educational; organ of the F.E.R.E. (Federación Española de Religiosos de Enseñanza).

Ejército: Alcalá 18, Apdo. 317; f. 1940; monthly; illustrated; for the Services; also *Guión*; Dir. Coronel ALFONSO FERNÁNDEZ MARTÍNEZ; circ. 22,000.

España Económica: Paseo de la Habana 17; f. 1893; weekly; political economy; Dir. GABINO CARRIEDO.

Espectáculo: Castelló 18; theatre, cinema and spectacles; published by the National Theatre Syndicate; monthly; Dir. ENRIQUE GIL DE LA VEGA.

Estudios Turísticos: Duque de Medinaceli 4; f. 1963; monthly; travel and tourism; Dir. ANGEL ALCAIDE.

Figaro: Fernández de la Hoz 62; f. 1945; fortnightly; literature, art, home, etc.; Dir. ENRIQUE DE ANGUILO Y GATTO DURÁN.

Figaro: García Morato 39; f. 1944; monthly; fashion; Dir. FRANCISCO GONZÁLEZ MANZANO.

Fotos: Puerta del Sol 11; f. 1936; weekly; general illustrated; Dir. JUAN CARLO VILLACORTA LU.

Gaceta de Bellas Artes: Infantas 30; f. before 1936; quarterly; national art organ of Asociación de Pintores y Escultores; Dir. JOSÉ PRADOS LÓPEZ.

La Gaceta Ilustrada: Ruiz de Alarcón 12; f. 1956; weekly; general and graphic; Pres. Conde de Godó; circ. 103,000.

Gaceta Médica Española: Rafael Salgado 11; f. before 1936; monthly; international medical science; Dir. Dr. ENRIQUE NOGUERA LÓPEZ.

Guión: monthly; illustrated; f. 1942; circ. 18,000 (see *Ejército* above).

Hermanidad: Paseo del Prado 18; agriculture; weekly.

La Ilustración Moderna: Calle de las Princesas 9; f. 1929; monthly review of finance, economics, and tourism; Dir. MANUEL DE AGUSTINA TOLOSA.

Imagen: Gral. Párdinas 72; f. 1945; monthly; world and Spanish cinema; Dir. RAFAEL MARTÍNEZ GANDIA.

Índice: Monte Esquinza 24; monthly review of art, literature, politics and sociology.

Información Comercial Española: Jorge Juan 9; f. 1954; weekly and monthly; economics and commerce; Dir. ENRIQUE FUENTES QUINTANA.

Ingeniería y Construcción: Larra 12, Apdo. 4003; f. 1923; engineering and building monthly; Dir. José N. URGOITI.

Máscara: Alcalá 140; every ten days; Spanish theatre; Dir. ENRIQUE ANTONIO DEL CORRAL.

Meridiano: San Leonardo 12; f. 1942; monthly; digest of world periodicals; Dir. FRANCISCO BERMEOSOLO GIMÉNEZ; propr. Ediciones Joker; circ. 75,225.

Metalurgia y Electricidad: Joaquín García Morato 39-41; f. 1937; monthly; technical; Dir. CÉSAR DÍAZ CADAVECO; Editor ANTONIO RECIO CUEVAS; circ. 4,200.

Moda en España: Serrano 57; f. 1939; monthly; women's magazine; Dir. MARÍA DE LA MORA.

El Mundo Financiero: Pedro Tejeira 5, 1^oB; f. 1946; monthly; general, finance, commercial and economics; Dir. Dr. JOSÉ LUIS BARCELÓ; circ. 15,500.

Música: Madrid; f. 1944; fortnightly; music; Dir. RODRIGO ROYO MASÍA.

Notas de Lefa: Quintiliano 4; f. 1944; monthly; medical, science, books, humour; Dir. Dr. MANUEL JAUREGUI.

Panorama: Marqués de Cubas 3; f. 1944; fortnightly; travel, folklore, stories, etc.; Dir. EMILIO R. TARDUCHY SERRA.

Para Todos: Luchana 20; f. 1944; fortnightly; general interest; Dir. CARLOS SÁENZ Y LÓPEZ DE SA.

Primer Plano: Puerta del Sol 11; f. 1940; weekly; technical cinema, television, theatre, illustrated; Dir. RAFAEL GARCÍA SERRANO.

Progresos de Terapéutica Clínica: Mayor 4; quarterly review on medicine; publ. by Manuel Marín y G. Campo, S.L.; circ. 8,000.

Progresos de Patología y Clínica: Mayor 4; six-monthly; publ. by Manuel Marín y G. Campo, S.L.; circ. 5,500.

Revista Española de Documentación: Avda. Generalísimo 39; f. 1964; tri-monthly; mass communications, tourism, documentation; Dir. ALEJANDRO MUÑOZ ALONSO; circ. 1,500.

Revista de Estudios Políticos: Plaza Marina Española 8; f. 1941; bi-monthly; political science, sociology, politics; Dir. JESÚS F. FUEVO.

Revista del Instituto de la Juventud: Marqués de Riscal 16; f. 1965; every two months; youth.

Revista General de la Marina: Paseo del Prado 7; f. 1877; monthly; Dir. JULIO F. GUILLEN TATO.

Revista Geográfica Española: Avda. Islas Filipinas 4; f. 1938; quarterly; international travel, history, art; Dir. AURELIA ALONSO.

Revista Iby: Bravo Murillo 53; f. 1919; organ of Instituto de Biología y Sueroterapia Iby; bi-monthly; medical, pharmaceutical and veterinary; Dir. G. URGOITI.

Revista de los Tribunales y de Legislación Universal: publ. by Góngora; international law.

Semana: Paseo Onésimo Redondo 22, Apdo. 383; f. 1939; weekly; general, illustrated; Dir. JESÚS MARÍA ZULOAGA.

Tecni-Ciencia: Hilarión Eslava 14; f. 1948; monthly; science and technology; Dir. JUAN-RAMÓN PILES ALVAREZ.

Textil: Avda. de José Antonio 32; textiles; weekly.

Todo El Mundo: Maldonado 13; f. 1945; fortnightly; current affairs; Dir. JESÚS SÁENZ MAZPULÉ.

Vertice: Carretas 10; f. 1942; monthly; Dir. JOSÉ MA. ALFARO POLANCO; Prop. Delegación Nacional de Prensa y Propaganda de F.E.T. y de las J.O.N.S.

Vida Marítima y Comisamar: Fernanfior 8; shipping; fortnightly.

Y: Almagro 36; f. 1938; women's monthly; Dir. MARÍA DE LA MORA.

BARCELONA

Alta Costura: Calle de Valencia 168-170; f. 1943; monthly; fashion; Dirs. SANTIAGO and SEGISMUNDO DE ANTA FRAILE.

El Ciervo: Calvet 56, Apdo. 5320; f. 1952; monthly; cultural and religious; Dir. LORENZO GOMIS.

La Codorniz: Pelayo 28; weekly; satirical (see Madrid).

Confitería Española (*Spanish Confectionery Industry Journal*): Avda. del Generalísimo Franco 321; f. 1930; monthly; Dir. FEDERICO MONTAGUD DE MIGUEL.

El Cultivador Moderno: Avda. Marqués de Argentera 19; f. 1911; monthly; modern methods of cultivation and agriculture; Dir. RAÚL M. MIR RAGUÉ; circ. 15,000.

El Deporte: Borrell 122; f. 1944; bi-weekly; sport; Dir. JOSÉ ZUBELDÍA AMADOR.

Destino: Tallers 62-64; f. 1942; weekly; world politics, art, literature; Dir. NÉSTOR LUJÁN FERNÁNDEZ.

La Familia: Muntaner 393; f. 1908; monthly; family magazine; Dir. JOSÉ BRU JARDÍ.

El Hogar y La Moda: Diputación 211; f. 1909; fortnightly; women's magazine; Pres. JOSÉ M. BORRÁS; Dirs. JAVIER GIBERT PORRERA, FRANCISCO ELIES; circ. 85,000; offices in Madrid and Seville.

Labores del Hogar: Diputación 211; f. 1952; every two months; needle-work; Pres. JOSÉ M. BORRÁS; Dirs. JAVIER GIBERT PORRERA, FRANCISCO ELIES; circ. 115,000.

Lecturas: Diputación 211; f. 1921; weekly; light reading; Pres. JOSÉ M. BORRÁS; Dir. JULIO BOU; circ. 190,000.

Letras: Alfonso XI 4; f. 1943; monthly; general interest; Dir. JUAN ANTONIO CREMADES ROYO.

Medicina Clínica: Peligro 39; f. 1943; medicine; monthly; Dir. A. PEDRO-PONS; circ. 4,500.

Molinería y Panadería (*Millers' and Bakers' Journal*): Avda. del Generalísimo Franco 321; f. 1906; monthly; flour industry; Dir. FEDERICO MONTAGUD DE MIGUEL.

Mujer: Casanova 159; f. 1937; monthly; women's magazine; large circulation; Dir. VICENTE LOREN; Editor JOSÉ MARIA LLOVET ARNAL.

Mundo: Avda. Infanta Carlota 123-7; f. 1940; weekly; general news; Editor JOSE LUIS M. ALBERTOS; circ. 40,000.

Promos: Alta San Pedro 10; f. 1959; bi-monthly; economics and business; Dir. J. M. ARMENGOU.

SPAIN—(THE PRESS)

Revista General de Legislación y Jurisprudencia: Preciados 23; f. 1853; monthly; law; Dir. JOSÉ CASTÁN TOBEÑAS; Editor D. RAFAEL MARTÍNEZ REUS.

Ritmo y Melodía: Rosellón 392; f. 1944; monthly; modern music; Dir. ALFONSO BANDA MORAS.

Siluetas: Bailén 206; f. 1940; monthly; literary, music, fashion, art, social, tourism, etc.; Dir. JUSTINO OCHOA.

El Trabajo Nacional: Via Layetana 32; f. 1869; monthly; labour economics, laws, etc.; Prop. Servicio Sindical de Alta Cultura Económica.

Valores Españoles: Nueva de San Francisco 34; f. 1944; quarterly; art, folklore, countryside, etc.; Dir. MARÍA DOLORES MULEY JURADO.

BILBAO

Avante: Gran Via 13; f. 1944; weekly; sport, theatre, cinema, bullfighting, etc.; Dir. ALEJANDRO ECHAVARRIA ZORRAZÚA.

PAMPLONA

Nuestro Tiempo: Paulino Caballero 23; books, theatre, films, music.

SANTIAGO DE COMPOSTELA

Archivos Bescansa: Plaza del Toral 11; f. 1900; irregular; general medicine; Dir. RICARDO BESCANSÁ MARTÍNEZ.

SEVILLE

Archivo Hispalense: Plaza del Triunfo 3; literature, art and history; every other month.

Trofeo: O'Donnell 44; f. 1944; weekly; sport; Dir. JOAQUÍN CARLOS LÓPEZ LOZANO.

VALENCIA

Torneo: Mosén Sorell 11; f. 1943; weekly; sport, theatre, etc.; Dir. RAMÓN FERRANDO LLÁCER.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS

Boletín Oficial del Estado: Trafalgar 29; f. 1936; successor of *Gaceta de Madrid*; f. 1961; daily except Sundays; laws, decrees, orders, etc.

At the same time *Boletín Oficial del Estado* publish in separate volumes, codes, acts and other administrative and economic publications.

The Spanish provinces of the Gulf of Guinea (Fernando Poó and Río Muni), the Ministries of the three Defence Forces, Foreign Affairs, Justice, Finance, Education and Labour, the Secretariat of F.E.T. and J.O.N.S., the Archbishoprics and Bishoprics, and other corporations, all publish official bulletins, as does the Civil Government of each Province, generally daily, dealing with their respective affairs.

Boletín Oficial de las Cortes Españolas: Fernánflor 1; bills, edicts, internal movement of the Cortes; publ. irregularly as the occasion arises.

Censo de Publicaciones Oficiales: summary of all official publications; yearly; first edition published 1966 by the Ministry of Information and Tourism.

NEWS AGENCIES

Agencia EFE, S.A.: Ayala 5, Apdo. 1, Madrid; CARLOS MENDO BAOS.

Logos Agencia de Información: Mateo Inurria 15, Madrid; domestic news.

Pyresa Agencia Informativa: Avda. Generalísimo 142, Madrid; domestic news.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Agence Parisienne de Presse (APP): Via Layetana 176, Barcelona; Rep. MARTIN MILLANES.

ANSA: Calle Felipe IV, 3, Madrid; Bureau Chief CESARE A. GULLINO.

AP: Carrera de San Jerónimo 16, Madrid; Bureau Chief HAROLD K. MILKS.

Central News Agency of China: Apdo. 10159, Madrid.

North American Newspaper Alliance: Sanchez Barcalztequi 37, Madrid 7; Bureau Chief JEAN McDONOUGH.

UPI: Plaza de las Cortes 3, Madrid 14; Man. H. J. STATHOS.

The following are also represented: Deutsche Presse-Agentur (DPA), Reuters.

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

MADRID

Asociación de la Prensa de Madrid (Madrid Press Assn.): Plaza del Callao 4, Apdo. 775; f. 1895; Pres. PEDRO GÓMEZ APARICIO; Sec.-Gen. FRANCISCO CASARES; 650 mems.; publs. *Hoja del Lunes* (see p. 912), *Memoria* (yearly).

BARCELONA

Asociación de la Prensa de Barcelona: Rambla de Cataluña 10; f. 1909; 265 mems.; Pres. ANTONIO MARTÍNEZ TOMÁS; Sec. MIGUEL MARTÍN MONFORTE.

BILBAO

Asociación de la Prensa de Bilbao: Calle Villarias 10, Departamento 303-bis (Edificio del Capitol); f. 1912; Pres. RAMÓN MANDIOLA LARRINAGA; Dirs. HOJA DEL LUNES, ALFONSO VENTURA.

SEVILLE

Asociación de la Prensa de Sevilla: Falange Española 9; Pres. JOSÉ MONTOTO Y GONZÁLEZ DE LA HOYUELA; Sec. ANTONIO DE LOS SANTOS CUTIÑO.

VALENCIA

Asociación de la Prensa de Valencia: Calle del Pintor Sorolla 5; f. 1906; Pres. JOSÉ BARBERÁ ARMELLES; Sec. RAFAEL ALFARO TABOADA; publ. *Hoja del Lunes* (weekly).

There are also Press Associations in: Alicante; Burgos, f. 1916; Cádiz, f. 1944; Coruña, f. 1904; Gerona; Gijón; Granada, f. 1912; Huelva, f. 1922; Jaén; León; Logroño, f. 1944; Málaga, f. 1944; Murcia; Oviedo, f. 1916; Palencia, f. 1917; Palma de Mallorca; Pamplona, f. 1911; Salamanca, f. 1927; San Sebastian, f. 1910; Santander; Santa Cruz de Tenerife, f. 1945; Valladolid, f. 1944; Vigo, f. 1909; Zaragoza, f. 1901.

PUBLISHERS

MADRID

- Afrodísio Aguado, S.A.:** Marqués de Cubas 5; f. 1939; Dir. JUAN OBREGON SIURANA; general works and editions de luxe.
- Aguilar, S.A. de Ediciones:** Juan Bravo 38, Apdo. 14241; f. 1923; Chair. MANUEL AGUILAR MUÑOZ; world classics, literature, reference books, law, history, political and social economics, technical, art, juvenile books, maps and charts; brs. in Barcelona, Vigo, Valencia, Bilbao, Sevilla, Malaga, Canary Isles, Buenos Aires, Caracas, Bogotá, Montevideo, Mexico City and Santiago de Chile.
- Ambrosio Candiani:** Gran Via 47, Apdo. 10,083; f. 1940; Prop. A. CANDIANI; technics, radio and television; br. in Buenos Aires.
- Antonio Carmona Reverte:** Marqués de Cubas 6; f. 1935; Dir. ANTONIO CARMONA R.; books on music and art.
- Arturo García Carrafa:** Alcántara 4; Dir. ARTURO GARCÍA CARRAFA; heraldry.
- Compañía Bibliográfica Española, S.A.:** Nieremberg 14, Apdo. 277; f. 1951; especially educational works; Dir. RAFAEL AGULLÓ MUNAR.
- Dalmau y Jover:** Pasaje Domingo 1; Dir. JUAN JOVER BIOSCA; agriculture, zootechnics, art, science and pedagogy.
- Ediciones Arion:** Cuesta de Santo Domingo 11; Dir. FERNÁNDO BAEZA MARTOS; literary, history, art, sciences.
- Ediciones Atlas:** Lope de Vega 18, 14; Dir. CIRIACO PÉREZ BUSTAMANTE; social sciences, law, pedagogy, geography, history, literature and technical books.
- Ediciones "Canciones del Mundo":** Carmen 20; f. 1939; Dir. AUGUSTO ALGUERO; music, especially modern; br. in Barcelona: Bruch, 136-138.
- Ediciones Castilla:** Maestro Alonso 23, 2; Dir. RAMÓN LORENTE ARRAIZA; classics, travel.
- Ediciones Cid:** Desengaño 12-4°; f. 1958; Dir. PABLO BIEGER HERRERA; novels, biographies, politics, economics, juvenile.
- Ediciones Cultura Hispánica:** Av. Reyes Católicos, Ciudad Universitaria, Madrid 3; f. 1945; arts, law, history, economics for circulation in Latin America; Dir. JOSÉ RUMEU DE ARMAS.
- Ediciones "Fax" (Blanco y Bernáldez, S.R.C.):** Zurbano 80, Apdo. 8001; f. 1931; Mans. JOSÉ LUIS BLANCO PIÑAN and JOSÉ MARÍA BERNÁLDEZ ROMERO; science, literature, art.
- Ediciones Guadarrama, S.L.:** Lope de Rueda 13; f. 1955; Dir. MANUEL SANMIGUEL; philosophy, art, history, sociology.
- Ediciones Hispania:** Av. José Antonio 31; f. 1940; Dir. JULIÁN-MARIO SUÁREZ GÓMEZ; music.
- Ediciones Morata:** Mejía Lequerica 12; f. 1920; medicine, chemistry, psychology, pedagogics; Dir. C. MORATA.
- Ediciones Orion:** Nuñez de Arce 11; f. 1943; Dir. JOSEPH E. DORRELL; mathematics, juvenile, *International Cinema Year Book*; 7 brs. in Spain; brs. in Lisbon, Rome, Buenos Aires, Mexico City.
- Ediciones Pegaso:** Caracas 21, Apdo. 4032; f. 1940; Dir. JESÚS NAVARRO DE PALENCIA; history, philosophy, science, current affairs; brs. in Mexico City, Havana, Buenos Aires, Rio de Janeiro.

- Ediciones y Publicaciones Españolas, S.A. (E.P.E.S.A.):** San Bernardo 5 y 7 (Gran Galería); f. 1944; Lit. Editor ALBERTO DE COMENGE Y JERPE; history, religion, general; brs. throughout Spain; representatives of principal Catholic publishers in Europe and Americas.
- Ediciones Rialp, S.A.:** Preciados 44; law, economics, philosophy, history.
- Ediciones TEA, S.A.:** Avenida José Antonio 29; Dir. JOAQUÍN FERRERO NACHER; manuals.
- Editora Nacional:** Castellana 40; f. 1937; Dir. JESÚS UNCIT; politics, history, literature, school text-books, music.
- Editorial Alcubilla:** Augusto Figueroa 29; Dir. FERNÁNDO MARTÍNEZ-ALCUBILLA; law.
- Editorial Apostolado de la Prensa:** Velázquez 28; f. 1890; scripture, theology, liturgy; Dir. LUIS PEREIRA CABRERA.
- Editorial Bailly-Baillière, S.A.:** Don Ramón de la Cruz 98; Apdo. 56; f. 1848; Dir. ENRIQUE BAILLY-BAILLIÈRE, science.
- Editorial Biblioteca Nueva:** Almagro 39; Dir. MIGUEL RUIZ-CASTILLO; geography, essays, poetry.
- Editorial Católica, S.A.:** Calle Mateo Inurria 15; f. 1912; Dir. MÁXIMO CUERVO RADIGALES; publishers of daily newspapers *Ya*, *Ideal*, *El Diario de Avila*, *El Ideal Gallego*, *Hoy*; also the weekly, *Digame*; props. of Logos news agency; religious and philosophical publs.
- Editorial Codex:** Ríos Rosas 11; Dir. EMILIO SEMPERE Y COLOMINA; technical books.
- Editorial Dossat, S.A.:** Plaza de Santa Ana 9, Apto. 47; f. 1898; Dir. JUAN BECERRIL; technology, science.
- Editorial Escelicer, S.A. (Ediciones, Artes Gráficas):** Heroes del 10 de Agosto, No. 6, Apdo. 459; f. 1938; Pres. JOSÉ MARÍA PEMÁN; Dir. MARIA DEL CARMEN CERÓN; classics, religious works, philosophy, general literature, poetry, plays (incl. *Colección El David*, *Colección El Diablo*, *Colección 21*, *La Historia Anecdótica*, *Abril y Mayo*, *Lecturas Ejemplares*, *Colección Teatro*, *Biblioteca Contada con Sencillez*); 3 brs.
- Editorial Góngora, S.A.:** San Bernardo 40, Apdo. 152; f. 1873; Dir. PILAR REGUEIRO BLASCO; law, philosophy, history; Revista de los Tribunales y de Legislación Universal.
- Editorial Gredos:** Sánchez Pacheco 83; f. 1944; Editors DÁMASO ALONSO (philology), ANGEL GONZÁLEZ ALVAREZ (philosophy), J. J. LÓPEZ IBOR (psychology), ENRIQUE FUENTES QUINTANA (economy).
- Editorial Hispánica:** Hermosilla 44; f. 1943; Dir. JUAN GUERRERO RUIZ; poetry, law, English books.
- Editorial Música Moderna:** Marqués de Cubas 6; f. 1935; Dir. ANTONIO CARMONA REVERTE; band, orchestral, instrumental, and dance music, etc.
- Editorial Paz Montalvo:** Antonio Maura 13; f. 1947; Dir. JOSÉ DE PAZ MONTALVO; medicine.
- Editorial El Perpetuo Socorro:** Covarrubias 19; f. 1889; Man. PEDRO R. SANTIDRIÁN; religion.
- Editorial Razón y Fé, S.A.:** Zurbano 80; f. 1901; Dir. JESÚS ITURRIOZ; science, religion, literature, education.
- Editorial Revista de Derecho Privado:** Caracas 21; f. 1913; Dir. JUAN NAVARRO DE PALENCIA; law, economics, sociology, public finance, history, geography, etc.; and also *Revista de Derecho Privado* (monthly); brs. in Mexico City, Cuba, Buenos Aires, Rio de Janeiro.

Editorial Revista do Occidente, S.A.: Bárbara de Braganza 12; f. 1923; Dir. JOSÉ ORTEGA Y SPOTTORNO; philosophy, history, general literature.

Editorial S.A.E.T.A. (Soc. Anon. Española de Traductores y Autores): Hilarión Eslava 12; f. 1939; Dir. JOSÉ ANTONIO ESTRUGO Y ESTRUGO; science and mathematics.

Editorial Tecnos: O'Donnel 27, 9; Dir. FEDERICO NAVARRO FRANCO; science, law, social and political science, economics.

Editorial Vimar: Prado 26; f. 1943; Dir. BLAS VIVES; railway engineering, motors.

Espasa Calpe, S.A.: Ríos Rosas 26, Apdo. 547; f. 1925; brs. in Barcelona, Buenos Aires and Mexico City; encyclopaedias, history, science, literature, art, philosophy, medicine, agriculture, etc.

Euramérica, S.A.: Mateo Inurria 15; f. 1954; Pres. C. ABOLLADO; Dir. L. ARRANZ ALVAREZ.

Instituto Editorial Reus, S.A.: Calle de Preciados 23; f. 1852; Dir. RAFAEL MARTÍNEZ; law, medicine, literature; br. at Puerta del Sol 12.

Instituto de Estudios Políticos: Plaza de la Marina Española; f. 1939; Dir. Prof. JESÚS FUEYO ALVAREZ; public administration, economics, international affairs.

Librería y Casa Editorial Hernando, S.A.: Arenal 11 and Ferraz 13, Apdo. 8004; f. 1828; Dir. JOSÉ LUIS PERLADO P. DE VALLUERCA; text-books, literature, science.

Mercator, S.A.: Carmen 9; f. 1939; Dir. MIGUEL TORAL ALONSO; mechanised book-keeping, fiscal legislation, commercial books.

Hijos de Antonio Pérez: Bolsa 10; f. 1890; Dir. ESTANISLAO LUIS PÉREZ DORADO; text-books.

Sociedad Bíblica (Spanish br. of British and Foreign Bible Soc.): Joaquín García Morato, 133-Dupdo.; f. 1869; Agent JOSÉ FLORES; the Scriptures.

Sociedad Educación Atenas, S.A.: Mayor 81, Apto. 1096; f. 1935; Pres. ANTONIO BASAGOITI; Dir. ANDRÉS AVELINO ESTEBÁN Y ROMERO; Gen. Man. JOSÉ MA. G. DEL VALLE Y HERRERO; religious cultural books for adults and juveniles, education; br. in Buenos Aires.

Sucesores de Rivadeneyra, S.A.: Paseo de Onésimo Redondo 26; f. 1919; Dir. MANUEL HALCÓN VILLALÓN-DAOFZ; reproductions of paintings; br. in Barcelona.

Taurus Ediciones: Plaza Marqués de Salamanca 7; Dir. FRANCISCO GARCÍA PAVÓN; theatre, literature, history, philosophy, religion.

Unión Musical Española (Editores): Carrera San Jerónimo 26, Apdo. 177; f. 1900; Dir. JOSÉ DE JUAN; music; br. in Valencia.

BARCELONA

A.E.D.O.S.: Consejo de Ciento 391; f. 1949; Prop. M. BORRÁS; Spanish art, agriculture and stockbreeding, biographical section, tourism.

Artel, S.A.: Zaragoza 89; encyclopaedias, nautical books.

Austro-Ibera: Balmes 368; f. 1951; Dir. JUAN RAUTER SCHURIAN; Spanish and foreign books, art reproductions.

Rafael P. Berenguer: Jaime Piquet 21, Apdo. 78; f. 1942; Dir. RAFAEL P. BERENGUER; biography, contemporary poetry, fiction.

Bibliograf, S.A. (Editora de las publicaciones *Spes & Vox*): Av. del Generalísimo Franco 259; f. 1953; Mans. V. MUNNÉ, F. ANGLARILL, N. CARBONELL; encyclopaedias, dictionaries, education, technology.

Bosch, Casa Editorial: Urgel 51 bis, Apdo. 928; f. 1934; Dir. ANTONIO BOSCH Y OLIVERÓ; law, science.

Luis de Caralt Borrell: Calle Ganduxer 88; f. 1942; Dir. LUIS DE CARALT B.; literature, history, art.

Casa Editorial de Música Boileau: Provenza 285 and 287; f. 1906 by Alessio Boileau Bernasconi; Dirs. MERCEDES and ROSARIO BOILEAU; music.

Casa Editorial Segui: Buenavista 30 y Menéndez Pelayo 9; f. 1881; Dir. JUAN SEGUI CAVALLE; cultural.

Ramón Casals, Editor: Pasco de la Bonanova 104; f. 1870; Dir. RAMÓN CASALS; religion.

Central Catalán de Publicaciones: Valencia 206; f. 1946; Dir. A. ALBERT TORRELLAS; musical encyclopaedias, orchestra scores, etc.

Colección Magister: Mayor de Gracia 93-95; f. 1918; Dir. M. GIRAU BACH; commercial text-books and foreign languages.

Corporación Americana de Ediciones: Muntaner 246; f. 1944; Dir. EMILIO RIBAS; Oriental interest, philosophy, rare editions, theatre, arts, cinema; br. in Berne.

De Gassó, Hermanos: Via Layetana 153, 9; Propr. RODOLFO Y ARMANDO DE GASSÓ RUIZ; art, science, geography, history, literature, encyclopaedias.

Edhasa: Avenida Infanta Carlota 129; f. 1946; cultural, art, history, fiction.

Ediciones Acervo: Padua 95, 6; Dir. J. A. LLORENS; law, social and political sciences, geography, history, science, fiction.

Ediciones Alma Mater, S.A.: Balmes 159, Apdo. 1033; f. 1941; Dir. TOMÁS GOÑALONS; university text-books and commercial courses, and collection of Greek and Latin classics.

Ediciones Araluze: Nápoles 304, 1º; f. 1872; Dir. ENRIQUE VENTURA BOVER; general, more especially history, religion, education, philosophy, children's books.

Ediciones Ariel: Berlín 46, 15; Dir. ALEJANDRO ARGULLÓS MARIMÓN; social and political science, economics, sciences and law.

Ediciones Armónico: Rambla de Cataluña 10; f. 1939; Dir. NICOLÁS SURIS PALOMÉ; music.

Ediciones ARS: Av. República Argentina 49, Apdo. 71; f. 1943; Dir. RICARDO ARTIGAS SABÉ; science, technology, commercial text-books; magazines *Eficiencia*, *Ventas*.

Ediciones F. Oliver Brachfeld: Condal 32; f. 1947; Dir. F. OLIVER BRACHFELD; translations from English, German, French, Hungarian, of technical, scientific and general works.

Ediciones Destino: Tallers 62, 1; Dir. JOSÉ VERGÉS MATAS; literature, biography, art, history, guides.

Ediciones Garriga: Paris 143, 11; Dir. JAVIER GARRIGA CARBONELLI; arts, travel, encyclopaedias.

Ediciones Mediterráneas, S.L.: Casanova 174; f. 1942; Dir. ANTONIO VANCELLS UBACH; de luxe editions.

Ediciones Oikos-Rau: Ap. de Correos 5,847; economics, science, technology, geography, religion.

Ediciones Omega, S.A.: Casanova 220; f. 1948; biological sciences, agriculture, geography, geology, photography; Chair. and Man. GABRIEL PARICIO FONTS.

Ediciones y Publicaciones Dux: Villarroel 44, 11; Dir. ANGELES CERRILLO QUILÉZ; law, social and political science, geography, history, literature.

Editorial A.H.R.: León XIII 24, 6; social and political sciences, economics, literature.

Editorial Apolo: Pasaje Marimón; arts, biography, essays.

- Editorial Aries:** Avda. Generalísimo Franco 321; f. 1943; Dir. FEDERICO MONTAGUD DE MIGUEL; technology, artistic guide books.
- Editorial El Ateneo:** Loreto 2, 15; Dir. JAIME ANGUIANO RUEDA; medicine, engineering and economics.
- Editorial Balmes:** Durán y Bas 9; f. 1916; Dir. Rev. ANGEL FABREGA; religion, science, literature.
- Editorial Barna, S.A.:** Via Layetana 158; f. 1942; Dir. MANUEL RIERA CLAVILLÉ; art, history, philosophy, dictionaries, encyclopædias.
- Editorial Bruguera, S.A.:** Mora la Nueva 2; f. 1910; Dirs. FRANCISCO BRUGUERA GRANÉ, JUAN BRUGUERA GOSSET; pocket-books, general literature, technology, science, juvenile, cultural, stamps.
- Editorial Cervantes:** Avda. Generalísimo Franco 382; f. 1917; Dir. ANGEL JOANIQUE; Ed. CARLOS JOANIQUE; *Ediciones del Zodiaco, Olimpo*, biography, history, Nobel Prize collection, foreign translations, children's books.
- Editorial Científico-Médica:** Via Layetana 53; f. 1920; Propr. and Dir. JUAN FLORS GARCÍA; medicine; brs. in Madrid and Valencia.
- Editorial Claret:** Lauria 5, Apdo. 1042; f. 1939; Dirs. Missionary Fathers of Corazón de María (Claretian Fathers); religion, Latin philology, Catalan books, magazines *La Fiesta Santificada*.
- Editorial J. Durán:** Via Layetana 15, Apdo. 843; Dir. JUAN DURÁN VECIANA; songs and carols in Catalán, primary text-books, first Spanish courses, instructive drawing books, fairy tales, folklore, juvenile fiction.
- Editorial Estela, S.A.:** Avenida de José Antonio 563; f. 1958; Dir. JOSÉ MARÍA PIÑOL FONT; theology, sociology and religion.
- Editorial Gustavo Gili, S.A.:** Rosellón 87; f. 1902; Man. Dir. GUSTAVO GILI ESTEVE; technology, science, art.
- Editorial Luis Gili:** Corcega 415; f. 1908; Propr., Dir. and Ed. JORGE GILI SERRA; Catholicism, technology; also private printing.
- Editorial Herder:** Provenza 388, 13; Dir. ANTONIO VALTI FRIEDI; religion, philosophy, pedagogy, sociology, philology, children's books.
- Editorial Iberia, S.A.:** Muntaner 180; f. 1926; Dir. GABRIEL PARICI; history, biography, literature, art.
- Editorial Juventud, S.A.:** Provenza 101; f. 1923; Dir. JOSÉ ZENDRERA FECHA; literature, history, geography, art, medicine, travel books, technical books, children's books.
- Editorial Labor, S.A.:** Calabria 235-9; f. 1915; Dir. MANUEL MAS; medicine, technical, engineering, law, art, music, dictionaries, general; brs. in Madrid, and in Buenos Aires, Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo, Mexico, Lisbon and Caracas.
- Editorial Librería Salesiana—Ediciones Tibidabo:** Paseo San Juan Bosco 42; f. 1884; Dir. Rev. JESÚS IDOATE, S.D.B.; text-books, maps and music for schools, devotional.
- Editorial Litúrgica Española, S.A.:** Av. José Antonio 581; f. 1919; Dir. JOAQUÍN GILI MOROS; Catholic, liturgical, scientific.
- Editorial Marín, S.A.:** Mariano Cubi 166-8; f. 1900; Dir. MANUEL MARÍN CORREA; medicine, chemistry, natural science, juveniles, encyclopædias; brs. in Madrid, Mexico, Rio de Janeiro, Buenos Aires, Bogotá and Puerto Rico.
- Editorial Alberto Martín, S.L.:** Paseo General Mola 95, Apdo. 266; f. 1896; Man. BLANCA BONET MARTÍN; history, geography.
- Editorial Maucci:** Mallorca 166; f. 1872; Dir. Dr. RAMÓN MAS-BEYA; general literature, children's books.

- Editorial Luis Miracle, S.A.:** Aribau 179; f. 1929; Dir. LUIS MIRACLE ARRUFÓ; history, art, philosophy, psychology.
- Editorial Modesto Usón:** Valencia 83; f. 1914; Dir. ENRIQUE USÓN SANMILLÁN; medicine.
- Editorial Molino:** Calabria 166; f. 1933; Dirs. PABLO and LUIS DE MOLINO; general literature, juvenile.
- Editorial Noguér, S.A.:** Paseo de Gracia, 96; f. 1949; Dir. ANTONIO MUNNÉ TOMÁS; literature, art, children's books, encyclopædias, tourist guides.
- Editorial Orbis:** Paris 160; f. 1923; Dir. REINHOLD WETZIG; popular medicine, art, rare editions, children's books.
- Editorial Pedagógica:** Avda. José Antonio 600; f. 1916; Dir. TOMÁS IDUARTE ARAGONÉS; educational.
- Editorial Pey Estrany:** Mayor de Gracia 213, Apdo. 890; f. 1945; Dir. SANTIAGO PEY ESTRANY; encyclopædias and dictionaries, interior decoration, and house-keeping.
- Editorial Planeta:** C. Calvet 51-53; fiction, classics, art, science, encyclopædias, history, etc.; brs. in all provincial capitals and in Latin America; Dir. D. JOSÉ MANUEL LARA HERNÁNDEZ.
- Editorial Rauter, S.A.:** Rda. General Mitre 206; f. 1941; Dir. JUAN RAUTER SCHURIAN; foreign languages, text-books, photographic and art books.
- Editorial Ramón Sopena, S.A.:** Provenza 95; f. 1892; Man. RAMÓN SOPENA RIMBLAS; encyclopædias, dictionaries, art, science, history, geography, juvenile literature, children's books.
- Editorial Seix Barral, S.A.:** Provenza 219; f. 1911; Man. Dirs. JUAN SEIX MIRALTA, EDUARDO BARRAL ESTRADA, VÍCTOR SEIX, CARLOS BARRAL; literature, art.
- Editorial Selecta:** Consejo de Ciento 391; f. 1948; Man. JOSÉ MARIA CRUZET; books in Catalan.
- Editorial Tartessos:** Condal 32; f. 1941; Dir. Dr. F. OLIVER BRACHFELD; art, biography, technology, fiction, especially English.
- Editorial Tipografía Católica Casals, S.L.:** Apartado Correos 776; f. 1870; Mans. FRANCISCO J. CASALS and D. MIGUEL CASALS; science, religion.
- Editorial Victoria:** Condal 32, Apdo. 571; f. 1944; Dir. Dr. F. OLIVER BRACHFELD; psychology, psycho-analysis, general culture, technology, fiction.
- Edilibrex:** Calle Amigo 32; f. 1880; Dir. FELIPE GONZÁLEZ ROJAS; technology, medicine, devotional, classical romances, periodicals.
- Hispano-Americana de Ediciones, S.A.:** Calle Londres 184; f. 1910; Dir. OTELLO PARENTI VECCHI; literature, juvenile.
- Imprenta Elzeviriana y Librería Camí, S.A.:** Joaquín Costa 64; f. 1921; text-books, maps, geographical globes.
- Instituto Gallach de Librería y Ediciones, S.L.:** Mallorca 454-456; f. 1924; Dirs. JOSÉ BROSSA DEVÉS and JOSÉ MARÍA AGUIRRE PLANAS; illustrated original works by Spanish and American authors.
- La Hormiga de Oro, S.A.:** Avda. Puerta Angel 5; f. 1880; Dir. LUIS G. TUNÍ BORDALBA; religion.
- L.E.D.A.—Las Ediciones de Arte:** Riera San Miguel 37; f. 1940; Dir. JUAN BASILIO; art and technics of art.
- Librería Editorial Casulleras:** Via Layetana 85, 10; Propr. JUAN Y RAFAEL CASULLERAS GRABULOSA; music, literature, religion.
- Angel Millá Navarro:** Calle San Pablo 21; f. 1900; Dir. ANGEL MILLÁ N.; theatrical archives and training, plays, monographs on history of Barcelona and Catalonia, and *Diccionario Biográfico de Artistas de Cataluña, Heráldica de Catalunya*.

- Editorial Aries:** Avda. Generalísimo Franco 321; f. 1943; Dir. FEDERICO MONTAGUD DE MIGUEL; technology, artistic guide books.
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- Editorial Cervantes:** Avda. Generalísimo Franco 382; f. 1917; Dir. ANGEL JOANQUET; Ed. CARLOS JOANQUET; *Ediciones del Zodíaco, Olimpo*, biography, history, Nobel Prize collection, foreign translations, children's books.
- Editorial Científico-Médica:** Via Layetana 53; f. 1920; Propr. and Dir. JUAN FLORS GARCÍA; medicine; brs. in Madrid and Valencia.
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- Editorial Iberia, S.A.:** Muntaner 180; f. 1926; Dir. GABRIEL PARIC; history, biography, literature, art.
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- Editorial Seix Barral, S.A.:** Provenza 219; f. 1911; Man. Dirs. JUAN SEIX MIRALTA, EDUARDO BARRAL ESTRADA, VÍCTOR SEIX, CARLOS BARRAL; literature, art.
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Ediciones Ge. Mon: Ciudad de Balaguer 50; year books, technical magazines, *Anuario Electro-Sidero-Metalúrgico de la Industria Española* and *Anuario General de España*.

Montaner y Simón, S.A.: Aragón 255; f. 1861; Man. Dirs. JOSÉ PUIG, ANGEL RODRIGUEZ-FILLOY; general, with special reference to translations of famous classics.

Plaza i Janes, S.A.: Enrique Granados 86-88; f. 1959; Dir. GERMÁN PLAZA DE DIEGO; literature, pocket editions, omnibus editions.

Porter-Libros: Av. Puerta del Angel 9, Apdo. 574; f. 1923; Prop. JOSÉ PORTER; rare editions, also *El Bibliófilo Español y Americano* and *Libros del Mes*.

Publicaciones Mundial: Consejo de Ciento 201, Apartado 925; f. 1922; Dir. SANTIAGO COSTA; fashion plates and magazines.

Queromon Editores, S.A.: Calle Santaló 96-98; f. 1958; fashion publications.

Salvador Rosás Bayer: Avda. José Antonio 575; f. 1931; Dir. SALVADOR ROSÁS B.; law, legislation, general; brs. in Madrid, Gerona, Tarragona and Lerida.

Salvat Editores, S.A.: Mallorca 49; f. 1869; Dirs. SANTIAGO SALVAT, Sr., SANTIAGO SALVAT, Jr., MANUEL SALVAT, JUAN SALVAT; medicine, art, history, dictionaries and encyclopaedias, agriculture, etc.; brs. in Madrid, Buenos Aires, Mexico City, Caracas, Bogotá and Rio de Janeiro.

Serrahima y Urpi, S.A.: Ronda San Pedro 36; f. 1906; Man. Dirs. JORGE SERRAHIMA ELIAS and FERNANDO URPI MAS; scientific and technical, agricultural.

Soc. Anon. Horta de Impresiones y Ediciones: Alfonso XII 8; f. 1906; Dirs. JOAQUÍN HORTA and ANDRÉS MAS-SANES; dictionaries of foreign languages.

Sociedad Fiduciaria Barcelonesa, C.A., Editorial Fiduciaria: Ausias March 9; f. 1939; Dir. MIGUEL GENÉ JOVÉS; law, finance, economics, Government papers.

Eugenio Subirana, S.A., Editorial Pontificia: Puertaferri 14, Apdo. 197; f. 1845; Dir. SANTIAGO SUBIRANA; religion.

Ediciones Toray, S.A.: Arnaldo de Oms 51 y 53; ANTONIO AYNÉ ARNÁU; medical, children's books, general literature.

Toray-Masson, S.A.: Arnaldo de Oms 51 y 53; medical.

Hijos de J. Thomas, S.A.: Mallorca 291; f. 1878; Dir. LUIS THOMAS DOMENECH; art.

Vergara, S.A., Ediciones y Exclusivas: Paseo General Mola 9; f. 1955; Dir. NICOLÁS SURÍS; encyclopaedias, classics, general.

BILBAO

Editorial "El Mensajero del Corazón de Jesús": Av. Universidades 13; Dir. GREGORIO ARRARTE MARTÍNEZ; arts, biography, theology.

Editorial Fher: Villabaso 9, Apdo. 362; Dir. JOSÉ FUENTES LIZASUR; children's books.

PAMPLONA

Editorial Aranzadi: Av. Carlos III 32; Dir. ESTANISLAO ARANZADI RODRÍGUEZ; law.

Salvat, S.A., de Ediciones: Avenida de Carlos III 20; f. 1963; encyclopaedias, art books.

SAN SEBASTIAN

Editorial Pax: Pl. 13 de septiembre; Dir. FERNANDO ALTOLARREGUI SARASOLAZ; theology.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Dirección General de Radiodifusión y Televisión: the agency of the Ministry of Information and Tourism which controls all sound and vision broadcasting in Spain. All stations, both official and commercial, relay the nation-wide news service ("Diarios Hablados") of Radio Nacional de España. The rest of the programmes of the commercial stations is independent. Advertising is permitted, but is restricted to five minutes in each hour.

RADIO

OFFICIAL STATIONS

Radio Nacional de España: Addresses in Madrid (Administration and Programmes): General Yagüe 1; (Studios): Castellana 42 and Martínez de la Rosa 1; Dir.-Gen. JESÚS APARICIO BERNAL; Vice-Dir. of Broadcasting D. M. AZNAR ACEDO; Technical Dir. D. J. SÁNCHEZ CORDOBES.

Foreign language programmes are broadcast on short-wave, 32.01 metres, in 21 foreign languages. Nine Spanish language programmes are broadcast.

Cadena Azul de Radiodifusión: Reina 33, Madrid; Dir. JAIME SUÁREZ; operates a large number of medium-wave stations of relatively low power.

Rod de Emisoras del Movimiento (R.E.M.): Avda. Generalísimo 142, Madrid 16; f. 1953; Dir. RAMÓN MERINO LÓPEZ.

There are six other smaller stations, some of them commercial.

COMMERCIAL STATIONS

Sociedad Española de Radiodifusión: Av. de José Antonio 32, Madrid; f. 1924; Pres. ANTONIO GARRIGUES DÍAZ-CAÑABATE; Dir.-Gen. EUGENIO FONTÁN PÉREZ; publ. *Ondas* (fortnightly).

Associated Company:

Sociedad Africana de Radiodifusión (S.A.R.).

Compañía de Radiodifusión Intercontinental: Diego de León 50, Madrid; Hon. Pres. RAMÓN SERRANO SUÑER.

Radio España: Avda. José Antonio 32; Dir.-Gen. MIGUEL ANGEL DE LA HERRANZ Y DE LAS POZAS.

Radio Zaragoza-Compañía Aragonesa de Radiodifusión: Avda. Marina Moreno 21, Zaragoza; Man. Dir. JULIAN MUÑO NAVARRO.

La Voz de Valladolid: Angustias 1, Valladolid; Dir. MARIA TERESA YÑIGO DE TORO.

Radio Alerta: Plaza de Tetuán 3, Valencia, Dir. JOSÉ M. PÓVEDA ARIÑO.

Radio Oviedo-La Voz del Principado de Asturias: Asturias 9, Oviedo; f. 1936; Dir. ANTONIO G. NAVARRO; Dir. of Programmes JOSÉ M. MARCILLA LÓPEZ.

Radio Mallorca: Paz 35, Palma; Dir. ONOFRE FUSTER.

Radio Menorca.

At the end of 1967, 5 million radios were registered.

TELEVISION

Televisión Española: Centro de Producción, Prado del Rey, Madrid; Dir.-Gen. JESÚS APARICIO BERNAL; Asst. Dir.-Gen. LUIS EZCURRA; Dir. TVE 1 ADOLFO SUÁREZ; Dir. TVE 2 SALVADOR PONS; Technical Dir. EDUARDO GAVILAN; two programmes, 25 transmitting stations.

On July 1st 1967 there were 2,525,000 television receivers registered.

FINANCE

BANKING

(Amounts in pesetas unless stated otherwise; cap.=capital, a.=authorized, p.u.=paid up, res.=reserves, dep.=deposits, br.=branch, ag.=agency, m.=million.)

CENTRAL BANK

Banco de España: Madrid 14, Alcalá 50; f. 1829; granted exclusive right of issue 1874; cap. 228m.; nationalized 1962; 70 brs.; ags. in London and Paris; Gov. MARIANO NAVARRO RUBIO; Deputy Govs. GONZALO LACALLE LELOUP, JOSÉ RAMÓN HERRERO FONTANA, FRANCISCO GIMENEZ TORRES.

DEVELOPMENT BANKS

Banco Catalán de Desarrollo: Mallorca 288, Barcelona 9; f. 1964; cap. 200m.; Pres. D. JAIME CASTELL LASTORTRAS; Man. Dir. D. JUAN PUJOL ISERN.

Banco de Desarrollo Económico Español, S.A. (Bandesco): f. 1963 by the Banco Español de Crédito, Banco Guipuzcoano, the International Finance Corporation and five leading foreign banks to improve industrial investment in Spain.

Banco de Financiación Industrial (Induban): Castellana 112, Madrid 6; f. 1964; finances and undertakes industrial promotions; cap. 600m.; dep. 5,074.5m. (June 1967); Pres. TOMÁS DE BORDEGARAY Y ARROYO; Gen. Man. JOSÉ RAIMUNDO DE BASABE Y MANSO DE ZUÑIGA, MARQUÉS DE MIRALRÍO; 2 brs.

Banco de Fomento: Carrera de San Jerónimo 27, Madrid 14.

Banco de Granada: Gran Vía 14, Grenada; 2 brs.

Banco del Noroeste: Apto. 589, La Coruña; f. 1964; cap. 300m.; Pres. D. PEDRO MENÉNDEZ ALVAREZ; Man. Dir. D. JOAQUÍN MENÉNDEZ PONTE.

Banco Europeo de Negocios (Eurobanco): Alcalá 40, Madrid 14; f. 1964; short-term loans of up to seven years for agriculture and industry; assists in the establishment of ventures between Spanish and foreign groups and produces industrial and market surveys; cap. p.u. 449.9m.; dep. 260m.; Pres. JOSÉ MARÍA DE ARANA; Man. Dir. MANUEL LAFFÓN.

Banco Industrial de Bilbao: Plaza de San Nicolas 4, Bilbao 5; finances medium-term investments and industrial participations; cap. 482m.; dep. 3,318.2m.; Pres. GERVASIO COLLAR Y LUIS; Gen. Man. CARLOS M. MIEZA URIBE-ECHEVERRÍA; Sec. MARTÍN EIZAGA Y GONDRA.

Banco Industrial de Cataluña: Paseo de Gracia 45, Barcelona 7; f. 1965; investment bank; cap. p.u. 375m.; dep. 200m. (1967); Pres. DOMINGO VALLS TABERNER; Dir.-Gen. EMILIO MORAGAS BADÍA.

Banco Intercontinental Español (Bankinter): Paseo de la Castellana 29, Madrid; f. 1965; finances industrial and business dealings with medium- and long-term loans and investments; cap. p.u. 375m.; Chair. EMILIO BOTÍN-SANZ DE SAUTUOLA Y LÓPEZ; Gen. Man. Dir. JAIME BOTÍN-SANZ DE SAUTUOLA Y GARCÍA DE LOS RÍOS.

Banco Occidental: Paseo del Pintor Rosales 34, Madrid 8.

Banco Urquijo: Alcalá 47, Madrid; f. 1918; cap. 635.9m.; res. 2,432m.; Pres. FELIPE DE CUBAS Y URQUIJO; Gen. Man. JUAN LLADÓ SÁNCHEZ-BLANCO.

Union Industrial Bancaria: Avda. Generalísimo Franco 534, Barcelona 11; 3 brs.

COMMERCIAL BANKS

MADRID

Banco Central: Alcalá 49 and Barquillo 2-6; f. 1919; acquired brs. in Spain of Banco Español del Río de la Plata 1934; took over Banco Internacional de Industria y Comercio 1943, Banca Arnus 1947, Banco de Crédito de Zaragoza 1947, Banco de Badalona 1948, Banco Hispano Colonial 1950, Banco de Menorca 1951; cap. 1,200m.; Chair. IGNACIO VILLALONGA VILLALBA; Man. Dir. ALFONSO ESCÁMEZ; Gen. Mans. JOSÉ RAMIREZ DE CÁCERES, FRANCISCO ARIBAS, RICARDO LORENTE; 450 brs. throughout Spain.

Banco de Crédito e Inversiones: Montera 45, 14; f. 1847; cap. 45m.; dep. 913m.; Pres. ANTONIO DE LA RIVA LARA; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. RAFAEL GIL-CASARES PEREZ; Sec. ANTONIO M. RAMIREZ CARDUS; 8 brs.

Banco de Madrid: Carrera de San Jerónimo 15 y 17; f. 1954; cap. 135m.; dep. 4,175m.; Pres. JAIME CASTELL LASTORTRAS; Man. Dir. JOSÉ MARIA CAPDEVILA ZAVALA.

Banco Español de Crédito: Alcalá 14, Apdo. 297 (Foreign Dept.: Cedaceros 4, Apdo. 14054); f. 1902; cap. 3,038m.; dep. 124,506m. (Dec. 1966); Chair. JAIME GOMEZ-ACEBO MODET; Gen. Man. PABLO DE GARNICA MANSI; 601 brs. in Spain and Africa.

Banco Exterior de España: Carrera de San Jerónimo 36; f. 1929; cap. a. 660m.; dep. 31,380 (Dec. 1966); Gov. JOAQUÍN BENJUMEA Y BURÍN, Conde de Benjumea; Pres. MANUEL ARBURUA DE LA MIYAR.

Banco Hipotecario de España: Avda. de Calvo Sotelo 10; f. 1873; official mortgage bank; cap. 264m. (Dec. 1961); Gov. JOAQUÍN BENJUMEA Y BURÍN, Conde de Benjumea; Pres. FRANCISCO GÓMEZ DE LLANO.

Banco Hispano Americano: Plaza de Canalejas 1 (Foreign Dept.: Plaza de Canalejas 1, Apdo. 823); f. 1900; cap. 1,800m.; dep. 105,870m. (Dec. 1966); Man. Dir. LUIS DE USERA Y LÓPEZ-GONZÁLEZ.

Banco Iberico: 18 Avenida de José Antonio; f. 1946; cap. 300m.; dep. 11,010m. (Mar. 1967); Man. LUIS RODRÍGUEZ VIÑA.

Banco Internacional de Comercio: Carrera de San Jerónimo 28, Apdo. 380; Pres. ALEJANDRO F. DE ARAOZ Y DE LA DEVESA.

Banco Mercantil e Industrial: Alcalá 31; f. 1931; cap. and res. 336.1m.; Pres. VICENTE SALGADO BLANCO; Gen. Man. ANGEL ARÁMBARRI SANTABÁRBARA; 10 brs.

Banco Peninsular: Carrera de San Jerónimo 44; f. 1959; cap. 80m.; dep. 818m.; Pres. H.E. JOSÉ ANTONIO DE SANGRONIZ Y CASTRO, Marqués de Desio; Gen. Man. ENRIQUE GONZÁLEZ SERRA.

Banco Popular Español: Alcalá 26; f. 1926; cap. 479m.; dep. 31,735m. (June 1967); Pres. FERNANDO CAMACHO; Man. Dir. RAFAEL TERMES; 163 brs. including Melilla, Tangier, Ceuta.

Banco Rural y Mediterráneo: Alcalá 17; f. 1920; cap. 165m.; Pres. MARIANO ROJAS MORALES; Dirs.-Gen.: JUAN AGUIRRE CARDENAS, MANUEL MOTERO VALLE.

BARCELONA

Banca Catalana: Avda. José Antonio 615; f. 1961; cap. 140m.; dep. 2,864m.; Pres. JAIME CARNER SUNUL; Gen. Man. RAIMUNDO CARRACO AZEMAR.

Banca Industrial de Barcelona, S.A.: Plaza de Urquinaona 11; f. 1951; cap. 100m.; dep. 2,837m. (Dec. 1966); Man. FRANCISCO GONZÁLEZ MARTÍNEZ.

Banco Atlántico: 134 Ramblas Canaletas; f. 1901; cap. 198m. dep. 2,825m. (Dec. 1966); Pres. CASIMIRO MOLINS RIBOT; Dir.-Gen. ANTONIO DE JUAN IBAÑEZ.

Banco Comercial Transatlántico (formerly Banco Alemán Transatlántico): Avda. Gmo. Franco 446; f. 1950; cap. 210m.; Chair. DEMETRIO CARCELLER SEGURA; Vice-Chair. JOSÉ EUWENS, FEDERICO MARIMÓN GRIFELL; Gen. Man. PABLO G. KRIER; brs. Madrid, Valencia, Seville, Palafrugell, Tarrasa, Cornellá, Molins de Rey, Olesa de Montserrat, Rubí, Rosas, Salou, Bagur, Dos Hermanas, La Escala and Badalona.

Banco Condal, S.A.: Via Layetana 69; f. 1957; cap. 30m.; Pres. ENRIQUE SANTAMARIA ALSEDA.

Banco Vitalicio de España: Paseo de Gracia 11; f. 1880; cap. 100m.; Pres. IGNACIO VILLALONGA VILLALBA; Man. Dir. ARTEMIO HERNANDEZ ROSSELLÓ.

Credito y Docks de Barcelona: Paseo de Gracia 7; f. 1883; cap. 26.2m.; dep. 2,084m. (Dec. 1965); Gen. Man. TÓMAS CORTADELLAS SEGURA.

BILBAO

Banco de Bilbao: Gran Vía 12; f. 1857; cap. 1,222m.; dep. 61,556m.; Pres. GERVASIO COLLAR Y LUIS.

Banco de Vizcaya: Gran Vía 1; f. 1901; cap. 754m.; dep. 55,216m. (Dec. 1966); Gen. Man. IGNACIO LANDA.

LA CORUÑA

Banco de la Coruña: Cantón pequeño 18-21; f. 1918; cap. 114m.; dep. 8,045m.; Pres. ANDRÉS VILARIÑO ALONSO; Gen. Man. MATÍAS GONZÁLEZ RODRÍGUEZ; Gen. Sec. ANTONIO LÓPEZ PRADO.

Banco Pastor: Edificio Pastor; f. 1776; cap. 425m.; dep. 10,531m.; Pres. P. BARRIÉ DE LA MAZA.

GIJÓN

Banco de Gijón: Apdo. 50; f. 1899; cap. 30m.; dep. 1,817m.; Pres. J. ANTONIO BASAGOITI RUIZ; Dir.-Gen. JULIÁN GARCÍA FERNÁNDEZ.

OVIEDO

Banco Herrero: Fruela 11; f. 1912; cap. 120m.; Pres. IGNACIO HERRERO GARRALDA.

PAMPLONA

Crédito Navarro, S.A.: Plaza del Castillo 21; f. 1863; cap. 181.5m.; res. 495m.; Pres. RAFAEL AIZPÚN SANTAFÉ; Man. RAFAEL AIZPÚN TUERO.

SAN SEBASTIÁN

Banco Guipuzcoano: Av. de España 21; f. 1899; cap. 190m.; dep. 8,887m.; Pres. JOSÉ MA. AGUIRRE GONZALO; Gen. Man. FELIX MUELAS ECHAVE; 44 brs.

Banco de San Sebastián: Avda. España 15-19; f. 1910; cap. 120m.; dep. 4,355m.; Pres. ISIDORO ARTAZA CALAFEL; Man. Dir. CARLOS LAMSFUS SESÉ.

SANTANDER

Banco de Santander: Paseo de Pereda 9-12, Apdo. 45; f. 1857; cap. p.u. 625m.; dep. 40,986m. (Dec. 1966); Pres. EMILIO BOTÍN-S. DE SAUTUOLA Y LÓPEZ; Vice-Pres.-Gen. Man. PABLO TARRERO RIVERO.

VALENCIA

Banco de Valencia: Calle del Pintor Sorolla 2-4; f. 1900; cap. p.u. 100m.; dep. 6,697m. (Dec. 1966); Pres. JOAQUIN REIG RODRÍGUEZ; Gen. Man. JOSÉ MARIA SALES MARTI.

VALLADOLID

Banco Castellano: Duque de la Victoria 12; f. 1900; cap. 75m.; dep. 3,527m. (Dec. 1966); Pres. CELSO LOZANO CAPELLAN; Dir.-Gen. CTESIFONTE LÓPEZ PÉREZ.

ZARAGOZA

Banco de Aragón: Coso 36-40; f. 1910; cap. 262m.; res. 534m.; Pres. Marques DE ARLANZA; Dir. ANGEL ENCISO; Sec. LUIS ARIÑO.

Banco Zaragozano: Coso 47; f. 1910; cap. 337m.; dep. 9,535m.; Pres. MOISÉS CALVO PARDO; Gen. Man. ANTONIO NUÑEZ GOMEZ; 78 brs.

BALEARIC IS.

Crédito Balear: G. Goded 67-69, Palma de Mallorca; f. 1872, reorg. 1935; cap. 26m.; dep. 1,582m. (Dec. 1966); Pres. FÉLIX PONS MARQUÉS; Dir.-Gen. MANUEL AMAT GARCÍA.

Banca March, S.A.: Calle San Miguel 17, Palma de Mallorca; f. 1946; cap. 300m.; dep. 7,710m.; Pres. JUAN MARCH SERVERA; Man. MARCIAL BARDOLET SOLER.

CANARY ISLANDS

Banco de Canarias: Fernando Guanarteme 2, Las Palmas de Gran Canaria; f. 1856; cap. 35m.; dep. 652m.; Pres. MATIAS VEGA GUERRA; Dir.-Gen. JESÚS RODRIGUEZ.

FOREIGN BANKS

Banca Nazionale del Lavoro: Rome; Calle del Príncipe 12, Madrid.

Bank of London and South America: London; Madrid, Barcelona, Seville and Valencia.

Crédit Lyonnais: Paris; Madrid, Barcelona.

Société Générale de Banque en Espagne: Paris; 20 Plaza de Cataluña, Barcelona; 27 Plaza Caudillo, Valencia; 3 Marqués de Valdeiglesias, Madrid.

BANKING ASSOCIATIONS

MADRID

Consejo Superior Bancario (Central Committee of Spanish Banking): Marqués de Cubas 4; f. 1921; Dir. LUIS OLARIAGA; Sec.-Gen. JOSÉ LUIS DIAZ INNERARITY.

BARCELONA

Junta Provincial de Banca de Barcelona (Bankers' Association of Barcelona): Plaza de Cataluña 17; f. 1952; 41 mems.; Pres. VICTOR PASTOR BERECIARTUA; Sec. ANTONIO GARCÍA-NIETO FOSSAS.

BILBAO

Asociación de Bancos y Banqueros del Norte de España (Association of Banks and Bankers of N. Spain): Rodríguez de Arias 8; Pres. JULIO ARTECHE.

STOCK EXCHANGES

MADRID

Bolsa de Madrid (Madrid Stock Exchange): Palacio de la Bolsa, Plaza de la Lealtad 1; f. 1831; Pres. PEDRO RODRÍGUEZ-PONGA Y RUIZ DE SALAZAR; Sec. PABLO ARIZMENDI Y RUIZ DE VELASCO; 63 mems. (brokers of the Ilustre Colegio de Agentes de Cambio y Bolsa de Madrid; publs. *Boletín Oficial de Cotización* (stock list, daily), *Anuario Oficial de Valores de las Bolsas de Madrid y Barcelona* (annual), *Agenda de Bolsa* (annual), *Memoria de la Bolsa de Madrid* (twice yearly).

BARCELONA

Bolsa Oficial de Comercio de Barcelona (Barcelona Stock Exchange): Calle Consulado 2; f. 1915; Pres. JAVIER GARÇON TORRÓ; Sec. ANDRÉS DE LA FUENTE MORENO; publ. *Boletín de Cotización Oficial*, *Boletín Financiero*.

BILBAO

Bolsa de Bilbao (Bilbao Stock Exchange): Calle Olabarrí 1; f. 1890; 30 mems.; Dir. JULIO EGUSQUIZA ECHAVE; Sec. COSME DE DUÑABEITIA; publ. *Boletín de Cotización Oficial* (daily stock list).

INSURANCE

(Amounts in pesetas; cap.=capital, res.=reserves; the more important companies only are listed.)

MADRID

Caja de Seguros Reunidos, S.A. (Caser): Los Madrazos 15; f. 1942; cap. 25.5m.; Pres. PEDRO GONZÁLEZ BUENO; represented throughout Spain.

Compañía Ibérica de Reaseguros: C/Pedro Muñoz Seca 4; f. 1944; cap. 15m.; Pres. JOAQUÍN RUIZ-GIMÉNEZ CORTÉS.

Covadonga, S.A. de Seguros: Avda. del Generalísimo 20; Apdo. 514; f. 1924; cap. 10m.; res. 104,998,310; Hon. Pres. JUAN ANTONIO GAMAZO Y ABARCA, Conde de Gamazo; Pres. LUIS MARTÍNEZ DE IRUJO Y ARTAZCOS, Duque de ALBA; Man. Dir. MIGUEL ANCHÚSTEGUI GORROÑO.

La Estrella, S.A. de Seguros: Avda. José Antonio 10, Apdo. 206; f. 1901; Pres. IGNACIO HERRERO GARRALDA; Advisory Dir. GABRIEL DE USERA GONZÁLEZ.

Omnia, S.A.E., Cia. de Seguros Oficial del R.A.C.E.: Paseo de la Castellana 1; f. 1921; cap. 5m.; Pres. D. T. DOLZ DE ESPEJO, Conde de la Florida.

El Ocaso, S.A.: Calle Princesa 23; f. 1920; cap. 25m.; res. 246.2m.; Chair. SANTIAGO CASTELO CORTÉS; Gen. Man. C. DEL VALLE DOMENECH; 4 ags. in Madrid, 179 in provinces.

Previsión, Sociedad Mutua de Seguros Generales: Columela 17; f. 1940; res. 337,128; Pres. LUIS MIGUEL BENEYTO ASPIROZ; Man. AURELIO ALONSO SALVADOR.

La Unión y El Fénix Español, Cia. de Seguros Reunidos, S.A.: Alcalá 39, Apdo. 67; f. 1864; Dir. ALEJANDRO BERMÚDEZ GONZÁLEZ.

Alianza—Asociación Nacional de Seguros Mutuos: Barquillo 23, Apdo. 494; f. 1939; Pres. CÉSAR CORT BOTI; Gen. Man. LUIS GUILARTE BARRIOCANAL.

Atlántida—Compañía Hispano-Americana de Seguros: Carrera San Jerónimo 19; cap. 7.5m.; Chair. and Gen. Man. E. COSSON MARCHANT.

Cervantes, S.A.: Avenida C. Sotelo 6; f. 1930; cap. 25m.; Chair. ALFONSO FIERRO; Man. Dir. J. M. CUESTA SANTAOLALLA.

Compañía Mediterránea de Reaseguros: Calle Churrutxa 16; f. 1942; cap. 5m.; Pres. JUAN ANTONIO PARPAL BRUNA; Gen. Man. RAIMUNDO CARRASCO AZEMAR.

Fides—Compañía Anónima de Seguros: Carrera San Jerónimo 19; cap. 5m.; Chair. and Gen. Man. E. COSSON MARCHANT.

Hermes—Compañía Anónima Española de Seguros: Marqués de Valdeiglesias 8; f. 1943; cap. 10m.; Chair. LUIS MUNTÁN CLARAMUNT.

La Patria Hispana, S.A.: Serrano 12; f. 1916; Pres. and Man. P. RAMOGNINO.

Multimar: Hermosilla 28; f. 1943; cap. 5,000,000; Chair. JOSÉ SARTORIUS Y DIAZ DE MENDOZA; Gen. Man. DIEGO SALAS; Sec. LAURENCE B. FIELDING.

Plus Ultra, Compañía Anónima de Seguros Generales: Plaza de las Cortes 8; cap. 60,000,000; Pres. ANTONIO DE SATRÚSTEGUI FERNÁNDEZ; Sec.-Gen. JOSÉ BORRACHERO CASAS.

Universo, S.A.: Plaza del Callao 1; f. 1938; Pres. MANUEL MAURA SALAS; Gen. Man. D. R. BONDI.

Velázquez, S.A.: Columela 17; cap. p.u. 5m.; Man. AURELIO ALONSO SALVADOR.

La Equitativa (Fundación Rosillo): Alcalá 63; f. 1916; cap. 25m.; Pres. D. JOAQUÍN RUIZ-GIMÉNEZ CORTÉS.

Compañía Española de Reaseguros S.A.: Avda. de José Antonio 1, Apdo. 516; f. 1940; cap. p.u. 12,000,000; Pres. ERNESTO ANASTASIO PASCUAL; Vice-Pres. JAIME ARGÜELLES Y ARMADA; Dir.-Gen. LUIS FERNÁNDEZ AGUDÍN; Admin. ALEJANDRO BERMÚDEZ GONZÁLEZ.

Minerva, S.A., Compañía Española de Seguros Generales: Carrera de San Jerónimo 34; f. 1933; cap. 10m.; Chair. E. A. PASCUAL.

BARCELONA

Hispania, Compañía General de Seguros: P.O. Box 414; f. 1902; Chair. J. DE SEMIR CARROS; Gen. Man. JORGE BOEUFVÉ MIQUEL.

Ibérica, S.A. de Seguros: Paseo de Gracia 49; cap. 5m.; Man. PUMAR CUARTERO.

Madrid S.A. de Seguros Generales: Calle Gerona 20; f. 1942; cap. 5m.; Pres. MARTÍN CASALS GALCERAN.

Mutua General de Seguros: Balmes 19; f. 1907; res. 368,261,832; Pres. JUAN PUIG SUREDA; Vice-Pres. PEDRO GIRÓ MINGUELLA; throughout Spain and Spanish possessions.

Sociedad Catalana de Seguros a Prima Fija: Paseo de Gracia 2; f. 1864; cap. 25,000,000; Dir.-Gen. JESÚS SERRA SANTAMANS; fire, life, third party, accidents, burglary, transport.

Centro de Navieros Aseguradores: Paseo de Gracia 45; f. 1879; cap. 10,000,000; Gen. Man. M. GUBERN PUIG.

Compañía Internacional de Seguros, S.A.: Avda. Generalísimo Franco 409; f. 1946; Man. Dir. FRANCISCO PERPIÑA ISERN.

BILBAO

Bilbao, Cia. Anón. de Seguros: Rodríguez Arías 15; f. 1918; cap. p.u. 10,000,000; res. 91,697,937; 8 brs.; Gen. Man. EMILIO SOROA GÓMEZ; gen. ins., represented throughout Spain.

Aurora, Compañía Anónima de Seguros: Plaza de Federico Moyúa 4; f. 1900; cap. 20m.; Mans. F. DE OTALORA Y ARANA, I. DE ARÁMBURU Y SALAZAR.

La Polar, S.A., de Seguros: Gran Vía, 19-21; f. 1901 cap. 10,000,000; res. 38,013,169; Dir.-Gen. JOSÉ L. SAN PEDRO VALLÉS; Man. Dir. ALVARO ARETIO ZABALA.

Reaseguradora Español, S.A.: Rodríguez Arías 15, Apdo. 154; f. 1940; cap. 10,000,000; Pres. JOSÉ GALLANO; Man. Dir. JOSÉ MIGUEL SOROA.

SEVILLE

La Previsión Española, Entidades Reunidas (Commerce, Industry, Agriculture), Cia. de Seguros Generales: Orfila 7 y 9; f. 1883; cap. 25m.; Pres. PEDRO ARMERO Y MANJÓN, Conde de Bustillo; Dir.-Gen. JOSÉ MANUEL MUÑIZ DE ORELLANA; 4 brs., represented throughout Spain.

ZARAGOZA

Aragón, Cia. Anon. de Seguros: Avenida Independencia 16, Apdo. 215; f. 1927; Gen. Man. JESÚS BAGÜÉS MAYAYO.

FOREIGN COMPANIES

63 foreign insurance companies operate in Spain.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

CÁMARAS OFICIALES DE COMERCIO Y INDUSTRIA and CÁMARAS OFICIALES DE COMERCIO, INDUSTRIA Y NAVEGACIÓN

Official Chambers of Commerce, Trade, Industry, and Navigation are to be found in the capital towns of each province and, in addition, in many of the other larger towns and ports throughout the country. There are also *Delegaciones Regionales de Comercio* (Regional Offices of Commerce), which co-operate with the Official Chambers.

MADRID

Consejo Superior de las Cámaras Oficiales de Comercio, Industria y Navegación de España (*Supreme Council of the Official Chambers of Commerce, Industry, and Navigation*): Calle Claudio Coello 19, 1º; f. 1929; Pres. JOSÉ J. GONZÁLEZ REINA; Sec.-Gen. MIGUEL ARIAS GONZÁLEZ; publ. *The Economic Situation of Spain, Profile of Spain, Commercial Atlas, Industrial Atlas, Mercantile Habits, Customs and Practices as Followed in Spain*; comprises the following 87 Chambers: Commerce 1, Commerce and Navigation 1, Industry 2, Commerce and Industry 46, Commerce, Industry and Navigation 37, who all publ. *Memoria Comercial* and *Memoria de Trabajos* (annually).

Cámara Oficial de Comercio de Madrid: Plaza de la Independencia 1; f. 1887; 75,000 mems.; Pres. JUAN ABELLÓ PASCUAL; Sec. JOSÉ Ma. FONTANA TARRATS; publs. *Memoria de Trabajos de la Cámara, Memoria Comercial e Industrial, La Economía de Madrid* (annually), *Comercio* (monthly).

Cámara Oficial de Industria de Madrid: Huertas 13; f. 1912; Pres. TEODOMIRO GONZÁLEZ BAYLÍN; Sec.-Gen. ANGEL VERDASCO GARCIA; publ. *Industria* (monthly).

BARCELONA

Cámara de Comercio Oriental: Barcelona; Pres. RAMÓN GORDILLO CARRANZA; Dir.-Gen. JOSÉ BRUCKNER.

Cámara Oficial de Comercio, Industria y Navegación: Casa Lonja del Mar; f. 1886; Pres. ANDRÉS RIBERA ROVIRA; Sec.-Gen. JOSÉ DAURELLA DEL ROMERO; publs. *Boletín de la Cámara Oficial de Comercio, Industria y Navegación* (monthly), *Noticiario de Comercio Exterior* (3 times a month), *Boletín Estadístico Coyuntural* (every two months), *Memoria Comercial* (yearly).

FOREIGN CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Argentina: Almagro 12, Madrid; br. in Barcelona.

Austria: Avda. de José Antonio 57, Madrid.

Belgium: Corcega 304, Barcelona.

Brazil: Avda. de José Antonio 27, Madrid; br. in Barcelona.

Chile: Vía Layetana 28, Barcelona.

Colombia: Vía Layetana 32, Barcelona.

Cuba: Pasaje Domingo 2, Barcelona.

Dominican Republic: Vía Layetana 32, Barcelona.

France: Villalar 2, Madrid; brs. in Alicante, Barcelona, San Sebastián, Valencia and Vigo.

German Federal Republic: Barquillo 17, 6º, Madrid; br. in Barcelona: Ronda Universidad 10.

Italy: Calle Factor 1, Madrid 13; brs. in Barcelona, Seville, Valencia, Bilbao, Santa Cruz de Tenerife.

Netherlands: Zurbarán 10, Madrid 4.

Norway: Argumosa 20, Madrid 12.

Pakistan: Avda. de José Antonio 55, Madrid.

Paraguay: Caspe 19, Barcelona.

Philippines: Bravo Murillo 60, Madrid.

Switzerland: Marqués de Casa Riera 4, Madrid 14; br. in Barcelona.

Thailand: Pelayo 11, Barcelona.

United Kingdom: Marqués de Valdeiglesias 3, Madrid; Paseo de Gracia 11, Barcelona; brs. in Bilbao and Valencia.

United States: San Agustín 2, Madrid 14; Rambla de Estudios 109, Barcelona 2; brs. in Bilbao, Seville, Valencia and Zaragoza.

Venezuela: Vía Layetana 32, Barcelona.

CENTRAL ORGANISATIONS

MADRID

Confederación Patronal Española (*Spanish Employers' Fed.*): Ancha de San Bernardo 63; Pres. LUIS GALDOS GARCIA; Sec.-Gen. ANTONIO GUILLAMÓN.

Instituto Nacional de Industria (*Nat. Industrial Inst.*): Plaza de Salamanca 8; f. 1941; 18 mems.; Pres. JOSÉ SIRVENT DARGENT; Vice-Pres. JOSÉ DE CORRAL SAÍZ; publs. *"In" Revista de Información* (quarterly) and reports.

Organización Sindical Española (*Spanish Syndical Organisation*): Casa Sindical, Paseo del Prado 18 y 20; 28 mems.; representing 9.5m. workers and 3.3m. employers; National Delegate JOSÉ SOLÍS RUIZ.

BARCELONA

Fomento del Trabajo Nacional (*Assn. for the Development of National Labour*): Vía Layetana 32 y 34; f. 1771; Pres. MIGUEL MATEU; Sec.-Gen. CARLOS DE AHUMADA; mems. of Board 48; publ. *El Trabajo Nacional* (monthly).

VALENCIA

Consejo Nacional de Trabajadores: f. 1965; Pres. JOSÉ SOLÍS RUIZ.

GENERAL SECTIONAL ORGANISATIONS

MADRID

Agrupación de Fabricantes de Cemento de España (*Cement Mfrs.*): Calle de Alfonso XII 26; f. 1925; Pres. EUGENIO CALDERÓN MONTERO RIOS; Sec.-Gen. ANDRÉS PACHECO PICAZO; 46 mem. firms.

Asociación de Agricultores de España (*Farmers*): Los Madrazo 13; f. 1881; 128,338 mems.; Pres. ANDRÉS GARRIDO BUEZO.

Asociación de Fabricantes de Cerveza de España (*Brewers*): Claudio Coello 33.

Asociación y Cooperativa de Productos Alcornocales (*Cork*): Pres. MARQUÉS DE HOYOS.

Asociación Española de Almacenistas de Drogas, Productos Químicos y Especialidades Farmacéuticas (*Wholesalers of Drugs and Chemical Products*): Hortaleza 2; Pres. JOSÉ VIDAL RIVAS.

Asociación Fabricantes de Azúcar de España (*Sugar Mfrs.*): Avd. Gral. Perón 10; f. 1911; Pres. ALEJANDRO F. ARAOZ; Sec. MODESTO SÁNCHEZ DE LAS CASAS; 29 mems.

Casa Sindical (Transport and Communications): Paseo del Prado 20; f. 1942; Dir. JOSÉ FARRÉ DE CALZADILLA; 417,925 mems., 71,923 associated firms; publ. *Transportes y Comunicaciones* (monthly).

Central de Fabricantes de Alambre y sus Derivados (Mfrs. of Wire and Wire Products): Plaza de Santa Ana 14; f. 1908; Pres. JUAN MANUEL MAZARRASA QUIJANO; 45 mems.

Federación de Empresas Periodísticas de Provincias de España (Assn. of Provincial Newspaper Firms): Nuñez de Balboa 107; f. 1928; 31 mems.; Pres. FRANCISCO DE COSSIO; Sec.-Gen. DOMINGO LAGUNILLA.

Federación Madrileña de las Industrias de Carnes (Meat): Caños del Peral 1; f. 1931; 1,345 mems.; Pres. ANTONIO MARTÍNEZ MEMBIELA; Sec. MOISÉS PANIZO ACOSTA; publ. *La Carne* (monthly).

Federación Nacional de Consignatarios de Buques (Shipping Agents): Carrera de San Jerónimo 32; Pres. RAMÓN BERGÉ.

Grupo de Exportadores de Calzado (Import and Export of Footwear): Avenida de José Antonio 32; f. 1960; 36 mems.; publ. *Boletín de Información*.

Grupo Nacional de Almacanistas de Coloniales: Paseo del Prado 18-20; Pres. JOSÉ CAPETA AULET.

Instituto Nacional del Libro Español: Ferraz 11; f. 1939; Pres. CARLOS ROBLES PIQUER; Dir. GUILLERMO DÍAZ-PLAJA; Gen. Sec. EDUARDO NOLLA LÓPEZ; publs. *El Libro Español* (monthly), *Catálogo General de la Librería Española*, *Guía de Editores y Libreros*, etc.; Office in Barcelona: Via Layetana 158; Man. SANTIAGO OLIVES.

LABOUR ORGANISATIONS

These are not trade unions, but syndicates in which both employers and workers are represented.

A new Trade Union Law will be submitted to the Cortes, probably in 1968.

MADRID

Sindicato Nacional de Actividades Diversas (National Syndicate of Miscellaneous Activities): Paseo del Prado 18-20; 273,000 mems.; Pres. ANGEL SABADOR ROLDÁN; Sec. FERNANDO RUBIO Y MUÑOZ-BOCANEGRA.

Sindicato Nacional de Actividades Sanitarias (National Syndicate for Sanitary Activities): Paseo del Prado 18-20; 60,000 mems.; Pres. ANTONIO GARCÍA-BERNAULT HERNÁNDEZ; Sec. ANGEL ZUBIETA DE ANDRÉS.

Hermanidad Sindical Nacional de Labradores y Ganaderos (Brotherhood of National Syndicate for Farmers, Farm Workers and Stockbreeders): Paseo del Prado 18-20; 1,980,500 mems.; Pres. TOMÁS ALLENDE Y GARCÍA-BAXTER; Sec. ANTONIO HUERTA FERRER; publ. *Siembra*.

Sindicato Nacional del Agua, Gas y Electricidad (Water, Gas and Electricity): Paseo del Prado 18-20; Pres. CARLOS LARA DE LLANO; Sec. ANTONIO HUERTA FERRER.

Sindicato de Alimentación y Productos Coloniales (Food Products): Paseo del Prado 18-20; f. 1942; Dir. JOSÉ MARÍA LLOSENT MARAÑÓN; Sec. JULIO DE DIEGO MARTÍN; 120,000 mems.; publs. *I.C.A.* (monthly), *Detalle* (monthly), *Bebidas Carbónicas* (quarterly).

Sindicato Nacional del Azúcar (Sugar Industry): Paseo del Prado 18-20; Pres. FRANCISCO DADIN GALLO; Sec. ALFONSO MENDEZ GARCÍA; publs. *Boletín Azúcar*, *Siembra* (in collab. with Sind. Cereales, Olivo, Vid y Frutos).

Sindicato de Banca, Bolsa y Ahorro (Banks and Stock Exchanges): Paseo del Prado 18-20; f. 1941; 100,482 mems.; Chair. EMILIO LAMO DE ESPINOSA; Sec. JOSÉ FUENTES Y CARLOS-ROCA; publ. *Boletín Informativo*.

Sindicato Nacional de Cereales (National Assn. of Cereal Growers): Plaza de la Lealtad 4; f. 1942; 2,314,200 mems.; Nat. Dir. ANTONIO REUS CID; Sec. AGUILINO SALGADO BRAVO; publ. *Cereales* (monthly).

Sindicato Nacional del Combustible (Fuels): Plaza de las Cortés 6; f. 1945; mems.: 13,577 employers, 118,735 workers; Pres. VÍCTOR ARROYO Y ARROYO; Sec.-Gen. DOMINGO SÁNCHEZ GARCÍA; publs. *Combustibles Nacionales*, *Informe Social*.

Sindicato Nacional de la Construcción, Vidrio y Cerámica (National Syndicate for Building, Glass and Ceramics): Paseo del Prado 18-20; 843,000 mems.; Pres. PEDRO GARCÍA ORMAECHEA Y CASANOVAS; Sec. JOAQUÍN GARCÍA RUIZ; publ. *Boletín*.

Sindicato Nacional de Enseñanza (National Syndicate for Private Teachers): Paseo del Prado 18-20.

Sindicato Nacional del Espectáculo (National Syndicate for Entertainment): Castelló 18; 105,452 mems.; Pres. JOSÉ FARRÉ DE CALZADILLA; Sec. RAMÓN BUENO LAGUARDA; publ. *Boletín y Anuario Español de Cinematografía*.

Sindicato Nacional de Frutos y Productos Hortícolas (Fruit and Horticultural Produce): Princesa 24; Pres. ANTONIO GONZÁLEZ SÁEZ; Sec. ENRIQUE AMADO Y DEL CAMPO; publ. *Boletín Informativo*.

Sindicato Nacional de Ganadería (Stock Farmers): Huertas 26; f. 1940; Pres. MANUEL MENDOZA RUIZ; publs. *Ganadería*, *La Mesta*.

Sindicato Nacional de Hostelería y Actividades Turísticas (Hotelkeepers): Duque de Medinaceli 2; Pres. ALBERTO DE URIBE Y URIARTE; Gen. Sec. RICARDO R. LARREA CISNEROS; publ. *Hostal*.

Sindicato de Industrias Químicas (Chemical Industries): San Bernardo 62; f. 1940; Pres. ALBERTO GARCÍA ORTIZ; 157,000 mems.; publs. *ION*, *Información de Química Analítica*, *Anuario de la Industria Química*.

Sindicato Nacional de la Madera y Corcho (Wood and Cork): Flora 1; 300,000 mems.; Pres. EMILIO DE PABLOS GUTIÉRREZ; Sec. EMILIO IGLESIAS AMEIGEIRAS; publ. *Boletín*.

Sindicato Nacional del Metal (Iron and Steel and Non-Ferrous Metals, Machinery and Transport Materials): Ferraz 44; Pres. JOSÉ RAMÓN ENSAOLA RAYMOND, Sec. D. OLEGARIO GONZÁLEZ Y GARCÍA; 58,000 enterprises and 1.1 million workers; publ. *Metal*.

Sindicato Nacional de la Marina Mercante (National Syndicate for Merchant Navy): Juan Bravo 6; 49,472 mems.; Pres. JOSÉ LUIS AZCÁRRAGA Y BUSTAMANTE; Sec. FRANCISCO LÓPEZ SANTAMARÍA.

Sindicato Nacional del Papel, Prensa y Artes Gráficas (Nat. Syndicate of Paper, Press and Graphic Arts): Paseo del Prado 18-20; f. 1942; 102,720 mems.; Pres. ANTONIO JOSÉ HERNÁNDEZ NAVARRO; Sec. MANUEL NOFUENTES G. MONTORO; publ. *Boletín Informativo del Sindicato*.

Sindicato de la Pesca (Fishing Industry): Paseo del Prado 18-20; f. 1942; Pres. AUGSTÍN DE BARCENA Y REUS; Sec. PASTOR NIETO; publ. *Boletín de Información*.

Sindicato de la Piel (Skin, Tanning, and Leather Industries): Avenida José Antonio 32; Pres. JOSÉ FERNÁNDEZ CELA; Sec. FERNANDO VEGA CORRAL; publs. *Piel*, *Boletín*.

SPAIN—(TRADE AND INDUSTRY, TRANSPORT)

Sindicato Nacional de Prensa, Radio, TV y Publicidad: Plaza de Callao 4; 21,708 mems.; Pres. ENRIQUE RAMOS LÓPEZ; Sec. EUSEBIO DONOSO-CORTES Y DONOSO-CORTÉS.

Sindicato del Seguro (Insurance): Núñez de Balboa 101; f. 1940; Pres. ARTURO NÚÑEZ SAMPER MACHO-QUEVEDO; Sec. JOSÉ MARÍA DE CASTRO Y CALZADO; publ. *Seguros*.

Sindicato del Olivo (Producers and Exporters of Olive Oil): Española 19; f. 1940 by fusion of Asociación Nacional de Olivareros de España and Federación de Exportadores de Aceite de Olivo de España; Pres. JOSÉ NAVARRO Y GÓNZÁLEZ DE CANALES; Sec.-Gen. JOSÉ RODRÍGUEZ LANZAS; Head of Dept. of Economics PEDRO CADAHÍA CICHUENDEZ; Board and the Junta Nacional elected by votes of mems., who comprise all firms, technical experts, and workmen engaged in the industry; publ. *Boletín de Oleicultura Internacional y Hojas de Información Oleícola*.

Sindicato Nacional Textil (Textiles): Avda. José Antonio 32; f. 1941; mems. include all those concerned in clothing trade and textiles; Pres. GONZALO MARCOS CHACÓN; Sec. JOSÉ ARRIOLS GRAU; publ. *Textil* (monthly).

Sindicato Nacional de Transportes y Comunicaciones (National Syndicate for Transport and Communications): Paseo del Prado 18-20; 689,000 mems.; Pres. EDUARDO VILLEGAS GIRON; Sec. FERNANDO VEGA CORRAL; publ. *Boletín*.

Sindicato Nacional de la Vid, Cervezas y Bebidas (Wine, Beer, and Liquors): Paseo del Prado 18-20; Pres. CARLOS CAVERO BEYARD; Sec. FRANCISCO RODRÍGUEZ ALVAREZ; publ. *Vid*.

The Syndicate is divided into two main sections, Social and Economic, both of which are subdivided into three main sections: wine and derivatives, cider, and beer. The wine section is further divided into Groups and Sub-Groups, including viticulture, wine-producing, sales, etc.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

R.E.N.F.E. (Red Nacional de los Ferrocarriles Españoles) (National System of Spanish Railways): Madrid; Board of Dirs.: Chair. LEOPOLDO CALVO SOTELLO BUSTELO; Deputy Chair. JOSÉ-M. GARCÍA-LOMAS.

R.E.N.F.E. Officials: Man. CARLOS ROA RICO; Asst. Mans. JAIME BADILLO DíEZ, ALFREDO CRESPO MOCORROA, CARLOS DE INZA TUDANCA, ANTONIO CARBONELL ROMERO.

Track: 13,404 km. (broad gauge, 1.668 metres).

62,000m. pesetas will be spent on a comprehensive modernization plan for the railways, in two stages, 1964-7 and 1968-73.

NARROW-GAUGE RAILWAYS

The Government also controls 1,940 km. of narrow-gauge railways, which includes 88 km. of 1.06 m. gauge, 1,628 km. of 1.00 m. gauge, 68 km. of 0.75 m. gauge, and 151 km. of 0.915 m. gauge, 10 km. of 1.44 m. gauge. Of this total 350 km. are electrified.

The organisation is the:

Ferrocarriles de Via Estrocha (F.E.V.E.): Nuevos Ministerios, Agustín de Bethencourt 4, Madrid; f. 1965; Pres. JUAN SÁNCHEZ CORTÉS Y DÁVILA; Dir. Don MANUEL LANZÓN SURROCA. The organisation controls 21 lines.

Thirty-one of the narrow-gauge railway companies have not been nationalised, the privately owned companies retaining their individuality.

ROADS

Total road length 133,719 km. (approx.).

MOTORISTS' ORGANISATIONS

Real Automóvil Club de España: Madrid, General Sanjurjo 10; f. 1903; 19,000 mems.

There are also provincial Automobile Clubs in Alicante, Seville, Palma (Majorca), Las Palmas, Barcelona, La Coruña, San Sebastián, Málaga, Muncía, Oviedo, Valladolid, Valencia, Santa Cruz de Tenerife and Albacete.

SHIPPING

The 1964-67 Port Development Plan has been granted a World Bank loan to finance improvements at Barcelona, Huelva, La Luz y Las Palmas and Pasajes and 17 other ports.

Empresa Nacional "Elcano" de la Marina Mercante: P.O.B. 659, Miguel Angel 9, Madrid; government owned organization operating 10 per cent of the country's gross tonnage (1967) 207,245; operates Mediterranean and Spanish coastal services; the fleet also includes cargo boats, oil-tankers and other specialised ships for service all over the world; Pres. M. MOREU FIGUEROA; Man. Dir. FRANCISCO PARGA RAPA; Publ. *Revista de Información* (monthly).

The remaining 90 per cent is owned by private companies.

MADRID

(Capital in pesetas, unless otherwise stated)

Compañía Arrendataria del Monopolio de Petróleos, S.A.: Paseo del Prado 6, Apdo. 318; Pres. ALFONSO DE CHURRUCA Y CALBETON; tanker services.

Compañía Española de Petróleos, S.A.: Avda. de América 32; Chair. IGNACIO VILLALONGA VILLALBA; tanker services.

Compañía Naviera Bachi: Avda. del Generalísimo 1; Ibañez de Bilbao 2, Bilbao; f. 1901; Man. Dir. JOSÉ MA. PEÑA RICH; Spanish coastal services, Mediterranean, West African, North European, British and American services.

Compañía Naviera Española: San Agustín 2; owns approximately 20,000 gross tonnage; operates tramp services.

Compañía Trasmediterránea: Alcalá 53, Apdo. 982; f. 1917; cap. 278,739,000; Pres. SALVADOR MORENO FERNÁNDEZ; Dir. JOSÉ GUTIÉRREZ DEL ALAMO GARCÍA; Sec.-Gen. LUIS A. NOVOA ARECHAGA; passenger and freight, Spanish ports, Canary Is., Guinea, and Spanish-African ports.

Compañía Trasatlántica Española, S.A.: Paseo de Calvo Sotelo 4; f. 1850; cap. 361,000,000; Dir.-Gen. FAIRER PINACHO BOLAÑO; operates four lines; North America, Central America and Mediterranean.

SPAIN—(TRANSPORT, TOURISM)

BARCELONA

- Compañía Española de Navegación Marítima, S.A.:** Paseo de Colón, 24-3°-12; f. 1932; cap. 2,200,000; Dirs. JOSÉ MARÍA MENEZO PARDO, JOAQUÍN HEVIA FERNÁNDEZ.
- Hijo de Ramón A. Ramos, S.A.:** f. 1845; cap. 6,120,000; Mans. ROBERTO RAMOS DALMÉ, JOSÉ BENAGES JULIA, RICARDO RAMOS CENDOYA; tramp services and shipping agents.
- Transportes, Aduanas y Consignaciones, S.A. (T.A.C.):** Aragón 271; Pres. PEDRO PUJOL SANJUÁN.

BILBAO

- Altos Hornos de Vizcaya, S.A.:** Apdo. 116; coasting, Continental, overseas trade.
- Compañía Anónima Marítima Unión:** Ibáñez de Bilbao 2; f. 1899; cap. 15,255,000; Chair. JOSÉ V. LARTITEGUI; Man. Dir. ALEJANDRO ZUBIZARRETA BILBAO; tramp service to America, U.K., and Continent.
- Compañía Marítima del Nervión:** Bailen 1, Apdo. 170; f. 1907; cap. 20,000,000; Man. Dir. HONORIO FRANCISCO ALDECOA BERSALUCE; fortnightly service between Gulf of Mexico and Spain.
- Compañía Naviera Vascongada:** Plaza de los Alferoces Provisionales 2-10; f. 1899; cap. 87,000,000; Man. Dir. IGNACIO IBARRONDO; tramp services to Argentina, Brazil, U.S.A., Great Britain, Canary Is., Ceuta, and Spanish ports.
- Compañía de Remolcadores "Ibaizabal" (Tugs):** Ibáñez de Bilbao 2, Apdo. 13; f. 1906; Pres. and Man. Dir. EDUARDO AZNAR Y COSTE; Sec. JOSÉ LUIS DE MARURI; Bilbao river service.
- Naviera Aznar, S.A.:** Ibáñez de Bilbao 2, Apdo. 13; f. 1906; Pres. JUAN ANTONIO DE AZNAR Y ZABALA; Man. Dir. EDUARDO DE AZNAR Y COSTE; gross tonnage 149,461; passengers and freight to North, Central and South America; cargo between Spanish ports, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Bordeaux and the River Plate; coastal service between all Spanish ports.
- Naviera Bilbaina, S.A.:** Ibáñez de Bilbao 2; Chair. and Man. Dir. ALEJANDRO ZUBIZARRETA BILBAO; tramp.

MADRID

- Ministry of Information and Tourism:** Avenida del Generalísimo 39; Subsec. of Tourism ANTONIO G. RODRÍGUEZ-ACOSTA; Dir., Promotion of Tourism JUAN DE ARES-PACOCCHAGA, Tourist Activities and Enterprises LEÓN HERRERA; publs. literature covering travel, art, sport, local colour, and aspects of life in Spain. National Tourist Offices abroad: brs. in London, Paris, New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Toronto, Mexico City, Tangiers, Stockholm, Zürich, Brussels, Rome, Buenos Aires, Hamburg, The Hague, Marseilles, Milan, San Juan (Puerto Rico), Lisbon, Frankfurt-am-Main, Copenhagen, Geneva, Helsinki, Manila, Munich, Oslo, Vienna, San Agustín, Caracas, Miami.

EUROPEAN BRANCHES

- Belgium: 18 rue la Montagne, Brussels.
- France: 29 avenue George V, Paris 8e; 28 Cours Lieutaud, Marseilles.
- Germany (Federal Republic): Grosse Eschenheimer Str. 5, Frankfurt am Main; Ferdinandstr. 64-68, Hamburg 1; Herzog Wilhelmstr. 18-20, Munich; Schloss Str. 4, Bonn.

- Naviera Vizcaina, S.A.:** Espartero 35, 2°; Chair. Admiral J. M. ROTACHE; Gen. Man. F. AZQUETA; Gen. Sec. J. M. GÓMEZ; tanker, cargo and reefer; Near East and Persian Gulf to Spain.

CÁDIZ

- Naviera Pinillos, S.A.:** Plaza de España 3, Apto. 187; f. 1940; cap. 54,000,000; Man. Dir. ANTONIO L. GROSSO; services between Canary Is., Alicante, Barcelona, Valencia, Melilla, Ceuta, Cadiz; and from the Canary Is. to Casablanca, Antwerp, Dunkirk, Bilbao and Vigo-Villagarcía.

SEVILLE

- Ybarra y Compañía:** Menéndez Pelayo 2, Apdo. 15; f. 1881; cap. 200,000,000; Pres. J. M. DE YBARRA Y LASSO DE LA VEGA; passenger and cargo lines to South America, Italy, France, Spain and Portugal; coastal between alternate Spanish ports.

VALENCIA

- Compañía Frutero-Valenciana de Navegación, "Cofruna", S.A.:** Edificio Cofruna, Avda. de Francia 15; cargo services to U.K., Northern Europe and Mediterranean, Great Lakes—Canada.

CIVIL AVIATION

- Lineas Aéreas de España, S.A. (IBERIA):** Velázquez 130, Madrid 6; f. 1927; Chair. EMILIO DE NAVASQUÉ; Gen. Man. LÁZARO ROS; Gen. Sec. JUAN B. VINIEGRA; domestic services and services to North and West Africa, Europe, U.S.A., Central and South America; publs. *Iberia* (bi-monthly), *Iberia*/Noticias (bi-weekly).
- Aviación y Comercio, S.A. (AVIACO):** Calle Aduana 33, Madrid; f. 1948; internal services and services to Canary Is., North Africa, Southern France, Portugal, Italy, Scandinavia, Netherlands and Belgium; Chair. JULIAN RUBIO LÓPEZ.

Thirty international airlines also serve Madrid airport.

TOURISM

- Italy: Piazza di Spagna 55, Rome; Via del Don 5, Milan.
- Netherlands: Laan van Meerdervoort 8, The Hague.
- Portugal: Rua Andrade Corvo 27, Lisbon.
- Sweden: Smålandgatan 11, Stockholm.
- Switzerland: 1 rue de Berne, Geneva; Claridenhof, Claridenstr. 25, Zürich.
- United Kingdom: 70 Jermyn Street, London, S.W.1.

There are also branches in Tangier, Toronto, Puerto Rico, Mexico, Buenos Aires, New York, San Francisco, Dallas and Chicago.

MAIN CULTURAL ORGANISATION

- Dirección General de Bellas Artes (General Direction of Fine Arts):** Alcalá 34 and 36, Madrid-14; attached to the Ministry of Education; control and co-ordination of cultural and educational activities, including the Prado Museum, the National Artistic Heritage, Archeological Excavations, and International Festival of Music and Dance, Granada; restored the monuments in Teatro Real; Dir. GRATINIANO NIETO GALLO.

SPAIN—(TOURISM, ATOMIC ENERGY, UNIVERSITIES)

NATIONAL THEATRES

Administrator: FERNANDO FERNÁNDEZ DE CÓRDOBA.

Teatro Beatriz: Madrid; f. 1954; modern drama; Dir. VICTOR AUZ.

Teatro Español: Príncipe 25, Madrid-12; f. 1941; classical drama; Dir. MIGUEL NARROS; financed by the Ministry of Information and Tourism.

Teatro María Guerrero: Tamayo 4, Madrid-14; f. 1941; modern drama; Dir. JOSÉ LUIS ALONSO; financed by the Ministry of Information and Tourism.

Teatro Nacional de Cámara y Ensayo: f. 1954; modern drama; Dir. MODESTO HIGUERAS; financed by the Ministry of Information and Tourism.

OPERA AND BALLET

Teatro de la Zarzuela: Jovellanos 4, Madrid-14; financed by the Authors' Society.

PRINCIPAL ORCHESTRAS

National Orchestra: Alcalá 34, Madrid-14; f. 1940; Chief Conductor RAFAEL FRÜHBECK DE BURGOS; financed by the Ministry of National Education.

Symphony Orchestra: Paseo de la Habana 144B, Madrid-15; f. 1904; Dir. VICENTE SPITERI.

Philharmonic Orchestra: Donoso Cortés 55, Madrid-15; f. 1915; Dir. ODON ALONSO; some official financial help.

Orquesta Sinfónica de la RTV Española: Avda. del Generalísimo 39, Madrid-16; f. 1964; Dir. BENJAMÍN ARBETETA; conductors: I. MARKEVITCH, ANTONIO ROSMARBA, ENRIQUE G. ASENSIO; financed by the Ministry of Information and Tourism.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Junta de Energía Nuclear (Atomic Energy Board): Avda. Complutense 22, Ciudad Universitaria, Madrid 3; f. 1951; 2,000 mems.; Pres. JOSÉ M. OTERO NAVASCUÉS; Exec. Vice-Pres. ANTONIO COLINO LOPEZ; Dir. Physics and Reactors Prof. CARLOS SÁNCHEZ DEL RÍO; Dir. Materials and Production Prof. LUIS GUTIÉRREZ JODRA; Dir. Chemistry and Isotopes Prof. RICARDO F. CELLINI; Dir. Administration DIEGO GALVEZ ARMENGAUD; Dir. Geology and Mines JUAN MARTÍN DELGADO; General and Technical Secretary Prof. FRANCISCO PASCUAL MARTÍNEZ; publ. *Energía Nuclear* (bi-monthly).

Spain's first atomic power plant, with a capacity of 150,000 KW is to be opened in 1968; it is to be equipped with a DON 30 MWe reactor. Nuclear power plants totalling 2,250 MWe are to be opened by 1975.

Co-operation: Spain has bilateral agreements with the U.S.A. and the U.K., France, Canada; and is a member of

the International Atomic Energy Agency, the European Nuclear Energy Agency, the European Atomic Energy Society and CERN.

Centrales Nucleares S.A. (CENUSA): c/o Hermosilla 1, Madrid; three private firms (Hidroeléctrica Española S.A., Compañía Sevillana de Electricidad S.A., Unión Eléctrica Madrileña S.A.); constructs and operates the nuclear power plants of the three companies; Pres. JOSÉ MARIA DE ORIOL Y URQUIJO.

Centrales Nucleares del Norte S.A. (NUCLENOR): Medio 12, Santander; constructs and operates nuclear power plants; Pres. RICARDO RUBIO.

Unión Eléctrica Madrileña S.A.: Avda. José Antonio 4, Madrid; Engineers ENRIQUE BOANZA and CARLOS LAFFITTE.

Is building a nuclear power plant, PWR type of 157,000 KWe, on the River Tajo in Guadalajara Province, due for completion in 1968.

UNIVERSITIES

Universidad de Barcelona: Barcelona; 1,250 teachers, 13,276 students.

Universidad Pontificia de Comillas: Comillas, Santander.

Universidad de Granada: Granada; 497 teachers, 9,362 students.

Universidad de la Laguna: Canary Islands; 21 professors, 911 students.

Universidad de Madrid: Madrid; 33,178 students.

Universidad de Murcia: Murcia; 65 teachers, 1,800 students.

Universidad Católica de Navarra: Pamplona; 570 teachers, 5,339 students.

Universidad de Oviedo: San Francisco, Oviedo; 300 teachers, 2,900 students.

Universidad Pontificia de Salamanca: Salamanca; 142 teachers, 1,700 students.

Universidad Literaria de Salamanca: Salamanca; 180 teachers, 5,735 students.

Universidad de Santiago: Compostela; 420 teachers, 3,700 students.

Universidad de Sevilla: Seville; 194 professors, 4,227 students.

Universidad de Valencia: Valencia; 150 teachers, 4,000 students.

Universidad de Valladolid: Valladolid; 7,427 students.

Universidad de Zaragoza: Zaragoza; 397 teachers, 4,209 students.

SWEDEN

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Sweden lies in north-west Europe, occupying half the Scandinavian peninsula. It is bordered by Finland to the north-east and Norway to the north-west and west. The Baltic Sea and the Gulf of Bothnia are to the east, the Skagerrak and Kattegat to the south-west. Winters are cold and summers mild. Average summer temperature in Stockholm is 16.9°C (61°F) and winter temperature -2.5°C (29°F). The language is Swedish. The predominant faith is Lutheran Protestantism. The flag is light blue with a yellow cross. The capital is Stockholm.

Recent History

Sweden remained neutral in the Second World War and has not joined any post-war military alliance. It has played a leading part in the United Nations and is a member of the European Free Trade Association, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, the Council of Europe and many other international organisations. The Prime Minister, Mr. Erlander, was appointed in 1946 and the Social Democrats have been in power since 1932, except for the period 1939-1945 when there was a coalition government.

Government

Sweden is a constitutional monarchy. The King acts through a Council of State (*Statsråds*), responsible to the Diet (*Riksdag*) or parliament. The Diet consists of two chambers elected by proportional representation. The First Chamber (*Första Kammaren*) has 151 members who are elected for 8 years by the County Councils (*landstingen*) and the Councils of six large towns (*stadsfullmäktige*). The Second Chamber (*Andra Kammaren*) has 233 members who are elected for four years by universal suffrage. In 1967 far-reaching proposals for a reform of the Swedish Constitution, including the introduction of a unicameral system, were agreed by the four major political parties. These reforms have still to be approved by the Riksdag before they can be implemented. The country is divided into 24 counties and Stockholm.

Defence

A Supreme Commander, under the King is in charge of the three services, assisted by a Defence Staff. The Defence Forces comprise regular and short-term servicemen, liability to serve extending from the age of 18 to 47 for a minimum of ten months. Total mobilised strength is about 700,000. A permanent force of 1,600 men at the disposal of the United Nations was established in 1964. Sweden's defence expenditure for the budget year 1967-68 will be the largest on record at 5,034 million kronor.

Economic Affairs

About 6 per cent of the population are employed in agriculture, forestry and fisheries. Agriculture is mainly in the southern region, the chief crops being oats, wheat, rye, barley and potatoes. Dairy produce accounts for 50 per cent of farming output. Half the country is covered by forests, providing timber, pitch, fuel and tar, and supplies for the paper and rayon industries. Sweden is rich in mineral resources. There are large deposits of iron ore,

also lead, zinc, sulphur, manganese and low-grade uranium ore. Forty per cent of the population are employed in mining, manufacturing and construction. Industrial products include machinery, vehicles, electronics, telecommunications, and shipping. Swedish furniture, porcelain and glass have an international reputation. Labour relations are among the most stable in the world.

Transport and Communications

Sweden has an excellent railway system. Of the 12,704 km. of nationalised railways, more than 50 per cent is electrified. Swedish State Railways operate ferry services to Denmark and the German Democratic Republic (East Germany). Roads extend for 95,211 km. In September 1967 driving was transferred from the left to the right-hand side of the road. The ocean-going fleet totals 4,455,000 gross tons. The Swedish Airlines own a three-sevenths share in the Scandinavian consortium SAS (Scandinavian Airlines System).

Social Welfare

There is a highly advanced system of social security schemes covering old age and family pensions, sickness, unemployment and disability benefits based on a National Pension Fund. Expenditure on the social services absorbs a considerable part of the national income.

Education

Education is compulsory and free for nine years in comprehensive schools, which are supported locally and by the state. There are numerous secondary and special schools, five state universities and three technical universities.

Tourism

Sweden offers a variety of landscape from the mountains of the Midnight Sun north of the Arctic Circle to the white sand beaches of the south. There are many lakes and forests. Stockholm, a beautifully situated capital, is famous for modern architecture.

Nationals of the following countries do not require a visa to enter Sweden: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Finland, France, Germany (Federal Republic), Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mexico, Monaco, Morocco, Netherlands, Nicaragua, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, San Marino, South Africa, Spain, Switzerland, Tanzania, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, U.K., U.S.A., Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

Sport

The most popular sports are football, gymnastics, skiing, athletics and tennis. Swimming, sailing, golfing, hunting, and mountaineering also have a following.

Public Holidays, 1968

January 1 (New Year's Day), January 6 (Epiphany),

SWEDEN—(INTRODUCTORY SURVEY, STATISTICAL SURVEY)

April 12 (Good Friday), April 15 (Easter Monday), May 1 (May Day), May 23 (Ascension Day), June 3 (Whit Monday), June 21 and 22 (Midsummer), November 1 (All Saints' Day), December 24, 25 and 26 (Christmas).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The currency is the Swedish Krona of 100 öre.

Notes: 5, 10, 50, 100, 1,000 and 10,000 kronor.

Coins: 1, 2, 5 kronor; 1, 2, 5, 10, 25, and 50 öre.

Exchange rate: 12.44 kr. = £1 sterling

5.18 kr. = \$1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (including land and water)	POPULATION	
	Jan. 1967	Density
449,793 sq. km.	7,843,088	19 per sq. km. land

CHIEF TOWNS

POPULATION (1967)

Stockholm (capital)	777,115	Hälsingborg	79,460
Göteborg	443,292	Linköping	77,305
Malmö	253,502	Borås	69,443
Västerås	107,048	Eskilstuna	64,830
Uppsala	94,587	Skellefteå	61,523
Norrköping	94,067	Sundsvall	60,735
Örebro	86,003	Gävle	60,602

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS

	BIRTH RATE (per '000)	MARRIAGE RATE (per '000)	DEATH RATE (per '000)
1963	14.8	7.2	10.1
1964	16.0	7.0	10.0
1965	15.9	7.8	10.1
1966	15.8	7.8	10.1

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION

IMMIGRANTS			EMIGRANTS		
1964	1965	1966	1964	1965	1966
38,334	49,586	46,970	15,705	15,977	19,730

EMPLOYMENT

('000)

Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	447
Mining and Quarrying	24
Manufacturing	1,109
Commerce	438
Construction	295
Transport and Communications	242
Services, etc.	678
Unspecified	11

SWEDEN—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

AGRICULTURE

DISTRIBUTION OF LAND, 1966 (‘000 hectares)

LAND AREA	ARABLE LAND		MEADOW AND PASTURE (1961)	WOOD AND FORESTS (1961)
	Total	Cereals		
41,126	3,133	1,462	511	22,505

CROPS

CROPS	AREA (in thousand hectares)				YIELD PER HECTARE (in quintals)				PRODUCTION (in thousand tons)			
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1963	1964	1965	1966	1963	1964	1965	1966
Wheat .	244	270	288	196	30.2	39.4	37.5	30.2	696	1,065	1,038	576
Rye .	40	43	63	40	20.9	29.9	28.8	22.6	76	119	169	82
Barley .	482	470	498	608	25.7	31.2	30.8	24.9	1,155	1,375	1,437	1,408
Oats .	517	510	478	493	24.1	30.5	30.2	25.2	1,156	1,448	1,340	1,154
Mixed Grains .	191	177	156	125	24.0	27.7	28.2	23.1	429	456	410	266
Potatoes .	94	81	73	66	232.4	213.8	254.4	253.1	1,908	1,477	1,542	1,355
Oleiferous Plants .	79	106	99	57	16.7	17.5	22.0	18.4	125	212	221	99

LIVESTOCK

(‘000)

	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Horses . . .	179	149	133	109	93
Cattle . . .	2,661	2,421	2,311	2,250	2,211
Sheep . . .	182	184	218	220	238
Pigs . . .	2,115	1,791	1,865	1,884	1,898
Fowls . . .	9,263	9,495	9,615	8,778	8,049

FORESTRY

ESTIMATED CUTTING

	1964	1965	1966
Sawlogs . . . (million cubic metres)	19.0	20.5	19.5
Pulpwood . . . (" " ")	24.0	25.3	25.0
Fuelwood . . . (" " ")	4.0	3.9	3.8
Other Wood . . . (" " ")	1.0	1.0	1.0

SWEDEN—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FISHING

YEAR	QUANTITY ('000 tons)		VALUE (million kronor)	
	Herring	Total	Herring	Total
1959 . . .	139	268	69	171
1960 . . .	150	259	75	173
1961 . . .	151	267	78	188
1962 . . .	162	283	98	216
1963 . . .	193	327	92	210
1964 . . .	183	366	98	234
1965 . . .	184	357	131	263
1966 . . .	169	307	115	238

MINING

('000 metric tons)

	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Coal	148.2	99.4	84.5	58.8	40.1
Gold Ore	76.7	59.4	61.3	44.2	19.5
Iron Ore	22,526.2	23,636.6	26,591.9	29,353.4	27,989.1
Pyrites	577.6	402.6	452.4	441.4	733.6
Silver and Lead Ore	94.5	102.7	91.9	94.4	96.8
Zinc Ore	146.0	147.7	139.2	142.4	154.9

INDUSTRY

		1964	1965	1966
Pig and Sponge Iron	('000 metric tons)	2,327	2,456	2,395
Steel Ingots	(" " ")	4,443	4,654	4,672
Finished Steel	(" " ")	3,075	3,275	3,370
Aluminium	(" " ")	33.5	31.7	29.5
Copper (refined)	(" " ")	45.3	50.5	50.3
Lead (refined)	(" " ")	40.4	40.2	73.7
Wool Yarn	(" " ")	12.2	10.7	10.3
Wool Fabrics	(" " ")	4.8	4.6	4.0
Cotton Yarn	(" " ")	19.6	18.7	17.0
Cotton Fabrics	(" " ")	20.6	19.8	17.3
Rayon Wool	(" " ")	27.6	29.3	26.6
Wood Pulp*	(" " ")	5,049	5,221	5,093
Newsprint	(" " ")	685	679	689
Paper and Board	(" " ")	2,231	2,442	2,493
Cement	(" " ")	3,567	3,719	3,691
Bricks	(million)	409	396	345

* Excluding mechanical pulp.

SWEDEN—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FINANCE

1 krona = 100 öre

100 kronor = £8 os. 9d. sterling = U.S. \$19.30.

BUDGET, 1967-68

VOTED ESTIMATES
(million kronor)

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
Direct Taxes on Income and Wealth	14,236	Public Health, Social Security	11,569
Motorcar Duties	2,700	Education	4,844
Customs Duties	950	National Defence	5,034
Excise on Spirits and Tobacco, etc.	12,487	Communications	2,844
Civil Service Fees, etc.	755	Agriculture	884
Other Revenue	550	Commerce	142
Receipts on State Capital Funds	1,677	Other Current Expenditure	5,072
(from State business enterprises 660 m. Kr.)		Public Debt	975
		Other Capital Expenditure	1,135
TOTAL	33,355	TOTAL	32,499

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

(million kronor)

	1963	1964	1965	1966
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST	73,869	82,271	90,039	96,514
<i>of which:</i>				
Agriculture	5,284	6,055	6,641	n.a.
Manufacturing	25,433	28,810	31,668	n.a.
Wholesale and retail trade	9,250	10,103	11,240	n.a.
Public administration and defence	9,592	10,594	12,053	n.a.
Other revenue	24,310	26,709	28,437	n.a.
Income from abroad	184	259	200	192
GROSS NATIONAL INCOME	74,053	82,530	90,239	96,706
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT AT MARKET PRICE	83,558	92,979	102,025	110,335
<i>Less income from abroad</i>	<i>-184</i>	<i>-259</i>	<i>-200</i>	<i>-192</i>
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT MARKET PRICE	83,374	92,720	101,825	110,143
Balance of exports and imports of goods and services	142	110	1,442	1,139
<i>Less Change in stocks</i>	<i>211</i>	<i>-1,114</i>	<i>-1,947</i>	<i>-744</i>
AVAILABLE RESOURCES	83,727	91,716	101,320	110,538
<i>of which:</i>				
Private consumption	48,667	52,819	57,959	62,089
Government consumption	15,804	17,480	19,820	23,079
Fixed capital formation	19,256	21,417	23,541	25,370

CONSUMER PRICE INDICES

(1949=100)

	1963	1964	1965	1966
Food	205	213	227	242
Alcoholic Drinks and Tobacco	198	202	210	230
Housing	167	180	195	211
Fuel and Light	157	158	152	155
Clothing and Footwear	137	140	145	152
Furniture and Household Utensils	149	152	159	164
Miscellaneous	169	174	183	197
ALL ITEMS	175	181	190	202

CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION

There were 9,297 million kronor in circulation at the end of 1966.

SWEDEN—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

(million U.S.\$)

	1965			1966		
	Credit	Debit	Balance	Credit	Debit	Balance
<i>Goods and Services:</i>						
Merchandise	3,964	4,358	- 394	4,260	4,550	- 290
Non-monetary gold	—	8	- 8	—	6	- 6
Freight and transport	692	347	345	738	375	363
Travel	94	207	- 113	99	242	- 143
Investment income	86	41	45	97	53	44
Government transactions	20	13	7	19	13	6
Other services	77	205	- 128	78	237	- 159
Total	4,933	5,179	- 246	5,291	5,476	- 185
<i>Transfer Payments</i>	13	65	- 52	12	79	- 67
CURRENT BALANCE	4,946	5,244	- 298	5,303	5,555	- 252
<i>Capital and Monetary Gold:</i>						
<i>Non-monetary Sector:</i>						
Direct investment	121	136	- 15	179	159	20
Other private long-term	213	124	89	211	160	51
Other private short-term	62	50	12	36	—	36
Central government	42	36	6	49	26	23
Total	438	346	92	475	345	130
<i>Monetary Sector:</i>						
Commercial banks assets	—	108	- 108	—	123	- 123
Commercial banks liabilities	97	—	97	85	—	85
Central institutions assets	66	68	- 2	—	56	- 56
Central institutions liabilities	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	163	176	- 13	85	179	- 94
CAPITAL BALANCE	601	522	79	560	524	36
Net Errors and Omissions	219	—	219	216	—	216

AID TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68*
Technical and Humanitarian Assistance	92.3	132.8	158.8	209.6
Financial Assistance	63.4	87.8	98.4	188.0
Multilateral	22.3	57.2	54.5	70.0
Bilateral	41.1	30.6	43.9	118.0
Nordic Assistance, Swedish Share	6.3	7.9	10.8	11.0
TOTAL	162.0	228.5	268.0	408.6

* Estimate.

EXTERNAL TRADE

(million kronor)

	1964	1965	1966	1967*
Total Imports	19,946	22,644	23,704	19,995
Total Exports	19,014	20,541	22,071	19,030

* Jan.—Oct.

SWEDEN—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES
(million kronor)

	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1965	1966	1967*	1965	1966	1967*
Food and Live Animals	2,244	2,476	1,243	584	627	321
Cereals and Cereal Preparations	139	168	77	229	178	94
Fruits and Vegetables	710	794	430	38	46	21
Coffee, Tea, Cocoa, Spices	580	594	289	16	16	8
Animal Feeding Stuffs	262	306	141	1	7	1
Beverages and Tobacco	257	349	156	13	9	7
Raw Materials, except Fuels	1,588	1,635	688	5,436	5,349	2,504
Hides, Skins, Furs	101	104	58	187	204	100
Crude and Synthetic Rubber	163	163	78	18	21	10
Wood, Lumber, Cork	158	141	51	1,526	1,444	690
Pulp and Waste Paper	4	5	2	2,237	2,332	1,136
Textile Fibres	237	212	114	82	84	41
Crude Fertilizers and Minerals	243	269	118	50	52	26
Ores and Metal Scrap	368	414	122	1,269	1,181	487
Mineral Fuels and Lubricants	2,477	2,686	1,212	123	137	73
Coal, Coke and Briquettes	298	302	106	3	3	2
Petroleum and Petroleum Products	2,146	2,352	1,091	86	93	52
Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	125	116	55	68	64	35
Chemicals, Dyes, Explosives	1,746	1,886	1,019	721	830	462
Manufactured Goods classified chiefly by material	5,238	5,279	2,706	5,445	6,134	3,311
Paper and Paperboard	177	199	113	1,941	2,072	1,074
Textile Yarn and Fabrics	1,368	1,286	744	273	314	190
Non-Metallic Mineral Manufactures	387	397	205	150	161	94
Iron and Steel	1,280	1,229	580	1,665	1,847	1,071
Non-Ferrous Metals	1,045	1,135	506	430	616	277
Metal Manufactures	491	535	306	627	715	372
Machinery and Transport Equipment	6,743	6,869	3,632	7,181	7,838	4,451
Machinery	4,326	4,720	2,612	4,391	5,237	2,843
Transport Equipment	2,417	2,150	1,020	2,791	2,601	1,608
Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles	2,192	2,330	1,300	858	1,007	572
Commodities and Transactions not classified according to kind	34	79	38	115	76	49

* Jan.—June.

COUNTRIES
(million kronor)

	IMPORTS				EXPORTS			
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1963	1964	1965	1966
Belgium and Luxembourg	485	558	661	638	617	715	721	737
Denmark	986	1,240	1,417	1,488	1,273	1,650	1,851	1,981
Finland	281	387	505	665	716	893	1,034	1,197
France	678	809	940	1,024	781	956	1,001	1,202
German Federal Republic	3,771	4,287	4,880	4,774	2,341	2,727	2,967	2,839
United Kingdom	2,623	3,006	3,326	3,646	2,238	2,647	2,722	2,803
Italy	606	651	798	803	717	657	630	793
Netherlands	1,280	1,145	1,221	1,282	839	977	1,065	1,091
Norway	792	961	1,227	1,303	1,861	2,026	2,409	2,329
Switzerland	390	458	513	536	362	405	424	498
U.S.S.R.	392	359	374	444	282	449	260	203
U.S.A.	1,758	1,997	2,147	2,212	916	1,029	1,232	1,521
Argentina	94	101	97	103	93	111	137	125
Brazil	246	307	323	340	151	105	80	157
Colombia	68	95	135	123	51	67	61	49
Other Countries	3,085	3,582	4,090	4,303	3,330	3,601	3,947	4,555
TOTAL	17,552	19,946	22,644	23,704	16,568	19,014	20,541	22,071

SWEDEN—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

(million)

	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Passenger-kilometres .	5,353	5,237	5,371	5,344	5,133
Ton-kilometres .	11,064	12,015	12,919	13,883	14,062

ROADS

('000)

	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Private Cars .	1,424	1,556	1,666	1,793	1,884
Commercial Vehicles .	138	141	144	142	144

SHIPPING

BETWEEN SWEDISH AND FOREIGN PORTS

		1964	1965	1966
Tonnage Loaded	('000 tons)	21,463	21,504	20,125
Tonnage Unloaded	(" ")	29,637	32,070	35,548
Vessels Entered	('000 net registered tons)	15,947	16,951	18,281
Vessels Cleared	(" " " ")	11,275	11,072	10,758

CIVIL AVIATION

('000)

	1964	1965	1966
Kilometres Flown	33,153	34,378	35,075
Passenger-kilometres	1,419,609	1,492,376	1,560,096
Cargo Ton-kilometres	35,325	41,558	47,821
Mail Ton-kilometres	9,311	10,775	11,292

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

	1964	1965	1966
Telephones	3,376	3,561	3,745
Radio Licences	2,947	2,948	2,901
Television Licences	1,963,682	2,110,584	2,190,252
Book Titles	6,602	6,666	6,748
Newspapers	165	159	156
Circulation	4,121	4,148	4,147

EDUCATION

(1966-67)

	SCHOOLS	STUDENTS
Primary	n.a.	891,000
Secondary	} 300	162,000
Vocational Secondary		26,000
Teacher-Training		8,700
Higher	33	80,200

Source: National Central Bureau of Statistics, Fack, Stockholm 27, Sweden.

THE CONSTITUTION

THE Constitution of the Kingdom of Sweden dates from 1809. Sweden is an hereditary monarchy; the Government, however, operates on a democratic and parliamentary basis. There are four fundamental laws: the Instrument of Government, the Act of Succession, the Riksdag Act, the Freedom of the Press Act.

In accordance with the balance of power established by the Constitution of 1809, the executive authority is in the hands of the King in Council, or the Government, the legislative authority is vested in the King and Riksdag (Parliament), both having an absolute veto, while the right to impose taxes is the exclusive prerogative of the Riksdag. The judicial authority is vested in independent courts, but appeal in the final instance may be lodged with the two Supreme Courts, which decide in the name of the King. The day-to-day administration is not carried out by the Ministries, headed by a member of the Government, but by independent Administrative Boards, working under the supervision of the King-in-Council.

As the Riksdag has the right, through one of its Committees, to examine the records of the Cabinet and to impeach its members, it exercises a certain control over the government of the country. The King, who must be a member of the Swedish State Church (Lutheran), conducts foreign policy on the advice of the Government. On matters of foreign policy of any importance, a delegation appointed by the Riksdag has to be consulted. It is called the "Utrikesnämnden", or the Advisory Council on Foreign Affairs, before which must be laid all available documents and information relating to the case. Further, all foreign agreements of importance are now submitted to the Riksdag for ratification.

Legislative measures of any importance always emanate from the Government. A bill becomes law when, after having passed through both Chambers, it receives the Royal assent. The right of amendment is used in both Chambers in regard to Government proposals as well as to private members' bills.

With regard to taxation and questions concerning the Budget generally, the Riksdag alone has the power of decision, although the King in Council has the right of initiative. If the two Chambers of the Riksdag cannot agree concerning a financial question, it is decided by a majority of votes given in a joint division. In this way the more numerous Second (Lower) Chamber is ensured a certain preponderance in financial questions. The estimates are split up into numerous items, which are voted on separately. By this means, and through the control of its auditors, the Riksdag has gained a great influence in the sphere of administration. Other institutions whereby the Riksdag exercises control over the administration are the "Justitieombudsman" and the "Militieombudsman," officials appointed by the Riksdag and before whom citizens may lay complaints of unjust treatment by civil or military officials. Two important financial institutions, the Bank of Sweden and the National Debt Office, are also under the immediate control of the Riksdag.

In August 1922 a new piece of constitutional machinery, the Advisory Referendum, was specially introduced with a view to its application on the question of the total prohibition of the liquor traffic. In 1954 a Bill was introduced by the Government to enable a minority of Riksdag members to initiate such a Referendum. This Bill is now under reconsideration.

In March 1967 far-reaching proposals for a reform of the Swedish Constitution were agreed upon by the four major political parties. The new proposals are intended to create a system more suitable to modern society and include the introduction of a single-chamber Riksdag with a membership of 350. General elections would be held every third year and would coincide with the municipal and county elections. These reforms have still to be approved by the Riksdag before they can be implemented.

THE RIKSDAG

The Riksdag is divided into two chambers, which in all questions have equal competence and authority. The First (Upper) Chamber has 151 members, who are elected by the County Councils (Landstingen), and in cities which are not represented in the County Councils, by the City Councils. Members are elected for a period of 8 years. There are 19 electoral areas, divided into 8 groups of which 1 each year elects members for the succeeding period of 8 years. Men or women of not less than 23 years of age and entitled to vote in municipal elections are eligible for election. The elections are conducted on a system of proportional representation. The Second (Lower) Chamber is composed of 233 members, who are elected for a period of 4 years, on universal suffrage of men and women who have reached the age of 21. All men and women who are entitled to a vote have the right to stand for election, but only in their own constituency (there are 28), for the Second Chamber. Here, too, the elections are conducted on a system of proportional representation.

The Chambers are presided over by Speakers, who are chosen by the Chambers themselves. There are one Speaker and two Deputy Speakers in each Chamber, who are chosen by consent, so that all the leading parties are represented by at least one Speaker (in all, six Speakerships are distributed among four parties).

THE COMMITTEE SYSTEM

In accordance with old tradition the work of the Swedish Riksdag is, to a great extent, carried on in a non-partisan atmosphere. This is largely the result of the thorough attention given to all questions by numerous standing committees elected on a basis of proportional representation. Besides the "Utrikesnämnden" mentioned above (the members of which also form the Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs), and Special Committees, there are Standing Committees to deal with Foreign Affairs (Utrikesutskottet, 16 members), the Constitution (Konstitutionsutskottet, 26 members), Supply (Statsutskottet, 30 members), Ways and Means (Bevillningsutskottet, 20 members), the Banking (Bankoutskottet, 16 members), Legislation (Lagutskottet, 3 each of 16 members), Agriculture (Jordbruksutskottet, 20 members), and Miscellaneous Affairs (24 members). The number of members is in every case half from each Chamber.

The Constitution Committee has to examine the minutes of the Cabinet and to deal with or to initiate proposals concerning alterations of the fundamental law and of laws regulating local government. The Supply Committee, which deals with the majority of financial questions, has, through this function, become the most important and most influential of the Committees.

The Committees play an important part in the Swedish Riksdag, owing, among other things, to the fact that the members of both Chambers work together side by side—a feature peculiar to the Swedish Parliament. If the Chambers come to different decisions on any subject which has to be dealt with by an ordinary Committee, this body must, if possible, put forward proposals for a compromise. In order that a bill may be finally carried, it is necessary to have an identical decision from both Chambers (except on financial questions, see above).

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF THE STATE

KING GUSTAF VI ADOLF; heir to throne Crown Prince CARL-GUSTAF (born April 30th, 1946).

THE CABINET

(February 1968)

(Social Democratic Labour Party)

Prime Minister: TAGE ERLANDER.
Minister of Justice: HERMAN KLING.
Minister of Foreign Affairs: TORSTEN NILSSON.
Minister of Defence: SVEN ANDERSSON.
Minister of Social Affairs: SVEN ASPLING.
Minister of Home Affairs: RUNE JOHANSSON.
Minister of Communications: SVANTE LUNDQUIST.
Minister of Finance: GUNNAR STRÄNG.

Minister of Agriculture: ERIC HOLMQVIST.
Minister of Commerce: GUNNAR LANGE.
Minister of Civil Service: HANS GUSTAFSSON.
Minister of Education and Ecclesiastical Affairs: OLOF PALME.
Ministers without Portfolio: SVEN-ERIC NILSSON, LENNART GEIJER, Mrs. ALVA MYRDAL, Mrs. CAMILLA ODHNÖFF, KRISTER WICKMAN, SVEN NOBERG.

DEFENCE

Supreme Commander: Gen. B. T. RAPP.
Army: Lt.-Gen. CURT GÖRANSSON.
Navy: Vice-Adm. ÅKE LINDEMÄLM.
Air Force: Lt.-Gen. L. G. H. THUNBERG.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ACCREDITED TO SWEDEN

(In Stockholm unless otherwise stated)

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Afghanistan: Bonn-Venusberg, German Federal Republic (E).

Algeria: 18 Storgatan (E); *Ambassador:* AZIZ HACÈNE (also accredited to Denmark, Finland and Norway).

Argentina: 5 Grevgatan (E); *Ambassador:* EDUARDO TOMÁS PARDO.

Australia: 12 Sergels Torg (E); *Ambassador:* B. C. BALLARD.

Austria: 10 Tyrgatan (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. ALOIS MARQUET.

Belgium: 13A Villagatan (E); *Ambassador:* Baron FRÉDÉRIC GAGEL.

Brazil: 8 Banérgatan (E); *Ambassador:* LUIZ BASTIAN PINTO.

Bulgaria: 19 Engelbrektsgatan (E); *Ambassador:* LALIOU GANTCHEV (also accredited to Iceland and Norway).

Burma: London, W.I., England (E).

Burundi: Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany (E).

Cambodia: Paris 16e, France (E).

Canada: 24 Kungsgatan (E); *Ambassador:* ARTHUR JULIAN ANDREW.

Chile: 45 Artillerigatan (E); *Ambassador:* EDWARD HAMILTON (also accredited to Finland).

China, People's Republic: 4 Bragevägen (E); *Ambassador:* YANG PO-CHEN.

Colombia: 46 Östermalmsgatan (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Congo: Brussels, Belgium (E).

Cuba: 10 Rådjursvägen, Stocksund (E); *Ambassador:* RAÚL PRINELLES XENES.

Cyprus: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).

Czechoslovakia: 10 Tysta gatan (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. ALEXEJ VOLTR.

Dahomey: Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany (E).

Denmark: 14 Gustaf Adolfstorg (E); *Ambassador:* HANSEN HESSELLUND-JENSEN.

Dominican Republic: Rome, Italy (E).

Ecuador: 33 Kungsgatan (E); *Ambassador:* JORGE MARTÍNEZ ORTEGA.

El Salvador: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany (E).

Ethiopia: 10 Banérgatan (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant) (also accredited to Denmark, Finland and Norway).

Finland: 13 V. Trädgårdsgatan, Box 700, Helsingfors; *Ambassador:* RALPH ENCKELL.

France: 28 Narvavägen (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. LOUIS PUGET.

Gabon: Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany (E).

Federal Republic of Germany: *Ambassador:* Dr. GUSTAV VON SCHUBERT.

Greece: 11 Ulrikagatan, *Ambassador:* JACQUES COULIS (also accredited to Finland).

Guinea: Bonn-Dottendorf, Federal Republic of Germany (E).

Hungary: 4 Torstensgatan, *Ambassador:* ESZTERGÁLYOS (also accredited to Finland).

Iceland: 35 Kommandörsgatan, *Ambassador:* TRYGGVASON (also accredited to Norway and Denmark).

SWEDEN—(DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION)

India: 15 V. Trädgårdsgatan (E); *Ambassador:* B. K. KAPUR.

Indonesia: 47 Strandvägen (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Iran: 57 Strandvägen (E); *Ambassador:* AKBAR DARAI (also accred. to Finland and Iceland).

Iraq: 35 Kommendörsgatan (E); *Ambassador:* MOHAMMED GAYARA (also accred. to Denmark).

Ireland: 97 Ostermalmsgatan (E); *Ambassador:* VALENTIN IREMONGER (also accred. to Finland and Norway).

Israel: 4 Torstenssonsgatan (E); *Ambassador:* YAACOV SHIMONI.

Italy: Oakhill (E); *Ambassador:* REMIGIO DANILO GRILLO.

Ivory Coast: London, S.W.1, England (E).

Japan: 5B Strandvägen (E); *Ambassador:* MICHITOSHI TAKAHASHI (also accred. to Iceland).

Jordan: London, W.8, England (E).

Korea, Republic of: 80 Strandvägen (E); *Ambassador:* JAE HUNG YU (also accred. to Denmark, Iceland and Norway).

Laos: London, W.8, England (E).

Lebanon: London, W.8, England (E).

Liberia: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany (E).

Malawi: Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany (E).
Mali: Brussels 6, Belgium (E).

Mexico: 10 Banérgatan (E); *Ambassador:* CARLOS GUTTEREZ MACÍAS.

Mongolia: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).

Morocco: 10 Banérgatan (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant) (also accred. to Denmark).

Nepal: Bad Godesberg-Mehlem, Federal Republic of Germany (E).

Netherlands: 9 Peter Myndes Backe (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. J. VISSER.

Niger: Brussels 1, Belgium (E).

Norway: 113 Strandvägen (E); *Ambassador:* HENRIK A. BROCH.

Pakistan: 6 Grev Magnigatan (E); *Ambassador:* KHWAJA MOHAMMED KAISER (also accred. to Denmark, Finland and Norway).

Panama: 37 Grevgatan (E); *Ambassador:* ALBERTO MENDES PEREIRA.

Peru: 6 Stureplan (E); *Ambassador:* JULIO FERNÁNDEZ DÁVILA (also accred. to Norway).

Philippines: London, W.8, England (E).

Poland: 35 Karlavägen (E); *Ambassador:* MICHAL KAJZER.

Portugal: 10 Banérgatan (E); *Ambassador:* JOÃO RODRIGUES SIMÕES AFFRA (also accred. to Finland).

Romania: 2 Fylgiavägen, Lidingö 1 (E); *Ambassador:* EDWARD MEZINCESCU (also accred. to Norway).

Saudi Arabia: Vienna, Austria (E).

Senegal: London, W.1, England (E).

South Africa: 16 Eriksbergsgatan (L); *Minister:* M. C. H. TALJAARD.

Spain: 14 Hazeliussbacken, Djurgården (E); *Ambassador:* JOSÉ-FELIPE DE ALCOVER Y SUREDA.

Sudan: Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany (E).

Switzerland: 11 Blasicholmstorg (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. FRIEDRICH GYGAX.

Tanzania: 7 Narvavägen (E); *Ambassador:* PHILEMON PAUL MURO (also accred. to Denmark, Finland and Norway).

Thailand: 42 Sandhamnsgatan (E); *Ambassador:* VITOON HANSAVES.

Tunisia: 73C Drottninggatan (E); *Ambassador:* MONCEF KEDADI (also accred. to Denmark, Finland and Norway).

Turkey: 84A Strandvägen (E); *Ambassador:* TALÂT BENLER.

U.S.S.R.: 17 Villagatan (E); *Ambassador:* VICTOR MALTSEV.

U.A.R.: 35 Strandvägen (E); *Ambassador:* MOSTAFA TAWFIK.

United Kingdom: 82 Strandvägen (E); *Ambassador:* Sir ARCHIBALD ROSS, K.C.M.G.

U.S.A.: 101 Strandvägen (E); *Ambassador:* WILLIAM W. HEATH.

Uruguay: 14 Skeppargatan (E); *Ambassador:* JORGE JUSTO BOERO-BRIAN (also accred. to Finland).

Venezuela: 8 Banérgatan (E); *Ambassador:* AGUILES BENÍTEZ SERRA (also accred. to Finland).

Viet-Nam, Republic of: Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany (E).

Yugoslavia: 6 Tyrgatan (E); *Ambassador:* LAZAR LATIN-OVIĆ.

PARLIAMENT

(General Election in September 1964)

Speaker in First Chamber: ERIK BOHEMAN.

Speaker in Second Chamber: FRIDOLF THAPPER.

	LOWER CHAMBER			UPPER CHAMBER
	Votes ('000)	Seats	% of Votes	Seats
Social Democratic Labour Party .	2,006	113	47.3	78
Liberal Party .	723	43*	17.1	26
Centre Party .	569	35	13.4	19
Conservative Party .	582	33*	13.7	26
Communist Party .	221	8	5.2	2
Citizens' Front .	64	1	1.5	—
Christian Democratic Union .	75	—	1.8	—

The Upper Chamber is partially re-elected each year.

* Includes 1 from the Citizens' Front.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Socialdemokratiska Arbetarepartiet (*Social Democratic Labour Party*): Sveavägen 68, Stockholm. The Social Democratic labour movement dates back to the 'eighties. The party has 885,000 members and 193 out of the 384 members in the Riksdag (1967). Its programme is one of socialist economic reform and support of the United Nations. Chair. T. ERLANDER, Second Chamber; Sec. STEN ANDERSSON. Publs. *Tiden*, *Aktuellt*.

Folkpartiet (*The Liberal Party*): Ad. Fredriks Kyrkogata 12, Stockholm. The Liberal Party as a country-wide organisation was constituted in 1902. Chair. SVEN WEDÉN; Chair. in First Chamber OLLE DAHLÉN; in Second Chamber B. OHLIN; Political Sec. DAVID WIRMARK; Organising Sec. JENS ADOLFSSON.

Centerpartiet (*The Centre Party*): Bergsgatan 7B, Stockholm. Constituted in 1922, through the coalition of two smaller parties formed in 1913 and 1915 respectively. Its aim is a social and progressive development in the nation. Chair. GUNNAR HEDLUND; Sec. GUSTAV JONNERGÅRD.

Högerpartiet (*Conservative Party*): Stockholm, Karduansmakaregatan 9. The Party was constituted in 1904, but derives its origin from conservative tendencies during

the latter part of the 19th century. The chief points in its programme are strong national defence, and in home affairs social and economic progress on traditional Swedish lines. Chair. YNGVE HOLMBERG.

Vaensterpartiet Koministerna (*The Left Party (Communists)*): Kungsgatan 84, Stockholm. The party was formed in 1917 as Left Social Democratic Party of Sweden, affiliated to the Communist International 1919. At the Congress in March 1921 it was renamed the Communist Party; in 1967 the party was renamed The Left Party (Communists). The policy of the Communist Party is based on the principles of Marxism; Chair. CARL-HENRIK HERMANSSON.

Kristen Demokratisk Samling—KDS (*Christian Democratic Union*): Rörstrandsg. 17, Box 21044, Stockholm 21. Formed in 1964 to promote emphasis on Christian values in political life. The party has about 15,000 members and 79,000 voters. Chair. BIRGER EKSTEDT. Publ. *Samhällsgemenskap* (monthly).

Citizens' Front was an association formed to fight the election of 1964.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

In Sweden the judiciary and the executive are separate. Judges are appointed by the Government and cannot be removed except by judicial sentence.

There are two state officers with some control over the judicial system as well as the administrative authorities. The Justitiekansler (*Chancellor of Justice*) and the Justitieombudsman supervise the general administration and the courts of law. The Justitiekansler performs his functions on behalf of the Government. The Justitieombudsman is appointed by and acts on behalf of Parliament. There is also a Militieombudsman, appointed by Parliament, with powers in military matters.

COURTS OF FIRST INSTANCE

Rådhusrätt (*Borough Court*): The Court of First Instance in towns. The Borough Court is, in civil cases, usually conducted by three lawyers, of whom one is often the Mayor. (Sometimes there is only one member.) In criminal cases the court consists of one judge and seven to nine jurors (in less serious cases only three). In petty cases the court consists of the judge only. In larger towns the court is often in divisions.

Häradsrätt (*District Court*): The Court of First Instance in the country. Small towns with no court of their own

come under the District Court. The District Court is composed of one judge and seven to nine jurors (in less serious criminal cases only three), who are elected for a period of six years. The jurors take part in decisions with the judge. The vote of the judge is decisive, except in the case of a contrary vote of seven of the jurors. In petty cases the court consists of the judge only.

APPEAL COURTS

Hovrätt (*Court of Appeal*): The Court of Second Instance, consisting of a president, judges of appeal and assessors. The work is apportioned between various divisions, each of which has four or five members. There are six Courts of Appeal:

Svea Hovrätt in Stockholm; Pres. S. RUDHOLM.

Göta Hovrätt in Jönköping; Pres. E. ÅQVIST.

Hovrätten över Skåne och Blekinge in Malmö; Pres. B. KJELLIN.

Hovrätten för Västra Sverige in Göteborg; Pres. H. G. LAGERGREN.

Hovrätten för Nedre Norrland in Sundsvall; Pres. Å. VON SCHULTZ.

Hovrätten för Övre Norrland in Umeå; Pres. K. SIDENBLADH.

SUPREME COURT

Högsta Domstolen (*Supreme Court of Sweden*) in Stockholm, consisting of 25 members, is the Court of Highest Instance. The Court works in divisions, each of which is duly constituted with five members. Certain cases are decided by full session of the Court. There are also special divisions with three members, which decide if the Court is

to consider a case or not. The judgments of the Supreme Court are given in the King's name.

Supreme Court Justices are: N. A. T. BECKMAN (Pres. of the Court), N. I. REGNER, S. E. ROMANUS, N. E. HEDFELDT, S. Å. EDLING, H. M. DIGMAN, E. G. BOMGREN, T. NORDSTRÖM, S. Y. SÖDERLUND, G. O. E. PETRÉN, K. O. RIBEN, A. O. R. BRUNNBERG, B. ALEXANDERSON, E. G. F. CONRADI, N. JOACHIMSSON, P. G. BERGSTEN, B. BERNHARD, N. P. WESTERLIND, K. J. G. GYLLENSVÄRD, S. C. E. T. HESSER, C. V. HOLMBERG, K. E. WALBERG, C. U. V. LUNDVIK, L. S. FREDLUND, H. E. J. SJÖWALL.

Nedre Justitierevisionen (*Lower Court of Chancery*): A special Government office, which prepares the questions to be dealt with by the Supreme Court.

ADMINISTRATIVE COURTS

Cases dealing with administration are, as a rule, dealt with by the administrative authorities.

Regeringsrätten (*Supreme Administrative Court*): The Court of Highest Instance dealing with complaints concerning administration. Members: N. E. M. LORICHS, S. E. JARNERUP, O. H. KLACKENBERG, B. A. NEVRELL, K. HOLMGREN, A. O. R. HEGRELIUS, S. P. A. WILKENS, C. V. ÅBJÖRNSSON, H.-F. RINGDÉN, B. L. K. HJERN, S. S. WALBERG, A. B. Å. MARTENIUS, A. H. V. KÖRLOF, G. F. O. CARSS, K. H. B. WIESLANDER, Å. B. PAULSSON, L. SIMONSSON, S. LUNDELL, J. LIDBECK, S. NORDLUND, B. HAMDAHL.

Special Courts exist for certain cases, such as Water Rights, etc.

RELIGION

Svenska Kyrkan (*Church of Sweden*): Of the Evangelical Lutheran Faith. The State controls its property, and the King must profess the pure evangelical creed. The Church consists of 13 dioceses, 2,566 parishes which are united into 1,134 rectors' districts (pastorates), and 178 rural deaneries. The number of active clergy is 3,315 (including missionaries in the mission fields). The administrative authority of the diocese is the chapter, the president of which is the Bishop. Since 1164 the Archbishop of Uppsala has been head of the Church. The relations between the Church of Sweden and other religious denominations are regulated by the Act of Religious Freedom, 1951; publs. *Vår Kyrka*, *Svensk Kyrkotidning*, *Svensk Pastoraltidskrift* (all weekly).

Archbishop of Uppsala: P. L. R. JOSEFSON.

Catholic Church: 50,000 members; Head of the Diocese; Bishop JOHN E. TAYLOR, O.M.I.; Valhallavägen 132, Stockholm; publs. *Katolsk Kyrkotidning*, *Credo*, *Skyddsängeln*, *Katolsk Informationsjänst*.

Metodistkyrkan i Sverige (*Methodist Church*): f. 1868; about 10,000 members; Bishop ODD HAGEN; Pres. of Conference Board MA. CARL AXEL HOLM; Sec. Pastor SIMON LINDBEG, Sibyllegatan 18, III Stockholm Ö; publ. *Svenska Sändebudet*, *Söndagsskolklockan* (weekly), *Rätt Kurs* (every two months), *Metod* (every two months).

Evangelical National Missionary Society: Tegnérsgatan 34, Stockholm Va; f. 1856; about 35,000 members; Chair. S. BEHRENS; Mission Director EINAR THURFJELL; publ. E.F.S. *Budbäraren*.

Svenska Missionsförbundet (*The Mission Covenant Church of Sweden*): Tegnérsgatan 8, Stockholm; f. 1878; about 91,000 members; Chair. ANSGAR EEG-OLOFSSON; Vice-Chair. GUNNAR HJERNE; Gen. Sec. and Pres. GÖSTA NICKLASSON; publ. *Svensk Vechotidning*.

Baptist Union of Sweden: Norrtullsgatan 10, Stockholm; 512 churches, about 31,000 members; Pres. GÖSTA STERNE; Dir. of Missions Rev. SIMON OBERG; Mission Secs. Rev. ERIC STRUTZ and Rev. ZETH ABRAHAMSSON; publs. *Vechoposten* (weekly).

Jewish Community (*Mosaiska Församlingen*): Wahren-dorffsgatan 3, Stockholm; about 13,000 members; Pres. I. MÜLLER; Rabbi MORTON H. NAROWE.

The Salvation Army: Östermalmsgatan 71, Box 5090, Stockholm 5; f. 1882; 38,530 members; 259 corps; 1,265 outposts; 66 social institutions; Territorial Commander GÖSTA BLOMBERG; Chief Sec. HARRY TYNDAL; publs. *Stridsropet*, *Den Uнге Soldaten* (weekly), *Salvationisten* (monthly), *Ljus i Mörker* (quarterly); Editor-in-Chief THORSTEN KJÄLL.

Svenska Frälsningsarmén (*Swedish Salvation Army*): Sibyllegatan 18, Stockholm; f. 1905; 2,200 members; Chief Col. F. HOLMLUND; Sec. S. TOLLIN; national movement with democratic views; split from international movement 1905; publ. *Vår Fana*.

K.F.U.K.s och K.F.U.M.s. Riksförbund (*Swedish Y.W.C.A.-Y.M.C.A.*): Birger Jarlsgatan 33 and 27, Stockholm C; f. 1966; 61,000 mems.; Pres. ÅKE ANDRÉN; MAJA REDELL; Gen. Sec. TORE LITTMARCK; publ. *Ung Värld*.

THE PRESS

The 1949 Constitutional Act relating to the freedom of the Press reaffirms Sweden's long-standing tradition of press freedom, which dates from the law of 1766, and embodies the whole of the press law in the Constitution. This Act guarantees the right to print and disseminate ideas; protects those supplying information by forbidding editors to disclose sources under any circumstances; authorizes all public documents to be publicly available, official secrets being the only exception; and contains provision for defamation. Press offences are to be referred to common law; and all cases against the Press must be heard by jury.

In response to the economic situation in the newspaper world which since the war has caused many conservative and liberal papers to cease publication, the Press Subsidies Bill was passed in 1966 to grant funds to the political parties who then distribute them to assist their own papers where they are in financial difficulties.

In 1916 the Pressens Opinionsnämnd or Fair Practices Commission was founded. Lacking judicial status, its role is like that of the U.K. Press Council, with greater powers to protect the reputation of the Press and to rehabilitate persons wronged by the Press who refuse to apply to courts of law. As the Opinionsnämnd, unlike the ordinary courts, permits evidence as to the truth or falsehood of accusations of libel, it is frequently preferred by libelled persons. It treats economic and editorial disputes, examines accusations of inaccuracy, etc. Its judgments are widely published and highly respected.

The Press serves as a major medium for political discussion, and the Conservative and Socialist press each enjoy over 20 per cent of daily circulation and the Liberal over 40 per cent. Many papers are directly owned or run by political parties or trade unions. Many party organs depend on substantial subsidies from their parties who since the Press Subsidies Bill have more funds at their disposal.

The trade unions give financial support through the intermediary of the Trade Unions Confederation to some 24 Socialist dailies of which they own approximately four-fifths. Though these papers are party organs, in close contact with the party, each editor expresses a considerable measure of independence. The Trade Union Confederation owns *Aftonbladet*. Affiliated trade unions publish some 25 periodical organs, with 1.6 million total circulation, including the popular *Metallarbetaren* (325,000).

There are no important chains of newspapers. Among the major dailies, *Svenska Dagbladet* is owned by an independent foundation, and *Göteborgs-Posten* by its editor. One of the main publishers is Bonniergroup which stems from Albert Bonnier's publishing house for books. This group also owns, among a number of enterprises in the paper and printing field, Ahlen & Åkerlunds Förlags AB whose magazines enjoy 50 per cent of the total circulation of periodicals. Bonniers is also the majority shareholder in the popular *Dagens Nyheter* and its associated evening paper *Expressen*. Four other companies account for a further 40 per cent of Sweden's magazine circulation.

The dominating influence of the few major dailies is largely confined to Stockholm, the provinces having a strong Press of their own. News coverage is tending to broaden, particularly of international news. Sensational subjects are not dramatized; divorce and suicide are hardly ever mentioned in detail.

The major dailies in order of circulation are: *Expressen* (weekdays 456,600, Sundays 529,400), *Dagens Nyheter* (weekdays 439,042, Sundays 554,000), *Aftonbladet* (weekdays 292,400, Sundays 324,200), *Göteborgs-Posten* (weekdays 277,000, Sundays 260,200), *Svenska Dagbladet* (166,200), *Sydvenska Dagbladet* (100,900). Among the most highly respected for the serious treatment of news are *Svenska Dagbladet* and *Göteborgs Handels- och Sjöfarts Tidning*. The most popular weekly periodicals include the family magazine *Äret Runt* (445,000) and the *Leseisfers ICA-kunren*. *Vi* caters for serious cultural and political discussion and *Bonniers Litterära Magasin* specializes in literary topics.

PRINCIPAL NEWSPAPERS

Circ.=daily approximate circulation figure.

STOCKHOLM

Aftonbladet: Vattugatan 12; f. 1830; evening; Social Democrat; Editors GUNNAR FREDRIKSSON, SVEN SÖRMARK; circ. 292,400.

Dagens Nyheter: Box 138; f. 1864; morning; Liberal; Chief Editors Dr. OLOF LAGERCRANTZ, SVEN-ERIK LARSSON; Managing Editor BÖRJE DAHLQVIST; Pres. ERIK HUSS; circ. 439,042.

Expressen: Gjörevellsgatan 30, Box 341; f. 1944; evening; Liberal; Editor PER WRIGSTAD; circ. 456,600.

Ny Dag: Kungsgatan 84; f. 1930; organ of the Swedish Communist Party; Editor C. H. HERMANSSON; circ. 31,000.

Svenska Dagbladet: Rålambsvägen 7, Box 594; f. 1884; morning; Conservative; Chief Editor ALLAN HERNELIUS; circ. 166,200.

GOTHENBURG

Göteborgs Handels- och Sjöfarts Tidning: Köpmansgatan 10, Box 452; f. 1832; morning; Liberal by tradition and keeping its independent attitude under the present Editor, HARALD WIGFORSS; circ. 62,200.

Göteborgs-Posten: Polhemsplatsen 5; f. 1858; morning; Liberal; Chief Editor HARRY HJÖRNE; circ. 277,000.

Ny Tid: Box 7078; f. 1892; morning; Social-Democratic; Chief Editor KAJ BJÖRK; circ. 49,800.

Göteborgs-Tidningen: f. 1902; evening; Liberal; Chief Editor A. L. DJURBERG; circ. 69,300.

MALMÖ

Arbetet: f. 1887; morning; Social-Democratic; Chief Editor FRANS NILSSON; circ. 104,000.

Kvällsposten: Krusegatan 19; f. 1948; evening; moderate views; Chief Editor SVEN-OLOF BERLIN; circ. 75,700.

Skånska Dagbladet: Östergatan 11; f. 1888; morning; organ of the Centre Party; Chief Editor GÖSTA HÅKANSSON; circ. 48,000.

Sydvenska Dagbladet Snällposten: Krusegatan 19; f. 1848; morning; independent liberal; Chief Editor OLOF WAHLGREN; circ. 103,021 (weekdays), 146,612 (Sundays).

NORRKÖPING

Folkbladet Östgöten: Idrottsgatan 12; f. 1905; afternoon; Social-Democratic; Editor H. FARM; circ. 28,300.

Norrköpings Tidningar-Östergötlands Dagblad: Hospitalsg. 6-8; f. 1758; morning; Conservative; Chief Editor BENGT LUNDGREN; circ. 47,100.

OTHER TOWNS

- Arbetsblad**: Gävle; f. 1902; morning; Social Democrat; Editor YNGVE MÖLLER; circ. 35,100.
- Barometern**: Kalmar; f. 1841; morning; Conservative; Editor TAGE FORSBERG; circ. 46,000.
- Bergslagsposten**: Smedjegatan 9, Lindesberg; f. 1892; morning; Liberal; Editor TORE SANDVALL; circ. 17,000.
- Blekinge Läns Tidning**: Karlskrona; f. 1869; Liberal; Editor JAN E. SUNDBLAD; circ. 28,000.
- Bohusläningen**: Uddevalla; f. 1878; Liberal; Editor ERIC JONSSON; circ. 35,500.
- Borås Tidning**: Borås; f. 1826; morning; Conservative; Editor and Dir. TORE G. WÄRENSTAM; circ. 52,000.
- Dala-Democraten**: Falun; f. 1917; morning; Social Democrat; Editor GÖSTA SÖDERLUND; circ. 25,000.
- Falu-Kuriren**: Falun; f. 1894; morning; Liberal; Editor RUDOLF BENGSSON; circ. 29,956.
- Folket**: Eskilstuna; f. 1905; morning and afternoon; Social Democrat; Editor OLLE SVENSSON; circ. 40,3000.
- Göfö Dagblad**: Gävle; morning; Liberal; Editor ERIK BRANDT; circ. 32,000.
- Hallandsposten**: Halmstad; f. 1850; morning; Liberal; Editor TORE SVENSSON; circ. 33,250.
- Helsingborgs Dagblad**: Helsingborg; f. 1867; morning; Conservative; Editor O. SOMMELIUS; circ. 34,015.
- Jönköpings-Posten**: Jönköping; f. 1865; morning; Liberal; Editor Co HAMRIN; circ. 26,200.
- Karlskoga Tidning**: Skolgatan 4, Karlskoga; f. 1883; evening; non-political; Editor HERBERT B. SJÖBERG; circ. 11,900.
- Mellersta Skåne**: Kristianstad; f. 1890; morning; Liberal; Editor ERIK ÖFVERBÄCK; circ. 6,200.
- Nerikes Allehanda Nerikes-Tidningen**: Örebro, Norra Strandgatan 5; f. 1843; morning; Liberal; Editor CLAES LJUNG; circ. 59,221.
- Norrbottens-Kuriren**: Luleå; f. 1861, morning; Conservative; Editor IVAR FRICK; circ. 25,100.
- Norrländska Socialdemokraten**: Boden; f. 1919; morning; Social Democrat; Editor LARS FAGERSTROM; circ. 39,600.
- Norra Västorbotten**: Skellefteå; f. 1910; morning; Liberal; Editor KARL-HENRIK WIKSTRÖM; circ. 26,500.
- Nya Norrland**: Sollefteå; f. 1907; morning; Social Democrat; Editor AXEL ANDERSSON; circ. 21,000.
- Nya Wermlands-Tidningens**: Karlstad; f. 1836; morning; Conservative; Editor GUSTAF ANDER; circ. 65,400.
- Nyaste Kristianstadsbladet**: Kristianstad; f. 1856; morning; Liberal; Editor CHRISTER OLOFSON; circ. 27,900.
- Örnsköldsviks Allehanda**: Örnsköldsvik; f. 1894; morning; Liberal; Editor ERIK HALLIN; circ. 17,700.
- Östersunds-Posten**: Östersund; f. 1877; evening; Independent; Editor SVEN WALLIN; circ. 34,000.
- Östgöta Correspondenten**: Linköping; f. 1838; morning; Conservative; Editor RUNE ANDHÉ; circ. 60,500.
- Scandinavia Daily News**: Stockholm; f. 1965; financial news in English.
- Skaraborgs Läns Annonsblad-Västgöta Korrespondenten Skövde Tidning**: Staketgatan 5, Skövde; f. 1858; morning; published three times weekly; Conservative; Editor ROLAND NYBERG; circ. 12,000.
- Smålandsposten**: Växjö; f. 1866; morning; Conservative; Editor L.-E. MELLDAL; circ. 37,000.
- Sundsvalls Tidning**: Sundsvall; f. 1841; morning; Liberal; Editor YNGVAR ALSTRÖM; circ. 31,431, Sunday 36,124.

- Uppsala Nya Tidning**: Danmarksgatan 28, Uppsala; f. 1890; morning; Liberal; Editor LENNART HIRSCHFELDT; circ. 49,700.
- Värmlands Folkblad**: Karlstad; f. 1918; morning; Social Democrat; Editor RAGNAR FURBO; circ. 27,000.
- Västerbottens-Kuriren**: Rådhusplanaden 10, Umeå; f. 1900; morning; Liberal; Editor STELLAN ROSÉN; circ. 38,008.
- Västerviks-Tidningen**: Västervik; f. 1834; morning; moderate Conservative; Editor BERTIL ANDERSSON; circ. 11,500.
- Vestmanlands Läns Tidning**: Västerås; f. 1831; Liberal; Editor ANDERS YNGVE PERS; circ. 49,339.
- Ystads Allehanda**: Ystad; f. 1873; morning; Liberal; Editor ORVAR NILSSON; circ. 25,000.

PRINCIPAL WEEKLIES AND MONTHLIES

STOCKHOLM

- Acta Chirurgica Scandinavica**: Sabbatsbergs Spikhus, Stockholm; f. 1919 (formerly called Nordiskt Medicinskt Arkiv); Editor Prof. O. HULTÉN; circ. 2,400.
- Acta Radiologica**: Box 2052, Stockholm 2; f. 1921; monthly; Editor Prof. ERIK LINDGREN; circ. 3,500.
- Affärsvärlden**: Kungsgatan 4A; f. 1901; trade journal; Editor EMIL FITGER; circ. 5,300.
- FIB-Aktuelit**: Svarvargatan 14, Stockholm K; f. 1963; weekly; men's magazine; Editor RUNE ERNESTAD; circ. 257,000.
- Allt i Hemmet**: Torsgatan 21; f. 1956; monthly; interior decoration; Editor BERTIL ARWIDSON; circ. 162,000.
- Året Runt**: Torsgatan 21; f. 1946; weekly; family magazine; Editor SVEN BROMAN; circ. 444,000.
- Bild-Journalen**: Torsgatan 21; f. 1919; weekly; films; Editor CAJ L. ANDERSSON; circ. 250,000.
- Bonniers Litterära Magasin**: Sveavägen 56; literary.
- Fackföreningsrörelsen**: Barnhusgatan 18, Stockholm C; f. 1921; trades union organ; Editor RUNE BLOMKVIST; circ. 17,000.
- Finanstidningen**: Gamla Brogatan 32; weekly; before 1936 known as Svensk Finanstidning; Chief Editor HANS VON ROSEN; circ. 3,700.
- Grönköpings Veckoblad**: Tryckerigatan 2; f. 1918; weekly; satire on Swedish provincial life and civil service; Editor Y. KERNELL.
- Husmodern**: Torsgatan 21; f. 1917; weekly; women's; Editor GUNNY WIDELL; circ. 200,000.
- Idun-Vecko-Journalen**: Torsgatan 21; f. 1910; weekly illustrated; Chief Editor KARL HILLGREN; Assistant Editor BOERGE BENGSSON; circ. 104,700.
- Index**: Arsenalsgatan 11; f. 1926; monthly; economic review; published by Svenska Handelsbanken; Swedish, English and German editions; Editor I. WIDENBORG.
- Industria**: Box 22105 Stockholm 22; f. 1905; monthly; annual edition in German: *Industria Sonderausgabe*; Editor-in-Chief TELL G. DAHLÖF, Editor Bo FORSBERG.
- Metallarbetaren**: Torsgatan 10, Stockholm C; f. 1888; weekly; Editor STEN LUNDGREN; circ. 335,000.
- Min Värld**: Fack, Stockholm 6; weekly; women's; Editor LARS-ERIK HOLMERTZ; circ. 250,000.
- Nya Damernas Värld**: Torsgatan 21; weekly; women's; Editor ELISABETH THAM; circ. 300,000.
- Ny Teknik**: Box 841, Stockholm 1; f. 1967; weekly; technical publication by the two largest engineering societies of Sweden; Editor-in-Chief GUNNAR A. HAMBRAEUS; circ. 75,000.

Ord & Bild: Tegnérsg. 28; f. 1892; art, literature, general; Editors L. BÄCKSTRÖM, L. BJURMAN; circ. 8,000.

Reformatorn: Vasagatan 9; weekly; adult education, international problems; Editor UNO STEN; circ. 15,000.

Se: Torsgatan 21; f. 1938; weekly; for men; Editor EDGAR ANTONSSON; circ. 248,000.

Svensk Export: Fack Stockholm 3; f. 1895; organ of the General Export Association; 15 numbers a year; Chief Editor Å. LANTZ; circ. 3,200.

Svensk Handelstidning Justitia: Drottninggatan 6; f. 1890; economic journal; circ. 17,700.

Svensk Papperstidning: Villagatan 1; f. 1898; bi-monthly organ for Swedish forest products industries; Man. Dir. EWERT LANDBERG; circ. 3,000.

Svensk Snickeritidskrift: Kungsgatan 17, Stockholm C; f. 1917; trade journal for joinery, furniture and other wood-working industries; twice a month; Man. Dir. T. LYRHOLM; Editor P. O. LUNDBERGH; circ. 2,400.

Svensk Tidskrift: Drottninggatan 102; f. 1911; politics (Conservative) and essays of general interest; Editor ERIK ANNERS.

Svensk Trävaru-och Pappersmassetidning: Kungsgatan 17, Stockholm C; f. 1885; timber and woodpulp and paper trade journal; twice a month; Man. and Editor T. LYRHOLM; Sales Man. RUNE LINDQVIST; text in Swedish and English; circ. 3,000.

Svenska Journalen-Hemmet och Familjen: Torsgatan 2, Box 577; f. 1924; weekly; circ. 149,700; Chief Editor SVEN W. SVENSON; publ. *Harriers Bokförlag*.

Sweden Now: Box 22105, Stockholm 22; f. 1967; 10 times a year; English; Editor-in-Chief TELL G. DAHLÖF, Editor HÉLÈNE TÜRK-MODIN.

Teknikens Värld: Sveavägen 49; f. 1922; fortnightly; technical; Editor OLLE LEINO; circ. 100,600.

Teknisk Tidskrift: Box 841, Stockholm 1; f. 1870; technical weekly; publ. by Swedish Asscn. of Engineers and Architects; Editor-in-Chief GUNNAR A. HAMBRAEUS; circ. 18,239.

Tiden: Sveavägen 68; f. 1908; politics (Social-Democratic); Labour; Editors LEIF ANDERSSON, ARNE MÖLLER; circ. 6,000.

Trävaruindustrin: Kungsgatan 17, Stockholm C; f. 1917; technical and commercial trade journal for sawmill industry and manufacturers of wooden houses, plywood, wallboard, etc.; twice a month; Man. Dir. T. LYRHOLM; Editor SVEN LYRHOLM; circ. 2,500.

Vecko-Revyn: Torsgatan 21; weekly; social; Editor BERNDT RANEVALL; circ. 300,000.

Vi: Östgötagatan 10; cultural and political; weekly.

HELSINGBORG

Allers Familiejournal: f. 1877; weekly family magazine; Chief Editor Å. GRAUBALLE; circ. 354,000.

Femina: f. 1944; women's weekly; Chief Editor SVEN GUNNAR SÄRMAN; circ. 237,846.

NEWS AGENCY

Tidningarnas Telegrambyrå (*The Newspapers' Telegraph Agency*): Sveavägen 17, Stockholm (T.T.); f. 1921; Chair. TAGE FORSBERG; Gen. Man. JAN-OTTO MODIG; co-operative news agency, working in conjunction with Reuter, AFP, the "Groupe 39" agencies, DPA and other Telegraph Agencies.

FOREIGN BUREAUX
Stockholm

ANSA: Slipgatan 1; Bureau Chief GIACOMO OREGLIA.

AP: Vattugatan 12; Bureau Chief ROLF ULVESTAM.

Finnish News Agency (STT/FNB): Floragatan 7; Rep. OLAVI TOMMILA.

Novosti: Birger Jarlsgatan 110.

UPI: Bergsgatan 25; Man. FREDERICK LAUDON.

The following are also represented: Deutsche Presse-Agentur (DPA), Kyodo News Service, Reuters, Tass.

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Centerns Pressförening (former *Bondeförbundets Pressförening*) (*Centre Party's Press Organisation*): V. Tullgatan 18, Hudiksvall; f. 1929; Pres. T. ANDERSSON-BORÅS; Sec. O. TROLIN.

Publicistklubben (*Press Club*): Rosenbad 2, Stockholm; f. 1874; representative body of cultural activities in the Swedish Press; 2,106 mems.; Sec. LYNNEFORS BEL-LANDER.

Socialdemokratiska Partistyrelsens Informationsbyrå: (*Social Democratic Party Information Bureau*): Sveavägen 68, 6, Stockholm C; f. 1889; 885,000 mems.; Chair. TAGE ERLANDER; Sec. STEN ANDERSSON; publ. *Aktuellt*.

Svenska Högerepressens Förening (*The Swedish Conservative Press Asscn.*): Klara Södra Kyrkogata 7, Stockholm C; f. 1909; Pres. GÖSTA EKBERG; Sec. and Man. Dir. RAGNAR WENNERSTRÖM; Chief Editor KARL H. ASP.

Svenska Journalistförbundet: Regeringsgatan 10, II Stockholm; f. 1901; the Swedish union of journalists; 5,346 mems.; Secs. C. H. HERNLUND, BERTIL PALM, WALLNER ÖRNEVIK; publ. *Journalisten* (monthly).

Svenska Tidningsutgivareföreningen (*Swedish Newspaper Publishers' Association*): Drottninggatan 16, Stockholm; f. 1898; Man. Dir. IVAR HALLVIG; 232 mems.; publs. *Pressens Tidning* (bi-monthly), *Aktuellt från TU*, etc.

Sveriges Vänsterpressförening (*The Liberal Party Press Asscn.*): Adolf Fredriks Kyrkogata 12, Stockholm; f. 1905; approx. 125 mems.; Pres. ANDERS Y. PERS; Sec. LENNART LINDBLÖM.

Tidningarnas Arbetsgivareförening (*Newspaper Employers' Association*): Drottninggatan 16, Stockholm; f. 1919; Pres. JAN-OTTO MODIG, Stockholm; Vice-Pres. GUSTAF ANDER, Karlstad; Man. Dir. ROLF ÖSTERBERG; 115 mems.

PUBLISHERS

Ahlén & Akerlunds Förlags Aktiebolag: Torsgatan 21; Stockholm; Man. Dir. LUKAS BONNIER; weeklies, monthlies.

AB Akademiförlaget-Gumperts: Betzeliigatan 19, Fack Göteborg 5; Man. Dir. GUNNAR JEDENIUS.

Bokförlaget Aldus AB: Sveavägen 56, Stockholm C, P.O.B. 3143; f. 1960; paperbacks; Man. Dir. ERIK HYLLNER.

Allhem A.B.: N. Bulltoftavägen 65, Malmö; f. 1932; Man. Dir. EINAR HANSEN; weeklies and books.

Almqvist & Wiksells Boktryckeriaktiebolag: Vastrå Agatan 16, Uppsala; f. 1888; schoolbooks, textbooks, science, encyclopaedias, fiction, calendars; Man. Dir. GÖRAN Z. HÄGGSTRÖM.

Almqvist & Wiksell/Gebers Förlag A.B.: Gamla Brogatan 26, Stockholm; f. 1878; Man. Dirs. GÖRAN Z. HÄGGSTRÖM, HANS MOLANDER; school books, fiction, general scientific, technical, medical, scholarly books; distributors of *Acta universitatis stockholmiensis*, *Acta universitatis gothoburgensis*, etc.

Beckman Bokförlag A.B., J.: St. Nygatan 22, Stockholm; f. 1837; Propr. K. BECKMAN; business and economics, humanities, psychology, novels.

A.B. Magn. Bergvall: Drottninggatan 108, Stockholm Va.; f. 1918; educational books; Man. Bo PEDERBY.

Birkagårdens Förlag, Aktiebolaget: Karlbergsvägen 86b, Stockholm; f. 1923; Man. Dir. ERIK HOLMFRID HOLMBLAD; religious.

Bonnier, Albert: Sveavägen 56, Stockholm; f. 1837; Chair. TOR BONNIER; Man. Dir. GERARD BONNIER; Dep. Man. Dir. GEORG SVENSSON; belles-lettres, poetry, drama, general literature; magazine *Bonniers Litterära Magasin*.

Carlsons, A. V. Bokförlags A.B.: Kungsholmstorg 13A, Stockholm; f. 1877; Man. Dir. GÖRAN EGNÉR; school textbooks.

Eklund, Oskar, Ltd.: Vasagatan 9, Stockholm; f. 1897; Man. Dir. ÅKE HEDIN; scientific, educational, juvenile, fiction.

Elkan & Schildknecht, Emil Carelius, Kungl. Hovmusikhandel: Sveavägen 45, Stockholm C; f. 1859; Propr. BENGT CARELIUS; music.

Esselte-Herzogs A.B.: Ryssuiksvägen 2, Nacka 1; f. 1862; Man. Dir. OSSI NIKULA; bibles and hymnals, book-binding.

Esselte Map Service: Vasagatan 16, Stockholm 1; f. 1833; Dir. GÖSTA LUNDQVIST; Chief Cartographer OLOF HEDBOM; Generalstabens Litografiska Anstalt and Kartografiska Institutet; publ. *Globen* (quarterly).

Evangeliska Fosterlands-Stiftelsens Bokförlag: Lagerlöfsgatan 8, Stockholm K; f. 1856; Dir. A. HÖFGREN; religious.

Focus International Book Production: Birger Jarlsgatan 9, Stockholm C; f. 1958; Man. Dir. HANS MOLANDER; Editorial Man. LENNART OLDENBURG.

Folket i Bilds Förlag: Sveavägen 68, Stockholm C.

Bokförlaget Forum A.B.: Kaptensgatan 13, Stockholm; f. 1943; Man. Dir. ADAM HELMS.

Framtidens Bokförlag: Bergsgatan 20, Malmö; f. 1912; Dir. FRANS NILSSON.

Fritzes Bokförlags A.-B., C.E.: Kungsgatan 8, Stockholm C; f. 1837; Man. Dir. WALTER EKSTRAND; Man. TAGE WIVNER; fiction, school books.

A.-B. C. E. Fritzes Kungl. Hovbokhandel (Booksellers to the Court and Art Galleries): Fredsgatan 2, Stockholm 16; f. 1837; Man. Dir. E. HERNGREN; Scandinavian and foreign books.

Gohrmans Musikförlag, Carl: Vasagatan 46, Postbox 505, Stockholm 1; f. 1893; Pres. SVEN WALLANDER; Man. Dir. LENNART BAGGER-SJÖBÄCK; music.

Gleerup, C. W. K.: Öresundsvägen 1, Lund; f. 1826; Man. Dir. WALTER EKSTRAND; learned, scientific, medical, educational, theological and religious, bibles, hymnals.

Gleerupska Universitetsbokhandeln: Stortorget 2, Lund; f. 1826; Man. Dir. SVEN RICHARDSON.

Gummessons Bokförlag: Tegnérsgatan 8, Stockholm Va.; f. 1949; religious; Dir. JAN-ERIK WIKSTRÖM.

Hirschs, Abr., Förlag (Carl Gohrmans Musikförlag): Vasagatan 46, Postbox 505, Stockholm 1; f. 1838; music.

Lars Hökerbergs Bokförlag: Fleminggatan 21, Stockholm 18; f. 1882; Propr. ROLF HÖKERBERG; fiction, history, technical.

Jan Förlag: Lutzengatan 6, Stockholm; f. 1942; Dirs. JAN PROCHAZKA, CURT WAGNER; publishes foreign and Swedish books.

Bokförlaget Liber AB: Torsgatan 4, Stockholm C; Man. Dir. CARL-OLOF SJÖGREN; school textbooks.

J. A. Lindblads Bokförlags AB: Warfvingesväg. 30, Stockholm K; f. 1893; Man. Dir. Bo WAHLSTRÖM; fiction, biographies, juvenile, religious books, etc.

Ljus Förlag: Tryckerigatan 2, Stockholm; f. 1898; Man. Dir. BENGT LASSEN; fiction, general.

L.T.s Förlag: Klara Östra Kyrkogata 12, Stockholm; f. 1934; Propr. Landbruksförbundets Ekonomi AB; Man. K.-F. BJÖRN.

Lundquist, Abr.: Beckombergaavägen 11, Bromma; f. 1838; Man. Dir. E. HYLIN; music.

Medéns Förlags A.B.: Polhemsgatan 29, Stockholm; f. 1917; Man. Dir. ERIK HOLMERSON; Chair. FREDR. WRETMAN; encyclopaedias, dictionaries, reference books, fiction.

Gustaf Melins AB: Grafiska vägen, Gothenburg S; Man. Dir. N. JONAS FORSSMAN; bibles, prayer and hymn books.

Natur och Kultur: Torsgatan 31, Stockholm; f. 1922; Man. Dir. CARIN ÖSTERBERG; fiction, travel, politics, economics, textbooks, psychology, philosophy, popular science.

A.B. Nordiska Bokhandeln: Odengatan 69, Fack, Stockholm 1; f. 1851; Man. Dir. OLOF HIRSCH; fiction, medical, technical.

Norstedt & Söner, P.A.: Tryckerigatan 2, Stockholm; f. 1823; Man. Dir. BENGT LASSEN; legal and scientific; directories, annuals, belles-lettres, fiction; book club.

Nya Bokförlags Aktiebolaget: Sibyllegatan 18, Box 5020, Stockholm 5; f. 1873; Man. KARL ERIK HELLBERG; religious.

Bokförlaget Prisma AB: Alströmergatan 20, Stockholm 49.

A.B. Rabén & Sjögren Bokförlag: Tegnérsgatan 28, Stockholm 45; f. 1942; Man. Dir. Doktor HANS RABÉN.

Saxon & Lindströms Förlags A.B.: Sveavägen 145, Stockholm Va.; f. 1904; Man. Dir. HÅKAN D. LINDSTRÖM.

Skoglund's Bokförlag, AB: Gamla Brogatan 26, Stockholm C; f. 1855; Man. Dirs. GÖRAN Z. HÄGGSTRÖM, HANS MOLANDER; Swedish culture, fiction, biographies, etc.

SWEDEN—(PUBLISHERS, RADIO AND TELEVISION, FINANCE)

Svensk Läraretidnings Förlagsaktiebolag: Kungsholmstorg 13A, Stockholm; f. 1897; Man. Dir. GÖRAN EGNÉR; juvenile.

Svenska Bokförlaget: P. A. Norstedt & Söner-Albert Bonnier, Drottninggatan 20, Stockholm; f. 1928; Man. Dr. BIRGER BECKMAN; university and school textbooks.

Svenska Missionsförbundets Förlag: Tegnérsgatan 8, Stockholm 6; f. 1895; Dir. JAN-ERIK WIKSTRÖM; religious.

Sveriges Litografiska Tryckerier: Vasagatan 16, Stockholm 1; f. 1913; operates in the paper and graphic industries through its publishing houses, its wholesale and retail traders and through consultative activities.

Tiden, Bokförlagsaktiebolaget: Sveavägen 68, Stockholm; f. 1912; Man. BENGT CHRISTELL; fiction, sociology, politics, economics, popular science; publ. *Tiden* (monthly).

Tomas Förlag A.B.: Mälarlunden 4, Strängnäs; f. 1952; Dir. A. HUMMEL-GUMÆLIUS; general.

Tryckeribolaget Ivar Haeggström A.B.: Lindhagensgatan 80, Stockholm K; f. 1813; Man. Dir. GÖRAN Z. HAEGGSTRÖM.

Tullberg, A.B. Hasse W.: Vasagatan 16, Stockholm 1; f. 1871; Dir. LENNART WALDEGREN; catalogues, reference works, handbooks, forms.

Förlags A.B. Västra Sverige: Box 7045, Gothenburg 7; f. 1912; Man. PER ELANDER; history, science.

Verbum-Kyrkliga Centralförlaget: Jakobsbergsgatan 15, Stockholm 7; f. 1911; Man. Dir. Bo S. R. RUNMARK; religious; publishers to the Church of Sweden; bibles, hymn-books, theology, novels, children's books, religious education, music.

Wahlström & Widstrand: Regeringsgatan 83, Stockholm; f. 1884; Man. Dir. PER I. GEDIN; fiction, non-fiction, biography, history, science, paperbacks.

B. Wahlströms Bokförlag, A.B.: Warfvinges väg 30, Stockholm K; f. 1911; Propr. Bo BIRGER WAHLSTRÖM; general fiction, crime novels, cheap edition series, juvenile.

Ernst Westerbergs Förlags A.B. (Baptist Publication Society): Norrtullsgatan 10, Stockholm; f. 1897; Man. ZETH ABRAHAMSSON.

PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION

Svenska Bokförläggareföreningen (Association of Swedish Publishers): Sveavägen 92, Stockholm Va.; f. 1843; 78 mems.; Sec. and Treas. CHRISTIAN EBERSTEIN; Editor LOUISE RYDÉN; publ. *Svensk Bokhandel* (weekly).

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Sveriges Radio A.B. (The Swedish Broadcasting Corporation): Box 955, Stockholm 1; f. 1925; non-commercial, broadcasting under licence from the State approx. 16,000 hours yearly on Home Services; 2,500 employees; Pres. of the Board PER ECKERBERG; Dir.-Gen. OLOF RYDBECK.

Number of radio licences (1967): 2,901,020.

HOME SERVICES

1st Programme broadcast on long, medium and short wave and V.H.F.

2nd Programme broadcast on medium wave and V.H.F.

3rd Programme broadcast on V.H.F.

There are 62 medium- and long-wave, 4 short-wave and 100 V.H.F. transmitters.

OVERSEAS SERVICES

Transmitters at Hörby of 100 kW., broadcasting in six languages; 6,100 hours yearly. Programmes are beamed to America, Central America, the Near East, South Asia, Europe and the Far East.

I.B.R.A. Radio A.B.: Box 821, Stockholm 1; Pres. Dr. LEWI PETHRUS; a non-commercial private Christian company, broadcasting to Europe and other parts of the world.

TELEVISION

Sveriges Radio, Television: (see "Radio"); Box 955, Stockholm 1; one channel; 2,300 hours yearly; Dir.-Gen. OLOF RYDBECK.

Number of transmitters: 95.

Number of television licences (1967): 2,216,016.

FINANCE

(cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; dep. = deposit; m. = million; Kr. = Kroner)

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK

Sveriges Riksbank (Bank of Sweden): Stockholm; bank of issue; f. 1668. According to a Bill of June 30th, 1934, the bank is controlled by a Board of seven directors, one of whom—the chairman—is appointed by the King, the other six being elected by the Riksdag. The directors elect a Governor from among themselves, and a Deputy Governor who may be one of their number or an outside candidate. Cap. 50m. kr.; instalment loan fund 125m. kr. (1966); notes in circulation, Dec. 1966, 9,297m. kr.; Chair. KJELL-OLOF FELDT; Gov. PER

ÅSBRINK; Deputy Gov. SVEN JOGE; Mans. HJALMAR EKENGREN, GUNNAR ÅKERMALM, KURT EKLÖF.

Fulcrum Aktiebolag: Sturegatan 34, IV, Stockholm Ö; f. 1935 as C. Bert Lilja & Co., A.B., re-established 1955; cap. 9m. kr.; Man. Dir. BIRGER STRID.

Göteborgs Bank: Head Office: Västra Hamngatan 1, Gothenburg 2, Stockholm Main Office: Sveavägen 14, Box 40106, Stockholm 40; f. 1848; cap. and res. 161.8m. kr.; dep. 2,803m. kr.; Chair. SVEN RAAB; Man. Dir. BERT LINDSTRÖM; publ. *Swedish Monthly Economic Survey* (German edition, *Wirtschaftsbericht*).

Jämtlands Folkbank: Prästgatan 39, Östersund; f. 1874; cap. 6m. kr.; dep. 137m. kr.; Pres. SVEN O. PERSSON; Man. NILS F. UDDEGARD.

Östergötlands Enskilda Bank: Linköping; f. 1837; cap. subs. and p.u. 27m. kr.; dep. 763m. kr.; Man. Dir. JOHN NYLÉN.

Skandinaviska Banken: Central Offices: Box 40085, Stockholm 40; Gothenburg, and Malmö; f. 1864; share cap. and res. funds 473m. kr.; total assets 8,828.6m. kr.; Chair. F. HARTMANN; Chief Man. Dir. L. E. THUNHOLM; Man. Dirs. E. DE MARÉ, Gothenburg, F. FESSÉ, Stockholm, TH. WESTERSTRÖM, Malmö; publ. *Quarterly Review* (Swedish, English and German).

Skånska Banken: Södergatan 10, Malmö; f. 1896; finrlly. Aktiebolaget Sydsvenska Banken; cap. subs. and p.u. 34m. kr.; dep. 1,057m. kr.; other funds 28m. kr.; Pres. CARL-S. ROOS.

Skaraborgs Enskilda Bank: Skövde; f. 1864; cap. p.u. 20m. kr.; dep. 656m. kr.; total assets and liabilities 680m. kr.; Man. Dir. G. KARLSSON.

Smålands Bank: Östra Storgatan 6, Jönköping; f. 1837; cap. p.u. 17.5m. kr.; dep. 514m. kr.; 56 branches; Man. Dir. YNGVE BJERSTRÖM.

Sparbankernas Bank Aktiebolag: P.O. Box 4049, Stockholm 4; f. 1942; cap. 36.0m. kr.; dep. 1,750m. kr.; Man. Dir. SVEN LINDBLAD.

Stockholms Enskilda Bank: Stockholm 16; f. 1856; cap. p.u. 97.5m. kr.; dep. 2,394m. kr. (Dec. 1966); Chair. J. WALLENBERG; Man. Dir. M. WALLENBERG, Jr.

Sundsvallsbanken: Kyrkogatan 15, Sundsvall; f. 1864; cap. p.u. 35.5m. kr.; dep. 1,147m. kr.; surplus 23.8m. kr.; Man. Dir. JAN WALLANDER.

Svenska Handelsbanken: Arsenalsgatan 11, Stockholm; f. 1871; cap. 502m. kr.; dep. 9,458m. kr. (1966); total assets 12,746m. kr. (1966); Chair. TORE BROWALDH; Chief Gen. Man. RUNE HÖGLUND; publs. in Swedish and English *Index* (monthly), *Sweden's Economy* (annual), *Annual Report*; 487 brs.

Svenska Intecknings Garanti Aktiebolaget: Sturegatan 38, Stockholm; f. 1869; mortgage bank; cap. p.u. 45m. kr.; Chair. E. GRAFSTRÖM; Man. Dir. H. E. WILHBORG.

Sveriges Jordbruksskafforbund: Box 916, Stockholm; co-operative organization for credit, mainly to the agricultural sector; owns a commercial bank *Jordbrukets Bank* (Postbank, Stockholm 1).

Sveriges Kreditbank: Norrmalmstorg 2, Stockholm 7; f. 1923 as A.B. Jordbrukarbanken, name changed 1951; cap. p.u. and res. 205.2m. kr.; dep. 4,486m. kr.; total resources 4,849m. kr.; Man. Dir. C.-H. NORDLANDER.

Uplandsbanken: Stora Torget 7, Uppsala; f. 1865; cap. sub. and p.u. 24m. kr.; dep. 745m. kr.; Man. Dir. G. REUTERSKIÖLD.

Wermlands Enskilda Bank: Tingvallagatan 13, Karlstad; f. 1832; cap. p.u. 26.5m. kr.; dep. 919.7m. kr.; Man. Dir. G. MALMSTRÖM.

BANKING ASSOCIATIONS

Svenska Bankföreningen (*Swedish Bankers' Assn.*): Arsenalsgatan 2, Box 16143, Stockholm 16; f. 1880; 14 mems.; Pres. R. HÖGLUND; Man. Dir. S. STRÖMBERG; publ. *Ekonomisk Revy* (10 issues a year), *Ekonomiska Meddelanden* (weekly).

Kungl. Bank inspektionen (*The Bank Inspection Board*): Drottninggatan 50-52; Stockholm; f. 1907 (1868); for the supervision of commercial and savings banks,

mortgage institutions, stock dealers, stock exchanges and agricultural loan societies; Dirs. K. WULFF, T. HANSTRÖM, S. Å. ÅKERBLÖM, K. W. STRÖM, B. ÅSELL, J. JOHNSELIUS; Official Advisers J.-E. STENIUS, E. A. SJÖBERG.

STOCK EXCHANGE

Stockholm Stock Exchange: Källargränd 2, Stockholm C; f. 1862 under Government Constitution; the Chairman and Vice-Chairman are appointed by the Government, the remainder of the Board of Directors by Stockholm Town Council, Stockholm Chamber of Commerce, and members of the Exchange; securities dealt in: shares and bonds of first-class Swedish companies, Government, municipal, and industrial loans and a few first-class foreign loans; mems. 18; Chair. N. E. ÅGQVIST; Pres. S. ALGOTT.

INSURANCE

STATE ORGANISATIONS

Kungl. Försäkringsinspektionen (*The Swedish Private Insurance Supervisory Service*): Nybrogatan 57A, Box 5053, Stockholm 5; f. 1904; Chief S. M. OREDSOON; publ. *Private Insurance Companies* (annual), *Friendly Societies* (annual).

Kungl. Försäkringsrådet (*National Industrial Injuries Insurance Court*): Nybrogatan 57A, Stockholm; f. 1917; Chief YNGVE SAMUELSSON.

Riksförsäkringsverket (*Social Insurance Board*): Adolf Fredriks Kyrkogata 8, Stockholm; f. 1961; Dir.-Gen. R. BROBERG; Dir.-in-Chief L. HULTSTRÖM.

INSURANCE COMPANIES

Försäkringsaktiebolaget Skandia: Sveavägen 44, Stockholm; f. 1855; share cap. 75m. kr.; underwriting reserves 5,500m. kr.; Man. Dir. PEHR GYLLENHAMMAR; non-life, fire, marine and accident insurance; parent body of Skandia Group.

Sjöförsäkringsaktiebolaget Ägir: Regeringsgatan 19-21, Stockholm; Man. Dir. ERNST BERGLUND; marine insurance; mem. of the Skandia Group.

Skandia Re: Stora Nygatan 171-2, Gothenburg; f. 1915; Man. Dir. JAMES HANSSON; re-insurance; mem. of the Skandia Group.

Livförsäkringsaktiebolaget Thule: Sveavägen 20, Stockholm; Man. Dir. PEHR GYLLENHAMMAR; life insurance; mem. of the Skandia Group.

Sjukförsäkringsaktiebolaget Eir: Sveavägen 20, Stockholm 40; Man. Dir. OVE LUNDBERG; sickness insurance.

Framtiden Livförsäkringsaktiebolag (formerly *Förenade Framtiden*): Birger Jarlsgat. 52, Stockholm 3; formed by Lifförsäkrings-Aktiebolaget De Förenade, Livförsäkringsbolaget Framtiden-ömsesidigt and Lifförsäkrings-Aktiebolaget Victoria in 1949; Chair. W. ODHNOFF; Man. Dir. L. DAHLGREN; Asst. Gen. Man. F. BOOBERG; life, annuities, group, sickness and accident insurance; publs. *Liv-Framtiden* (monthly).

Livförsäkringsbolaget Hansa, ömsesidigt, (Hansa Liv): Norrmalmstorg 16, Stockholm; f. 1891; mutual; Chair. of the Board E. TUNHAMMAR; Gen. Man. O. KARLEBY; life and disease insurance; member of the Hansa Group.

Sakförsäkringsbolaget Hansa ömsesidigt (Hansa Sak): Birger Jarlsgatan 16, Stockholm 7; f. 1828; Chair. E. TUNHAMMAR; Man. Dir. O. KARLEBY; accident, automobile, aviation, burglary, fire, loss of profits, machinery, marine, plate glass, sickness, water damage; member of the Hansa Group.

Stockholms Stads Brandförsäkringskontor: Mynttorget 4, Stockholm; f. 1746; mutual; Man. Dir. H. G. F. SUNDBERG; Stockholm real estate insurance.

Svenska Personal-Pensionskassan: Nybrogatan 11, Stockholm; f. 1917; mutual; Man. Dir. E. BENDZ; staff pension insurance.

Trygg-Fylgia Insurance Companies:

Försäkrings A.B. Fylgia: Fack, Stockholm 5; f. 1881; cap. 1m. kr.; all classes of insurance; Man. Dir. E. BERGKVIST.

Livförsäkringsbolaget Trygg: Fack, Stockholm 5; f. 1899; life, group life, sickness and accident; Man. Dir. E. BERGKVIST.

ORGANISATION

Svenska Försäkringsföreningen (Swedish Insurance Assn.): Mälartorget 15, Stockholm; f. 1875 to promote sound development of the Swedish insurance movement; Pres. TAGE LARSSON; Sec. B. ENGSTRÖM.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Götlands Handelskammare: P.O. Box 86, Visby; f. 1908; Pres. ARENDT DE JOUNGE.

Handelskammaren för Örebro och Västmanlands län: Slottsgatan 19, Örebro; f. 1897; Pres. SVERRE R. SOHLMAN; Sec. H.-G. GREFBERG.

Handelskammaren i Gävle: Drottninggatan 25, Gävle; f. 1907; 550 mems.; Pres. WILHELM HAGLUND; Man. Dir. HANS UNDIN; Sec. BENGT W. ELFSTRÖM.

Handelskammaren i Göteborg: Parkgatan 25, Gothenburg C; f. 1906; about 900 mems.; Man. Dir. RAGNAR UDDENBERG; Man. ÅKE SEGGE; publ. *Gothenburg—The Gateway of Sweden for World Trade*.

Handelskammaren i Karlstad: V. Torggatan 12, Karlstad; f. 1912; about 300 mems.; Pres. BO RATHSMAN; Sec. PER-OLOF ESPING; publ. *Meddelanden från Handelskammaren i Karlstad* (quarterly).

Norrbottns och Västerbottens läns handelskammare: Stationsgat 38, Luleå; f. 1904; Pres. F. BURSTRÖM; Sec. ÅKE TÄHLIN.

Östergötlands och Södermanlands handelskammare: Saltängsgatan 9, Norrköping; f. 1913; Pres. LARS GABRIELSON; Sec. GUNNAR LUNDÉN.

Skånes Handelskammare: Slottsgatan 20, Malmö C; f. 1905; 1,500 mems.; Pres. SVEN HAMMARSKILD; Sec. GÖSTA JACOBSSON.

Smålands och Blekinge handelskammare: V. Storgatan 8, Jönköping; f. 1906; 475 mems.; Pres. BO EHRNER; Sec. BENGT H. SKANTZE.

Stockholms Handelskammare: V. Trädgårdsgatan 9, Stockholm 16; f. 1902; Pres. RAGNAR SÖDERBERG; Dir. OLOF LEFFLER, LL.B.

Västernorrlands och Jämtlands läns handelskammare: Trädgårdsgatan 23, Sundsvall; f. 1913; 240 mems.; Pres. AX. ENSTRÖM; Sec. PER-RICHARD MOLÉN; publ. *Meddelanden*.

Västergötlands och norra Hallands handelskammare: Osterlånggatan 33, Borås; f. 1912; Pres. STEN W. CEDERSVALL; Sec. ERIK GRENFORSS.

INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATIONS

Sveriges Industriförbund (Federation of Swedish Industries): Artillerigatan 34, Stockholm Ö; f. 1910; the central organization of industrial and manufacturing firms; Man. Dir. AXEL IVEROTH; Vice-Dirs. SVEN DAHLMAN, KURT SÖDERBERG, DAG HELMERS, ERIK THYREEN; publs. *The Swedish Industrial Directory* and *Industriförbundets Tidskrift* (10 times yearly).

The federation consists of 26 trade associations. Its 4,500 member companies employ about 700,000 people.

Industriens Utredningsinstitut (Industrial Institute for Economic and Social Research): Malmstorgsgatan 8, Box 16137, Stockholm 16.

Järnverksföreningen (Swedish Ironworks Commercial Assn.): Hovslagargatan 3, Stockholm C; f. 1889; 64 mems.; Pres. RUTGER WIJKANDER; Sec. RAGNAR HAGMAN.

Jernkontoret (Swedish Ironmasters' Association): Kungsträdgårdsgatan 10, Stockholm C; f. 1747; Pres. HÅKAN AVENIUS; Man. Dir. RAGNAR SUNDÉN; publ. *Jernkontorets Annaler* (monthly).

Kooperativa Förbundet (KF) (Cooperative Union and Wholesale Society): Stadsgården 6, Stockholm 15; 297 affiliated co-operative societies with about 1,356,000 members; 3,450 shops and aggregate sales of about £384m.

Kvarnindustriföreningen (The Flourmilling Industry Association): Skeppsbron 44, Stockholm 2; f. 1956; 2 member groups; Chair. HJ. CARLBORN; Man. Dir. H. REHNB.

Svensk Industriförening (Association of Swedish Industries): Torsgatan 2, Stockholm C.

Svenska Bomullsfabrikantföreningen (Swedish Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Assn.): Biblioteksgatan 6-8, Box 7007, Stockholm 7; f. 1880; 16 mems.; Pres. BENGT KARLSON; Dir. GUNNAR GIBSON.

Svenska Cellulosaföreningen (Swedish Cellulose Assn.): Villagatan 1, Stockholm Ö; f. 1891; Pres. G. SÖDERLUND; Man. Dir. L. SJUNNESSON.

Svenska Företagares Riksförbund (National Swedish Association for Private Enterprise): Fleminggatan 36, Stockholm K.

Svenska Handelsagenters Förening (Federation of Swedish Commercial Agents): Narvavägen 27, Stockholm; f. 1914; 500 mems.; Pres. AXEL M. MURRAY; Man. Dir. G. JOSEPHSSON; publ. *Världsmarknad* (World Market) (8 a year).

Svenska Kvarnföreningen (The Swedish Flourmilling Assn.): Skeppsbron 44, Stockholm 2; f. 1935; 20 mems.; Chair. H. W. SÖDERMAN, Uppsala.

Svenska Pappersbruksföreningen (Swedish Paper Mills' Assn.): Villagatan 1, Stockholm Ö; f. 1898; Man. Dir. EWERT LANDBERG; publ. *Svensk Papperstidning* (bi-monthly).

Svenska Stenkolsimportörers Förening (Swedish Coal-Importers' Assn.): Kungsgatan 33, Stockholm C; f. 1902; 122 mems.; Chair. L. REGNELL; Sec. ALF S. NILSSON.

Svenska Teknologföreningen (The Swedish Assn. of Engineers and Architects): Brunkebergstorg 20, Stockholm; f. 1861; 16,000 mems.; Pres. BENGT AXELSON; Man. Dir. BERTIL SJÖGREN; publ. *Teknisk Tidskrift* (weekly), *Ny Teknik*.

Svenska Trämassföreningen (Swedish Wood-Pulp Assn.): Villagatan 1, Stockholm Ö; f. 1890; 13 mems.; Pres. G. SÖDERLUND; Man. Dir. LARS SJUNNESSON.

Svenska Trävaruexportföreningen (*Swedish Wood Exporters' Assn.*): Villagatan 1, Stockholm Ö; f. 1875; 141 mems.; Pres. AX ENSTRÖM; Man. Dir. K. RONGE; Asst. Dir. STEN STRIBECK; Sec. RICHARD MALMROS.

Svenska Vattenkraftföreningen (*Swedish Water-Power Assn.*): Box 286, Stockholm 1; f. 1909; 540 mems.; Pres. TORE HEDIN; Dir. BENGT G. STERNE; publ. *Sv. Kraftverksföreningens Publikationer* (monthly).

Svenska Yllefabrikantföreningen (*Swedish Wool Manufacturers' Assn.*): Biblioteksgatan 6-8, Box 7007, Stockholm 7; f. 1907; 7 mems.; Pres. GUNNAR LAGNELL.

Svenska Ylleindustriföreningen (*The Swedish Wool Textile Assn.*): Biblioteksgatan 6-8, Box 7007, Stockholm 7; f. 1939; 28 mems.; Pres. GUNNAR LAGNELL.

Sveriges Allmänna Exportförening (*General Export Association of Sweden*): Döbelnsgatan 18, Fack, Stockholm 3; f. 1887; 1,200 mems.; Pres. EIJER MOSSBERG; Man. Dir. JONAS NORDENSON; publ. *Swedish Export Directory* (annual), *Swedish Foreign Commerce* (Swedish, English, French, German and Spanish; bi-monthly), *Svensk Export* (15 numbers a year).

Sveriges Elektroindustriförening (*Swedish Electrical Manufacturers' Association*): Artillerigatan 34, Stockholm; f. 1918; 79 mems.; Chair. ÅKE T. VRETHEM; Pres. HARRY G. NYSTRÖM.

Försäljnings AB Gat-och Kantsten (*Export Association of the Swedish Granite Industry*): Kungssportsavenyen 1, Gothenburg; f. 1933; Pres. RAGNAR EGERLUND; Man. Dir. TORSTEN SPRINGER.

Sveriges Grossistförbund (*The Fed. of Swedish Wholesale Merchants and Importers*): Regeringsgatan 5, Stockholm 16; f. 1922; 1,200 member firms; Pres. HANS MÜLLER; Man. Dir. E. KÖRDEL; Man. Foreign Trade Dept. H. NYSTRÖM; publ. *Sven Handel* (Swedish Trade; every three weeks).

Sveriges Hantverks- och Småindustriorganisation—SHSO (*Swedish Federation of Medium Sized Industries and Crafts*): Nytorpgsgatan 17, Stockholm Sö.

Sveriges Kemiska Industrikontor (*Association of Swedish Chemical Industries*): Artillerigatan 34, Stockholm Ö; f. 1917; 212 mems.; Pres. S. HAMMARSKJÖLD; Man. Dir. ERIK BRANDT.

Sveriges Köpmannaförbund (*The Swedish Retail Federation*): Mästersamuelsgatan 22, Stockholm; f. 1918; 27,000 mems.; Chair. K. G. KANDERUP; Man. Dir. K. E. GILLBERG; publ. *Köpmannen* (weekly).

Sveriges Mekanförbund (*Swedish Association of Metal-working Industries*): Artillerigatan 34, Stockholm Ö; f. 1911; 1,058 mems.; Pres. PER ODELBERG; Man. Dir. NILS LUNDQVIST.

Textilrådet (*Textile Council*): Biblioteksgatan 6-8, Box 7007, Stockholm 7; f. 1939; Man. Dir. V. STRANDBERG.

PRINCIPAL EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATIONS

CENTRAL ORGANISATION

Svenska Arbetsgivareföreningen ("SAF") (*The Swedish Employers' Confederation*): Södra Blasieholmshamnen 4A, Stockholm C; f. 1902; is an organization of which the members are principally privately owned industrial enterprises and the main aim of which is to safeguard the interests of the employers in questions concerning their relations with employees; SAF consists of 43 different branch associations and the enterprises affiliated to the SAF as members are at the same time members of these associations; in May 1967 there were 24,000 members, employing 1,262,000 employees, of whom about 858,000 were manual workers; Pres.

TRYGGVE HOLM; Vice-Pres. SVEN HAMMARSKJÖLD, EIJER MOSSBERG; Man. Dir. CURT-STEFFAN GIESECKE; Dirs. GULLMAR BERGENSTRÖM, BERTIL BROBERG, ERIK ELMSTEDT, KARL-OLOF FAXEN, FOLKE HALDEN, SVEN JUNGHOLM, GUNNAR LINDSTRÖM, GUSTAF NORDENSKJÖLD, BENGT ODÉEN, STIG SANDELL, BÖRJE STRENDER, LARS STRÄNGH; publ. *Arbetsgivaren* (bi-monthly).

BRANCH ASSOCIATIONS

Bageri-och Konditoriarbetsgivareförbundet (*Swedish Bakery and Confectionery Employers' Assn.*): Blasieholmshamnen 3, Stockholm C; Chair. JOHN JAHN; Man. Dir. GÖSTA EJMARM.

Biltrafikens Arbetsgivareförbund (*Swedish Road Transport Employers' Assn.*): Blasieholmshamnen 4A, Stockholm C; Chair. JOHN OLSSON; Man. Dir. ARNE THORELL.

Bryggeriarbetsgivareförbundet (*Employers' Assn. of the Swedish Breweries*): Sköldungagatan 4, Stockholm Ö; f. 1908; 65 mems.; Chair. BERTIL BERGSTRÖM; Man. Dir. OVE HAMBERG; Dir. BJÖRN ENGSTRÖM.

Byggnadsämnesförbundet (*Employers' Assn. of Swedish Building Material Manufacturers*): Södra Tullgatan 1, Malmö C; Chair. ELAM TUNHAMMAR; Man. Dir. NÖRE M. MALMGREN.

Elektriska Arbetsgivareföreningen (*Swedish Electrical Employers' Assn.*): Blasieholmshamnen 4A, Stockholm C; Chair. HUGO EDSTRÖM; Man. Dir. PERCY BRATT.

Glasmästeribranshens Arbetsgivareförbund (*Assns. of Swedish Glazing Employers*): Hovslagargatan 3, Stockholm C; f. 1938; Pres. BERTIL PETTERSON; Man. Dir. GUNNAR OLOFGÖRS.

Grafiska Arbetsgivare-och Industriorganisationerna (*Swedish Graphic Arts Employers' and Branch Organisations*): Blasieholmshamnen 4A, Stockholm C; Man. Dir. ERNST KULLING.

Grängesbergskoncernens Gruvförbund (*Employers' Organisation of the Grängesberg (Sweden) Mining Group*): Södra Blasieholmshamnen 4A, Stockholm C; Chair. ERLAND WALDENSTRÖM; Man. Dir. LENNART BRATT.

Järnbruksförbundet (*The Swedish Iron and Steel Works' Assn.*): Hovslagargatan 3, Stockholm C; f. 1906; 54 mems. with 65,600 employees; Pres. NILS ELFSTRÖM; Man. Dir. RAGNAR HAGMAN.

Kraftverkens Personalförbund (*Power Personnel Union*): Västmannagatan 1, 4 tr., Stockholm C; Chair. KARL-HUGO CARLSSON; Sec. GÖSTA CANERSTAM; publ. *Statsanstald.*

Livsmedelsbranshens Arbetsgivareförbund (*Employers' Assn. of Swedish Food Producers*): Södra Tullgatan 1, Malmö; Chair. LANTBRUKARE G. SVENSSON; Man. Dir. NÖRE M. MALMGREN.

Mellansvenska Gruvförbundet (*Assn. of Mine Owners in Central Sweden*): Hovslagargatan 3, Stockholm C; f. 1916; 19 mems. with 3,500 employees; Pres. S. TORELL; Man. Dir. RAGNAR HAGMAN.

Motorbranshens Arbetsgivareförbund (*Swedish Automobile Servicing and Retailing Employers' Assn.*): Blasieholmshamnen 4A, Stockholm C; f. 1932; 1,100 mems.; Chair. SVEN-OLOF TRÄFF; Man. Dir. STEN WALLIS.

Petroleumbanshens Arbetsgivareförbund (*Employers' Association of the Swedish Petroleum Industry*): Blasieholmshamnen 4A, Stockholm C; Chair. ESSEN LYKKESEEST; Man. Dir. ULF BERGGREN.

Rörledningsfirmornas Arbetsgivareförbund (*Association of Swedish Plumbing Employers*): Blasieholmshamnen 4A, Stockholm C; f. 1918; Chair. HOLGER NORDLUND; Man. Dir. HANS ÖHMAN.

Sadelmakare- och Tapetserarebranschens Arbetsgivareförbund (*Employers' Association of the Swedish Saddlery and Upholstery Trades*): Brunkebergstorg 15, Stockholm C; Chair. TURE JIBRELL; Man. Dir. RAGNAR BJÖRKMAN.

Sågverksförbundet (*The Swedish Sawmill Employers' Association*): Södra Blasieholmshamnen 4A, Stockholm C; f. 1907; 285 mems. with 19,900 employees; Pres. KURT HELLSTRÖM; Man. Dir. ÅKE KILLANDER.

Skinnindustrins Arbetsgivareförbund (*Employers' Association of the Swedish Leather Goods Industry*): Södra Blasieholmshamnen 4A, Stockholm C; f. 1952; 75 mems.; Chair. HOLGE OTTOSSON; Man. Dir. ÅKE BURENDAHL.

Snidersverkstädernas Arbetsgivareförbund (*Swedish Master Blacksmiths' Association*): Storgatan 3, Stockholm Ö; Chair. MARTIN ANDERSON; Man. Dir. STIG AHLIN.

Stenindustrins Arbetsgivareförbund (*Employers' Association of the Swedish Stone Industry*): Södra Blasieholmshamnen 4A, Stockholm C; Chair. BERTIL CARLÉN; Man. Dir. LENNART BRATT.

Svenska Arbetsgivareföreningens Allmänna Grupp (*General Group of the Swedish Employers' Confederation*): Box 16105, Stockholm 16; f. 1921; 685 mems.; Chair. BERTIL NORÉN; Man. Dir. LENNART BRATT.

Svenska Byggnadsindustriförbundet (*Federation of Swedish Building Employers*): Hovslagargatan 3, P.O.B. 16286, Stockholm 16; f. 1919; 2,000 member companies with 100,000 employees; Pres. SVEN DAHLBERG; Man. Dir. GUNNAR OLOFGÖRS; publ. *Swedish Building Industry* (monthly journal).

Svenska Detaljisternas Sömnadsindustriförbund (*Employers' Association for the Workshops of Swedish Clothing Retailers*): Brunkebergstorg 15, Stockholm C; Chair. OLLE BROLIN; Man. Dir. RAGNAR BJÖRKMAN.

Svenska Garveriödkareföreningen (*Swedish Tanners' Association*): Södra Blasieholmshamnen 4A, Stockholm C; f. 1901; Chair. FRANS MÖLLER; Man. Dir. EINAR HALLSTRÖM.

Svenska Glasbruksföreningen (*Swedish Glass Manufacturers Association*): Linnégatan 6B, Växjö; Chair. SIXTEN WENNERSTRAND.

Svenska Skofabrikantföreningen (*Swedish Shoe Manufacturers' Association*): Södra Blasieholmshamnen 4A, Stockholm C; Chair. RAGNAR T. ÅQVIST; Man. Dir. EINAR HALLSTRÖM.

Svenska Väg- och Vattenbyggarnas Arbetsgivareförbund (*Federation of Swedish Civil Engineering Employers*): Hovslagargatan 3, P.O.B. 16286, Stockholm 16; Chair. WILHELM KRUSE; Man. Dir. ANDERS WÄRNFELDT.

Sveriges Arbetsgivareförening för Hotell och Restauranger (*Swedish Hotel and Restaurant Employers' Association*): Hamngatan 22A, Stockholm C; Chair. CURT-STEFFAN GIESECKE; Man. Dir. PER ZETTERSTEDT.

Sveriges Blek- och Platslagaremästareförbund (*Employers' Association of Swedish Master Tanners and Platers*): Brunkebergstorg 15, Stockholm C; Chair. CARL SÖVIG; Man. Dir. GÖSTA ERIKSSON.

Sveriges Buteljglasbruks Förbund (*Swedish Glass Bottle Manufacturers' Association*): Stampgatan 18, Göteborg C; Chair. KNUT LAURIN; Man. Dir. BERTIL BERGSTRÖM.

Sveriges Chokladindustriförbund (*Employers' Association of the Swedish Chocolate Industry*): Blasieholmsgatan 2, Stockholm C; Man. Dir. ÅKE ÖSTERLIND.

Sveriges Konfektionsindustriförbund (*The Swedish Ready-made Clothing Employers' Association*): Södra Blasieholmshamnen 4A, Stockholm 16; f. 1920; 260 mems. with 27,000 employees; Pres. GUNNAR HEDELIN; Man. Dir. KAJ ÅBERG.

Sveriges Kvarnyrkeshöförbund (*Swedish Flour Millers' Association*): Strandvägen 7A, Stockholm Ö; f. 1909; 30 mems.; Chair. H. W. SÖDERMAN; Sec. PER H. OSVALD.

Sveriges Pappersindustriförbund (*Swedish Pulp and Paper Mill Employers' Federation*): Södra Blasieholmshamnen 4A, Stockholm C; f. 1907; 57 mems. with 53,000 employees; Pres. EJE MOSSBERG; Man. Dir. GUNNAR LARSSON.

Sveriges Stuvareförbund (*Master Stevedores' Associations of Sweden*): Södermalmstorg 2, Stockholm Sö; Chair. LARS GABRIELSON; Man. Dir. NILS JOHANSSON.

Sveriges Textilindustriförbund (*The Swedish Textile Employers' Association*): Södra Blasieholmshamnen 4A, Stockholm 16; f. 1907; 200 mems. with 31,000 employees; Pres. CHRISTER HÖGLUND; Man. Dir. KAJ ÅBERG.

Sveriges Träindustriförbund (*Employers' Association of the Swedish Wood Products Industry*): Grevgatan 5, Stockholm Ö; Chair. GÖTE WÄSTLUND; Man. Dir. TORSTEN WAHLQVIST.

Sveriges Verkstadsförening (*Swedish Metal Trades Employers' Association*): Storgatan 3, Stockholm; f. 1896; 1,650 mems. with 312,000 employees; Pres. ALDE NILSSON; Man. Dir. MATTS BERGOM LARSSON.

Torvindustriförbundet (*Employers' Federation of the Swedish Peat Industry*): Hovslagargatan 3, Stockholm C; Chair. GÖSTA BLUM; Man. Dir. THURE WIDEFELDT.

Trädgårdsarbetsgivarnas Riksförbund (*Employers' Association of Swedish Market-Garden Cultivators*): Södra Tullgatan 1, Malmö C; Chair. BERTIL MUHR; Man. Dir. NORE M. MALMGREN.

OTHER EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATIONS

Handeln's Arbetsgivareorganisation—HAO (*Swedish Commercial Employer's Association*): Birger Jarlsgatan 53, Stockholm C.

Skogs- och Lantarbetsgivareföreningen (*Federation of Swedish Forestal and Agricultural Employers*): Blasieholmstgatan 4A, Box 16026, Stockholm 16.

Sveriges Akademikers Centralorganisation—SACO (*Central Organization of Swedish Professional Workers*): Valhallavägen 16, Stockholm Ö.

TRADE UNIONS

Landsorganisation i Sverige (*Swedish Trade Union Confederation*): Barnhusgatan 18, Stockholm; f. 1898; affiliated to the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, 38 affiliated unions with a total membership of 1,587,576 (Dec. 1960); Pres. ARNE GEIJER; Vice-Pres. EDVARD VILHELMSSON; Sec. KURT NORDGREN; publ. *Fackföreningsrörelsen*.

AFFILIATED UNIONS

Civilförvaltningens personalförbund (*Civil Servants' Union*): Barnhusgatan 16, Stockholm C; Chair. IVAR WERNER; Sec. SIGURD HEDÅKER; publ. *Statsanställd*.

Försäkringsfunktionärernas förbund (*Union of Social Insurance Employees and Insurance Agents*): Barnhusgatan 16, Stockholm C; Chair. SVEN DUNBERG; Sec. ÖRJAN ÅKERBLUM; publ. *Försäkringsfunktionären*.

Försvarsverkens Civila Personals Förbund (*Union of Civilian Personnel in Defence Establishments*): Barnhusgatan 16, 3 tr., Stockholm C; Chair. ALBERT BACKSTRÖM; Sec. CEVE LARSSON; publ. *Statsanställd*.

- Handelsanställdas Förbund** (*Swedish Union of Commercial Employees*): Pilgarden, Malmö; f. 1906; 108,000 mems.; Pres. ERIK MAGNUSSON; publ. *Handels-Nytt* (monthly).
- Svenska beklädnadsarbetareförbundet** (*Swedish Clothing Workers' Union*): Barnhusgatan 16, Stockholm C; f. 1889; 33,000 mems.; Chair. VALTER SJÖBERG; Sec. KARL ERIK PERSSON; publ. *Beklädnadsfolket*.
- Svenska Bleck- och Plåtslagareförbundet** (*Swedish Sheet Metal Workers' Union*): Västmannagatan 4, Stockholm C; Chair. EDVIN GRAFSTRÖM; publ. *Byggnadsarbetaren*.
- Svenska Bokbindareförbundet** (*Swedish Bookbinders' Union*): Västmannagatan 6, Stockholm C; f. 1893; 13,500 mems.; Chair. OLLE ÅSTRAND; Sec. HENNING WESTERBERG; publ. *Grafisk Revy*.
- Svenska Byggnadsarbetareförbundet** (*Building Workers' Union*): Hagagatan 2, Stockholm 19; 177,210 mems.; Chair. KNUT JOHANSSON; Sec. TAGE JÖNSSON; publ. *Byggnadsarbetaren* (Building Worker).
- Svenska elektrikerförbundet** (*Swedish Electricians' Union*): Upplandsgatan 14, Stockholm C; Chair. STERNER SAMUELSSON; Sec. ALBIN ZETTERKVIST; publ. *Elektrikern*.
- Svenska fabriksarbetareförbundet** (*Swedish Factory Workers' Union*): Torsgatan 10, Stockholm C; f. 1891; 82,000 mems.; Chair. VALDEMAR LUNDBERG; Sec. LENNART VALLSTRAND; publ. *Fabriksarbetaren* (monthly).
- Svenska fastighetsanställdas förbund** (*Swedish Building Service Workers' Union*): Västmannagatan 4, 3 tr., Stockholm C; f. 1936; 30,000 mems.; Chair. ROLAND LARSSON; Sec. ÅKE JOHANSSON; publ. *Fastighetsfolket*.
- Svenska frisörarbetareförbundet** (*Swedish Hairdressers' Union*): Barnhusgatan 20, Stockholm C; Chair. G. JOHANSSON; Sec. K. VIKLUND; publ. *Spegeln*.
- Svenska gruvindustriarbetareförbundet** (*Swedish Miners' Union*): Postfack 19, Grängesberg 1; Chair. NILS LINDELL; Sec. BERNT NILSSON; publ. *Gruvarbetaren*.
- Svenska järnvägsmannaförbundet** (*Railway Employees' Union*): Barnhusgatan 6, Stockholm; f. 1899; 50,000 mems.; Pres. G. KOLARE; Vice-Pres. EVERT SVENSSON; Sec. G. WEIDENFORS; publ. *Signalen* (weekly).
- Svenska kommunalarbetareförbundet** (*Swedish Municipal Workers' Union*): Box 19039, Stockholm 19; 157,500 mems.; Pres. GUNNAR HALLSTRÖM; publ. *Kommunalarbetaren*.
- Svenska lantarbetareförbundet** (*Agricultural Workers' Union*): Barnhusgatan 14, Stockholm C; f. 1918; 17,781 mems.; Pres. EWALD JANSSON; Sec. KARL E. ANDREASSON; publ. *Lantarbetaren* (monthly).
- Svenska litograförbundet** (*Swedish Lithographers' Union*): Torsgatan 2, III, Stockholm C; publ. *Grafia*.
- Svenska livsmedelsarbetareförbundet** (*Swedish Food Workers' Union*): Upplandsgatan 4, 2 tr., Stockholm C; Pres. STIG ÖGERSTEN; Sec. ÅKE BERGGREN; publ. *Mål och Medel*.
- Svenska målareförbundet** (*Swedish Painters' Union*): Barnhusgatan 16, 4 tr., Stockholm C; f. 1887; 24,000 mems.; Chair. GUNNAR CARLSON; Sec. SVEN SANDBERG; publ. *Byggnadsarbetaren*.
- Svenska metallindustriarbetareförbundet** (*Metal Workers' Union*): Torsgatan 10; Stockholm C; f. 1888; merged with the Swedish Foundry Workers Union (*Svenska gjutareförbundet*) in January 1964; 334,121 mems.; Pres. ÅKE NILSSON; Sec. SVEN FORSLUND; publ. *Metallarbetaren* (weekly).
- Svenska murareförbundet** (*Swedish Bricklayers' Union*): Tegnérsgatan 1, 5 tr., Stockholm Va.; Chair. GÖSTA BENGTSSON; publ. *Byggnadsarbetaren*.
- Svenska musikerförbundet** (*Swedish Musicians' Union*): Upplandsgatan 4, 1 tr., Stockholm C; f. 1907; 17,000 mems.; Chair. FREDDY ANDERSON; Sec. SVEN BLOMMÉ; publ. *Musikern*.
- Svenska pappersindustriarbetareförbundet** (*Swedish Pulp and Paper Workers' Union*): Vasagatan 11, 12 tr., Stockholm C; Chair. NILS HAGLUND; Sec. KJELL JUBLIN; publ. *Skogsindustriarbetaren* (SIA).
- Svenska postförbundet** (*Swedish Post Union*): Västmannagatan 11, 5 tr., Stockholm C; Chair. LARS SANDBERG; Sec. EVALD HEVING; publ. *Statsanställd*.
- Svenska sadelmakare- och tapetserareförbundet** (*Swedish Saddlers' and Upholsterers' Union*): Barnhusgatan 16, 3 tr., Stockholm 3; Chair. SVEN SVENSSON; Sec. ÅKE HEDLUND; publ. *Medlemsblad för Sadelmakare- och Tapetserareförbundet*.
- Svenska sjöfolksförbundet** (*Swedish Seamen's Union*): Järntorget 1, Göteborg; Chair. JOHAN S. THORE; Sec. ERNST RÅBERG; publ. *Sjömannen*.
- Svenska sko- och läderindustriarbetareförbundet** (*Swedish Shoe and Leather Workers' Union*): Västmannagatan 4, Stockholm C; Chair. AXEL HEDBERG; Sec. NILS LINDGREN; publ. *Beklädnadsfolket*.
- Svenska skogsarbetareförbundet** (*Swedish Forest Workers' Union*): Norra Centralgatan 11, Gävle; Chair. SIXTEN BÄCKSTRÖM; Sec. ALBIN AGEBRO; publ. *Skogsindustriarbetaren* (SIA).
- Svenska skorstensfejeriarbetareförbundet** (*Swedish Chimney Sweeps' Union*): Saltmätaregatan 14, 2 tr., Stockholm Va.; Chair. ERIK SJÖQVIST; publ. *Skorstensfejaren*.
- Svenska stenindustriarbetareförbundet** (*Swedish Stone Workers' Union*): Mellangatan 2 B, Göteborg; Chair. GÖSTA SANDBERG; publ. *Stenarbetaren*.
- Svenska teleförbundet** (*Swedish Telecommunication Workers' Union*): Vallingatan 31, 4 tr., Stockholm C; f. 1901; 22,500 mems.; Chair. ARNE JOHANSSON; Sec. ERNST SÄFVELIN; publ. *Statsanställd*.
- Svenska textilarbetareförbundet** (*Textile Workers' Union*): Repslagaregatan 3, Norrköping; f. 1898; 29,000 mems.; Chair. and Gen. Sec. IVAN LIND; publ. *Beklädnadsfolket* (monthly).
- Svenska transportarbetareförbundet** (*Swedish Transport Workers' Union*): Vasagatan 11, Stockholm; Chair. HELGE PETTERSSON; Sec. WILLIAM JONSSON; publ. *Transportarbetaren*.
- Svenska träindustriarbetareförbundet** (*Wood Workers' Industrial Union of Sweden*): Upplandsgatan 4, Stockholm; f. 1889; 68,000 mems.; Pres. YNGVE PERSSON; Sec. KNUT BERGRANTZ; publ. *Skogsindustriarbetaren* (fortnightly).
- Svenska typograförbundet** (*Swedish Typographers' Union*): Barnhusgatan 20, 3 tr., Stockholm 1; f. 1886; 17,841 mems.; Chair. ERIK ALDERIN; Sec. STEN CEDERQVIST; publ. *Grafisk Revy*.
- Svenska vägarbetareförbundet** (*Swedish Roadbuilding Workers' Union*): Drottninggatan 90B, 1 tr., Stockholm C; Chair. SIGVARD FORSMARK; Sec. SVEN JOHNSON; publ. *Statsanställd*.

SWITZERLAND

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Switzerland is a mountainous state in central Europe bounded to the north by Germany, to the east by Austria, to the south by Italy, and to the west by France. The climate is generally temperate, although wide and sudden variations in weather frequently occur due to differences of altitude, aspect and gradient. The snow line varies from about 2,500 to 3,200 metres. There are four official languages—German, French, Italian and Romansh spoken by 72.1, 20.3, 5.9 and 1 per cent of the population respectively. About 54 per cent are Protestant and 42 per cent Roman Catholic. The flag consists of a white cross on a red background. The capital is Berne.

Recent History

Switzerland was neutral in both wars and has long been the headquarters of many international organisations. *Switzerland has not become a member of the United Nations but maintains a Permanent Observer at the H.Q. in New York.* She belongs to the European Free Trade Association (EFTA) and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). In December 1961 she applied for Associate Membership of the European Economic Community, but the application has not proceeded further (March 1967). In 1963 Switzerland became a full member of the Council of Europe.

Government

The Swiss Confederation has a republican federal constitution. Parliament consists of two chambers of equal status—the Council of States and the National Council. There is no female suffrage in national elections and in most cantonal elections. The 22 cantons enjoy much local authority, being served through cantonal councils and councils of government.

Defence

The Confederation belongs to no foreign defence organisations. Military service is compulsory, and liability extends from the 20th to the end of the 50th year.

Economic Affairs

Switzerland's chief natural resource is water power, which is utilised by over 300 hydro-electric plants. The country excels in precision-engineering, notably in the construction of clocks and watches. Machine manufacture occupies 26 per cent of the industrial labour force. Public works, building and industry depend on a large foreign labour force, totalling 721,000 workers. Agriculture is carried on mainly in the valleys, stock-raising being the principal activity. The chief crops are wheat and potatoes. Tourism is a most valuable source of income both summer and winter.

Transport and Communications

The Swiss Federal Railways (2,256 miles) are wholly electrified and among the most efficient in the world. Eight

small private railways cover chiefly mountain routes. There are 10,413 miles of main roads. The Great St. Bernard road tunnel, under the Alps, was opened in March 1964. A small ocean-going merchant fleet is based on the Rhine port of Basle. Swissair is the national air line and Zürich and Geneva are the principal airports.

Social Welfare

All Swiss citizens are entitled to insurance against illness by the Federal Insurance Law of 1911. This insurance is not yet universally compulsory. Unemployment insurance is subsidised by the Confederation, but varies in different cantons. There is a compulsory system of old age, widows', widowers' and invalids' pensions.

Education

Education is under cantonal and communal control, and has been compulsory for children between the ages of 7 and 14 since 1874. Secondary education for children of 12 to 15 is widespread. There are numerous private schools and many foreign children receive part of their education in Switzerland. There are seven universities and two technical universities.

Tourism

Switzerland is the classic land of tourism and the number of visitors continues to grow. In 1965 almost six million foreigners visited the country. The principal attractions are the lakes and lake resorts and the mountains. Walking, mountaineering and winter sports are the chief pastimes. Receipts from tourism totalled £228 million in 1965, and expenditure was £97 million.

Nationals of the following countries do not require a visa to enter Switzerland: Algeria, Australia, Israel, Japan, Malaysia, Morocco, New Zealand, Singapore, South Africa, Tunisia, Turkey, all Western European countries and all American countries.

Sport

Skiing, skating, mountaineering and orienteering, and football are the most popular sports.

Public Holidays, 1968

January 1 (New Year's Day), April 15 (Easter Monday), May 23 (Ascension Day), June 3 (Whit Monday), December 25 (Christmas Day).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The basic unit of currency is the Swiss Franc, which is divided into 100 centimes.

Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 centimes; 1, 2, 5 francs.

Notes: 10, 20, 50, 100, 500, 1,000 francs.

Exchange rate: 10.46 francs = £1 sterling

4.33 francs = \$1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA	POPULATION
	1966
41,288 sq. kilometres	5,999,000

CHIEF TOWNS

POPULATION ('000)
(Dec. 1966)

Berne (capital)	166.0	St. Gallen	78.0
Zürich	433.2	Lucerne	73.6
Basle	212.8	Biel	66.9
Geneva	169.7	Fribourg	39.5
Lausanne	134.8	Schaffhausen	37.8
Winterthur	89.7	Neuchâtel	36.5

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS

	BIRTH RATE (per '000)	MARRIAGE RATE (per '000)	DEATH RATE (per '000)
1963	19.1	7.6	9.9
1964	19.2	7.5	9.1
1965	18.8	7.6	9.3
1966	18.3	7.4	9.3

EMPLOYMENT

(1965)

SECTOR	No. of EMPLOYEES
Industry	710,283
Mining, Quarrying	466
Construction	3,588
Gas, Water, Electricity Services	6,048
Commerce	6,728
Transport, Post, Telegraph, Radio	7,354
Other Services	4,122
Public Administration	6,488
TOTAL	751,077

AGRICULTURE

DISTRIBUTION OF LAND
(sq. km.)

CROPS AND VINEYARDS	PASTURE	FORESTS	ROUGH GRAZING	UNPRODUCTIVE AND BUILT ON AREA
2,727	10,796	9,806	8,223	9,734

SWITZERLAND—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

PRINCIPAL CROPS

	AREA (⁰⁰⁰ hectares)					PRODUCTION (⁰⁰⁰ quintals)					YIELD PER HECTARE (in quintals)				
	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Pota- toes	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Pota- toes	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Pota- toes
1956 .	83	14	32	25	55	1,913	349	937	688	12,210	24.2	26.8	29.8	27.7	222
1957 .	99	11	25	19	52	3,100	328	697	563	11,948	29.4	26.9	28.4	29.5	232
1958 .	100	13	24	16	50	3,237	403	713	467	12,374	32.3	32.2	29.4	29.0	246
1959 .	104	13	25	16	50	3,207	400	757	482	12,283	30.9	31.8	30.3	30.8	247
1960 .	105	14	26	14	49	3,628	465	757	438	12,381	28.8	30.8	33.9	30.9	245
1961 .	111	11	29	15	48	2,963	381	919	474	12,393	26.9	31.1	31.4	31.3	243
1962 .	104	16	35	14	47	4,081	602	1,246	492	11,270	37.9	39.8	35.3	34.2	230
1963 .	101	17	32	12	45	2,872	727	950	350	12,455	28.4	30.4	29.7	28.7	265
1964 .	102	18	30	11	43	3,705	660	1,050	377	12,060	36.5	37.0	35.0	33.5	268
1965 .	104	15	31	10	37	3,359	498	946	302	9,056	32.4	32.4	30.8	29.2	231

LIVESTOCK (⁰⁰⁰)

YEAR	CATTLE	HORSES	PIGS
1963 . .	1,716	82	1,314
1964 . .	1,698	76	1,426
1965 . .	1,773	73	1,672
1966 . .	1,796	67	1,513

ANIMAL PRODUCTS (⁰⁰⁰ metric tons)

	1963	1964	1965	1966
Milk . .	3,117	3,038	3,117	3,153
Butter. .	34.7	30.2	33.4	34.4
Cheese. .	70.0	73.2	77.4	80.1
Meat . .	258	263	279	283
Eggs (millions) .	535	540	575	n.a.

INDUSTRY

FACTORIES AND WORKERS

INDUSTRY	1964		1965		1966	
	No. of Factories	No. of Workers	No. of Factories	No. of Workers	No. of Factories	No. of Workers
Woodworking	1,743	40,768	1,766	39,629	1,682	34,933
Machinery.	2,525	196,773	2,626	192,754	2,650	188,034
Clocks, Watches. . .	1,277	62,974	1,290	63,574	1,278	61,908
Metallurgical Industries . .	1,745	100,348	1,789	97,364	1,838	91,738
Clothing	1,465	66,113	1,462	63,440	1,478	61,730
Cotton	280	21,907	276	20,681	850	59,489
Silk and Artsilk	89	13,142	88	12,825		
Embroidery	230	4,143	230	4,067		
Chemical Industry	428	37,356	433	37,042	434	36,508
Food, Drink and Tobacco . .	818	47,620	813	46,863	808	43,032

SWITZERLAND—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

PRODUCTION

	1964	1965	1966
Gold and Platinum Watches . . . (number)	2,083,995	2,202,550	2,075,315
Silver Watches (")	4,794	26,615	7,111
Other Watches (")	30,756,000	32,627,000	35,933,000
Precious Metal Assays (")	9,460	9,994	9,111
Refined Sugar ('000 tons)	51	41	54
Cement (" ")	4,322	4,039	4,326
Chalk (" ")	200	177	167
Cigars (million)	680	665	694
Cigarettes (")	15,669	19,073	15,606
Electric Power (million kW.h.)	22,408	25,288	28,449
Aluminium ('000 metric tons)	64	67	69
Shoes ('000 prs.)	16,327	15,414	14,851

FINANCE

1 Swiss franc=100 centimes.

100 Swiss francs=£9 1s. 2d. sterling=U.S. \$22.94.

BUDGET, 1966-67

(million Swiss francs)

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
Direct Taxation	1,040	Defence	1,702
Turnover Tax	1,340	Federal Loans	1,472
Customs and Excise	2,181	Public Works	652
Other Taxation	314	Local Grants	229
Other Receipts	520	Social Welfare	577
		Investments	202
		Other Expenditure	993
TOTAL	5,395	TOTAL	5,827

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

(million francs)

	1964	1965	1966
NET NATIONAL INCOME	46,570	50,145	53,940
Indirect tax <i>less</i> subsidies	3,520	3,790	3,955
NET NATIONAL PRODUCT	50,090	53,935	57,895
Depreciations	5,450	6,050	6,580
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	55,540	59,985	64,475
Income from abroad	— 595	— 875	— 111
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	54,945	59,110	63,365
<i>of which:</i>			
Compensation of employees	29,415	32,090	34,485
Income from unincorporated enterprises	12,020	12,845	13,765
Savings of corporations	3,640	3,660	4,000
General government income <i>less</i> interest on public debt	1,490	1,550	1,690
Balance of imports and exports of goods and services	+ 1,465	+ 60	— 570
AVAILABLE RESOURCES	56,410	59,170	62,795
<i>of which:</i>			
Private consumption expenditure	32,540	34,975	37,355
General government consumption expenditure	6,680	7,145	7,930
Gross fixed capital formation	17,190	17,050	17,510

SWITZERLAND—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

GOLD AND CURRENCY

(million francs)

	1965	1966
Gross National Product	59,985.0	64,475.0
Currency in Circulation	10,042.5	10,651.1
Short-term Accounts	3,215.4	3,430.5
Monetary Reserves:		
Gold	13,164.2	12,297.4
Foreign exchange	852.6	2,060.3

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

(million francs)

	1966		
	Credit	Debit	Balance
<i>Goods and Services:</i>			
Merchandise f.o.b.	14,632	17,356	-2,724
Travel	2,900	1,245	1,655
Freight and other transport	430	—	430
Insurance	210	5	205
Investment income	1,635	265	1,370
Income of foreign workers	100	1,770	-1,670
Posts, telegraphs and telephones . .	102	146	-44
Electricity	201	73	128
Other services	1,875	695	1,180
Total services	22,085	21,555	530

EXTERNAL TRADE

SUMMARY

(million Swiss francs)

	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Total Imports	11,644	12,986	13,989	15,541	15,929	17,005
Total Exports	8,858	9,580	10,442	11,462	12,861	14,204

SWITZERLAND—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

COMMODITIES (million Swiss francs)

PRINCIPAL IMPORTS	1963	1964	1965	1966
Wheat	93.5	100.1	83.8	104.7
Tropical and Semi-Tropical Fruits	233.1	245.9	259.4	266.7
Coal and Coke	246.2	186.2	159.0	124.0
Oil (for heating)	515.1	401.5	407.5	392.5
Iron and Steel	703.0	756.0	746.8	714.1
Machines	2,224.0	2,430.2	2,393.0	2,626.1
Motor Vehicles	895.3	981.9	944.2	978.1
Raw Cotton	127.0	149.9	126.6	120.1
Raw Wool	141.4	146.2	118.2	126.8
Chemical Industry	458.0	571.6	629.9	692.5
Other Commodities	8,352.9	9,571.2	10,060.9	10,858.9
TOTAL	13,989.4	15,540.7	15,929.3	17,004.5

PRINCIPAL EXPORTS	1963	1964	1965	1966
Silk Goods	380.5	419.3	446.2	463.4
Cotton Goods	193.8	206.6	210.8	243.4
Embroidered Goods	144.6	155.5	160.4	154.1
Machinery and Parts	3,033.3	3,241.4	3,624.4	3,987.7
Instruments and Appliances	466.0	526.0	596.1	655.3
Watches and Parts	1,497.8	1,630.8	1,798.5	2,034.1
Pharmaceutical Products	438.6	498.1	570.0	623.5
Chemical Dyes	503.4	596.2	602.5	652.9
Other Chemical Products	987.0	1,083.1	1,247.8	1,417.1
Cheese	171.0	180.8	203.2	227.6
Chocolate	66.6	68.2	74.2	78.5
Other Commodities	2,559.1	2,855.6	3,326.9	3,666.2
TOTAL	10,441.7	11,461.6	12,861.0	14,203.8

COUNTRIES (million Swiss francs)

IMPORTS FROM:	1963	1964	1965	1966
Argentina	72.1	107.5	85.0	93.4
Austria	359.1	440.1	470.5	544.9
Belgium and Luxemburg	561.4	551.3	594.0	604.9
Canada	138.8	158.7	170.8	158.5
Czechoslovakia	68.2	71.6	85.3	106.4
Denmark	201.3	266.1	230.4	248.0
France	2,006.1	2,310.1	2,311.7	2,393.6
German Federal Republic	4,419.0	4,702.9	4,795.4	4,996.8
Great Britain	927.1	1,112.8	1,157.6	1,287.0
Hungary	66.1	84.7	86.8	78.0
Italy	1,454.0	1,522.9	1,628.3	1,684.3
Japan	169.1	190.8	215.2	240.7
Netherlands	515.6	549.9	576.6	593.9
Nigeria	55.7	66.9	72.0	76.0
Romania	26.4	39.5	23.9	32.9
Spain	114.5	143.6	141.2	153.1
Sweden	310.3	354.8	361.8	402.4
United Arab Republic	26.2	24.8	24.0	21.4
United States of America	1,205.6	1,353.3	1,351.4	1,533.7

SWITZERLAND—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

COUNTRIES—*continued*

EXPORTS To	1963	1964	1965	1966
Argentina	95.0	106.2	100.2	114.0
Austria	368.9	448.2	535.2	643.0
Belgium and Luxembourg	348.0	355.3	389.1	395.8
Brazil	108.7	96.3	99.4	146.7
Canada	146.0	160.2	192.6	219.5
China	152.6	198.7	231.1	294.5
Denmark	187.9	226.0	239.7	278.3
France	914.8	998.1	1,052.1	1,223.1
German Federal Republic	1,721.7	1,863.7	2,203.4	2,142.2
Great Britain	644.5	781.0	900.5	918.1
Hungary	34.9	45.4	48.5	62.1
Italy	1,051.5	1,007.0	1,019.5	1,180.1
Japan	262.0	291.0	242.6	290.4
Netherlands	380.1	414.3	457.2	459.8
Portugal	101.5	119.6	142.2	152.8
Spain	260.0	298.8	355.1	388.0
Sweden	319.3	378.3	429.1	444.1
United Arab Republic	85.3	67.0	67.7	60.2
United States of America	961.3	1,038.6	1,241.9	1,527.7

TOURISM

TOURIST-NIGHTS

('000)

	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Total	18,119	17,793	18,679	18,338	18,825

COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN

(Number of visitors—1966)

German Federal Republic	1,402,618
France	996,502
Great Britain	748,539
U.S.A.	716,577
Italy	568,537
Others	1,490,950
TOTAL	5,923,723

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

	1962	1963	1964	1965
Passengers ('000)	330,212	335,964	344,493	334,103
Passenger-kilometres (million)	8,811.5	9,048	9,659	9,004
Tonnage Carried ('000 tons)	43,379	46,365	49,120	50,458
Ton-kilometres (million)	4,906	5,238	5,271	5,585

SWITZERLAND—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

ROADS

VEHICLES REGISTERED

	CARS	BUSES	LORRIES	TRACTORS	MOTOR CYCLES	TOTAL
1963 . .	700,238	3,459	130,683	1,468	421,237	1,257,187
1964 . .	779,165	3,561	154,330	1,678	449,622	1,388,576
1965 . .	845,124	3,781	173,849	1,817	485,477	1,510,285
1966 . .	918,943	4,265	193,953	1,994	515,803	1,634,960

INLAND WATERWAYS

	1963	1964	1965	1966
International Traffic, Laden . . . ('ooo tons)	320.6	397.3	661.0	394.9
International Traffic, Unladen . . . (" ")	7,960.2	7,132.7	7,954.2	8,012.3
Total Tonnage Carried . . . (" ")	8,280.8	7,530.0	8,615.2	8,407.2

CIVIL AVIATION

SWISS AIRLINES

	1963	1964	1965	1966
Kilometres Flown ('ooo)	39,689	42,422	45,914	49,340
Passenger-kilometres (")	1,841,857	2,142,949	2,435,510	2,688,109
Freight (tons)	31,915	35,483	42,848	52,154
Ton-kilometres ('ooo)	216,667	248,860	288,926	324,074

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

	1963	1964	1965	1966
Telephones in Use.	1,997,957	2,131,521	2,259,077	2,395,123
Radio Licences	1,583,246	1,619,395	1,653,679	1,677,302
Television Sets	366,129	491,843	620,783	751,695
Books Published (No. of Titles) .	4,931	4,941	5,202	4,817

EDUCATION

	SCHOOLS	STAFF	STUDENTS
Primary (1961-62) .	n.a.	17,714	577,055
Secondary (1961-62) .	n.a.	6,583	142,987
Technical (1965) .	46	393	12,079
Higher (1965) .	10	2,429	32,871

Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics, 3000 Berne, Holzikofenweg 8.

THE CONSTITUTION

MUCH of what is now Switzerland once formed part of the Holy Roman Empire, but it was primarily against the oppression of local overlords, among whom were the powerful Hapsburg family, that in 1291 the communities of Uri, Schwyz, and Lower Unterwalden joined in an "everlasting league" of defence. In 1353 the confederation comprised eight cantons, and by 1513 thirteen. Throughout this period an increasing number of these cantons obtained charters which made them virtually free communities, directly responsible to the Emperor, and they finally achieved formal independence from the Empire at the close of the Thirty Years war, as the result of French influence.

French revolutionary ideas began to spread to Switzerland in 1789; by 1798 the French had intervened, revolutionised the country, and occupied the Swiss territory. So far there had been only a loose defensive alliance of cantons, but the French unified the country under the title of the Helvetic Republic, and imposed a written constitution. The new régime was bitterly resented, and the country was disunited. Later, when it was in France's interests to have a settled and friendly Switzerland, Napoleon withdrew the occupation forces, and by the 1803 Act of Mediation granted a new Constitution with the approval of most Swiss.

In 1815 the Congress of Vienna recognised the perpetual neutrality of Switzerland, and three new cantons were admitted into the Confederation, bringing the total number to twenty-two. Since then the boundaries have remained almost unchanged.

After the Act of Mediation followed an unsettled period of adjustment to their newly-achieved unity, culminating in the Federal Constitution of 1848—the first Constitution to be formulated entirely without foreign influence. This was succeeded by the Constitution of 1874 which, with modifications, is in force today, and completes the development of Switzerland from a group of cantons linked by a simple defensive alliance, to a unified Federal State.

The twenty-two federated Cantons (often referred to as the twenty-five States, because three of the Cantons are sub-divided), have sovereign authority over their own life save where the detailed constitutional pact has expressly limited them, and all undelegated powers are theirs. Cantonal feeling still makes for marked disapproval of any increase in Federal authority, which has been greatly extended since 1874 in the economic and social spheres of legislation.

Principally, the Federal authority is responsible for legislation on civil, penal and commercial law, marriage, residence and settlement, export and import duties, defence, railroads and important roads and bridges, social insurance, and international affairs. Administration is largely in the hands of the Cantons, partly in the mixed management of Federal authorities and Cantons, and some is entirely in the hands of the Confederal authority. The Cantons derive their revenue from direct taxation. The Federal authority draws its revenue mainly from indirect taxation. The setting up of permanent Federal direct taxation was for many years a very controversial subject,

but at present the Federal authority derives a large part of its income from direct taxation.

FOUR MAIN INSTITUTIONS

The life of the Federal authority revolves round four institutions: a Bicameral Legislature, the *Federal Assembly*; the Executive, the *Federal Council*; the *Federal Court* and the *Federal Insurance Court*; and the *Direct Popular Vote of the People*.

The Assembly is composed of a *Council of States* representing the Cantons, each of which has, equally, its two representatives elected for varying periods at the discretion of each Canton; and the *National Council*, the Lower House, composed of 200 paid members elected (since 1918) by proportional representation, by males of twenty and over, for a four-year period. In December 1958 a law giving the vote to women in Federal matters was passed by the National Council and the Council of States, but the motion was defeated in a national referendum of electors held in February 1959. Nevertheless, since then four Cantons have given the vote to women in Cantonal affairs, Vaud, Neuchâtel, Geneva, and Basle.

The Councils are co-equal in authority: by simple machinery both agree, as constitutionally required, on legislation prepared for their consideration by a Committee system. In Joint Session (as the Federal Assembly) these Councils elect, after each general election, the Federal Council of seven, the directive and executive authority of the Confederation. Of this the members are customarily re-elected so long as they will serve, and one is each year designated by the Assembly as Chairman or President and another as Vice-President, who customarily becomes next year's President. The President is rather the servant than the master of the Council, which is responsible for every action to the legislature. A Civil Service, recruited upon proven merit, which includes the employees of the State Railways, serves the Federal authority. The Chancellor, appointed by the Assembly every four years, is the Federal stenographic and publication agent.

REFERENDUM AND INITIATIVE

A Referendum is obligatory for constitutional amendments passed by the Assembly; and for their ratification a majority of the voters and the Cantons must assent. Since 1874 a number of amendments have been thus accepted. There may be an initiative petition for constitutional amendments offered by at least 50,000 voters; here again acceptance is dependent upon a majority of voters and Cantons. Of sixty-seven offered between 1874 and 1958, seven were accepted. Lastly, there is the Optional or Facultative Referendum for federal legislation—and since 1921 for International Treaties included for a period exceeding 15 years—at the request of 30,000 voters or eight Cantons. Between 1874 and the end of 1958, of 708 laws passed by the Assembly, sixty-three were submitted, of which thirty-eight were rejected. Between 40 per cent and 70 per cent of the electorate participates in the referenda poll, though in the poll defeating the so-called Capital Levy initiative in 1922, 86 per cent voted.

THE GOVERNMENT

FEDERAL COUNCIL

(February 1968)

President and Head of Foreign Affairs: WILLY SPÜHLER.

Head of Public Economy: HANS SCHAFFNER.

Head of Home Department: HANS-PETER TSCHUDI.

Head of Finance Department: NELLO CELIO.

Head of Justice and Police: LUDWIG VON MOOS.

Head of Defence Department: RUDOLF GNAEGL.

Head of Transport, Communications and Power: ROGER BONVIN.

FEDERAL CHANCELLOR

KARL HUBER

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO SWITZERLAND

(In Berne, unless otherwise stated)

Afghanistan: Bonn, Federal German Republic.

Algeria: Wabern 7, Quellenweg; *Ambassador:* M'HAMED YOUSFI.

Argentina: Elfenstrasse 6; *Ambassador:* JAVIER TEODORO GALLAC.

Austria: Kirchenfeldstrasse 28; *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Belgium: Weststrasse 6; *Ambassador:* YVES COPPIETERS 'T WALLANT.

Bolivia: Bad Godesberg, Federal German Republic.

Brazil: Habsburgstrasse 6; *Ambassador:* EDGAR FRAGA DE CASTRO.

Bulgaria: Bernastrasse 4; *Ambassador:* LUBOMIR ANGUELOV.

Burundi: Paris, France.

Cameroon: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany.

Canada: Kirchenfeldstrasse 88; *Ambassador:* RENÉ GARNEAU.

Ceylon: Paris, France.

Chile: Kesslergasse 2; *Ambassador:* (vacant).

China, People's Republic: Kalcheggweg 10; *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Colombia: Thunstrasse 18; *Ambassador:* ELISEO ARANGO.

Congo Democratic Republic: 23 Schänzlihalde; *Ambassador:* JEAN-BAPTISTE ALVES.

Congo (Brazzaville): Brussels, Belgium.

Cuba: Kramburgstrasse 10; *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Czechoslovakia: Muristrasse 53; *Ambassador:* PAREL WINKLER.

Dahomey: Bad Godesberg-Mehlem, Federal Republic of Germany.

Denmark: Thunstrasse 95; *Ambassador:* Mme BODIL BEGRUP.

Dominican Republic: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany.

Ecuador: Helvetiastrasse 19A; *Ambassador:* FEDERICO ARTETA RIVERA.

Ethiopia: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany.

Finland: Schänzlihalde 21; *Ambassador:* (vacant).

France: Sulgeneckstrasse 44; *Ambassador:* GABRIEL BONNEAU.

Federal Republic of Germany: Willadingweg 83; *Ambassador:* FRIEDRICH BUCH.

Ghana: 11 Belpstrasse; *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Greece: Jungfraustrasse 3; *Ambassador:* JEAN LIBEROPoulos.

Guatemala: Postgasse 18; *Ambassador:* GILDARDO MONZÓN PEULVE.

Guinea: Bonn-Dottendorf, Federal Republic of Germany.

Haiti: 96 Thunstrasse; *Ambassador:* JOSEPH D. BAGUIDI.

Hungary: Muristrasse 31; *Ambassador:* ANDRÁS GYÉMÁNT.

Iceland: Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany.

India: Kalcheggweg 20; *Ambassador:* VISHNUPRASAD CHUNILAL TRIVEDI.

Indonesia: Elfenstrasse 9; *Ambassador:* Major General MAPPA OUDANG.

Iran: Luisenstrasse 38; *Ambassador:* MAJID RAHEMA.

Iraq: Kollerweg 32; *Ambassador:* JAMAL OMAR NADHMI.

Ireland: Dufourstrasse 9; *Ambassador:* FRANK BIGGAR.

Israel: Marienstrasse 27; *Ambassador:* SHMUEL BENTSUR.

Italy: Elfenstrasse 14; *Ambassador:* CARLO DE FERRARIIS SALZANO.

Ivory Coast: Thormannstrasse 51; *Ambassador:* CASIMIR BROU.

Japan: Helvetiastrasse 42; *Ambassador:* MASAYOSHI KAKITSUBO.

Jordan: Rome, Italy.

Korea, Republic of: Hallwylstrasse 34; *Ambassador:* IL YUNG CHUNG.

Laos: Paris, France.

Lebanon: Eigerstrasse 62; *Ambassador:* MICHEL FARAH.

Liberia: London, England.

Liechtenstein: Gerechtigkeitsgasse 40; *Chargé d'Affaires:* Prince HENRI DE LIECHTENSTEIN.

SWITZERLAND—(DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION)

Luxembourg: Rome, Italy.
Malagasy Republic: Brussels, Belgium.
Malawi: Bad-Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany.
Malaysia: Paris 16e, France.
Mali: Paris 6e, France.
Mauritania: Paris 16e, France.
Mexico: Bernastrasse 57; *Ambassador:* CARLOS DIARIO OJEDA.
Monaco: 45 Belleraistrasse; *Minister:* le Comte d'AILLIERES.
Mongolia: Budapest 1, Hungary.
Morocco: Marienstrasse 11; *Ambassador:* (vacant).
Nepal: Rome, Italy.
Netherlands: Kollerweg 11; *Ambassador:* EDUARD STAR BUSMAN.
Nicaragua: Rome, Italy.
Niger: Paris 16e, France.
Nigeria: Belpstrasse 11; *Ambassador:* Alhaji SULE DEDE KOLO.
Norway: Dufourstrasse 29; *Ambassador:* N. A. JÖRGENSEN.
Pakistan: Giessereiweg 5; *Ambassador:* ABUL KHAIR MOHAMMAD HAFIZUDDIN.
Panama: 27 Junkerngasse; *Ambassador:* CESAR ANTONIO PEREIRA.
Paraguay: London, S.W.7, England.
Peru: Jungfraustr. 18; *Ambassador:* ALBERTO SOTO DE LA TARA.
Philippines: 7 Kornhausplatz; *Ambassador:* MODESTO FAROLAN.
Poland: Elfenstrasse 20; *Ambassador:* TADEUS KROP-CZINSKI.
Portugal: Helvetiastrasse 50A; *Ambassador:* (vacant).
Romania: Kirchenfeldstrasse 78; *Ambassador:* VASILE DUMITRESCU.

Rwanda: Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany.
El Salvador: Madrid, Spain.
Saudi Arabia: Kramburgstrasse 12; *Ambassador:* (vacant).
Senegal: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany.
South Africa: Bernastrasse 47; *Ambassador:* K. E. G. J. PAKENDORF.
Spain: Brunnadernstrasse 43; *Ambassador:* JUAN PABLO DE LOJENDIO, Marquis de VELLISCA.
Sudan: Paris 16e, France.
Sweden: Marienstrasse 30; *Ambassador:* KLAS BÖÖK.
Syrian Arab Republic: Elfenauweg 17; *Ambassador:* (vacant).
Thailand: Eigerstrasse 58; *Ambassador:* CHEED SRESH-THAPUTRA.
Tunisia: Kirchenfeldstrasse 63; *Ambassador:* ZOUHIR CHELLI.
Turkey: Kalcheggweg 18; *Ambassador:* NECNETTIN TUNCEL.
United Arab Republic: Elfenauweg 61; *Ambassador:* MOHAMED TEWFIK ABDEL FATTAH.
United Kingdom: 50 Thunstrasse; *Ambassador:* Sir ROBERT SPENCER ISAACSON.
Upper Volta: Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany.
Uruguay: Marktgasse 49; *Ambassador:* MARIO GALBIATI.
U.S.A.: Jubiläumstrasse 93-95; *Ambassador:* JOHN S. HAYES.
U.S.S.R.: Brunnadernrain 37; *Ambassador:* GUENNADIJ A. KISSELEV.
Vatican: Thunstrasse 60 (Apostolic Nunciature); *Apostolic Nuncio:* (vacant).
Venezuela: Aegertenstrasse 55; *Ambassador:* EDGARD SANABRIA.
Viet Nam: 71 Eigerstrasse; *Ambassador:* PHAN VAN THINH.
Yugoslavia: Kalcheggweg 38; *Ambassador:* Mme MARA RADIC.

PARLIAMENT

FEDERAL ASSEMBLY*

THE NATIONAL COUNCIL

President: PIERRE GRABER.

STATE OF THE PARTIES (General Election, 1963)

	SEATS
Socialist Party	53
Radical-Democrats	51
Conservatives	48
Peasants, Artisans and Middle Class Party	22
Independents	10
Liberals	6
Democratic Party	4
Workers' Party	4
Evangelicals	2

THE COUNCIL OF STATES

President: Dr. DOMINIK AUF DER MAUR.

STATE OF PARTIES

(Members are elected by canton; method of election differs from canton to canton.)

	1955	1961	1965
Radical-Democratic Party	12	14	13
Swiss Conservative People's Party	17	18	18
Socialist Party	5	2	3
Peasants, Artisans, and Middle Class Party	3	4	4
Liberal-Democratic Party	3	3	3
Democratic Party	2	1	3
Non-Party	2	2	—
	44	44	44

* The two Councils of the Federal Assembly meet in joint session after a general election to elect the Federal Council, or cabinet, of seven members.

THE REFERENDUM

The Referendum or Direct Popular Vote of the People forms an important part of the Swiss Constitution. It is obligatory for constitutional amendments passed by the Assembly.

THE CANTONS

There are twenty-two cantons, three being subdivided into half-cantons; each canton and half-canton has a body elected by universal suffrage—*der Grosse Rat* or *Kantonsrat*—which exercises the functions of a parliament. Membership of the cantonal government varies from five to eleven, and the terms of office from one to five years. The Referendum is used in all but three of the cantonal governments; all laws and concordats or agreements with the other cantons, important financial matters, and revisions of the Constitution, must be submitted to the popular vote. In Appenzell, Glarus and Unterwalden assemblies of all male citizens, known as *Landsgemeinden*, exercise their powers

direct. The cantons are: Zürich, Bern (Berne), Luzern (Lucerne), Uri, Schwyz, Upper and Lower Unterwalden, Glarus (Glaris), Zug (Zoug), Fribourg (Freiburg), Solothurn (Soleure), Basel (Bâle—town and country), Schaffhausen (Schaffhouse), Appenzell (Outer and Inner Rhoden), St. Gallen (St. Gall), Graubünden (Grisons), Aargau (Argovie), Thurgau (Thurgovie), Ticino (Tessin), Vaud (Waadt), Valais (Wallis), Neuchâtel (Neuenburg), Genève (Genf).

(The name of the canton is given in French, German or Italian, according to the language spoken there; alternative names are in brackets.)

POLITICAL PARTIES

Radikal-Demokratische Partei (Freisinnig-demokratische Partei) (*Radical-Democratic Party*): led the movement which gave rise to the Federative State and the Constitution of 1848, and soon became the dominant group in the Federal Assembly. Up to 1919, when Proportional Representation was introduced, it always had an absolute majority, and is still one of the three largest groups in Parliament. It stands for the principle of a strong Federal power, while respecting the legitimate rights of the Cantons and all the minorities; Liberal in tendency.

President: PIERRE GLASSON; *Secretary*: H. R. LEUENBERGER, Bundesplatz 2, Berne; *Leader of Parliamentary Group*: E. BAUMGARTNER (Thun).

Konservativ-christlichsoziale Volkspartei der Schweiz (*Conservative and Christian Social Party of Switzerland*): Postfach 1759, CH-3001 Berne; formed 1912 by those parties which had, since 1848, opposed centralization plans, and the Kulturkampf of the Radical Majority Party. The bases of its policy are a Christian outlook on world affairs, federalism and Christian social reform by means of professional associations. It is, as its name shows, no sectarian party: Catholics and Protestants adhere to it. It is composed of peasants, Christian workers and middle-class professional people. It forms the most numerous parliamentary group in the Council of the States and in the *Vereinigte Bundesversammlung*.

President: Dr. ETTORRE TENCHIO (Chur); *Secretary*: Dr. MARTIN ROSENBERG, Sulgenheimweg 3, Berne; *Leader of Parliamentary Group*: Dr. KURT FUGLER, National Counsellor (Saint-Gall).

Sozialdemokratische Partei der Schweiz (*Socialist Party*): f. 1870; bases its policy on democratic socialism and collaborates with all political parties sharing the same principles. Its influence dates mainly from the introduction of Proportional Representation in 1919.

Chairman: FRITZ GRÜTTER (Berne); *Secretaries*: RICHARD MÜLLER, JEAN RIESEN, MASCHA OETTLI, Eigerplatz 5, Berne; *Leader of Parliamentary Group*: PIERRE GRABER, National Counsellor (Lausanne).

Bauern, Gewerbe und Bürger Partei (*Peasants, Artisans and Middle Class Party*): seceded from the Radical Party in 1919. It is chiefly distinguishable from it by more strongly marked agrarian and conservative social tendencies. It must be considered as a governmental party.

President: HANS CONZETT; *Secretary*: E. BLASER, Optingenstrasse 1, Berne; *Leader of Parliamentary Group*: HANS TSCHANZ, National Counsellor (Gross-Hoech, Stetten).

Union libérale-démocratique suisse-Liberal-demokratische Union der Schweiz (*Liberal-Democratic Party*): is recruited from those elements in the Protestant cantons which supported the governments overthrown by the Revolution of 1847. Its evolution has been more rapid than that of the Conservative Party, since it has not been hampered by religious questions. It maintains an almost constant opposition to centralising and étatist tendencies.

President: PETER DÜRRENMATT, National Counsellor (Basle); *Leader of Parliamentary Group*: GASTON CLOTTU (Neuchâtel); *Secretary*: G. DUPLAIN, Hochfeldstr. 63, Berne.

Landesring der Unabhängigen (*Independent Party*): f. 1936; oppositional movement advocating the application of liberal and social principles to politics.

President: RUDOLF SUTER, Nationalrat, Forchstrass 436, Zollikon; *Secretary*: ERWIN MÜLLER, Grossrat Museggstr. 20, Lucerne; *Office*: Hertensteinstr. 40, Lucerne; *Leader of Parliamentary Group*: W. VONTCHBEL, Nationalrat, Zürich.

Partei der Arbeit (*Workers' Party*): f. in 1944 by members of the Communist Party and left-wing Socialists. It aims at co-ordinating all left-wing elements in order to reorganise Switzerland on a Socialist basis.

General Secretary: EDGAR WOOG, Zweierstr. 18, Zürich.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Switzerland has possessed a common Civil Code since 1912, but the Penal Code was only unified in 1942. Under the Code capital punishment was abolished by the few Cantons which still retained it. The individual Cantons continue to elect and maintain their own magistracy, and retain certain variations in procedure. The following describes the Penal and Civil Procedure in the Canton of Zürich, but is similar to procedure in the more important Cantons.

CIVIL LAW

(a) District Courts (*Bezirksgerichte*).

Presidents or Vice-Presidents, who generally have a university degree in law, are competent as sole judges (*Einzelrichter*) if the value of the case is between 100 and 1,000 frs. (values below 100 frs. are decided without appeal by the judges of peace, who need not be lawyers—normally there is one for each commune). The Presidents or Vice-Presidents also deal with specified claims in bankruptcy proceedings without any limitation of the importance of the case; they are also competent to deal in summary and *ex-parte* proceedings.

The District Courts consist of three or five members. They settle civil matters between 1,000 frs. and 2,000 frs. value, and decide most other civil matters in the first instance if the plaintiff or both parties do not ask for an exception (see below for commercial matters and cases of over frs. 4,000 value).

(b) Appeal Court (*Obergericht*).

Each Canton has an Appeal Court, which in Zürich consists of different specialised benches (*Kammern*) of three or five members.

The Appeal Court decides cases of more than 2,000 frs. value. If both parties agree, cases of more than 4,000 frs. value may be brought directly before the Appeal Court to avoid District Courts.

A sub-branch of the Appeal Court is the Commercial Court. It consists of two members of the Appeal Court and three or five qualified merchants chosen by the President for each case from a list of fifty names. They decide cases of more than 4,000 frs. value if of a commercial character, when either both parties or the defendant are registered merchants. Further, this Court decides some special matters like patents and trade marks.

(c) Cassation Court

This is a special Cantonal Court principally deciding questions of procedure, or reviewing opinions clearly contrary to law and remanding such cases to the Appeal Court.

(d) Federal Court

In matters of Federal Law the Federal Court gives final decisions in cases of more than 8,000 frs. value, or upon request of both parties it sits as a court of exclusive jurisdiction in cases of more than 20,000 frs. value. It consists of five members (two benches).

PENAL LAW

Matters of Penal Law are decided partly by the same courts as matters of Civil Law.

In the Canton of Zürich, the more important cases are tried by the Jury Court (*Schwurgericht*) when the accused pleads "not guilty", by the Appeal Court when the plea is

"guilty". The Jury Court consists of three judges, of whom at least the President is a member of the Appeal Court, and a jury of twelve members. The jury considers its verdict in secret session. If the decision is "guilty" the three judges must pass a sentence based on the jury verdict, and no explanation of this verdict is given.

Less important cases are tried by the District Courts, or their Presidents, in the first instance, and by the Appeal Court in the second instance. In certain minor cases, no appeal is possible.

The Public Attorney has the right to support the written accusation before any court. He is bound to assist only in important cases when the accused pleads "not guilty".

Witnesses and experts are examined by the Public Attorney and sign written statements, which are joined to the written accusation of the Public Attorney. The defence is allowed to question them; they are seldom called again. As a rule, they appear in person only before Jury Courts and make their deposition a second time.

The Federal Court only acts as instance of cassation in matters of Federal Law which do not include the proceeding or the appreciation of facts or proofs. It does also sit as a court of exclusive jurisdiction in certain important cases (*see below*).

THE FEDERAL TRIBUNAL

President: ANDRÉ PANCHAUD.

Vice-President: SILVIO GIOVANOELI.

The Federal Tribunal (or *Tribunal fédéral*), consisting of 26 members, sits at Lausanne. There are 11-13 supplementary judges. Both judges and supplementary judges are appointed by the Federal Assembly for six years, and may be re-elected. The President and Vice-President are elected for two years and, as such, are not eligible for re-election.

The Tribunal exercises final jurisdiction in suits between the Confederation and Cantons, corporations and individuals (*see above*), and between Cantons. It is the Court of Appeal against decisions of certain federal authorities, or Cantonal authorities applying federal law. It also tries individuals for offences against the Confederation, and decides complaints concerning violation of the Constitution. The Tribunal consists of the following sections:

- (a) Court of Public and Administrative Law (*La Cour de Droit Public et de Droit Administratif*).
- (b) Two Civil Courts (*Deux Cours Civiles*).
- (c) Bankruptcy Court (*La Chambre des Poursuites et des Faillites*).
- (d) Court of Penal Cassation (*La Cour de Cassation Pénale*).
- (e) Court of Arraignment (*La Chambre d'Accusation*).
- (f) Criminal Court (*La Chambre Criminelle*).
- (g) The Federal Penal Court (*La Cour Pénale Fédérale*).

FEDERAL TRIBUNAL OF INSURANCE

President: PIETRO MONA.

Vice-President: ADOLF BONER.

The Tribunal was founded in 1918 and consists of five members. It sits at Lucerne.

RELIGION

According to the 1950 Census, the religious adherence per 1,000 of the population was as follows: Protestant 563, Roman Catholic 416, Old Catholic 6, Jewish 4, other denominations (or without religion) 11.

PROTESTANT

Federation of the Protestant Churches of Switzerland (*Schweizerischer Evangelischer Kirchenbund, Fédération des Eglises protestantes de la Suisse*): Lentulusstrasse 72, CH-3007 Berne; f. 1920. The Protestant Churches of Switzerland are grouped in the Federation of the Protestant Churches of Switzerland, of which the executive organ is the Council of the Federation (*Vorstand des Schweizerischen Evangelischen Kirchenbundes, Conseil de la Fédération*); Pres. Pastor A. LAVANCHY (Lausanne); Vice-Pres. Pastor J. R. LEUTWYLER (Knonau ZH); Members of the Council: Dr. R. ABEGG (Schönenwerd); Pastor Ch. BAUER (Le Locle), Pastor M. FLURY (Seewis), P. SCHÄRER (Thun), Pastor W. SIGRIST (Basel); Secs. Pastor A. MOBBS (Céligny GE), W. PROBST (Berne).

The eighteen reformed churches of Aargau, Appen-

zell Ausserrhoden, Basel-Stadt, Basel-Land, Berne, Fribourg, Geneva, Glarus, Grisons, Neuchâtel, St. Gall, Schaffhausen, Solothurn, Thurgau, Valais, Vaud, Zürich, La Diaspora (Lucerne, Schwyz, Tessin), and the Episcopal Methodist Church, the Evangelical Free Church of Geneva, and "Die Evangelische Gemeinschaft", form part of this federation, as well as the Swiss churches abroad.

CATHOLIC

Roman Catholic Church: Bishop of Sion, Mgr. FRANÇOIS NESTOR ADAM; Bishop of Lausanne, Geneva and Fribourg, Mgr. FRANCISCUS CHARRIÈRE, rue de Lausanne 86, Fribourg; Bishop of Basle, Mgr. FRANCISCUS VON STRENG; Bishop of Chur, Mgr. CHRISTIAN CAMINADA; Bishop of St. Gall, Mgr. JOSEPHUS HASLER; Apostolic Administrator of Ticino in Lugano, Mgr. ANGELO JELMINI; Bishop of l'Abbaye de St-Maurice (Valais), Mgr. LOUIS HALLER.

Old Catholic Church: Bishop, Rt. Rev. U. KÜRY, Willadingweg 39, Berne.

THE PRESS

DAILIES

Aargauer Tagblatt: Bahnhofstrasse 39-43, Aarau; Radical-Democratic; circ. 21,613.

Aargauer Volksblatt: Rütistr. 3, 5400 Baden; Conservative-Catholic; circ. 10,715.

Appenzeller Zeitung: Herisau; Radical-Democratic; circ. 11,200; Publishers SCHLAPFER & Co.

Badener Tagblatt: Bruggerstrasse 35, Baden; Radical-Democratic; circ. 18,160; Publishers WANNER A.G.

Basellandschaftliche Zeitung: Liestal; f. 1832; Radical-Democratic; circ. 13,076; Publishers LUDIN A.G.

Basler Nachrichten: Dufourstrasse 40, Basle; f. 1845; Liberal-Democratic; morning and evening; circ. 23,029; Gen. Man. THEO ZINGG; Chief Editor PETER DÜRRENMATT.

Basler Volksblatt: Petersgasse 34, Basle; Conservative-Catholic; circ. 10,772; Publishers CRATANDER A.G.

Berner Oberländer Volks-Zeitung: Spiez; independent; circ. 13,337; Publishers: G. MAURER A.G.

Berner Tagblatt: Zeughausstrasse 14, Berne; f. 1888; independent; mid-day; circ. 50,372; Dir. O. HAUSAMMANN; Editor Dr. R. Th. WEISS.

Berner Tagwacht: Monbijoustrasse 61, Berne; f. 1892; Social-Democratic; circ. 16,157; mid-day.

Bieler Tagblatt: Freistrasse 11/13, Biel/Bienne; independent; circ. 22,286; Publishers W. GASSMAN.

Blick: Zürich; circ. 180,487.

Der Bund: Effingerstr. 1-3, Berne; f. 1850; independent Radical-Democratic; Chief Editor Dr. P. SHAFFROTH; Home Politics W. VON GREYERZ, Dr. O. FRAUENLOB, H. U. WASSER, U. SCHENKER; Foreign Politics Dr. M. GRÜTTER, Dr. J. MEYER, Dr. R. MORI; Economics Dr. E. RUCHTI; Literature and Culture Dr. A. H. SCHWENGELER, Dr. Ch. CORNU; circ. 40,523.

Corriere del Ticino: Via Lucchini 1, Lugano; independent; circ. 14,725.

Courrière: 1 rue du Vieux-Billard, Geneva; f. 1867; Catholic Christian-Socialist daily; Administrator ALBERT TRACHSEL; Editor-in-Chief RENÉ LEYVRAZ; circ. 11,970.

Il Dovere: Bellinzona; f. 1878; Liberal-Radical; circ. 11,473.

Emmenthaler-Blatt: CH-3550 Langnau; f. 1844; independent; circ. 39,264.

L'Express: rue Concert 6, Neuchâtel; independent; circ. 12,427; Publisher G. FAVRE.

Feuille d'Avis de Lausanne: Place Pépinet 4, Lausanne; f. 1762; independent; circ. 83,087; Editor PIERRE CORDEY.

Feuille d'Avis de Neuchâtel: 4 rue St-Maurice, Neuchâtel; independent; circ. 33,604.

Freier Aargauer: Renggerstrasse 44, Aarau; Socialist; circ. 11,060.

Gazette de Lausanne: 3 rue de la Vigie, Lausanne; f. 1798; Liberal-Democratic; morning; circ. 19,000; Chief Editor LOUIS GUIBAN.

Giornale del Popolo: Via Nassa 66, Lugano; Conservative-Catholic; circ. 14,035.

Glarner Nachrichten: Glarus; f. 1875; Democratic; circ. 10,083; Publishers TSCHUDI & Co. AG.

L'Impartial: La Chaux-de-Fonds; independent; circ. 23,152.

Journal de Genève: 5-7 rue du General-Dufour, Geneva; f. 1826; national, political and literary journal; Liberal-Democratic; Editor BERNARD BÉGUIN; circ. 13,520.

Journal et Feuille d'Avis du Valais: Sion; independent; circ. 13,355; Publisher GUY GESSLER.

Journal du Jura: Freistrasse 11/13, Biel/Bienne; independent; circ. 12,372; Publisher W. GASSMAN.

Der Landbote und Tagblatt der Stadt Winterthur: Garnmarkt, Winterthur; f. 1836; Democratic; morning; circ. 25,000; Editor-in-Chief Dr. ARTHUR BAUR.

La Liberté: 38-40 avenue de Pérolles, Fribourg; f. 1871; Conservative-Catholic; circ. 20,022; Editor ROGER POCHON.

Libera Stampa: via Cononica 3, Lugano; f. 1913; organ of the Swiss Socialist Party; Dir. SILVANO BALLINARI; circ. 4,365.

Luzerner Neueste Nachrichten: Lucerne; f. 1896; independent; circ. 47,000; Editor Dr. ANKLIN.

Luzerner Tagblatt: Lucerne; f. 1852; independent Liberal; circ. 23,049; Editor and Dir. HANS-RUDOLF KUNZ.

National-Zeitung: St. Albananlage 14, Basle; f. 1842; Radical-Democratic; morning and evening; circ. 70,120; Editors Dr. F. HAGEMANN, Dr. M. HAGEMANN.

Neue Berner Zeitung: Laupenstrasse 7a, Berne; f. 1918; Conservative; middle class, representing farmers and small business; morning; circ. 11,004.

Neue Bunder Zeitung: Chur; Democratic; circ. 18,342; Publishers GASSER, EGGERLING & Co.

Neue Presse: Zürich.

Neue Zürcher Nachrichten: Holbeinstrasse 26, 8021 Zürich; f. 1896; Catholic; daily; circ. 50,000.

Neue Zürcher Zeitung: Falkenstrasse 11, Zürich; f. 1780; Radical-Democratic; circ. 82,270; Chief Editor W. BRETSCHER; Foreign, ALBERT MÜLLER, Dr. URS SCHWARZ, Dr. E. STREIFF; Home, Dr. EDMUND RICHNER, Dr. ERNST BIERI; Finance, Dr. F. ASCHINGER; Literature, Dr. W. WEBER.

Nouvelle Revue de Lausanne: Av. Louis-Ruchonnet 15, Lausanne; Radical-Democratic; circ. 11,640.

Nouvelliste du Rhône: Sion; Independent-Catholic; circ. 14,416; Publishers IMPRIMERIE MODERNE S.A.

Die Ostschweiz: Hintere Poststrasse 2, St. Gall; Catholic-Conservative; f. 1873; circ. 10,600.

St. Galler Tagblatt: Fürstenlandstrasse 122, St. Gall; f. 1839; circ. 29,392; Editor-in-Chief Dr. E. BURKHARDT.

Schaffhauser-Nachrichten: Vordergasse 58, 8204 Schaffhausen; f. 1861; Radical-Democratic; circ. 19,000; Publisher Dr. CARL OECHSLIN.

Solothurner Nachrichten: Werkhofstrasse 5, 4500 Solothurn; Conservative-Catholic; circ. 12,119.

Solothurner Zeitung: Solothurn; Democratic; circ. 25,154.

La Suisse: rue des Savoises 9-17, Geneva; f. 1898; independent; morning; circ. 55,404; Editor JEAN-CLAUDE NICOLE.

Tages Anzeiger Zürich: Zürich; f. 1893; independent; circ. 167,480; Dir. Dr. HINTERMEISTER; Chief Editor Dr. W. STUTZER.

Die Tat: Limmatplatz 6, Zürich; f. as weekly 1936, as daily 1939; independent; circ. 34,121; Editor-in-Chief Dr. ERWIN JAECKLE.

Thuner Tagblatt: Bahnhofstrasse 6, 3601 Thun; independent; circ. 12,000.

Thurgauer Zeitung: Promenadenstrasse 16, Frauenfeld; Radical-Democratic; circ. 18,035; Publishers HUBER & Co. A.G.

La Tribune de Lausanne: 33 avenue de la Gare, Lausanne; f. as *Eslafette* 1862; non-party; morning; circ. 55,158; published by S.A. Tribune de Lausanne.

La Tribune de Genève: 42 rue du Stand, Geneva; f. 1879; independent; afternoon; circ. 60,080; Editor G.-H. MARTIN.

Vaterland: Morgartenstr. 7, Lucerne; f. 1833 as *Lucerner Zeitung*, 1871 as *Vaterland*; Conservative-Catholic and Christian-Social; morning; circ. 42,866; Editor-in-Chief Dr. K. WICK; Foreign Editor Dr. K. F. ZUST.

Voix Ouvrière: Geneva; Communist; circ. 8,000.

Volkrecht: Stauffacherstrasse 1-5, Zürich; f. 1898; Socialist; morning; circ. 15,469; Chief Editor OTTO HÜRLIMANN.

Zürcher Oberländer: Wetzikon; Radical-Democratic; circ. 15,500.

Zürichbieters: Bassersdorf (Zürich); Radical-Democratic; circ. 10,621; Publishers HERMANN AKERETS ERBEN, AG.

Zürichsee-Zeitung: Stäfa (Zürich); Radical-Democratic; circ. 16,057; Publisher and Editor-in-Chief Dr. THEODOR GUT JR.

PERIODICALS

L'Abeille: Lucerne, Zürichstrasse 3; weekly; circ. 31,000.

Allgemeine Schweizerische Militärzeitschrift: Promenadenstrasse 16, Frauenfeld; f. 1854; monthly; Dirs. Col. MARK, Col. WANNER.

Die Alpen: Zug 6300; quarterly; circ. 48,389.

Die Alpen Bulletin: monthly; circ. 50,000.

Auto: Berne, Laupenstr. 2; circ. 50,104; Editor NIKLAUS GURTNER.

Automobil-Revue: Nordring 4, Berne 3000; f. 1906; Editor ROBERT BRAUNSCHWEIG; circ. 71,309.

Das Beste aus Reader's Digest: Räfelstrasse 11, Zürich 8021; circ. 166,766.

Blatt für Alle: Zofingen; circ. 129,645.

Du: Morgartenstrasse 29, Zürich 8021; monthly cultural review; Editors MANUEL GASSER, WILLY ROTZLER.

Echo Illustré: 41 rue de la Synagogue, Geneva; weekly; circ. 35,311.

Eidgenössisches Sängerbund (Revue de la société fédérale de chant): Limmatquai 28, Zürich; f. 1937; monthly; official organ of the "Eidg. Sängerverein" and the "Arbeitsgemeinschaft der Schweizer Sänger"; Editor OTTO UHLMANN; published by Verlag Hug & Co.

Der Familienfreund: Lucerne; weekly; circ. 55,217.

La Femme d'Aujourd'hui: Geneva; weekly; circ. 40,000.

Feuille Fédérale Suisse (Bundesblatt): Chancellerie Fédérale, 3003 Berne; with supplement; f. 1848; official collection of laws and ordinances of the Swiss Confederation, published weekly by the Federal Chancellery.

Die Frau: Glattbrugg; circ. 70,023.

Gazette Agricole: 3 rue de la Vigie, Lausanne; monthly.

Gazette Littéraire: 2 rue de la Vigie, Lausanne; f. 1949; supplement of *Gazette de Lausanne*; weekly, Saturdays; circ. 20,000; Editor-in-Chief FRANCK JOTTERAND.

Gazette Technique: 3 rue de la Vigie, Lausanne; monthly; supplement of *Gazette de Lausanne*.

Graphis: Nüscherstrasse 45, Zürich 8001; f. 1944; graphic art and applied arts; bi-monthly; Editor WALTER HERDEG; published by Walter Herdeg, Graphis Press.

Heim und Leben: Lucerne; weekly; circ. 30,651.

L'Illustré: Zofingen; circ. 123,032; Chief Editor BERNARD-CLAUDE GAUTHIER.

Industrielle Organization (Schweizerische Zeitschrift für Betriebswissenschaft/Revue Suisse pour l'organisation industrielle): Zürichbergstrasse 18, 8028 Zürich; f. 1932; scientific organization, industrial management; monthly; published by Betriebswissenschaftliches Institut der Eidg. Technische Hochschule (Industrial Management Institute of the Swiss Federal School of Technology); Editor Dr. ROLAND H. H. SCHEUCHZER.

Mosaik: Morgartenstrasse 29, 8004 Zürich; circ. 100,000.

Moto-Touring: Berne, Laupenstr. 7A; f. 1949; Editor: G. WIESENDANGER, Dr. M. WAMPETICH; circ. 20,000.

Museum Helveticum: Swiss journal for classical philology; Schwabe & Co., Basle 10; f. 1944; four issues per year; Editors Prof. F. HEINIMANN, Prof. O. GIGON, Prof. F. WERLICH.

Meyers Modeblatt: Klausstrasse 33, Zürich; circ. 142,968.

Nebelspalter: Rorschach; German-Swiss dialect; satirical weekly; circ. 60,403.

Orella: Dietzingerstr. 3, Postfach, 8023 Zürich; monthly; fashion, handiwork.

Plan: Kürbergstrasse 19, CH-8049 Zürich; f. 1944; architecture and town planning; bi-monthly; published by Imprimerie Vogt-Schild, S.A.; Editor Dr. H. E. VOGEL.

Politische Rundschau: Bundesplatz 2, Berne (editorial); Freiestrasse 11, Bienne (publishers); f. 1921; monthly; Swiss and foreign politics, economics, critical reviews (Liberal); Editor WILLY GASSMAN; Publisher The Swiss Liberal-Radical Party; circ. 2,000.

Pro: CH 8032 Zürich; monthly; circ. 1,402,452.

Quadrat-Bücher: Hochwacht 15, St. Gall; f. 1959; Swiss and international poetry, prose and drama; 6-8 issues yearly; Editor HANS RUDOLF HILTY; Publisher H. TSCHUDY.

Rad & Motor Sport: Schaffhauserstrasse 272, 8023 Zürich; weekly; circ. 47,000.

Radio & Fernsehen: Zofingen; weekly; circ. 113,733.

Radio TV Je Vois Tout: Lausanne; weekly; circ. 87,687.

Revue de Droit International, de Sciences Diplomatiques et Politiques: B.P. 138, Geneva 12; f. 1923; quarterly; Dir. Dr. Prof. ANTOINE SOTTILE, c.d. Minister; Permanent Delegate to the European Office of the United Nations.

Revue Economique et Sociale: Place de la Cathédrale 5, 1010 Lausanne; f. 1943; quarterly; Editor PIERRE GOETSCHIN; circ. 1,300.

Revue Médicale de la Suisse Romande: Inter Annonces S.A., 2 Ave Bellefontaine, Lausanne 1003; f. 1880; monthly.

Revue Militaire Suisse: 33 avenue de la Gare, Lausanne; f. 1856; monthly; Dir. Col.-Brig. MASSON; circ. 2,248.

Revue de Théologie et de Philosophie: 7 Chem. des Cèdres, 1000 Lausanne; f. 1868; quarterly; Editors P. BONNARD, F. BRUNNER, E. MAURIS, J.-C. PIGUET, R. SCHAEERER, G. WIDMER.

Revue Suisse de Zoologie: published by Muséum d'Histoire naturelle, Geneva; f. 1893; quarterly; Dir. EMILE P. DOTTRENS.

Ringiers Unterhaltungsblätter: Zofingen; circ. 331,054.

Schweizer Archiv für Neurologie, Neurochirurgie und Psychiatrie (*Archives Suisses de Neurologie, Neurochirurgie et Psychiatrie*): Dietzingerstrasse 3, Zürich 3; f. 1917; quarterly; published by Art Institut Orell Füssli A.G.

Der Schweizerische Beobachter: Basle; f. 1927; circ. 448,000.

Schweizer Familie: Zürich; weekly; circ. 103,605.

Schweizer Heim: 8036 Zürich; f. 1903; weekly; circ. 104,112; Editor M. PFISTER, Gen. Man. H. HASLEMANN.

Schweizer Illustrierte: Zofingen; f. 1911; illustrated weekly; circ. 213,746.

Schweizer Jugend: Solothurn; weekly; circ. 51,909.

Schweizer Monatshefte: Bäregasse 18, Zürich 8001; political, economic and cultural monthly; Editors FRITZ RIETER, DIETRICH SCHINDLER, ANTON KRÄTTLI; Social Editor Society Schweizer Monatshefte.

Schweizer Rundschau: Zürich; f. 1900; literary; monthly; published by Union Druck & Verlag AG; circ. 2,500.

Schweizer Spiegel: Hirschengraben 20, Zürich 8023; f. 1925; circ. 22,046; monthly.

Schweizerische Allgemeine Volkszeitung: Zofingen; circ. 152,716.

Schweizerische Gewerbe-zeitung: Schwarztörstrasse 26, Berne; f. 1893; weekly; official organ of the "Union Suisse des Arts et Métiers"; Editor Dr. W. ROHNER.

Schweizerisches Handelsamtsblatt (*Feuille officielle suisse du Commerce*): Berne; f. 1883; commercial; Editorial Dépt. Fédéral de l'économie publique, Berne; circ. 15,748.

Schweizerische Handelszeitung: Bleicherweg 18, Zürich; f. 1862; financial, commercial and industrial weekly; edited by Handelszeitung und Finanzrundschau A-G.; Dir. Dr. P. EISENRING; circ. 10,076.

Schweizerische Hochschulzeitung (*Revue universitaire suisse*): Arbenzstrasse 20, Postfach, Zürich 34; f. 1926; Swiss university and cultural review; 5-7 numbers yearly; Editor Dr. EDUARD FUETER; Publisher VERLAG LEEMANN.

Schweizerische Medizinische Wochenschrift: Schwabe & Co., Basle 10; f. 1870; weekly; Editors Prof. CHR. HEDINGER, Prof. G. RIVA, Dr. A. UELINGER; circ. 5,750.

Schweizerische Musikzeitung/Schweizer Musikpädagogische Blätter (*Revue Musicale Suisse/Feuilles Suisses de Pédagogie musicale*): Limmatquai 28, Zürich; f. 1861; bi-monthly; official organ of the "Schweiz. Tonkünstlerverein", "Schweiz. Musikpädagogischer Verband", "Suisa", Schweiz. Gesellschaft der Urheber und Verleger, and the "Mechaniklizenz"; Publisher Verlag Hug & Co.; Editor Dr. WILLI SCHUH; circ. 4,200.

Schweizerische Versicherungszeitschrift (*Revue Suisse d'Assurances*): Münzgraben-Amthausgasse, Berne; f. 1933; monthly; Editors Prof. W. KOENIG, Dr. H. SUTER, Prof. P. STEINLIN; circ. 1,800.

Schweizerische Zeitschrift für Psychologie und ihre Anwendungen (*Revue suisse de psychologie pure et appliquée*): Marktgasse 9, Berne; f. 1942; quarterly; Editor Prof. Dr. R. MEILI.

Schweizerische Zeitschrift für Volkswirtschaft und Statistik (*Revue suisse d'économie politique et de statistique*): Basle 4001; f. 1865; review of economics, statistics and sociology; quarterly; Editors Prof. H. G. BIERI, Prof. P. STOCKER.

Sélection du Reader's Digest: Räfelstrasse 11, Zürich 8021; circ. 37,263.

Sie und Er: Zofingen; weekly; circ. 126,354.

Ski Illustré: rue de Vieux Billard, 1211 Geneva; f. 1905; ten times a year; Editor KARL CLATTHARD.

Sport: Zürich; three times a week; circ. 105,000.

Swiss Industry and Trade: Bellefontaine 18, Lausanne 1001; f. 1922; 3 numbers yearly; edited by Swiss Office for the Development of Trade; in English, French, Spanish, German, and Italian; Editorial Dir. ALBERT MASNATA; Editor BERNARD PEITREQUIN.

Swiss Review of World Affairs: Zürich; monthly; published by Neue Zürcher Zeitung, P.O.B. 660, Zürich 8021; circ. 3,600.

Swiss Technics (*Technique Suisse*): Bellefontaine 18, Lausanne; f. 1921; 3 numbers yearly; published by the Swiss Office for the Development of Trade; in French, English, Spanish, German, and Portuguese.

TCS-Revue: Zürich; circ. 69,683.

Textiles Suisses: Bellefontaine 18, Lausanne; f. 1929; illustrated fashion periodical; 6 issues yearly; published by the Swiss Office for the Development of Trade; in French, English, German and Spanish; Editorial Dir. P. M. BARDOTTO.

Touring: Berne, Laupenstr. 7A; f. 1935; weekly; Editors G. WIESENDANGER, Dr. WAMPETICH; circ. 510,000.

SWITZERLAND—(THE PRESS, PUBLISHERS)

Tous Les Livres: Case Postale 2344, Saint-François, Lausanne; f. 1945; bibliography; quarterly; Editor PIERRE CAILLER.

Vox Romanica: Rämistrasse 71, 8006 Zürich; f. 1936; linguistic review; half-yearly.

Weltwoche: Talacker 41, Zürich; f. 1933; weekly; independent; circ. 115,629; Editor Dr. PIERRE VON SCHUMACHER.

Werk: P.O. Box 210, Winterthur; f. 1913; monthly; architecture, art and applied arts; circ. 7,700.

Werkzeitung der Schweizer Industrie: St. Gall; monthly; circ. 209,888.

Wochen-Blätter: Morgartenstrasse 29, Zürich; weekly; circ. 65,886.

Zeitbilder: Zürich; weekly; circ. 154,301.

Zeitschrift für naturwissenschaftlich-medizinische Grundlagenforschung: Schwabe & Co., Basle 10; f. 1962; irregular; Editors Prof. K. FR. BAUER, Prof. K. BUCHER.

Zürcher Woche: Gotthardstrasse 61, CH Zürich 8027; f. 1949; independent; weekly; Editor-in-Chief WERNER SCHOLLENBERGER; circ. 31,238.

NEWS AGENCY

Schweizerische Depeschagentur A.G. (Agence Télégraphique Suisse S.A., Swiss Telegraph Agency):

Gutenbergstrasse 1, Berne; f. 1894; agency for political and general news; Gen. Man. Prof. Dr. S. FREY.

FOREIGN BUREAUX Geneva

Agence Parisienne de Presse (A.P.P.): 6 rue Constantin; Representative M. HAASBERGER.

ANSA: 11 rue de Cornevin; Bureau Chief MICHELLE PETROSILLO.

AP: Palais des Nations; Bureau Chief ANDREW BOROWIEC.

Novosti: 42-44 rue de Lausanne, 1201 Geneva; Bureau Chief Y. LEBEDEV.

UPI: Room 74, Palais des Nations; Bureau Chief JOHN A. CALCOTT.

The following agencies are also represented: Deutsche Presse-Agentur (DPA), Jiji Press, Reuters, Tass.

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Association Suisse des Éditeurs de Journaux (Swiss Newspaper Publishers' Assn.): Werdmühleplatz 1, P.O.B. 3294, 8023 Zürich; f. 1899; 320 mems.; Pres. Dr. JOSEPH CONDRAU; Sec. Dr. A. KUHN.

Verein der schweizer Presse (Association de la Presse suisse): Postfach Transit 1404, Berne; Pres. PAUL R. ACKERMANN; Sec.-Gen. HANS W. SEELHOFFER.

PUBLISHERS

FRENCH LANGUAGE PUBLISHING HOUSES

Victor Attinger S.A.: 7 Place Piaget, Neuchâtel; f. 1830; mountaineering, travel, fiction; Dir. JEAN-VICTOR ATTINGER.

Delachaux et Niestlé S.A.: 4 rue de l'Hôpital, Neuchâtel; f. 1861; religion, archaeology, natural history, psychology, pedagogy, educational materials, medicine, law, Scout movement and juveniles; Dirs. AGNES DELACHAUX, ADOLPHE NIESTLÉ; publ. *Roenigen Europ* (Journal of Radiology).

Editions d'Art Albert Skira: 4 Place du Molard, Geneva; fine arts.

Editions Générales S.A.: 3 rue Gustave-Moynier, Geneva; Dir. BENJAMIN LAEDERER; travel, biography, economics.

Editions du Griffon: Neuchâtel; f. 1941; science, arts; Dir. Dr. MARCEL JORAY.

Fotisch Frères S.A.: Lausanne-Vevy; Head Office: Grand-pont 2 bis, Lausanne; f. 1804; music; Dir. MARIO ZAVADINI.

H. Hauser, Editions de la Baconnière: Boudry; f. 1927; beaux-arts, history, folklore, travel, poetry, fiction, philosophy; Dir. H. HAUSER.

Imprimerie La Concorde: Terreaux 29, Lausanne; f. 1910; religious, scientific, art; Dir. PAUL FERRIN.

Imprimerie et Librairies Saint-Paul: Fribourg; f. 1873; Catholic books and journals; *La Liberté*; Pres. MADELEINE SCHOFFIT; Dir. Dr. HUGO BAERISWYL.

Librairie et Editions J. H. Jeheber S.A.: 25 Grand Rue, Geneva; f. 1797; general; Dir. J. H. JEHEBER; 1 br. in Paris.

Librairie Kercoff (anc. Roth): Beau Séjour 1, Lausanne; f. 1934; law, fine arts, literature; Dir. Mrs. I. KERCOFF.

Librairie Payot S.A.: 1 rue de Bourg, Lausanne; f. 1835; brs. in Geneva, Neuchâtel, Zürich, Berne, Basle, Vevy and Montreux; technical, textbooks, popular science, art books, tourism, Lausanne University publications;

agent for United Nations, OECD and UNESCO publications; Pres. JEAN-PIERRE PAYOT, HENRI PAYOT, MARC PAYOT.

Trois Collines: 1 rue de la Cité, Geneva; f. 1936; art, poetry, essays, French novels; Dir. FRANÇOIS LACHENAL.

GERMAN LANGUAGE PUBLISHING HOUSES

A.B.C. Verlag: Stauffacherquai 40, Zürich; geography, natural sciences, mathematics, technical books, economics.

Archimedes Verlag: Marktweg 7, Kreuzlingen; technology, natural science; Buddhistischer Verlag, philosophy, religion.

Artemis Verlags A.G.: Limmatquai 18, Zürich; f. 1943; belles-lettres, general science, philosophy, theology, classics, poetry, juveniles and picture books, architecture; Dir. Dr. BRUNO MARIACHER.

Atlantis Verlag A.G.: Zeltweg 16, Zürich 1; f. 1930; classics, music, travel, art, fiction, children's books; Dir. Dr. MAX MITTLER.

Verlagsanstalt Benziger & Co., A.G.: Einsiedeln; f. 1792; books especially Catholic theology, science, belles-lettres, juveniles; Pres. Dr. KARL EBERLE; Dirs. Dr. OSCAR BETTSCHART, Dr. PETER KECKEIS.

Benteli A.G.: 3018 Bern, Bümplizstrasse 101; philology, literature, belles-lettres, fine arts, economics, children's books.

Birkhäuser Verlag A.G.: Elisabethenstr. 19, Basle 4000; scientific and technical books and periodicals, history, poetry, philosophy.

Conzett und Huber: Morgartenstrasse 29, Zürich 8004; f. 1886; educational; Dirs. ALFRED E. HEEZER, ERNST MEYER, CONRAD CONZETT, Dr. HANS CONZETT, Dr. RETO CONZETT, ROLF MEYER.

Diogenes Verlag A.G.: Rämistr. 33, 8001 Zürich; f. 1953; fiction, juveniles, cartoons; Pres. DANIEL KREL; Man. Dir. RUDOLF C. BETTSCHART.

SWITZERLAND—(PUBLISHERS)

Verlag Ekkehard-Press: Geltenwilenstrasse 17, St. Gall; f. 1906; fine art, geography, illustrated books, travel guides; Dirs. J. SCHEFFKNECHT, K. SCHEFFKNECHT.

Europa Verlag (Verlag Oprecht): Rämistrasse 5, Zürich; f. 1933; politics, philosophy, history, biography, sociology, fiction, poetry; Dir. Mrs. EMMIE OPRECHT.

A. Francke A.G.: Hochfeldstrasse 113, Berne 26; f. 1831; juvenile, educational, history, linguistics, philosophy; Dir. Dr. C. L. LANG.

Fretz & Wasmuth Verlag A.G.: Akazienstrasse 2, Zürich; f. 1927; art, history, fiction; Dir. ERNST KÖFFLI.

Hallwag Ltd.: Nordring 4, 3001 Berne; f. 1912; publishers and printers; maps and guides, atlases, biography, art, natural history, languages, mountaineering, popular science and magazines; Dirs. O. E. WAGNER, WALTER SCHMID, WERNER MERKLI.

Helbing und Lichtenhahn: Freiestr. 40, Basle; f. 1822; law, history, education; Dirs. H. HELBING, Miss V. LICHTENHAHN.

Walter Herdeg, Graphis Press: Nüscherstrasse 45, Zürich 8001; f. 1944; Publishing *Graphis*, international bi-monthly for graphic and applied art, specialised books on visual art and designs; Dir. WALTER HERDEG.

Hans Huber: Marktgasse 9, Berne; f. 1927; medicine, psychology.

Huber Co. A.G.: Promenadenstrasse 16, Frauenfeld; f. 1809; belles-lettres, history, philology, fiction; Dir. MANFRED VISCHER.

S. Karger A.G.: Arnold Boecklinstrasse 25, 4000 Basle 11; f. 1890 in Berlin, 1937 in Basle; international medical journals, books on medicine, chemistry, psychology; Dir. THOMAS KARGER.

Kümmerly & Frey Ltd.: Hallerstrasse 6-10, Berne; f. 1852; maps, geography; Dirs. WALTER KÜMMERLY, MAX FREY.

Herbert Lang & Cie. Ltd.: Münzgraben-Amthausgasse, Berne; f. 1813; and re-formed 1921; Publishers: history, philosophy, art, insurance; Booksellers: agents for libraries in the whole world; Pres. HERBERT LANG; Vice-Pres. LOUISE LANG; Sec. PETER LANG.

Manesse Verlag: Konzett und Huber, Morgartenstrasse 29, Zürich; f. 1944; world's classics (Manesse-Bibliothek der Weltliteratur), art, critical essays, poetry; Dir. Dr. WALTHER MEIER.

Morgarten-Verlag: Konzett und Huber, Morgartenstrasse 29, Zürich; f. 1940; fiction, translations, biography, geography, history, educational books, general; Dir. Dr. WALTHER MEIER.

Verlag Arthur Niggli: Teufen; art, architecture.

Orell Füssli Art Institut A.G. Gallery: Pelikanstrasse 10, 8001 Zürich; art books, technical books, history, poetry, philosophy.

Orell Füssli Verlag: Nüscherstr. 22, Zürich; f. 1519; fiction, travel, juvenile, science text-books; Gen. Man. ERNST BRINER.

Rascher & Cie. A.G.: Limmatquai 50, CH-8022 Zürich; f. 1758; publishers and booksellers; Pres. and Dir. ALBERT RASCHER.

Friedrich Reinhardt Verlag: Missionsstr. 36, Basle; f. 1900; belles-lettres, theology, periodicals; Dir. Dr. ERNST REINHARDT.

Eugen Rentsch Verlag A.G.: Wiesenstr. 48, CH-8703 Erlenbach-Zürich; f. 1910; biography, history, philosophy, ethnology, political economy, school books, pedagogy, psychology, town planning; Dir. Dr. EUGEN RENTSCH.

Rhein-Verlag A.G.: Seefeldstrasse 45, CH-8008 Zürich; f. 1920; philosophy, psychology, mythology, fiction; Dir. ED. BUCHER.

R. Römer Speer Verlag: Hofstrasse 134, 8044 Zürich; f. 1944; literature, fine arts, philosophy, children's books; Dir. R. RÖMER.

Rotapfel-Verlag A.G.: Frankengasse 6, Zürich 24; f. 1919; pedagogy, children's books, beaux-arts, nature, biography, belles lettres; Dir. Dr. PAUL TOGGENBURGER.

Sauerländer A.G.: Laurenzenvorstadt 89, CH-5001 Aarau; f. 1807; juvenile, school books, text-books, law, history, chemistry, forestry; Dirs. HANS SAUERLÄNDER, HEINZ SAUERLÄNDER.

Scherz: 3000 Berne, Marktgasse 25; f. 1926; memoirs, novels, biography, art; Dir. RUDOLF STREIT-SCHERZ.

Schulthess & Co., A.G.: Zwingliplatz 2, Zürich 8022; f. 1791; publishers, printers, booksellers.

Schwabe & Co.: Steinentorstrasse 13, Basle; f. 1494; medicine, art, history, philosophy, psychology; owners CHRISTIAN OVERSTOLZ, JULIUS SCHWABE.

Schweizer Spiegel Verlag: Hirschengraben 20, Zürich 1; f. 1925; art, philosophy, poetry, education, general, periodicals; Dir. Dr. DANIEL ROTH.

Schweizer Verlagshaus A.G.: Klausstrasse 33, Zürich; f. 1907; fiction, non-fiction, juvenile; Dir. CARL MEYER.

Steinberg-Verlag: Schwendenhastrasse 19, Zürich; f. 1935; fiction, general; Dir. Miss SELMA STEINBERG.

Thomas-Verlag: Rennweg 14, Zürich; belles-lettres, religion.

Tschudy Verlag: Am Burggraben 24, St. Gall; f. 1917; poetry, biography, fiction; Dir. HANS E. TSCHUDY.

Verlags-A.G. "Die Arche": Rosenbühlstr. 37, Zürich; theology, philosophy, literature, belles-lettres, history, geography, jazz, cinema.

Wepf & Co.: Eisengasse 5, Basle; fine arts, Helvetica, history, medicine, technical books, natural history.

Zollikofer & Co. Ltd.: Gutenbergstrasse 13, St. Gall 9001; f. 1789; graphic arts, periodicals, newspapers; Dirs. HANS ZOLLIKOFER, JR., HERM. STREHLER, W. NUBER.

Albert Züst Verlag: Hinwil, Zürich; f. 1937; biography, poetry, fiction; Dir. ALBERT ZÜST.

PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION

Schweizerischer Buchhändler-und Verleger-Verein: Bellevue str. 3, Zürich 8; f. 1849; an association of Swiss booksellers and publishers; 470 mem.; Pres. WALTER KÜMMERLY; Sec. PETER OPRECHT.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Société Suisse de Radiodiffusion et Télévision (*Schweizerische Radio-und Fernsehgesellschaft, Società Svizzera di Radiotelevisione, Swiss Broadcasting Corporation*): Giacomettistrasse 1, 3000 Berne 16; Pres. ANDRÉ GUINAND; Dir.-Gen. MARCEL BEZENÇON; Dir. Admin. Div. and Deputy Dir. Gen. DOMENIC CARL; Swiss T.V. Dir. EDOUARD HAAS; Dir. Swiss Short Wave Services JOEL CHURCHOD; publs. *Radio & Fernsehen* (German), *Radio-T.V.-Je Vois Tout* (French), *Radiotivu* (Italian). The Swiss Broadcasting Corporation was granted a new licence for radio and television in November 1964, and comprises three broadcasting societies.

Société de Radiodiffusion et de Télévision de la Suisse Romande: Maison de la Radio, La Sallaz, 100 Lausanne (services in French); Dirs. JEAN-PIERRE MEROZ (Radio) Lausanne, RENÉ SCHENKER (TV) Genève.

Radio-und Fernsehgesellschaft der Deutschen und der Rätö-Romanischen Schweiz: Marignanostrasse 50, 4000 Basle; services in German; Dirs. Dr. FRITZ ERNST (Radio) Basle, Dr. GUIDO FREI (TV) Zürich.

Società cooperativa per la radiotelevisione nella Svizzera Italiana: Radio Lugano, 6900 Lugano-Besso (services in Italian); Dirs. Dr. STELIO MOLO (Radio), FRANCO MARAZZI (TV).

Finance: Programme services for sound and television broadcasting are provided by the Swiss Broadcasting Society which receives 70 per cent of the licence fees, and, since February 1965, the proceeds from commercial television. Transmitters and technical studio equipment are erected by the Swiss P.T.T., which receives 30 per cent of the licence fees.

RADIO

In 1966 there were 99 transmitters. National transmitters are sited at Beromünster, Sottens, Monte Generi. The short-wave centre at Schwarzenbourg transmits in eight languages. Telediffusion (wire broadcasting) provides six programmes. The programme service is conceded to the Société Suisse de Radiodiffusion et Télévision, an organisation with six sound broadcasting studios run on a non-profit-making basis. There is no advertising.

FRENCH

Radio-Genève: 66 Boulevard Carl-Vogt, 1200 Geneva; f. 1925; Dir. ROGER AUBERT.

Radio-Lausanne: Radio Suisse Romande, Maison de la Radio, 1010 Lausanne; f. 1923; Dir. JEAN-PIERRE MÉROZ.

GERMAN

Radio-Berne: Schwarztörstrasse 21, 3000 Berne; f. 1925; Dir. MAX BOLLIGER.

Radio-Basel: Novarastrasse 2, 4000 Basel; f. 1926; Dir. Dr. PAUL MEYER-GUTZWILLER.

Radio-Zürich: Brunnenhofstrasse 20, 8042 Zürich; f. 1924; Dir. Dr. GERD PADEL.

ITALIAN

Radio-Lugano: 6900 Lugano-Besso; f. 1930; Dir. Dr. STELIO MOLO.

PROGRAMMES

There are two Home Services and programmes are broadcast in French, German and Italian. There is local broadcasting in Romansh.

In 1967 there were 1,666,097 receiving sets.

A yearly tax of 33 frs. is levied on private receiving sets, and 59.40 frs. for public reception.

TELEVISION

The regular Swiss Television Service started on January 1st, 1958; Limited commercial television commenced on February 1st, 1965. Dir. EDOUARD HAAS.

Programme service in French: Télévision Suisse Romande, Place des Eaux-Vives 6, 1211 Geneva 8; Dir. RENÉ SCHENKER.

Programme service in German: Bellerive Studios, 2 Kreuzstrasse, 8000 Zürich; Dir. Dr. GUIDO FREI.

Programme service in Italian: Studio di Televisione della Svizzera Italiana, c/o P.O.B. 6903, Lugano; Dir. FRANCO MARAZZI.

There were 73 transmitters and boosters in operation by October 1966.

The licence fee for private reception is 84 frs., for public reception 168 frs. In 1967 there were 706,534 licence holders.

FINANCE

(cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; dep. = deposits; m. = million; all values are in Swiss francs)

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK

Banque Nationale Suisse: Central Bank; f. 1906, in virtue of a Federal Law of October 6th, 1905, replaced by Federal Laws of April 7th, 1921, and December 23rd, 1953; commenced operations in 1907. Head Offices: Zürich and Berne; brs. at Aarau, Basle, Geneva, Lausanne, Lucerne, Lugano, Neuchâtel, St. Gall; numerous agencies in Swiss towns. The object of the bank is to "regulate the circulation of currency and to facilitate the operations of payment". It further guarantees

the service of the Federal Treasury. The General Management is composed of three depts., of which two, the first and the third (discount, foreign currency, advances on securities and control), are at Zürich. The second dept. (issue of notes, management of metal reserves, relations with Federal Administration and treasury) is at Berne. Cap. subs. 50,000,000 frs.; p.u. 25,000,000 frs. Pres. of Council Dr. B. GALLI; Vice-Pres. Prof. Dr. P. JÄGGI; General Management: Dr. E. STOPPER (Pres., Zürich), A. HAY (Vice-Pres., Berne), Dr. M. IKLÉ (Zürich).

SWITZERLAND—(FINANCE)

CANTON BANKS

There are 30 cantonal banks, of which the following are the largest:

- Aargauische Kantonalbank:** Aarau; f. 1854; cap. 40m. frs.; dep. 759m. frs.; Dirs. W. ARPAGAU, Dr. A. BERGER.
- Banque Cantonale de Bâle (Basler Kantonalbank):** Spiegelgasse 2, Basle; f. 1899; cap. 25m. frs.; dep. 989m. frs. (1966); Mans. Dr. ALBERT MATTER, HEINRICH RYFFEL.
- Banque Cantonale de Berne:** 8 Place Fédérale, Berne; f. 1834; cap. 100m. frs.; dep. 2,299m. frs.; Mans. M. HAENI, E. BLASER, H. DACHLER.
- Banque Cantonale Lucernoise:** 14 Pilatusstrasse, Lucerne; f. 1850; cap. 60m. frs., dep. 292m. frs. (1965); Mans. Dr. ADOLF SCHWARZ, Dr. K. HELBLING.
- Banque Cantonale de St. Gall:** Schützengasse 1, St. Gall; f. 1868; cap. 60m. frs.; dep. 846m. frs. (Dec. 1966); Mans. JAKOB MUSTER, H. STUDER.
- Banque Cantonale de Soleure:** 4 Amthausplatz, Solothurn; f. 1886; Man. Dir. Dr. WILHELM SCHWALM.
- Banque Cantonale Vaudoise:** 14 Place St. François, Lausanne; f. 1845; cap. 50m. frs., dep. 1,138m. frs. (1965); Man. Dir. A. GISLING.
- Banque de l'Etat de Fribourg:** 1701 Fribourg; f. 1892; Man. RODOLPHE SIDLER.
- Basellandschaftliche Kantonalbank (Banque Cantonale de Bâle-Campagne):** Rheinstrasse 7, Liestal; f. 1864; Mans. Dr. M. BUSS, PAUL VOGT.
- Graubündner Kantonalbank:** 2 Poststrasse, Chur; f. 1870; Man. H. G. MORF.
- Thurgauische Kantonalbank:** Weinfelden; f. 1871; Mans. A. ALTHAUS, L. BÜHLER.
- Zürcher Kantonalbank:** 9 Bahnhofstrasse, Zürich; f. 1870; Mans. A. WEHINGER, H. BÄNNINGER.

COMMERCIAL BANKS

(Selected List)

- Banque Populaire Suisse:** Christoffelgasse 6, Berne; f. 1869; cap. 120m. frs.; dep. 2,013m. frs. (1965); Pres. Prof. Dr. W. V. STEIGER; Gen. Mans. J. LIENHART, Dr. H. VOEGELI, A. VOEGELIN; Deputy Gen. Man. O. ZORZI.
- Compagnie de Gestion et de Banque:** 8 rue Université, Geneva; f. 1956; cap. 10m. frs.; Chair. H. P. CROMBE; Vice-Chair. G. BARBEY; Man. and Sec. Baron JEAN DE FAUCONVAL.
- Crédit Foncier Vaudois:** Lausanne; f. 1858; cap. 75m. frs.; dep. 2,400m. frs.; Man. E. DUPRAZ.
- Genossenschaftliche Zentralbank:** 8 Aeshenplatz, Basle; f. 1927, present name from 1928; cap. 38m. frs.; dep. 651m. frs. (1965); Man. Dr. H. KUENG.
- Leu und Co.:** Bahnhofstrasse 32, Zürich; f. 1755; cap. 25m. frs.; dep. 496m. frs. (1965); activities: all banking operations; Chair. J. H. PFEIFFER; Mans. Dr. W. V. STOCKAR, Dr. E. ROESLE, L. VOGELSANG.
- Schweizerischer Bankverein:** 1 Aeschenvorstadt, Basle; f. 1872; cap. 250m. frs., dep. 9,279m. frs.; Chair. Dr. SAMUEL SCHWEIZER; Gen. Mans. T. E. SELLER, Dr. E. F. PALTZER, H. STRASSER, P. FEURER.
- Schweizerische Hypotheken-und Handelsbank:** 1 Hauptstrasse 6, Solothurn; f. 1850; cap. 7m. frs.; res. 3m.; (1965); Pres. MAX GRESSLY.
- Schweizerische Kreditanstalt (Swiss Credit Bank):** Paradeplatz, Zürich; f. 1856; cap. 570m. frs.; dep. 9,123m. frs.; Chair. F. W. SCHULTHESS; Vice-Chair. HANS SCHWARZENBACH; Chief Gen. Man. E. REINHARDT.

Union de Banques Suisses (Union Bank of Switzerland)
Bahnhofstrasse 45, Zürich; f. 1862; cap. 1,000m. frs.; Chair. Dr. A. SCHAEFER.

BANKERS' ORGANISATION

Association Suisse des Banquiers (Swiss Bankers Association): Aeschenvorstadt 4, Basle; f. 1912; 1,320 mems.; Pres. A. E. SARASIN; Vice-Pres. Dr. A. MATTER, Dr. E. REINHARDT; Treas. Dr. E. F. PALTZER; Secs. R. DUNANT, Dr. M. OETTERLI, Dr. M. LUSSE.

STOCK EXCHANGES

- Bourse de Berne (Berner Börsenverein):** f. 1885; Sec. OSCAR HEER.
- Bourse de Genève:** 8 rue Petitot, Geneva; f. 1850; mems. 35; Pres. JACQUES DARRIER; Sec. PIERRE JEAMMOND; publ. *Côte officielle de la Bourse de Genève*.
- Bourse de Lausanne:** 1 rue de la Grotte.
- Bourse de Valeurs:** Baerengasse 10, Zürich 1; f. 1877; 27 mems.; Pres. Dr. H. VONTBEL; Sec. Dr. A. ROSSI.
- Bourse Suisse de Commerce:** Zürich 23; f. 1917; brs. at Basle, Berne, Zürich, Lucerne, St. Gall; 1,100 mems.; Secs. K. MULLER, E. STIRNEMAN; publ. weekly *Schweizer Handels-Börse*.

INSURANCE

- L'Assicuratrice Italiana:** (insurance and re-insurance); Avenue Tissot 15, Lausanne; Head Office, Corso Italia 25, Milan; cap. 900,000,000 frs.
- La Bâloise, Compagnie d'Assurances contre l'Incendie (Baloise Fire Company Ltd.):** Elisabethenstrasse 46, Basle; f. 1863; Pres. Dr. F. EMMANUEL ISELIN; Vice-Pres. WILH. PREISWERK.
- La Bâloise, Compagnie d'Assurances sur la Vie:** Aeschengplatz 7, Basle; f. 1864; life, annuity; Pres. Dr. F. EMMANUEL ISELIN; Gen. Mans. Dr. J. PINÖSCH and Prof. Dr. E. ZWINGGI.
- La Bâloise-Accidents, Compagnie Générale d'Assurances:** Aeschengplatz 7, Basle; f. 1958; accident, liability, motor vehicles, sickness; Pres. Dr. F. EMMANUEL ISELIN; Gen. Mans. Dr. J. PINÖSCH, Prof. Dr. E. ZWINGGI.
- Compagnia di Assicurazione di Milano:** Alfred Escherstr. 17, 8002 Zürich; Head Office: Via del Lauro 7, 20121 Milan; cap. Lire 3,600,000,000.
- La Genevoise, Compagnie générale d'Assurances:** Place de Hollande 2, Geneva; cap. frs. 5,000,000.
- La Genevoise, Compagnie d'Assurances sur la Vie:** Place de Hollande 2, Geneva; cap. frs. 12,000,000.
- L'Helvétia, Compagnie Suisse d'Assurances contre l'Incendie:** St. Leonhardstrasse 25, St. Gall 9000; f. 1861; fire, burglary, accident, liability, motor; Chair. CURT E. WILD, D.HON.; Man. Dir. W. GSELL, LL.D.; Gen. Mans. R. WILD and PAUL HALLER.
- Helvétia Vie, Compagnie d'Assurances sur la Vie:** 3 rue du Mont-Blanc, Geneva; Dirs. H. BERGER, F. BIERI; Asst. Dirs. H. WEBER, R. GRÜNDLING, Y. HEGEL.
- Nationale Vie, Compagnie Anonyme d'Assurances sur la Vie:** Av. Théâtre 7, Lausanne; Head Office, Paris; f. 1830; cap. 50,000,000 frs.; Swiss Dir. G. CHERIX.
- Société suisse d'Assurances générales sur la vie humaine (Rentenanstalt):** 156f General Guisan-Quai 40, Zürich; f. 1857; Pres. Dr. HENRI HOMBERGER; Gen. Man. Prof. Dr. H. WYSS; Mans. Dr. H. AMMETER, Dr. M. KARRER, Dr. E. REBER, Dr. J. RUEDIN.

Société Suisse pour l'Assurance du Mobilier: Schwanengasse 14, Berne; f. 1826; cap. and r.f. 82,200,000 frs.; fire, burglary, theft, machinery, motor hull, plate-glass and water damage; re-insurance; Dir.-Gen. Dr. WALTER SENN.

Schweizerische Rückversicherungs-Gesellschaft: Mythenquai 60, Zürich; f. 1863; cap. 100,000,000 frs.; assets 2,768,054,495 frs.; Chair. Dr. MAX EISENRING; Gen. Mans. Dr. W. LEIMBACHER, Dr. H. F. RUDOLF, H. B. VISCHER.

Schweizerische Unfallversicherungs-Gesellschaft: General Guisan-Strasse 40, Winterthur; f. 1875; Pres. Dr. P. THORIN.

Union Vie, Compagnie d'Assurances sur la Vie Humaine: avenue Tissot 15, Lausanne; Head Office, Paris; cap. 1,000,000,000 frs.

Winterthur Lebensversicherungs-Gesellschaft: Römerstr. 17, Winterthur; f. 1923; cap. 15,000,000 frs.; Chair. Dr. P. THORIN.

Zürich Versicherungs-Gesellschaft: Mythenquai 2, 8002 Zürich; f. 1872; accident, liability, burglary, motor car, aviation hull, glass, fire, sickness, etc.; Pres. W. SCHWEIZER; Vice-Pres. F. W. SCHULTHEIS; S. Gen. Mans. Dr. E. LIECHTI, Dr. F. SCHMITZ.

INSURANCE ORGANISATION

Association des Compagnies Suisses d'Assurances: Aeschengplatz 7, 4002 Basel; f. 1901; 53 mems.; Pres. Dr. J. PINÖSCH (Basel); Vice-Pres. Dr. W. LEIMBACHER (Zürich).

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

There are 21 national Chambers of Commerce in the main towns.

EMPLOYERS' ORGANISATIONS

CENTRAL ORGANISATIONS

Central Federation of Swiss Employers' Associations: Florastr. 44, Zürich; f. 1908; 56 mems.; Pres. J. E. HAEFFEL; Dir. Dr. L. DERRON; Secs. Dr. E. SCHWARZ, Dr. E. DUC, H. ALLENSPACH, K. SORILLA.

Fédération Suisse des Associations de Fabricants d'Horlogerie (Swiss Federation of Watchmakers' Associations): Bienne; Pres. GERARD BAUER.

Schweizerischer Handels- und Industrie-Verein (Swiss Federation of Commerce and Industry): Börsenstrasse 26, Zürich; f. 1870; Pres. Dr. C. KOECHLIN; Vice-Pres. H. HÜRLIMANN-HOFMANN; Delegate Dr. H. HOMBERGER; First Sec. Dr. PETER AEBI; 134 sections; publ. *Bericht über Handel und Industrie der Schweiz* (annual; German and French).

SECTIONAL ORGANISATIONS

Association of Swiss Breweries: Bäumleingasse 10, Basle; 39 mems.; Pres. B. W. FÜGLISTALLER; Sec. Dr. E. KÜRY.

Association of Textile Employers: Dufourstrasse, Zürich; f. 1906; 250 mems.; Pres. G. SPÄLTY-LEEMAN; Secs. Dr. H. RUDIN, Dr. J. MÜLLER.

Association Suisse des Electriciens (Swiss Electrotechnical Institution): Seefeldstr. 301, 8008 Zürich; f. 1889; 4,880 mems.; Pres. R. RICHARD (Lausanne); Sec. H. MARTI; publ. *Bulletin de l'Association Suisse des Electriciens*.

Chambre Suisse de l'Horlogerie (Swiss Watch Chamber of Commerce): 65 avenue Léopold-Robert, La Chaux-de-Fonds; f. 1876; Pres. BLAISE CLERC; Gen. Dir. CHARLES-MAURICE WITTWER; 24 affiliated organisations; publ. *La Suisse Horlogère*.

"Chocosuisse" (Union of Swiss Chocolate Manufacturers): Münzgraben 6, 3000 Berne 7; f. 1901; 23 mems.; Pres. TH. GULLOTTI; Sec. Dr. J. ERNI.

Schweizerischer Bauernverband (Union Suisse des Paysans, Lega svizzera dei contadini, Swiss Farmers' Union): Laurstrasse 10, Brugg-Aargau; f. 1897; 615,000 mems.; Pres. J. WEDER; Dir. R. JURI; Asst. Dirs. Dr. W.

NEUKOMM, R. HARTMANN, H. DICKENMANN; publs. *Bericht über den internat. Milch-u. Milchprodukten-markt* (quarterly), *Preise und Ernten, Milchstatistik, Ergebnisse von Buchhaltungserhebungen, Statistische Erhebungen und Schätzungen, Annual Report, Die Lage der Landwirtschaft* (annuals), *Mitteilungen über agrarwirtschaftliche Probleme, Schweizerische Bauernzeitung, Paysan suisse, Contadino svizzero* (monthly).

Schweizerischer Baumeisterverband (Swiss Society of Master Builders): Weinbergstrasse 49, 8035 Zürich 6; f. 1896; 4,000 mems.; Pres. W. MESSMER; Secs. Dr. H. WEIERSMÜLLER, Dr. E. PFIFFNER, Dr. F. NOEL, Dr. D. STRÄULI; publ. *Hock und Tiefbau*.

Schweizerische Gesellschaft für Chemische Industrie (Swiss Society of Chemical Industries): Gottfried Keller-Strasse 7, Zürich; f. 1882; 487 mems.; Pres. E. JUNOD; Dirs. Dr. E. GANZONI, Dr. J. EGLI.

Schweizerischer Gewerbeverband (Swiss Union of Arts and Crafts): Schwarztörstrasse 26, Berne; f. 1879; 298,637 mems.; Pres. U. MEYER-BOLLER (Zürich); publs. *Schweizerische Gewerbe-Zeitung* (weekly), *Gewerbliche Rundschau* (quarterly).

Arbeitgeberverband Schweizerischer Maschinen- und Metall-Industrieller (Employers' Association of the Swiss Engineering and Metal Industries): Kirchenweg 4, 8008 Zürich; f. 1906; 513 mems.; Pres. Dr. H. WOLFER; Vice-Pres. Dr. R. ULRICH; Dir. Dr. D. AEBLI; Vice-Dir. CH. A. DUBOIS; Sec. H. SCHÜPBACH.

Swiss Cotton Spinners', Doublers' and Weavers' Federation: Beethovenstrasse 20, Zürich 8022; f. 1870; 97 mems.; Pres. J. BLUMER; Dir. Dr. A. HAFNER.

Swiss Hotel Association: Monbijoustrasse 31, 3011 Berne; f. 1882; Hotel School: avenue de Cour, Lausanne; 3,000 mems.; Pres. E. SCHERZ (Gstaad); publs. *Guide to Swiss Hotels* (yearly), *Swiss Hotel Review* (weekly).

Swiss Silk Manufacturers' Association: Gotthardstrasse 61, Zürich; f. 1905; 31 mems.; Pres. H. WEISBROD; Sec. Dr. P. STRASSER.

Union des Centrales Suisses d'électricité (Association of Swiss Electricity Suppliers): Bahnhofplatz 3, Zürich 1; f. 1895; 436 mems.; Pres. A. ROSENTHALER; Sec. Dipl. Ing. C. MOREL; publs. *Bulletin de l'Association Suisse des Electriciens, Pages de l'U.C.S.* (26 numbers yearly).

Verband Schweizerischer Heizungs- und Lüftungsfirmen (*Association of Swiss Heating and Ventilation Firms*): Olgastrasse 6, Zürich; f. 1906; 150 mems.; Pres. ANDRÉ KISTLER; Sec. Dr. ALB. OETTERLI; publs. *Schweiz. Blätter für Heizung und Lüftung*.

Verband der Schweizerischen Textil-Veredlungs-Industrie (*Swiss Textile Bleachers', Dyers' and Printers' Association*): Mythenquai 28, 8027 Zürich; f. 1941; 30 mems.; Pres. Dr. G. HILTPOLD.

Verband Schweizerischer Garn- und Tricotveredler (Vegat) (*Swiss Yarn and Hosiery Dyers' Association*): Dufourstrasse 56, Zürich; f. 1934; 21 mems.; Pres. H. BOEGLI.

Verband Schweiz. Papier- und Papierstoff-Fabrikanten (*Association of Swiss Paper Manufacturers*): Bergstrasse 110, Zürich 8030; f. 1899; 19 mems.; Pres. U. SIEBER; Sec. Dr. W. LANZ.

Verband Schweiz. Schuhindustrieller (*Swiss Association of Footwear Manufacturers*): Stampfenbachstrasse 40, 8023 Zürich; f. 1887; 51 mems.; Pres. Dr. W. MARK; Sec. Dr. H. O. WEGST; publ. *Schweiz. Leder- und Schuhzeitung*.

Verband Schweiz. Ziegel- und Steinfabrikanten (*Association of Swiss Brick and Tile Manufacturers*): Obstgartenstr. 28, Zürich; f. 1870; 68 mems.; Pres. F. KELLER; Sec. Dr. E. HENSEL; publ. *Schweiz. Tonwarenindustrie*.

Verein Schweizerischer Maschinen-Industrieller (*Swiss Association of Machinery Manufacturers*): Kirchenweg 4, 8032 Zürich; f. 1883; 403 mems.; Pres. RENÉ FREY; Dir. FÜRSPRECH H. STEFFEN; Secs. C. INDERBITZEN, Dr. A. SOMMER, M. U. BRUNNER, Dr. H. MARTI, E. HORAT.

CANTONAL ORGANISATIONS

Association Cantonale Bernoise des Fabricants d'Horlogerie (*Association of Watch Manufacturers of the Canton of Berne*): avenue de la Gare 7, Bienne; f. 1916; 223 mems.; Pres. ALFRED SUTER; Sec. VICTOR DUBOIS.

Verband Basler Chemischer Industrieller (*Basle Union of the Chemical Industry*): Barfüsserplatz 6, Basle; f. 1926; 6 mems.; Pres. Dr. M. F. FÜRTER; Sec. Dr. R. HAAB.

Zürich Silk Association: Gotthardstrasse 61, Zürich; f. 1854; 106 mems.; Pres. R. H. STEHLI; Sec. Dr. P. STRASSER.

TRADE UNIONS

CENTRAL ORGANISATIONS

Schweizerischer Gewerkschaftsbund (*Swiss Fed. of Trade Unions*): Monbijoustrasse 61, Berne; f. 1880; the main organisation of Swiss Trade Unions; affiliated to the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions; total affiliated membership 450,000; Pres. H. LEUENBERGER; Secs. G. BERNASCONI, J. MOERI, W. JUCKER, E. HUG, B. HARDMEIER; publs. *Gewerkschaftliche Rundschau*, *Revue Syndicale*, *Gewerkschafts-Jugend*, *Gewerkschaftskorrespondenz*; Editors G. BERNASCONI, J. MOERI, B. MURALT, E. HUG.

The principal affiliated unions are:

Schweizerischer Bau- und Holzarbeiterverband (*Swiss Federation of Building and Woodworkers*): Strassburgstrasse 5, 8004 Zürich; f. 1922; 90,000 mems.; Pres. G. BERGER; publs. *Schweiz. Bau- und Holzarbeiter Zeitung*, *L'Ouvrier*, *L'Edilizia*.

Schweizerischer Eisenbahnverband (*Railwaymen*): Stainerstr. 35, 3000 Berne; f. 1919; 61,000 mems.; Pres. HANS DÜBY; publs. *Der Eisenbahner* (published weekly in German, French, and Italian).

Schweizerischer Metall- und Uhrenarbeiter-Verband (*Metal Workers and Watchmakers*): f. 1893; Monbijoustrasse 61, 3000 Berne; 133,000 mems.; Pres. E. WUTHRICH; Vice-Pres. L. HUGUENIN, H. MISCHLER; publs. *Schweiz. Metall- und Uhrenarbeiter-Zeitung* (also in French).

Gewerkschaft Textil, Chemie, Papier (*Textile, Chemical, Paper Trade Union*): Luisenstrasse 29, Zürich 5; f. 1904; 18,000 mems.; Pres. ERNST BLASER; publ. *Gewerkschaft Textil Chemie Papier*.

Schweizerischer Typographenbund (*Swiss Federation of Typographers*): Monbijoustrasse 33, 3000 Berne; f. 1858; mems. 14,000; Pres. E. HARSCH; publ. *Helvetische Typographia* (also in French).

Schweizerischer Verband des Personals öffentlicher Dienste (*Public Services*): Sonnenbergstr. 83, 8030 Zürich; f. 1905; 38,600 mems.; Pres. HERMANN MÜLLER; Gen. Sec. MAX ARNOLD; publs. *Der Öffentliche Dienst* (also in French and Italian).

Union Schweizerischer Post-, Telefon- und Telegraphenbeamter (*Union of Swiss Post-, Telephone and Telegraph-Functionaries*): Pavillonweg 3, 3000 Berne; f. 1892; 22,000 mems.; Pres. HENRY ANET; publ. *PTT-Union* (also in French).

Verband der Handels-, Transport- und Lebensmittelarbeiter der Schweiz (*Swiss Federation of Workers in the Commerce, Transport and Food Industries*): Birmensdorferstrasse 67, Zürich; f. 1904; 40,000 mems.; Pres. E. CYGAX; publ. *Der VHTL*.

Christlichnationaler Gewerkschaftsbund der Schweiz (*Confederation of Christian Trade Unions*): Hopfenweg 21, Berne; f. 1907; 92,696 mems.; Pres. Dr. A. HEIL; Secs. Dr. B. GRUBER, G. CASETTI, L. TRUFFER; publs. *Textilarbeiter*, *Metallarbeiter*, *Verkehrspersonal*, *Graphische Rundschau*, *Holz- und Bauarbeiter*, *Syndicalisme*, *Il Lavoro*, *CNG-Kommentare*.

The principal affiliated unions are:

Christlicher Metallarbeiterverband der Schweiz (CMV) (*Association of Christian Metalworkers of Switzerland*): Rundstrasse 43, Winterthur; 29,152 mems.; Pres. Dr. A. HEIL; Secs. FRANZ HEIM, ROGER MUGNY, MAX FUGLISTER, Dr. R. BLUM, G. BOSA.

Christlicher Holz- und Bauarbeiterverband der Schweiz (CHB) (*Association of Christian Building and Woodworkers of Switzerland*): Zeughausstrasse 39, Zürich 8004; f. 1899; 29,160 mems.; Pres. JOSEF BALTSBERGER; Secs. LOUIS ZIHLMANN; A. GROND, J. LINGGI, A. MATTER; publ. *Holz- und Bauarbeiter*, *Syndicalisme*, *Il Lavoro*.

Christlicher Textil- und Bekleidungsarbeiter-Verband der Schweiz (CTB) (*Association of Christian Textile and Clothing Workers of Switzerland*): Webergasse 15, St. Gall; 10,315 mems.; Pres. A. HORBER.

Fédération des Sociétés Suisses d'Employés (*Salaried Employees*): Talacker 34, Zürich; f. 1918; 116,310 mems.; Pres. C. A. HAUSAMANN; Sec. Dr. ERICH SCHMID; publ. *U.S.A. Information Handbook*.

Landesverband Freier Schweizer Arbeiter: Badenerstrasse 41, Zürich; f. 1919; 18,424 mems.; Pres. GOTTLIEB DENNLER; Sec.-Gen. Dr. G. EGLI; publ. *Der Schweizer Arbeiter*.

Schweizerischer Verband Evangelischer Arbeiter und Angestellter: Hoehenring 29, Zürich 8052; f. 1920; 17,000 mems.; Pres. MAX GRAF; Gen. Sec. ERNST SCHMID; publs. *Evangelisch-soziale Warte*, *Conquête* and *Sigrist*.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

NATIONAL RAILWAY

Chemins de fer Fédéraux Suisses: Hochschulstrasse 6, and Mittelstrasse 43, Berne; f. 1901; 2,914 miles (1,811 km.); electrification of the last section was completed in June 1960; Pres. WICHSE OTTO; Gen. Sec. Dr. J. BRITT.

Private railways: 1333 miles (2,145 km.); rack railway 61 miles (98 km.); funicular 35 miles (57 km.); aerial cableways 217 miles (349 km.).

PRIVATE RAILWAYS

Berne-Lötschberg-Simplon: Genfergasse 11, Berne 3001; f. 1906; 117 km.; Thoun-Spiez-Brigue, Thoun-Interlaken, Moutier-Longeau; boat services on the Lakes of Thoun and Brienz; Dir. Dr. SAMUEL BRAWAND.

Berne-Neuchâtel: Genfergasse 11, Berne; f. 1898; 42 km.; Berne-Chiètres-Neuchâtel; Dir. Dr. SAMUEL BRAWAND.

Brigue-Viège-Zermatt: P.O. Box 254, Brigue; f. 1886; Brigue-Viège-Stalden-Zermatt; 44 km.; Dir. Ing. BINZ.

Compagnie du Chemin de fer, Montreux-Oberland Bernois: Le Royal, Montreux; 76 km.; f. 1899; Montreux-Château-d'Oex-Gstaad-Zweisimmen-Lenk I/S; Dir. R. WIDMER.

Furka-Oberalp: Brigue; f. 1925; Brig-Fiesch-Gletsch-Andermatt-Disentis and Andermatt-Göschenen; 100 km.; Dir. S. ZEHNDER.

Gornergrat: P.O. Box 254, Brigue; f. 1892; Zermatt-Riffelalp-Riffelberg-Gornergrat; 10 km.; Dir. Ing. BINZ.

Rhaetian Railway: Bahnhofstrasse 25, Chur; 394 km.; Dir. Dr. P. BUCHLI.

Wengernalp - Jungfraubahn: Interlaken; comprises: Wengernalp Bahn, built 1893; Lauterbrunnen-Grindelwald-Kl. Scheidegg; and Jungfrau Bahn, built 1896-1912; Kl. Scheidegg-Jungfrauoch (11,333 ft., highest railway station in Europe); Chair. M. HANI; Dir. W. VON ARX.

ROADS

There are more than 10,413 miles of main roads. In 1958 Federal authority was extended to cover national roads and a programme to build a network of autobahns was launched. The first stage, due for completion in 1969, envisages the construction of 500 miles of main roads at an estimated cost of 3,000,000,000 frs. The second stage is estimated to cost 900,000,000 frs. and is scheduled to start in 1970. A motorway was opened in 1964 between Geneva and Lausanne.

MOTORISTS' ASSOCIATIONS

Automobile-Club de Suisse (A.C.S.): Laupenstrasse 2, Berne; f. 1898; 65,000 mems.; 27 brs.; publ. *Auto*.

Touring Club Suisse: 9 rue Pierre Fatio, Geneva; f. 1896; 520,000 mems.; publs. *Touring*, *Moto-Touring*, *Camping-Canoë*.

INLAND WATERWAYS

The Swiss Rhine and Canal fleet numbers 437 vessels and annual tonnage carried is about 5 million tons.

SHIPPING

During the 1939-45 war Switzerland found it necessary to develop a merchant marine, and in 1964 Swiss shipping companies owned 32 ocean-going vessels with a gross tonnage of 169,223.

There are the following shipping companies in Switzerland:

Alpina Line Ltd. (Basle): 20 Rittergasse, Basle; Agents: Alpina Transports & Affrètements, S.A., Alpina House, 2 Ankerrui, Antwerp; 2 ships.

Auxiliaire de Transports S.A., Société: Head Office: 3 rue Muller Brun, Geneva; branch offices in Marseille and Casablanca; services to Marseille and Casablanca; Pres. Ch. MORIN.

Keller Shipping Ltd.: Holbeinstrasse 68, Basle 2; 10 ships; Chair. C. M. KELLER.

The following companies are also affiliated to the Keller Shipping Co. Ltd.:

Nautilus S.A. de Navigation Maritime: Holbeinstrasse 68, Basle 2; Chair. J. E. BONNA.

Transocéanique Suisse S.A., Cie. de Navigation.

Oceana Shipping A.G.: Bahnhofstrasse 44, Chur; 5 ships.

Suisse-Atlantique, Société d'Armement maritime S.A.: Chemin Messidor 7, Lausanne; 12 ships; world-wide tramping services; Pres. GEORGES-ALFRED ANDRÉ; Chief Superintendent Dr. ERNEST KRAUSS; Man. WILLY FIERZ.

Swiss Shipping Co. Ltd.: 20 Rittergasse, Basle; Agents: Alpina Transports & Affrètements, S.A., Alpina House, 2 Ankerrui, Antwerp; 1 ship; services to the West Indies, Central America; river fleet of 166 Rhine tugs, barges, tankers and river craft totalling 172,780 tons cargo; Pres. and Chair. Dr. P. ZSCHOKKE; Man. Dir. Dr. A. SCHALLER.

Transports Maritimes Suisse-Outremer S.A. (Swiss Overseas Shipping Co. Ltd.): 6 rue Diday, Geneva; 2 ships; tramping; Man. Owners: Suisse-Atlantique, Société d'Armement Maritime S.A., Chemin Messidor 7, Lausanne.

CIVIL AVIATION

Swissair (Swiss Air Transport Co. Ltd.): Balsberg-Kloten, Zürich; f. 1931; offices in 103 cities of the world; Chair. FRITZ GUGELMANN; Pres. of Management Dr. W. BERCHTOLD; Exec. Vice-Pres. A. BALTENSWILLER; Gen. Sec. Dr. H. HAAS. Services to Western and Eastern Europe, the Middle East, North and South America, Africa and the Far East.

The fleet comprises: nine Convair 440 Metropolitans; two DC-9s; seven Caravelles; eight Convair 990 Coronado; four DC-8s; one Fokker F-27 Friendship.

Forty international airlines also serve Switzerland.

TOURISM

Swiss National Tourist Office: Talacker 42, 8023 Zürich; f. 1917; Dir. Dr. W. KAEMPFFEN.

EUROPEAN OFFICES

Austria: Kärtnerstr. 20, Vienna.
Belgium: Rue Royale 75, Brussels.
Denmark: Vesterbrogade 6D, Copenhagen.
France: 37 blvd. des Capucines, Paris 2e; 11 ave. de la Victoire, Nice.
Germany (Federal Republic): Kaiserstr. 23, Frankfurt am Main.
Italy: Via Vittorio Veneto 36, Rome; Piazza Cavour 4, Milan.

Netherlands: Koningsplein 11, Amsterdam.
Portugal: Avenida da Liberdade 220, Lisbon.
Spain: Av. José Antonio 84, 1º, Madrid.
Sweden: Kungsgatan 36, Stockholm.
United Kingdom: Swiss Centre, 1 New Coventry St., London, W.1.

There are also offices in Cairo, Tel Aviv, Buenos Aires, New York, San Francisco.

CULTURAL ORGANISATION

"Pro Helvetia" Foundation: Hirschengraben 22, Zürich; promotes culture both at home and abroad; Pres. Dr. MICHAEL STETTLER.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Nationaler Forschungsrat des Schweizerischen Nationalfonds zur Förderung der wissenschaftlichen Forschung (*National Research Council of the Swiss National Foundation for Scientific Research*): Laupenstrasse 10, Berne; f. 1952; Chair. Prof. Dr. A. VON MURALT; Sec.-Gen. Dr. MAX BLUMENSTEIN.

Schweizerische Physikalische Gesellschaft (*Swiss Physical Society*): Ecole Polytechnique de l'Université, Avenue de Cour 33, Lausanne; Sec. Prof. Dr. B. VITTOZ.

Eidgenössisches Institut für Reaktorforschung (*Swiss Federal Institute for Reactor Research*): Würenlingen; Dir. Dr. A. F. FRUTSCHE, Dr. W. ZÜNTLI.

CO-OPERATION

Switzerland is a member of UNESCO, the International Atomic Energy Agency, the European Nuclear Energy Agency, the European Organisation for Nuclear Research and the European Atomic Energy Society. An agreement for Atomic Co-operation with the United Kingdom was signed in 1963, and with the U.S.A. in 1966; Switzerland also co-operated with France, Brazil and Canada.

PRINCIPAL THEATRES

Stadttheater Basel: Theaterstr. 1, Basle; f. 1875; municipal theatre; Dir. Dr. FRIEDRICH SCHRAMM.

Stadthoater Bern: Nägeligasse 20, Berne; f. 1903; municipal theatre; Dir. WALTER OBERER.

Grand Théâtre de Genève: place Neuve, Geneva; f. 1879; opera; Dir. Gen. HERBERT GRAF; Admin. Dir. EMILE JUCKER.

Théâtre de la Comédie: 6 boulevard des Philosophes, Geneva; f. 1909; drama.

Théâtre Municipal de Lausanne: av. du Théâtre 8, Lausanne; f. 1869.

Opernhaus Zürich: Schillerstr. 1, Zürich; f. 1890; belongs to Theater AG Zürich (Zürich Theatre Company); opera; Dir. Prof. Dr. HERMANN JUCH.

Schauspielhaus: Rämistr. 34, 8001 Zürich; f. 1921; belongs to Neue Schauspiel AG, Zeltweg 5, 8032 Zürich; Dir. Prof. LEOPOLD LINDTBERG.

PRINCIPAL ORCHESTRAS

Orchestre de la Suisse Romande: Promenade du Pin 3, Geneva; Dir. ERNEST ANSERMET.

Lucerne Festival Strings: for season of Lucerne Festival; Dir. RUDOLF BAUMGARTNER.

Tonhalle Orchester: Gotthardstr. 1, 8002 Zürich; f. 1868; mems. 150; Gen. Man. SAMUEL HIRSCHI.

Collegium Musicum Zürich: Steinwiesstr. 2, 8032 Zürich; Dir. PAUL SACHER.

UNIVERSITIES

Universität Basel: Basle; 360 teachers, 4,600 students.

Universität Bern: Berne; 385 teachers, 3,276 students.

Université de Fribourg: Fribourg; 175 teachers, 3,100 students.

Université de Genève: Geneva; 500 teachers, 4,300 students.

Université de Lausanne: Lausanne; 340 teachers, 2,800 students.

Ecole Polytechnique de l'Université de Lausanne: 6 teachers, 1,100 students.

Université de Neuchâtel: Neuchâtel; 120 teachers, 1,100 students.

Universität Zürich: Zürich; 578 teachers, 6,827 students.

Eidgenössische Technische Hochschule: Zürich; 42 teachers, 5,883 students.

TURKEY

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Republic of Turkey links Europe and Asia at the Straits of the Bosphorus between the Black Sea and the Mediterranean. Most of Turkey lies in Asia, the vast Anatolian peninsula being bordered to the east by the U.S.S.R. and Iran and to the south by Iraq and Syria. The small European part of the country abuts on Greece and Bulgaria. In the Asian interior the climate is one of great extremes. On the Mediterranean coast it is more equable with mild winters and warm summers. The language is Turkish; Kurdish and Arabic being spoken along the frontiers of Iraq and Syria. In 1928 the Arabic characters of the written language were superseded by Western-style script. Islam is the religion of 98.2 per cent of the population. The flag consists of a white crescent and star on a red background. The capital is Ankara.

Recent History

In 1908 the Young Turks seized power from Sultan Abdul-Hamid II and attempted a series of liberal reforms. Internal dissension and wars culminating in the First World War led to the fall of the Young Turk leaders, and in 1919 a new government was formed subservient to the occupying allied powers. Mustafa Kemal (Atatürk) convened the first Nationalist Congress later that year, and in 1922 a series of brilliant military successes led to the expulsion of the Sultan. The Republic of Turkey was declared in 1923. Kemal Atatürk carried through far-reaching reforms including the formation of a democratic Parliament in 1924 and the secularization of the state in 1928. After his death in 1938 İsmet İnönü succeeded Atatürk as President, remaining in this post until 1950, when a Democratic Party government was formed by Adnan Menderes, and Celâl Bayar became President.

During the post-war years Turkey has aligned herself firmly with the West, joining the Council of Europe, NATO and CENTO (Central Treaty Organisation). Turkish troops fought with great courage in the Korean war. In 1960 the government was overthrown by a *coup d'état* and the administration taken over by a military junta. The Prime Minister, the Foreign Minister and the Minister of Finance were found guilty of violating the Constitution and were executed. In 1961 a new constitution was adopted and the restoration of civil power began. In September 1963 Turkey concluded an Agreement of Pre-Association with the European Economic Community (the Common Market), to end in 1969. In 1967 negotiations were opened for full Association. Turkey also forms part of the Regional Co-operation for Development (RCD) with Iran and Pakistan. Elections in 1965 returned a Justice Party Government led by Süleyman Demirel.

Government

Turkey is a Democratic Republic, with elections by universal suffrage held normally every four years. The President, as Head of State, is elected by the Grand National Assembly for seven years. The President appoints

the Prime Minister, giving full consideration to the Party with the majority. The Prime Minister appoints the Council of Ministers. The President has the power of veto but can be over-ruled by a majority decision of the Assembly.

Defence

Military service in the army lasts for two years and for three years in the navy. Armed Forces number about 390,000 and total mobilisation could produce an estimated two million.

Economic Affairs

Turkey is predominantly an agricultural country but much of the land is mountainous and barren. Grain is cultivated in nine-tenths of cultivated areas and wheat is the main crop. The Central Anatolian Plateau is the main wheat-producing area. Barley, rye, oats, maize and rice are also grown. Excellent tobacco is grown on the Aegean coast, in the Black Sea area and in the Marmara-Thrace region. Cotton is grown on the rich Cilician Plain (Çukurova). Coastal areas produce vines, figs, olives and nuts. Turkey is the world's second largest producer of sultana raisins. Sheep and cattle are raised on the Anatolian Plateau and Turkey is the world's second largest producer of mohair. State monopolies run the manufacture of tobacco, wines, spirits, liqueurs, beer, salt and tea.

There are deposits of iron ore, chrome and copper. Oil wells in the south-east produced over 2 million tons of crude oil in 1966. There is a refining capacity of 4.8 million tons a year. The chief industries are iron and steel, textiles, sugar and cement. Several foreign car manufacturers have plants in Turkey. Hydro-electric power has been substantially developed under the five-year plan. The Kebon Dam on the Euphrates when completed in 1972 will have a generating power of 1,240,000 kW.

A five-year Development Plan, which called for an annual investment of 18 per cent of the Gross National Product, was formulated in 1963. The money set aside is to be spent on modernizing agriculture, raising yields and teaching modern techniques. A further five-year plan to cover the years 1968-72 was drafted in 1967 which calls for an annual investment of 20.5 per cent of the Gross National Product.

Transport and Communications

The length of railway tracks is 8,000 kilometres. A rail link with Iran is under construction with CENTO funds. All-weather roads cover 42,000 kilometres. The Turkish State Seaways, a state corporation, operates passenger and cargo lines with a fleet of 66 ships of 314,000 tons. Turkish Airlines have an internal air service and flights to Athens, Beirut, London, Frankfurt, Munich and Rome.

Social Welfare

Social insurance for wage-earners is provided by the Workers' Social Institution of the Ministry of Labour.

TURKEY—(INTRODUCTORY SURVEY)

Education

Education is compulsory and free between the ages of seven and twelve. All state education up to University or Higher Institute level is co-educational and free. The six years of secondary education is divided into two stages. The Middle School period lasts for three years and all students take a state examination, completion of which entitles them to enter upon a vocational course or to proceed to the Lycées for a further three years. A state matriculation examination must be passed by those students wishing to proceed to University or to an Institute of Higher Education. There are seven universities.

Tourism

The ancient city of Istanbul (Constantinople) on the Bosphorus with its vast historic mosques is the chief tourist attraction of Turkey. Visitors also go to see Izmir on the Aegean and the old towns of Konya and Bursa. Turkey has many ancient sites including Troy (near Çanakkale) and Boğazköy, the ancient Hittite capital. Tourism is being stimulated by the Government, and in 1963 much of the eastern part of the country was opened to tourists for the first time since the war.

Visas are not required by nationals of the following countries: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France,

German Federal Republic, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Monaco, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom and Commonwealth, and United States.

Sport

Wrestling is a much practised sport and football is the most popular team game.

Public Holidays, 1968.

January 1 (New Year's Day), January 2-4 (Sugar Holiday), April 23 (National Sovereignty Day), May 1 (Spring Day), May 19 (Youth and Sports Day), May 27 (Freedom and Constitution Day), August 30 (Victory Day), October 29-30 (Republic Day).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The monetary unit is the Turkish Pound (₺T), divided into 100 kuruş.

Notes: ₺T 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 10, 5, 2.5.

Coins ₺T 10, 2.5, 1; Kuruş 50, 25, 10, 5, 2.5, 1.

Exchange rate: ₺T21.6 = £1 sterling

₺T 9 = \$1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

TOTAL AREA	THRACE	ANATOLIA	POPULATION (1965 Census)
780,576 sq. km.	23,721 sq. km.	756,855 sq. km.	31,391,207

CHIEF TOWNS

POPULATION (1965 est.)

Ankara (capital)	905,903	Konya	157,486
Istanbul	1,746,306	Sivas	108,502
İzmir	412,925	Erzurum	105,853
Adana	289,425	Diyarbakır	102,712
Bursa	212,034	Antalya	71,832
Eskişehir	173,874	Antakya	57,790

EMPLOYMENT

(1965)

Agricultural	9,764,652	Construction	352,698
Commercial	405,289	Mining and Quarrying	84,584
Manufacturing	940,438	Others	2,044,161
		TOTAL	13,591,822

WORKERS ABROAD (1966)

German Federal Republic	168,991
Belgium	9,249
Netherlands	6,598
Austria	4,973
Switzerland	504

Remittances sent back to Turkey by workers abroad:
1965 U.S. \$69,782,000; 1966 U.S. \$115,334,000.

AGRICULTURE

UTILIZATION OF LAND

	AREA ('000 hectares)					
	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Area under cultivation	23,076	23,215	23,913	23,843	23,841	24,000
Meadows and grazing lands	28,767	28,598	28,257	28,286	28,232	27,995
Market gardens and truck farms, orchards, olive groves, vineyards, etc.	2,139	2,201	2,207	2,249	2,305	2,384
Forests	10,584	10,584	10,584	10,584	10,584	10,584
Unproductive area	13,132	13,100	13,094	13,096	13,096	13,095
TOTAL	77,698	77,698	78,055	78,058	78,058	78,058

TURKEY—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

PRINCIPAL CROPS

CROP	AREA ('000 hectares)			PRODUCTION ('000 metric tons)		
	1964	1965	1966	1964	1965	1966
Cereals:						
Wheat	7,870	7,900	7,950	8,300	8,500	9,600
Rye	700	730	732	735	775	850
Barley	2,750	2,770	2,710	3,200	3,300	3,800
Oats	410	400	400	550	540	510
Maize	680	650	655	1,000	945	1,000
Millet and sorghum	41	45	45	53	60	60
Vegetables:						
Dry beans	110	110	110	140	140	135
Broad beans	38	35	35	44	45	43
Chick peas	85	85	83	90	89	89
Lentils	105	100	100	90	90	100
Potatoes	145	145	150	1,700	1,680	1,750
Industrial and other crops:						
Cotton:						
Lint	680	685	712	326	325	382
Seed				529	527	611
Tobacco	272	222	285	194	124	168
Sugar Beet	187	158	153	4,706	3,421	4,422
Hemp:						
Seed			10	4	4	4
Fibre	10	10		9	10	10
Sesame seed	60	60	54	34	34	32
Sunflower seed	160	160	218	165	160	200
Flax: Fibre			175	6	4	4
Seed	26	24		18	14	11
Olives			666	694	394	841
Olive oil	63,652	64,252		121	60	155
Opium: Gum			24	0.08	0.08	0.13
Seed	28	22		8	11	12

FRUIT

	1963	1964	1965	1966
Pears tons	151,570	142,640	133,500	135,000
Apples "	326,740	337,000	362,000	440,000
Figs, Fresh "	208,190	206,000	210,000	215,000
Grapes "	2,692,870	2,790,000	3,350,000	3,100,000
Walnuts "	82,090	86,000	81,000	80,000
Lemons '000 number	709,953	37,180*	78,500*	84,000*
Oranges "	1,801,660	252,900*	300,000*	310,000*

* tons.

LIVESTOCK

('000 head)

	1963	1964	1965*		1964	1965	1966
Horses	1,171	1,210	1,199	Sheep	32,654	33,382	34,663
Asses	1,888	1,918	1,971	Goats	21,162	20,805	20,932
Mules	205	216	225	Buffaloes	1,203	1,216	1,253
Cattle	12,704	13,211	13,203	Camels	46	46	43
Hens	27,659	30,064	28,687				

* 1966 figures not available.

TURKEY—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

MINING ('000 tons)

MINERAL	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Copper, Blister . . .	25.7	24.8	25.9	26.3	27
Chrome Ore . . .	527.0	283.8	426.0	585.0	502
Iron Ore . . .	814.3	748.6	968.3	1,545.3	1,026
Coal . . .	6,491.6	6,800	7,150	7,019	n.a.
Lignite . . .	4,234.7	4,992	5,905.7	6,350	5,910
Manganese . . .	23.9	20.9	20.8	27.9	21
Petroleum . . .	598.5	729	882	1,473	2,041

INDUSTRY

ITEM	UNIT	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Steel . . .	'000 tons	281.9	241.5	331.3	404.6	581.2	842.1
Pig iron . . .	"	187.2	151.4	210.4	293.1	499.7	736.1
Coke . . .	"	720	740	1,062	1,045	1,118.7	1,446.0
Sulphuric acid . . .	"	19.8	18.2	20.3	19.4	16.7	20.0
Superphosphates . . .	"	33.9	60.3	174	155	221.3	222.1
Cement . . .	"	2,028	2,323	2,689	2,936	3,238	8,855
Paper and cardboard . . .	"	63.3	81.7	94.3	98.5	97.9	106.2
Glass . . .	"	7.4	7.9	6	6.2	7.3	6.0
Cotton yarn . . .	"	27.6	28.1	28.8	29.9	32	33.2
Cotton Fabric . . .	million metres	154	155.4	164.4	170.3	180.7	187.4
Woollen Fabric . . .	"	4.7	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.5
Woollen Yarn . . .	'000 tons	3.3	2.7	3.1	2.9	3.1	3.5
Sugar (refined) . . .	"	432	398	431	661	600	600
Beer . . .	million litres	38.4	34.5	26.3	27.2	34.3	38.2
Wines . . .	"	8.1	10.3	10.5	12.1	13.0	14.0
Raki . . .	"	5.2	6.1	6	6	6.4	8.0
Tobacco . . .	'000 tons	32	36	33	33.3	36.5	30.2
Electric Energy . . .	million kWh	2,922	3,411	3,832.5	4,308.8	4,806.9	5,387.0

FINANCE

Pound (or Lira)=100 kuruş.

£100=£4 12s. 9d. sterling=U.S. \$11.11.

BUDGET

(£T '000)

REVENUE	1965-66	1967-68	EXPENDITURE (Main Items)	1965-66	1967-68
Taxes:			Justice . . .	316,420	373,754
Income and Wealth . . .	3,629,578	4,720,000	Defence . . .	3,024,792	3,925,537
Transactions . . .	3,280,000	6,260,000	Police and Security . . .	559,406	695,706
Customs . . .	1,230,000	3,291,000	Interior . . .	118,048	133,020
Purchase . . .	2,216,540	870,000	Finance . . .	8,420,695	5,686,333
Stamp Fees, etc. . .			State Debts . . .	1,578,230	1,671,039
TOTAL . . .	10,350,127	15,150,000	Education . . .	2,182,200	2,511,050
State Institutions and			Public Works . . .	979,341	834,237
Monopolies . . .	751,535	82,000	Health . . .	262,951	771,913
State Properties . . .	167,000	101,000	Agriculture . . .	566,800	710,623
Miscellaneous . . .	2,713,757	2,809,480			
TOTAL ORDINARY REVENUE . . .	11,021,419	18,313,480			

TURKEY—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FIVE-YEAR DEVELOPMENT PLANS

(£T million—at 1965 prices)

SECTOR	1963-67		1968-72	
	Investment over 5 Years	Percentage of Total	Investment over 5 Years	Percentage of Total
Agriculture	10,014	15.4	16,900	15.2
Mining	2,876	4.4	4,100	3.7
Manufacturing Industry	12,721	19.6	25,000	22.4
Energy	4,708	7.3	8,900	8.0
Transportation and Communications	9,629	14.8	18,000	16.1
Housing	13,384	20.6	20,000	17.9
Education	4,274	6.6	7,500	6.7
Health	1,186	1.8	2,000	1.8
Tourism	1,248	1.9	2,600	2.3
Other Services	4,953	7.6	6,100	5.5
Development Fund	—	—	400	0.4
TOTAL	64,993	100.0	111,500	100.0

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

(million £T, at current prices)

	1964	1965	1966
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	66,198	68,125	77,559
<i>of which:</i>			
Agriculture	25,225	25,434	29,305
Manufacturing	9,887	11,743	13,574
Construction	3,838	4,250	4,909
Transport and Communications	4,664	5,139	5,674
Trade	5,129	5,671	6,544
Public administration and defence	6,055	6,869	7,464
Income from abroad	— 246	214	489
GROSS NATIONAL INCOME	65,952	68,339	78,048
Less depreciation	— 3,523	— 3,900	— 4,329
NET NATIONAL INCOME	62,429	64,439	74,719
Indirect taxation less subsidies	6,988	7,447	8,363
NET NATIONAL PRODUCT	69,417	71,886	83,082
Depreciation allowance	3,523	3,900	4,329
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	72,940	75,786	87,411
Balance of exports and imports of goods and services	967	974	2,050
AVAILABLE RESOURCES	74,399	76,760	89,461
<i>of which:</i>			
Private consumption expenditure	52,888	53,260	62,061
Government consumption expenditure	11,780	11,300	14,900
Gross fixed capital formation	9,731	12,200	12,500

GOLD RESERVES AND CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION

(£T million, at year end)

	1963	1964	1965	1966
Gold Reserves	1,129	1,108	1,194	1,161
Currency in Circulation	5,804	6,848	7,572	8,593

Currency in Circulation 1967: £T9,948,000.

TURKEY—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

(Ankara—1958=100)

	1964	1965	1966
Food	150	164	160
Clothing	121	127	138
Household Expenditure	124	126	133
Miscellaneous Expenditures	166	174	177
ALL ITEMS	140	149	155

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

(million U.S.\$)

	1963	1964	1965	1966
Imports (c.i.f.)	-688	-537	-572	-718
Exports (f.o.b.)	368	411	464	491
Trade Balance	-320	-126	-108	-227
Invisible Items (net)	40	24	30	73
CURRENT BALANCE	-280	-102	-78	-154
Capital Receipts	375	251	309	285
Capital Expenditure	-114	-110	-184	-110
CAPITAL BALANCE	261	141	125	166
Change in Monetary Reserve (-=increase)	48	-12	-48	40
Net Errors and Omissions	-29	-26	1	-52
TOTAL BALANCE	-19	38	47	12

EXTERNAL TRADE

(£T million)

	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967*
Imports	6,216	4,878	5,193	6,522	5,137
Exports	3,313	3,697	4,173	4,414	3,333

* Jan.-Oct.

COMMODITIES

(£T'000)

IMPORTS	1965	1966
Live Animals and Animal Products	7,180	6,738
Vegetable Products	262,731	212,408
Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	45,668	154,574
Foodstuffs, Beverages and Tobacco	9,535	11,604
Mineral Products	542,204	547,642
Chemicals	754,325	925,316
Plastic and Rubber	238,402	310,622
Hides and Skins	30,734	40,484
Wood	32,110	22,704
Paper-making Material	110,918	113,145
Textiles	341,587	372,294
Glassware, Ceramics	67,954	88,915
Base Metals	701,569	819,182
Machinery	1,501,020	2,050,010
Vehicles	413,152	975,769
Measuring Instruments	100,628	133,828

TURKEY—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

COMMODITIES—Continued]

EXPORTS	1964	1965	1966
Livestock	124.2	157.5	91.3
Fish	30.4	42.7	32.4
Fruit and nuts	760.6	932.6	883.2
Cereals	53.7	106.3	110.6
Oilseeds	42.9	61.4	59.0
Tannin materials, gums	36.4	43.0	n.a.
Cattlecake and foodstuff residues	156.5	186.8	188.5
Tobacco	811.2	812.4	962.3
Iron, chrome, manganese and other ores	75.0	101.1	208.4
Hides and skins	60.2	64.3	69.5
Mohair, wool	108.1	119.5	75.6
Cotton	830.6	924.1	1,140.0
Copper and products	92.3	155.2	222.8
All other products	514.8	535.7	687.4
TOTAL	3,696.9	4,173.6	4,414.0

COUNTRIES (£T '000)

	IMPORTS		EXPORTS	
	1965	1966	1965	1966
U.S.A.	1,458,600	1,567,275	735,787	722,163
German Federal Republic	762,447	1,023,729	643,252	688,076
United Kingdom	502,599	714,998	371,751	420,926
Italy	334,849	488,571	269,557	286,056
France	193,936	393,409	177,520	221,277
Netherlands	121,450	143,744	100,284	108,881
Switzerland	112,386	168,477	126,445	176,861
German Democratic Republic	84,271	102,127	83,196	118,584
Czechoslovakia	77,240	103,616	98,439	96,419
U.S.S.R.	149,882	234,714	168,059	166,264
Belgium	69,598	98,145	207,122	238,494
Poland	55,873	88,214	82,685	62,289
Japan	85,120	142,563	46,444	73,472

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS millions

	1964	1965	1966
Passenger kilometres	3,751	4,075	4,188
Net ton-kilometres	4,817	5,735	5,979

ROADS (January - '000)

	1964	1965	1966
Passenger Cars	79.4	87.6	90.2
Trucks	75.4	79.0	84.6
Buses	20.4	22.7	23.6
Motor Cycles	20.6	26.0	32.6

SHIPPING

	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Merchant Fleet . . ('000 gross reg. tons)	925	931	842	822	800
Vessels Entered . . ('000 net reg. tons)	6,065	5,475	5,796	6,063	6,727
Vessels Cleared . . (" " " ")	4,380	3,929	4,417	4,819	5,055
Goods Loaded . . ('000 metric tons)	2,516	2,144	3,415	3,159	2,756
Goods Unloaded . . (" " " ")	5,340	5,222	5,367	5,450	6,042

TURKEY—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

CIVIL AVIATION

Turkish Airlines.

('000)

	1963	1964	1965	1966
Kilometres Flown . . .	7,706	8,453	9,535	10,604
Passenger-kilometres . . .	173,228	197,194	262,160	305,799
Cargo ton-kilometres . . .	16,700	18,882	25,213	29,392
Mail ton-kilos . . .	431	482	614	803

TOURISM

	1963	1964	1965	1966
Foreign Visitors to Turkey . . .	198,841	229,347	361,758	440,534
Income from Tourism (£T m.) . . .	63.9	73.8	119.25	n.a.

Tourist Accommodation (1965): 197 classified hotels.

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

	1964	1965	1966
Telephones . . .	208,733	241,848	260,895
Radio Licences . . .	2,177,163	2,442,919	2,637,000
Letters Sent ('000) . . .	215,907	229,476	254,124

EDUCATION

(1967)

	SCHOOLS	TEACHERS	PUPILS
Primary . . .	31,907	93,398	4,273,977
Secondary . . .	1,357	23,458	655,251
Technical . . .	829	11,507	194,323
Teacher Training Colleges and Universities . . .	110	6,205	112,986

Source: State Institute of Statistics, Prime Minister's Office, Ankara.

THE CONSTITUTION

PREAMBLE

Having enjoyed freedom, and fought for her rights and liberties throughout her history, and having achieved the Revolution of May 27th, 1960, by exercising her right to resist the oppression of a political power which had deteriorated into a state of illegitimacy through behaviour and actions contrary to the rule of law and the Constitution, the Turkish Nation, prompted and inspired by the spirit of Turkish nationalism, which unites all individuals, be it in fate, pride or distress, in a common bond as an indivisible whole around national consciousness and aspirations, and which has as its aim always to exalt our nation in a spirit of national unity as a respected member of the community of the world of nations enjoying equal rights and privileges;

With full dedication to the principle of peace at home, peace in the world and with full dedication to the spirit of national independence and sovereignty and to the reforms of Atatürk;

Guided by the desire to establish a democratic rule of law based on juridical and social foundations, which will ensure and guarantee human rights and liberties, national solidarity, social justice, and the welfare and prosperity of the individual and society;

Now, therefore, the Turkish Nation hereby enacts and proclaims this Constitution drafted by the Constituent Assembly of the Turkish Republic, and entrusts it to the vigilance of her sons and daughters who are devoted to the concept of freedom, justice and integrity, with the conviction that its basic guarantee lies in the hearts and minds of her citizens.

PART ONE

Articles 1-9

The Turkish Republic is a nationalistic, democratic, secular and social State governed by the rule of law, based on human rights.

The Turkish State is an indivisible whole comprising the territory and people. Its official language is Turkish. Its capital is the city of Ankara.

Sovereignty is vested in the nation without reservation and condition. Legislative power is vested in the Turkish Grand National Assembly.

This power shall not be delegated.

The executive function shall be carried out by the President of the Republic and the Council of Ministers within the framework of law.

Judicial power shall be exercised by independent courts on behalf of the Turkish Nation.

Laws shall not be in conflict with the Constitution.

The provision of the Constitution establishing the form of the State as a republic shall not be amended.

PART TWO

Articles 10-62

Every individual is entitled, in virtue of his existence as a human being, to fundamental rights and freedoms, which cannot be usurped, transferred or relinquished.

All individuals are equal before the law irrespective of language, race, sex, political opinion, philosophical views, or religion or religious sect.

Status of aliens, personal immunities, freedom of communication, travel, residence, thought, belief, press and publications.

Right to controvert and rebut, to congregate, demonstrate and form associations.

Protection of individual rights.

PART THREE

Articles 63-66. Grand National Assembly

The Grand National Assembly of Turkey is composed of the National Assembly and the Senate of the Republic.

The two bodies meet in joint session in such instances as are provided in the Constitution.

The Grand National Assembly is empowered to enact, amend and repeal laws, to debate and adopt the bills on the State budget and final accounts, to pass resolutions in regard to minting currency, proclaiming pardons and amnesties, and to the carrying out of definitive death sentences passed by courts.

Articles 67-69. National Assembly

The National Assembly is composed of 450 deputies elected by direct general ballot. Election qualifications: elections shall be held every four years. The Assembly may hold new elections before the end of the four-year period.

Articles 70-73. The Senate

The Senate of the Republic is composed of 150 members elected by general ballot and 15 members appointed by the President of the Republic. Election qualifications: term of office is six years, one-third of members shall be re-elected every two years.

Articles 74-94. Elections, Members, Debates, Laws, Expenditure

Articles 95-101. The President of the Republic

The President of the Turkish Republic shall be elected for a term of seven years from among those members of the Turkish Grand National Assembly who have completed their fortieth year and received higher education; election shall be by secret ballot, and by a two-thirds majority of the plenary session. In case this majority is not obtained in the first two ballots, an absolute majority shall suffice.

The President is not eligible for re-election.

The President elect shall dissociate himself from his party, and his status as a regular member of the Grand National Assembly shall be terminated.

The President of the Republic is the head of the State. In this capacity he shall represent the Turkish Republic and the integrity of the Turkish Nation.

The President of the Republic shall preside over the Council of Ministers whenever he deems it necessary, shall dispatch the representatives of the Turkish State to foreign states, shall receive the representatives of foreign states, shall ratify and promulgate international conventions and treaties and may commute or pardon on grounds of chronic illness, infirmity or old age the sentences of convicted individuals.

The President of the Republic shall not be accountable for his actions connected with his duties.

All decrees emanating from the President of the Republic shall be signed by the Prime Minister, and the relevant Ministers. The Prime Minister and the Ministers concerned shall be responsible for the enforcement of these decrees.

The President of the Republic may be impeached for high treason upon the proposal of one-third of the plenary session of the Turkish Grand National Assembly, and conviction of high treason shall require the vote of at least a two-thirds majority of the joint plenary session of both legislative bodies.

TURKEY—(THE CONSTITUTION)

Articles 102-109. The Council of Ministers

The Council of Ministers shall consist of the Prime Minister and the Ministers.

The Prime Minister shall be designated by the President of the Republic from among the members of the Turkish Grand National Assembly.

The Ministers shall be nominated by the Prime Minister, and appointed by the President of the Republic from among the members of the Turkish Grand National Assembly, or from among those qualified for election as deputies.

As head of the Council of Ministers, the Prime Minister promotes co-operation among the Ministries, and supervises the implementation of the Government's general policy. The members of the Council of Ministers are jointly and equally responsible for the manner in which this policy is implemented.

Each Minister shall be further responsible for the operations in his field of authority and for the acts and activities of his subordinates. The Ministers are subject to the same immunities and liabilities as the members of the Turkish Grand National Assembly.

Articles 110-111. National Defence

The office of the Commander-in-Chief is integrated in spirit in the Turkish Grand National Assembly and is represented by the President of the Republic.

The Council of Ministers shall be responsible to the Turkish Grand National Assembly for ensuring national security and preparing the armed forces for war.

The Chief of the General Staff is the Commander of the armed forces.

The Chief of the General Staff shall be appointed by the President of the Republic upon his nomination by the Council of Ministers, and his duties and powers shall be regulated by law. The Chief of the General Staff is responsible to the Prime Minister in the exercise of his duties and powers.

The National Security Council shall consist of the Ministers as provided by law, the Chief of the General Staff, and representatives of the armed forces.

The President of the Republic shall preside over the National Security Council, and in his absence this function shall be discharged by the Prime Minister.

Articles 112-125. Administration

Articles 126-131. Economic and Fiscal Provisions

The budget, accounts, development projects, natural resources,

Articles 132-136. The Judiciary

Judges shall be independent in the discharge of their duties. They shall pass judgment in accordance with the Constitution, law, justice and their personal convictions.

No organ, office, agency or individual may give orders or instructions to courts or judges in connection with the discharge of their judicial duty, send them circulars or make recommendations or suggestions.

No questions may be raised, debates held, or statements issued in legislative bodies in connection with the discharge of judicial power concerning a case on trial. Legislative, executive organs, and the administration are under obligation to comply with ruling of the courts. Such organs and the administration shall in no manner whatsoever alter court rulings or delay their execution.

Article 137. The Public Prosecutor

Article 138. Military Trial

Article 139. Court of Cassation

The Court of Cassation is the court of the last instance for reviewing the decisions and verdicts rendered by courts of law. It has original and final jurisdiction in specific cases defined by law.

Article 140. Council of State

The Council of State is an administrative court of the first instance in matters not referred by law to other administrative courts, and an administrative court of the last instance in general.

The Council of State shall hear and settle administrative disputes and suits, shall express opinions on draft laws submitted by the Council of Ministers, shall examine draft regulations, specifications and contracts of concessions, and shall discharge such other duties as prescribed by law.

Article 141. Military Court of Cassation

The Military Court of Cassation is a court of the last instance to review decisions and verdicts rendered by military courts. Furthermore, it shall try specific cases as a court of the first and last instance involving military matters as prescribed by law.

Article 142. Court of Jurisdictional Disputes.

The Court of Jurisdictional Disputes is empowered to settle definitively disputes among civil, administrative and military courts arising from disagreements on jurisdictional matters and verdicts.

Articles 143-144. Supreme Council of Judges

Articles 145-152. The Constitutional Court

PARTS FOUR, FIVE AND SIX

Miscellaneous, Temporary and Final Provisions.

THE GOVERNMENT

THE HEAD OF STATE

General CEVDET SUNAY.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(February 1968)

Prime Minister: SÜLEYMAN DEMİREL.

Ministers of State: SEYFİ ÖZTÜRK, KAMİL OCAK, HUSAMETTİN ATABEYLİ, SADIK TEKİN MÜFTÜOĞLU.

Minister of Justice: HASAN DİNCER.

Minister of National Defence: AHMET TOPALOĞLU.

Minister of the Interior: FARUK SÜKAN.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: İHSAN SABRİ CAĞLAYANGİL.

Minister of Finance: CİHAD BİLGEHAN.

Minister of Education: İLHAMİ ERTEM.

Minister of Public Works: ORHAN ALP.

Minister of Commerce: AHMET TÜRKEL.

Minister of Health and Social Welfare: VEDAT ALİ ÖZKAN

Minister of Customs and Monopolies: İBRAHİM TEKİN.

Minister of Agriculture: BEHRİ DAĞDAS.

Minister of Communications: SADETTİN BİLGİÇ.

Minister of Labour: ALİ NALİ ERDEM.

Minister of Industry: MEHMET TURGUT.

Minister of Power and Natural Resources: REFET SEZGİN.

Minister of Tourism and Information: NİHAT KURSAT.

Minister of Reconstruction and Resettlement: HALDUN MENTEŞEOĞLU.

Minister of Rural Affairs: TURGUT TOKER.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ACCREDITED TO TURKEY

(Ankara, unless otherwise stated)

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Afghanistan: Yenışehir, Gazi Mustafa Kemal Bulvarı 12 (E); *Ambassador:* General SARDAR ALI SAID HASSAN.

Albania: Gazi Osman Paşa, Nene Hatun Caddesi 87 (L); *Minister:* BEĞİR İSUFİ.

Argentina: Asağı Ayrancı, Güvenlik Sok. 84/1 (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Austria: Atatürk Bulvarı 197 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. W. F. JUNGWIRTH.

Belgium: Atatürk Bulvarı 145 (E); *Ambassador:* ROBERT FENAUX.

Brazil: Akay Sok. 21 (E); *Ambassador:* JORGE EMILIO DE SOUSA FREITAS.

Bulgaria: Atatürk Bulvarı 120 (L); *Minister:* STEPHAN PETROV.

Cameroon: Bad Godesberg, German Federal Republic (E).
Canada: Ahmet Ağaoğlu Sok. 32 (E); *Ambassador:* KLAUS GOLDSCHLAG.

Chile: Vali Dr. Reşit Cad. 28/5 (E); *Ambassador:* ANGEL C. GONZÁLEZ.

China, Republic of (Taiwan): Muhammad Rıza Şah Pehlevi Cad. 39 (E); *Ambassador:* YUEN TSE-KIEN.

Cyprus: Vali Dr. Reşit Cad. 108, Çankaya (E); *Ambassador:* AHMED ZIAM.

Czechoslovakia: Çankaya Cad. 261 (E); *Ambassador:* RUDOLF LES.

Denmark: Esat Cad., Bade Sok. 22/13 (E); *Ambassador:* HARRY EMIL POUL.

Dominican Republic: London, S.W.7, England (E).

Ethiopia: Vali Dr. Reşit Cad. 30/4 (E); *Ambassador:* OSMAN MOHAMMED.

Finland: Vali Dr. Reşit Cad. 15/9 (E); *Ambassador:* H. R. MARTOLA (also accred. to Iran).

France: Paris Cad. 70, Kavaklıdere (E); *Ambassador:* Baron GONTRAN DE JUNIAC.

German Federal Republic: Atatürk Bulvarı 114 (E); *Ambassador:* HORST GRÖPPER.

Ghana: Rome, Italy (E).

Greece: Fatma Ali Sok. 1 and Yeşilyurt Sok. (E); *Ambassador:* MILTIADES DELIVANIS.

Hungary: Gazi Mustafa Kemal Bulvarı 10 (E); *Ambassador:* İMRE KUTAS.

Iceland: Copenhagen V, Denmark (E).

India: Kızılırmak Cad. 50 (E); *Ambassador:* SADATH ALI KHAN.

Indonesia: Atatürk Bulvarı 181 (E); *Ambassador:* RADEN SUJARTO.

Iran: Tahran Cad. 10 (E); *Ambassador:* DJAFAR KAFAL.

Iraq: Muhammad Rıza Şah Pehlevi Cad. 47 (E); *Ambassador:* General TARIQ SAID FAHMY.

Ireland: Rome, Italy (E).

Israel: Vali Dr. Reşit Cad., Farabi Sok. 43 (L); *Minister* (Vacant).

Italy: Atatürk Bulvarı 118 (E); *Ambassador:* FRANCESCO LO FARO.

Japan: Gazi Osman Paşa, Reşit Galip Cad. 81 (E); *Ambassador:* AKIRA MIYAZAKI.

Jordan: Vali Dr. Reşit Cad. 12 (E); *Ambassador:* General FAWWAZ MAHER.

Korea, Republic of: Vali Dr. Reşit Cad., Alaçam Sok. 9 (E); *Ambassador:* (Vacant) (also accred. to Iran and Jordan).

TURKEY—(DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION, GRAND NATIONAL ASSEMBLY)

Lebanon: Güven Sok. 4, Kavaklıdere (E); *Ambassador:* YOUSSEF CHDID.

Libya: Vali Dr. Reşit Sok., Ebuzziya Tevfik Sok. 5 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. ABDUSSALAM BUSAIRI.

Mexico: Atatürk Bulvarı 187/6 (E); *Ambassador:* FRANCISCO NAVARRO CARRANZA.

Morocco: Teheran, Iran (E).

Nepal: Rome, Italy (E).

Netherlands: Şehit Ersan Cad. 4, Çankaya (E); *Ambassador:* A. R. TAMMENOMS BAKKER.

Norway: Farabi Sok. 27/7 (E); *Ambassador:* PETER MARTIN ANKER.

Pakistan: Farabi Sok. 8 (E); *Ambassador:* General KHALID MASOUD SHEIKH.

Philippines: Rome, Italy (E).

Poland: Atatürk Bulvarı 251 (E); *Ambassador:* BOLESŁAW GEBERT.

Portugal: Vali Dr. Reşit Cad., Alemdaroğlu Apt. 28/3 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. MARTIM DE FARIA E MAYA (also accredited to Iran and Iraq).

Romania: Yeşilyurt Sok. 4 (E); *Ambassador:* ION DRINCĂNU.

Saudi Arabia: Abdullah Cevdet Sok. 13 (E); *Ambassador:* SAMIR S. SHIHABI.

Spain: Güvenevleri, Yeşilyurt Sok. 25 (E); *Ambassador:* EMILIO GARCIA GOMEZ.

Sudan: Baghdad, Iraq (E).

Sweden: Kâtip Celebi Sok. 5 (E); *Ambassador:* JAN STENSTRÖM.

Switzerland: Atatürk Bulvarı 263 (E); *Ambassador:* ARTURO MARCIONELLI.

Syria: Abdullah Cevdet Sok. 34, Çankaya (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. ADIB ASFARI.

Thailand: Vienna, Austria (E).

Tunisia: Tahran Cad. 28 (E); *Ambassador:* AHMET BEN ARFA (also accredited to Iran).

U.S.S.R.: Kar Yağdı Sok., Çankaya (E); *Ambassador:* ANDREI ANDREYEVICH SMIRNOV.

U.A.R.: Atatürk Bulvarı 173 (E); *Ambassador:* ABBAS EL SHAFELI.

United Kingdom: Şehit Ersan Cad. 46/A, Çankaya (E); *Ambassador:* Sir ROGER ALLEN.

U.S.A.: Atatürk Bulvarı 110 (E); *Ambassador:* PARKER T. HART.

Vatican: Abdullah Cevdet Sok. 25, Çankaya (Apostolic Internunciate); *Apostolic Internuncio:* (Vacant).

Venezuela: Kavaklıdere Cad. 23/6 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. JUAN USLAR PIETRI.

Viet-Nam, Republic: Ahmet Ağaoğlu Cad. 16/2-4 (E); *Ambassador:* DINH VAN KIEU (also accredited to Iran, Jordan and Lebanon).

Yugoslavia: Paris Cad. 47, Kavaklıdere (E); *Ambassador:* MILIĆ BUGARČIĆ.

Turkey also has diplomatic relations with Cuba.

GRAND NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

(General Election, October 1965)

SENATE*

President: ENVER AKA.
Speaker: ŞEVKİ ATASAĞUN.

	SEATS	VOTES
Republican People's Party	36	3,734,285
Justice Party	70	3,560,675
New Turkey Party	28	1,401,637
Republican National Peasants' Party	16	1,350,892
Life Senators	20	
Presidential Appointees	15	

* Voting by majority system.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY†

President: FUAT SIRMEN.
Speaker: FERRUH BOZBEYLİ.

	SEATS	VOTES
Justice Party	240	4,908,125
Republican People's Party	134	2,675,808
National Party	31	582,710
New Turkey Party	19	346,476
Turkish Workers' Party	15	276,100
Republican National Peasants' Party	11	208,694

† Voting by proportional representation.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Political party activity, which was banned after the revolution of May 1960, was once more permitted in January, 1961.

Justice Party (A.P.): Ankara; f. 1961; Leader SÜLEYMAN DEMİREL; Sec.-Gen. NİZAMET TİN-ERKMEN; inherited much support from the former Democratic Party; supports private enterprise. Approximate annual budget £T 4 million.

Republican People's Party (C.H.P.): Ankara; f. 1923 by Kemal Atatürk; Leader İSMET İNÖNÜ; Sec.-Gen. BÜLENT ECEVİT. For many years the Republican's People's Party was the only party in Turkey. It favours a considerable degree of State enterprise along with continuing private enterprise. In recent years the party has moved to the left of centre.

Reliance Party (G.P.): Ankara; f. 1967 by 45 members of Parliament from the Republican People's Party, who broke away as a result of this party's "left of centre policies". Leader Professor TURHAN FEYZİOĞLU.

National Party (M.P.): Ankara; f. 1962; a faction of the Republican National Peasants' Party with one seat in the Senate. Traditional and religious in character; Leader OSMAN BÖLÜKBAŞI.

New Turkey Party (Y.T.P.): Ankara; f. 1961; Leader İRFAN AKSU.

Turkish Workers' Party (T.I.P.): Ankara; f. 1961; left-wing; one Senate seat and 14 National Assembly seats at the latest elections; Leader MEHMET ALİ AYBAR; Sec.-Gen. RIZA KUAS.

Republican National Peasants' Party (C.K.M.P.): Ankara; f. 1954; Leader Col. ALPASLAN TÜRKÜŞ. Traditional and religious; seeks progressive reforms.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Until the foundation of the new Turkish Republic, a large part of the Turkish civil law—the laws affecting the family, inheritance, property, obligations, etc.—was based on the Koran, and this holy law was administered by special religious (Sharia) courts. The legal reform of 1926 was not only a process of secularisation, but also a root-and-branch change of the legal system. The Swiss Civil Code and the Code of Obligation, the Italian Penal Code, and the Neuchâtel (Cantonal) Code of Civil Procedure were adopted and modified to fit Turkish customs and traditions.

Court of Cassation: The court of the last instance for reviewing the decisions and verdicts rendered by courts of law. It has original and final jurisdiction in specific cases defined by law. Members are elected by the Supreme Council of Judges.

Council of State: An administrative court of the first instance in matters not referred by law to other administrative courts, and an administrative court of the last instance in general. Hears and settles administrative disputes and expresses opinions on draft laws submitted by the Council of Ministers.

Military Court of Cassation: A court of the last instance to review decisions and verdicts rendered by military courts.

Court of Jurisdictional Disputes: Settles disputes among civil, administrative and military courts arising from disagreements on jurisdictional matters and verdicts.

Supreme Council of Judges: Consists of eighteen regular and five alternate members. Decides all personnel matters relating to judges.

Constitutional Court: Consists of fifteen regular and five alternate members. Reviews the constitutionality of laws passed by the Turkish Grand National Assembly. Sits as a

High Council empowered to try senior members of state. The rulings of the Constitutional Court are final. Decisions of the Court are published immediately in the Official Gazette, and shall be binding on the legislative, executive, and judicial organs of the State.

Public Prosecutor: The law shall make provision for the tenure of public prosecutors and attorneys of the Council of State and their functions.

The Chief Prosecutor of the Republic, the Chief Attorney of the Council of State and the Chief Prosecutor of the Military Court of Cassation are subject to the provisions applicable to judges of higher courts.

Military Trial: Military trials conducted by military and disciplinary courts. These courts are entitled to try the military offences of military personnel and those offences committed against military personnel or in military areas, or offences connected with military service and duties. Military courts may try non-military persons only for military offences prescribed by special laws.

Independence of Courts: Judges shall be independent in the discharge of their duties. They shall pass judgment in accordance with the Constitution, law, justice and their personal convictions. No organ, office, agency or individual may give orders or instructions to courts or judges in connection with the discharge of their judicial duty, send them circulars, or make recommendations or suggestions.

No questions may be raised, debates held, or statements issued in legislative bodies in connection with the discharge of judicial power concerning a case on trial. Legislative, executive organs, and the administration are under obligation to comply with ruling of the courts. Such organs and the administration shall in no manner whatsoever alter court rulings or delay their execution.

RELIGION

MUSLIMS

Diyanet İşleri Reisi (*Head of the Muslim Faith in Turkey*): BAY ALİ RIZA HAKSES.

Over 98 per cent of the Turkish people are Muslims, mainly of the Sunni rite. Under the Republic, from 1923 onwards, action was taken to reduce the influence of religion on state affairs: e.g., its association with the schools was curtailed, mosques and churches were sometimes

closed and facilities denied to their adherents, both Muslim and Christian. After 1950 there was a change, and religious life was to a certain extent revived. The 1960 revolution is trying to bring about a return to the more secular republic of Atatürk.

NON-MUSLIMS

Mainly Greek Orthodox, Armenian Christians and Jews.

THE PRESS

Under the Constitution of 1961, "the press is free within the limits of the law". Provision is made for recourse to a constitutional court in issues involving laws affecting the Press.

Following the Revolution of 1960 and the new Constitution, which also introduced a measure of protection for editors, came the Law for Preventive Measures of March 1962. This law provided penalties of imprisonment with forced labour for persons criticizing the 1960 Revolution or for defending the pre-1960 or pre-Atatürk régimes, or suggesting that Turkey is unable to thrive as a democracy.

As well as these items of legislation there are a number of articles in the Penal Code, some traceable back to Mussolini's fascist code, which sometimes affect the Press very harshly. Political offences affecting the Press and the protection of the State and civil order are treated in Articles 141 and 142, the latter providing penalties of up to 15 years imprisonment for Communist propaganda. Articles 158 and 159 penalize defamation of the President, the Republic, the nation and institutions such as the army, parliament and the courts.

The liberal conditions which followed the Revolution led to abuses. In the attempt to develop greater responsibility and self-discipline within the Press, the Press Council or Court of Honour was founded in 1960. Composed of publishers, journalists and private individuals, it censures those violating the voluntary Code of Ethics adopted by editors and owners. Lacking legal power, the Court has the disadvantage of depending on the support of newspaper membership, which may be withdrawn by editors seeking to avoid the Court's moral sanctions.

A stronger incentive of self-discipline was provided in 1961 by the Board of Official Announcements which supervises the just distribution of official announcements and advertising (which serve as an essential subsidy to the Press.) The Board, composed of a broadly chosen group of representatives of different professions, by its power to withhold advertisements, obliges editors to maintain standards and observe the Code of Ethics, and has put an end to the abuses of advertisement distribution of the pre-Revolutionary period.

Formerly most newspapers were family businesses, but recently companies have emerged and newspaper groups are beginning to develop. *Hürriyet*, *Milliyet* and *Hayat* each head a group of papers. The *Hürriyet* Group includes: *Hürriyet*, *Yen Gazeti* and several weekly and monthly papers and its own news agency. The *Hayat* Group, which is the largest group owning periodicals, includes *Hayat*, *Ses* (the cinema and arts magazine), and several children's periodicals. Most papers are politically independent. A small number, while not being political organs, are indirectly associated with political parties. Noteworthy among these are *Ulus*, which supports the Republican People's Party, and *Adalet* and *Son Havadis*, which support the Justice Party.

Almost all Istanbul papers are also printed in Ankara on the same day. Among the most serious and influential papers are the dailies *Milliyet* and *Cumhuriyet*, the political weekly *Akis* and the cultural fortnightly magazine *Forum*. *Akbaba* is noted for its political satire. The most popular dailies are the Istanbul papers: *Hürriyet*, *Milliyet*, *Tercüman*, *Akşam* and *Cumhuriyet*. A major popular weekly is the illustrated magazine *Hayat*.

PRINCIPAL DAILIES

ADANA

Çukurova: Büyük Saathane Civarı; f. 1961; political; Editor MEHMET OLGUNBAŞ.

Vatandaş: Reşatbey Mahallesi, 117 Sok. No. 11; f. 1951; political; Editor MİTHAT GÜLYAŞAR.

Yeni Adana: Kızılay Cad. 65; P.K. 117; f. 1918; political; Editor FAZİLET DOKUYUCU; circ. 5,000.

ANKARA

Adalet: Ağâh efendi Sok.; f. 1963; morning; political, supports the Justice Party; Editor TURHAN DİLLİGİL; circ. 100,000.

Ankara Ticaret Postası: İbrahim Müteferrika Sok., O.W. Han; f. 1954; commercial; Editor CAHİT BAYDAR.

Bugün: Mithatpaşa Cad. 26/6; f. 1964; commercial; Editor M. KÂMURAN ÖZBİR.

Daily News: Konur Sok. 16; f. 1961; English language; Publisher-Editor İLHAN CEVİK.

Devrim: Plevne Sok. 12, Ulus; f. 1963; cultural; Editor ÜNSAL ÖZMEN.

Havadis: Ulus Han, Kat 5, Ulus; f. 1957; political; Editor FAHİR ERSİN.

İktisadi İnkılâp: Plevne Sok. 12, Ulus; f. 1957; commercial; Editor CELÂL HAFİRBİLEK.

İktisat ve Piyasa: Necatibey Cad. 22/3, Sıhhiye; f. 1964; commercial; Proprietor ÖZCAN BİLGİN.

İş Alemi: Mithatpaşa Cad. 24/9, Yenışehir; f. 1964; commercial; Publisher İLHAMİ ÖMEROĞLU.

İş ve Ekonomi: Rüzgârlı Sok., O.W. Han; f. 1964; Publisher-Editor COŞKUN BÖLÜKBAŞIOĞLU.

Medeniyet: Ağâh efendi Sok., Saray İşhanı; f. 1956; evening; Editor ERDOĞAN TOKATLI; circ. 3,000.

Resmi Gazete: Başbakanlık Neşriyat, Genel Md.; f. 1920; official gazette.

Son Baskı: Rüzgârlı Sok. 15; f. 1965; evening; political; Editor ERDOĞAN ERENTÖZ.

Ulus: Şinasi Sok. 8, Ulus; f. 1919; morning; political, supports the Republican People's Party; Editor NİHAT SUBAŞI; circ. 35,000.

Vatan: İbrahim Müteferrika Sok. 2, 2; f. 1940; evening; Editor ERGİN İNANÇ.

Yeni Tanin: Ağâh efendi Sok. 2/A; f. 1964; political; Publisher BURHANETTİN GÖGEN.

Zafer: Çankırı Cad., Kıraner İşhanı 14; f. 1963; morning; political; Proprietor MUAMMER KIRANER; circ. 9,000.

BURSA

Haber: Bayathane Cad., Kümbet Sok. 7; f. 1964; political; Editor TURHAN TAYAN.

Hakimiyet: Başak Cad. 5; f. 1950; political; Editor MUSTAFA TAYLA.

Millet: Atatürk Cad. 59; f. 1962; political; Editor SALİH BİLEN.

ESKİŞEHİR

İstikbal: Çarş, Değirmen Sok. 15/A; f. 1950; political; Editor MEHMET GÜNGÖRDÜ.

Sakarya: Köprübaşı, Belediye Altı; f. 1947; political; Editor CENGİZ TEKİN.

TURKEY—(THE PRESS)

ISTANBUL

- Akşam:** Cemal Nadir Sok. 13, Cağaloğlu; f. 1918; independent; Editor DOĞAN KOLOĞLU; circ. 60,000.
- Apoyevmatin:** Suriye Çarşısı 10, Beyoğlu; f. 1925; Greek language; Publisher K. VASILYADIS; circ. 5,000.
- Bugün:** Nuruosmaniye Cad. 17/1, Cağaloğlu; f. 1967; political; Publisher MEHMET ŞEVKET EYGI.
- Cumhuriyet:** Halkevi Sok. 39, Cağaloğlu; f. 1924; morning; independent political; Editor ECVET GÜRESİN; circ. 90,000.
- Dünya:** Narlıbahçe Sok. 15, Cağaloğlu; f. 1952; morning; political; Editor BEDİİ FAİK; circ. 24,000.
- Ekonomi:** Cemal Nadir Sok. 22, Cağaloğlu; f. 1944; commercial.
- Ekspres:** Şerefefendi Sok. 44, Cağaloğlu; f. 1960; evening; Editor İBRAHİM DİNÇER.
- Embros:** Galipdede Cad. 103, Tünel; f. 1953; Greek language; evening; Publisher OTTON ANDRIYADIS; circ. 5,000.
- Haber:** Mollafenari Sok. 30, Cağaloğlu; f. 1934; political; Editor MİTHAT PERİN.
- Hergün:** Cemal Nadir Sok. 9, Cağaloğlu; f. 1948; evening; Publisher M. FARUK GÜRTUNCA; circ. 12,000.
- Hürriyet:** Babıâli Cad. 15, Cağaloğlu; f. 1948; morning; independent political; Publisher EROL SİMAVİ; Editor NECATİ ZİNCİRKİRAN; circ. 600,000.
- İstanbul Postası:** Ankara Cad. 107, Sirkeci; f. 1946; commercial; Publisher ORHAN ÖZKIRAN.
- Jamanak:** İstiklâl Cad., Narmanlı Yurdu, Beyoğlu; f. 1908; Armenian language; Editor N. KIRKOR HÜDAVERDIYAN; circ. 2,000.
- Le Journal d'Orient:** Güven Han, Galata; f. 1918; French language; Publisher ALBERT KARASU.
- Marmara:** İstiklâl Cad. 360, Beyoğlu; f. 1941; Armenian language; Publisher BEDROS ZOBİYAN.
- Milliyet:** Mollafenari Sok. 1, Cağaloğlu; f. 1950; morning; political; Editor ABDİ İPEKÇİ; circ. 210,000.
- Sabah:** Şerefefendi Sok. 45, Cağaloğlu; f. 1966; political; Publisher A. MUAMMER TOPBAŞ.
- Son Havadis:** Şerefefendi Sok. 44, Cağaloğlu; f. 1953; Justice Party; Publisher M. KEMAL PEKÜN.
- Son Saat:** Çemberlitaş Palas Kat 1, Cağaloğlu; f. 1957; evening; Publisher NAZİM ÖZBAY.
- Tercüman:** Nuruosmaniye Cad., Gazi Sinanpaşa Sok. 10; f. 1961; political; Publisher KEMAL İLİCAK; circ. 120,000.
- Yeni Gazete:** Mollafenari Sok. 30, Cağaloğlu; f. 1965; political; Publisher HALDUN SİMAVİ.
- Yeni İstanbul:** Müellif Cad. 6, Şişhane; f. 1950; independent political; Editor SAADETİN ELGİN.

İZMİR

- Ege Ekspres:** 856 Sok. No. 46; f. 1952; political; Editor SABRİ SÜPHANDAĞLI.
- Ege Telgraf:** Pasaport Vapur İskeleyi Karşısı 150; f. 1960; evening; political; Editor SÜHA SÜKÂTİ TEKİL.
- Ticaret:** Gazi Bulvarı 18; f. 1942; commercial news; Publisher SÜHA SÜKÂTİ TEKİL; circ. 8,000.
- Yeni Asır:** Gazi Bulvarı 116; f. 1895; political; Editor CEMİL DEVRİM; circ. 12,000.

KONYA

- Anadoluda Hamle:** Matbaacılar Sok. 8; f. 1967; Editor ORHAN KUTLU.
- Yeni Konya:** Şerefşirin Sok.; f. 1948; Editor RİDVAN BÜLBÜL.

WEEKLIES

ANKARA

- Akış:** Rüzgârlı Sok. 15; f. 1954; political; Publisher METİN TOKER.
- Ankara Postası:** İşhan, "D" Blok, Kat 3, Ulus; f. 1967; political; Publisher-Editor HAKKI İHSAN.
- Ekonomi ve Politika:** Tunus Cad. 12, Bakanlıklar; f. 1966; economic; Publisher ZİYA TUNSU.
- Hız:** Necatibey Cad., Sezenler Sok.; f. 1966; labour news; Publisher ŞERAFETTİN AKOVA.
- Karagöz:** Rüzgârlı Sok., Ulusal Başimevi; f. 1910; Publisher İBRAHİM ÖKTEM.
- Milli Cephe:** Gazi Mustafa Kemal Bulvarı 72/9; f. 1967; Publisher MUSTAFA GÜLER.
- The Week:** Soysal Han 33, Yenisehir; f. 1952; English language; political and general interest; Publisher-Editor VEDAT ABUT.
- Türkiye İktisat Gazetesi:** Şehit Teğmen Kalmaz Cad.; f. 1953; commercial; Publisher NECMETTİN ERBAKAN.
- Türkiye Ticaret Sicili:** Şehit Teğmen Kalmaz Cad.; f. 1957; commercial; Editor OKTAY DİZDAROĞLU.
- Yarın:** Necatibey Cad. 22/3, Sıhhiye; f. 1963; political; Publisher-Editor MÜFİT DURU.

ISTANBUL

- ABC:** Türkocağı Cad., Süreyya Bey Apt., Cağaloğlu; f. 1966; weekend newspaper; Editor ALP ZİREK.
- Akbaba:** Klodfarer Cad. 8-10, Divanyolu; f. 1923; satirical; Editor KADRI YURDATAP.
- Ant:** P.K. 934, Sirkeci; f. 1967; political; Editor DOĞAN ÖZGÜDEN.
- Durum:** Mollafenari Sok. 30, Cağaloğlu; f. 1964; political; Editor MİTHAT PERİN.
- Gavros:** Billûr Sok. 10, Karaköy; f. 1945; Armenian news weekly; Publisher ONNİK ARTUN.
- Geçit:** Nuruosmaniye Cad., Atasaray Han 408; f. 1966; political; Publisher FÜRÜZAN TEKİL.
- Hayat:** Türbedar Sok. 22, Divanyolu; f. 1956; general interest illustrated magazine; Publisher ŞEVKET RADO.
- İstanbul Ticaret:** 4 Vakıf Han, Kat 3, Bahçekapı; f. 1958; commercial news; Publisher İSMAİL ÖZASLAN.
- Kadın:** Nuruosmaniye Cad., Benice Han 54, Cağaloğlu; f. 1947; serious, political, women's magazine; Publisher İFFET HALİM ORUZ.
- Kim:** Mollafenari Sok. 30, Cağaloğlu; political; Editor HÜSEYİN GÜNEŞ.
- La Vera Luz:** Tahtakale Cad., Prevuayans Han 12; f. 1951; Jewish news weekly; Publisher İLYAZER MENDA.
- Meydan:** Sultan Mektebi Sok. 23, Cağaloğlu; f. 1965; political; Editor HAKKI DEVRİM.
- Papağan:** Başmuhasip Sok. 13, Cağaloğlu; f. 1967; satirical; Publisher AHMET KOÇER.
- Pardon:** Çemberlitaş Palas, Daire 7, Cağaloğlu; f. 1965; satirical; Editor UĞUR GÜMÜŞTEKİN.
- Pazar:** Cemal Nadir Sok. 7, Cağaloğlu; f. 1956; illustrated; Publisher EROL SİMAVİ.

Perde: Türkocağı Cad. 23, Cağaloğlu; f. 1963; cinema and theatre; Editor LÜTFİ GÖKMEN.

Resimli Roman: Türbedar Sok. 22, Cağaloğlu; f. 1965; twice weekly; illustrated; Editor SEZAI SOLELLI; circ. 175,000.

Şalom: Bereket Han 24/5, Karaköy; f. 1948; Jewish; Publisher AVRAM LEYON.

Ses: Türbedar Sok. 22, Divanyolu; f. 1962; illustrated; Publisher ŞEVKET RADO.

Siz: Cemal Nadir Sok. 7, Cağaloğlu; f. 1966; illustrated; Publisher EROL SIMAVI.

Türkische Deutsche Post: Asmalimescit Sok. 41/7, Beyoğlu; German and Turkish; Publisher İBRAHİM TOKAY.

Turkish Economic News Summary: P.O.B. 716, Karaköy; f. 1960; Editor N. COVEY, M.B.E. (to be superseded by a new bulletin).

Tutum: Nuruosmaniye Cad. 54; f. 1967; political; Editor BÜLENT AKKURT.

PERIODICALS

ANKARA

Adalet Dergisi: Ministry of Justice, Adalet Bakanlığı; f. 1909; legal; Editor RİDVAN BÜLEND ERİCİYEŞ; circ. 3,200.

Ankara Barosu Dergisi: f. 1944; monthly; journal of the Ankara Bar.

Azerbaycan: P.K. 165; f. 1949; literary; Azerbaijan Kültür Derneği; Editor Dr. AHMET YAŞAT.

Bayrak Dergisi: Necatibey Cad., Karakimseli Han; f. 1964; Pub. and Editor HAMI KARTAY.

Çiftlik Dergisi: P.K. 6, Çankaya; agricultural; Publisher VASFİ HAKMAN.

Devlet Operası: Devlet Operası Umum Md.; art, opera.

Devlet Tiyatrosu: Devlet Tiyatrosu Um. Md.; f. 1952; art, theatre.

Dost: Menekşe Sok. 16/13, Yenışehir; f. 1947; literary; Editor SALİM SENGİL.

Elektrik Mühendisliği Mecmuası: İhlamur Sokak 10/1, Yenışehir; f. 1954; published by the Chamber of Turkish Electrical Engineers.

Forum: Forum Dergisi, P.K. 131, Büyük Han 55, Yenışehir; f. 1948; fortnightly; economic and political; Editor BEKİR EKİNCİ.

Halkevleri Dergisi: Atatürk Bulvarı 104; f. 1966; art, literary; Publisher CELÂL ERTUĞ.

Hisar: P.K. 501; f. 1950; literary; Editor NEVZAT YALÇIN.

İdare Dergisi: İçişleri Bakanlığı; administrative.

İlk Öğretim: Millî Eğitim Bakanlığı; educational.

İller ve Belediyeler Derneği: Yenışehir, Sakarya Cad. 34/3; f. 1945.

Karınca: Mithat Paşa Cad. 38; f. 1934; monthly co-operative journal; circ. 9,000; Editor CELÂL UZEL.

Maden Tetkik ve Arama Enstitüsü Dergisi: Posta K. 116; f. 1935; bi-annual; publ. by Mineral Research and Exploration Institute of Turkey; English Edition *Bulletin of the Mineral Research and Exploration Institute* (annual).

Mesleki ve Teknik Öğretmen: Milli Eğitim Bakanlığı; f. 1952; educational.

Mühendis ve Makina: Çelikkale Sok. 33, Kızılay; f. 1965; engineering.

Önasya Dergisi: P.K. 605; f. 1965; cultural; Publisher SADI BAYRAM.

Orta Doğu (Middle East): Soysal Han 33, Kızılay; Publisher Senator CELÂL TEVFIK KARASAPAN; Editor VEDAT ABUT.

T. C. Merkez Bankası Aylık Bülten: Merkez Bank; monthly.

Turizm: Posta kutusu 682; f. 1957; Publisher HAYRİ BENLİ.

Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi: General Directorate of Antiquities and Museums, Eski Eserler ve Müzeler Genel Müdürlüğü; archaeological.

Türk Dili: Türk Dil Kurumu, Atatürk Bulvarı 221, Kavaklıdere; f. 1951; monthly; literary; Editor AGAH SİRRI LEVEND.

Türk Kültürü: Tunus Cad. 16; f. 1962; cultural studies; Editor Prof. Dr. AHMET TEMİR.

Türkiye Bankacılık: P.K. 121; f. 1955; commercial; Publisher MUSTAFA ATALAY.

Turkish Economic Review: Şehit Teğmen Kalmaz Cad. 30; f. 1960; Editor-in-Chief Prof. NECMETTİN ERBAKAN; Managing Editor SADIK BALKAN.

Türkiye Bibliyografyası: Milli Kütüphane; f. 1934; bibliography.

Türkiye Jeoloji Kurumu Bülteni: Posta K. 512; f. 1947; twice a year; scientific; published by the Geological Society of Turkey; Pres. Dr. E. N. EGERAN.

Yeni Yayınlar: Posta K. 60, Oğuzlar Sokağı 37, Yenimahalle; f. 1956; bibliography; Dir. ŞAHAP NAZMI COŞKUNLAR.

Ziraat Dergisi: Posta K. 305; f. 1950; monthly; agriculture.

Ziraat Dünyası: Posta K. 127; f. 1950; monthly; agriculture.

İSTANBUL

Arkitekt: Anadolu Han 32, Eminönü; f. 1931; quarterly; architecture, city planning and decorations; Chair. ZEKİ SAYAR; Sec. M. I. GÖNEN.

Bakış: Cağaloğlu Yokuşu; f. 1945; Editor AVNİ ALTINLER.

Banka: Imam Sok. 1, Kat 3, Bayoğlu; f. 1964; banking news; Publisher NEZİH H. NEYZİ.

Barış Dünyası: Himayci Etfal Sok. 18, Cağaloğlu; f. 1962; political; Publisher AHMET HAMDİ BAŞAR.

Deniz: Rıhtım Cad., Veli Alemdar Han, Kat 6/23, Karaköy; f. 1955; Publisher EMEL KAZANLIOĞLU.

İktisadi Yükseliş: P.K. 317; f. 1949; economic; Publisher ŞEMŞETTİN ÇURA.

İş ve Sigorta: Ahmet Sok., Nuribey Han, Divanyolu; f. 1963; Publisher NAİM TEZME.

İstanbul Barosu Dergisi: f. 1926; monthly; published by the Istanbul Bar.

İstanbul Ticaret Odası Mecmuası: f. 1887; every two months; journal of the Istanbul Chamber of Commerce; Turkish and English; Editor İSMAIL ÖZASLAN.

Kemalizm: Bankalar Cad., Ankara H. 16; f. 1962; Publisher HÜSEYİN SAĞIROĞLU.

Köy Postası: Nuruosmaniye Cad. 57; f. 1944; Editor KADRI OĞUZ.

Köylünün Sesi: Nuruosmaniye Cad. 59/2; f. 1966; Publisher KEMAL KARADENİZ.

Kulis: Cağaloğlu Yokuşu 10/A; f. 1947; fortnightly arts magazine; Armenian; Publisher HAGOP AYVAZ.

Mediko-Sosyal Sağlık Dergisi: Nuruosmaniye Cad. 28; f. 1961; Editor SAİM TUNAL.

Musiki Mecmuası: Halicilar C. 73, Fatih, P.K. 666; f. 1948; monthly; music and musicology; Editor ETEM ÜNGÖR.

- Pirelli:** Büyükdere Cad. 151, Gayrettepe; f. 1964; Publisher EMİL ELAĞÖZ.
- Polis Dergisi:** Kuledibi, Emniyet Sarayı, Karaköy; f. 1954; Publisher KEMAL ARTUÇ.
- Polis Magazin:** Istiklâl Cad. 364/18, Beyoğlu; f. 1958; Publisher MİTHAT ENGİN VİRANYALI.
- Ruh Dünyası:** Lamartin Cad. 26, Taksim; f. 1962; Publisher Dr. RAFET KAYSERİLİOĞLU.
- Ruh ve Madde:** P.K. 1157; f. 1959; Publisher SUAT TAHSUĞ.
- Sanat Dünyası:** Fevzipaşa Cad. 29, Fatih; f. 1957; arts; Editor NURULLAH TILGEN.
- Söz:** Piyerloti Cad. 7, Divanyolu; f. 1966; political; Editor GENÇAY GÜN.
- Tıp Dünyası:** Ankara Cad. 31/3 Küçük Han, P.K. 192; f. 1941; monthly; medical; organ of the Turkish Mental Health and Social Psychiatry Society; Editor Dr. FAHRETTİN KERİM GÖKAY.
- Türk Anglo-Amerikan ve Almanya Postası:** P.K. 192, Beyoğlu; f. 1947; commercial; Publisher KEMAL ERKAN.
- Türk Folklor Araştırmaları:** P.K. 46, Aksaray; f. 1949; arts and folklore; Editor İHSAN HİNÇER.
- Türk Ticaret Almanagi:** Mollafenari Sok. 25, Cağaloğlu; commercial; Editor REŞAT TOPALOĞLU.
- Türkiye Turing ve Otomobil Kurumu Belleteni:** Halaskargazi Cad. 364, Şişli; f. 1930; bi-monthly; published by the Touring and Automobile Club of Turkey; Editor Dr. NEJAT ECZACIBAŞI.
- Türkiyede ve Dünyada Tarım:** P.K. 578; f. 1964; agricultural news; Publisher KEMAL BAYKAL.
- Türkiyede Hayvan ve Hayvancılık:** P.K. 152; f. 1963; animal husbandry; Publisher FERİDUN GÜNEYMAN.
- La Turquie Moderne:** Tarlabası 225, Beyoğlu; f. 1935; monthly; French and English; Editor YUSUF ZİYA MARDAN.
- Ülkücü Öğretmen:** Başmuhasip Sok., Emek Han, Cağaloğlu; f. 1965; education; Publisher HALİT BERK.
- Varlık:** Cağaloğlu Yokuşu 40; f. 1933; bi-monthly; literary; Editor YAŞAR NABİ NAYIR.

- Yeditepe:** P.K. 77, Cağaloğlu, Mengene Sok., Yeni Han 21; f. 1950; literary and cultural; monthly; Editor HÜSAMETTİN BOZOK.
- Yelken:** P.K. 639, Karaköy; f. 1955; arts; Editor RÜKNETTİN RESULOĞLU.
- Yeni Sağlık Alemi:** Başmuhasip Sok. 10/1, Cağaloğlu; f. 1964; health; Editor ENGİN SÜMER.
- Yeni Sanayi Dünyası:** P.K. 515, Beyoğlu; f. 1963; Editor NURETTİN ÖZŞİMŞEK.
- Yeni Sinema:** P.K. 307, Beyoğlu; f. 1966; cinema; Editor HÜSEYİN HACIBAŞOĞLU.

İZMİR

- İzmir Barosu Dergisi:** f. 1967; monthly; Journal of the İzmir Bar; Editor CİHANGİR KUTLAY; Propr. NECDET ÖKLEM; circ. 1,000.
- İzmir Ticaret Odası Aylık Bülteni:** Atatürk Cad. 126; f. 1925; monthly; commercial.

NEWS AGENCIES

- Anatolian News Agency:** Ankara and Istanbul; f. 1920; Gen. Man. NAIL MUTLUĞLU; publ. *Weekly Economical Bulletin*.
- Türk Haberler Ajansı (Turkish News Agency):** Basın Sarayı, Cağaloğlu, Istanbul; f. 1950; brs. in Ankara and Izmir; Dir.-Gen. KADRI KAYABAL.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

ANKARA

- ANSA:** Gelincik Sok. 7A/6; Bureau Chief LAMBERTO BORGATO.

İSTANBUL

- AP:** 5ci Kat, Mollafenari Sok. No. 1; Bureau Chief HAL McCURE.
- UPI:** Basın Sarayı, Cağaloğlu; Bureau Chief JOHN LAWTON.
- The following are also represented: Deutsche Presse-Agentur (DPA), Tass.

PRESS ASSOCIATION

- Editörler Birliği (Editors' Union):** Ankara Cad. 62, Istanbul.

PUBLISHERS

- Ağaoğlu Yayınevi:** Selvilimesçit Sokak 2, Kurt İş Hanı, Cağaloğlu, Istanbul; translations and literary books; MUSTAFA KEMAL AĞAOĞLU.
- Ahmet Halit Yaşaroğlu Kitapçılık ve Kâğıtçılık T.L.S.:** Ankara Caddesi 121, Istanbul; f. 1928; Editors Y. and A. YAŞAROĞLU; Dir. T. YÜCETÜRK.
- Akba Kitapevi:** Bankalar Cad. 10/12, Ankara.
- Ark Ticaret Ltd. ŞTİ:** P.K. 577, Ankara; f. 1958; literature, geography and cartography.
- Atlas Kitabevi Yayınevi:** Nuruosmaniye Caddesi, Mengene Sokak 7-9, Istanbul; literary.
- Baha Matbaası:** Cemal Nadir Sokak 12, Istanbul.
- Başkent Yayınevi:** Anafartalar Caddesi, Nilüfer Sokak 5A, Istanbul; literary.
- Bateş:** Istanbul; non-fiction.
- Bedri Yayınevi:** Istanbul.
- Berkalp Kitapevi:** Şehir Bahçesi 7/8, Ankara.

- Cumhuriyet Mat. ve Gaze T.A.Ş.:** Halkevi Sokak 40/41, Cağaloğlu, Istanbul.
- De Yayınevi:** Vilâyet Han, Kat. 3, Cağaloğlu, Istanbul; literary.
- Depas:** 56 Cumhuriyet Bulvarı, Izmir.
- Elif Kitabevi:** Sahaflar Çarşısı 4, Beyazıt, Istanbul; historical, law, etc.
- Evren Yayınevi:** Istanbul; social sciences, literature.
- Forum Yayınları:** Ankara; literary and artistic books.
- Gerçek Yayınevi:** Istanbul; economic.
- İnanç Yayınları:** Istanbul.
- İnkilap ve Aka Kitapevleri Kollektif Şirketi:** Ankara Caddesi 95, Istanbul; Dir. G. AKAEREN.
- İzel Yayınları:** Istanbul; plays.
- Kanaat Kitapevi:** İlyas Bayar Halefi, Yakup Bayar, Ankara Caddesi 133, Istanbul; f. 1896; text-books, novels, dictionaries, posters, maps and atlases.

TURKEY—(PUBLISHERS, RADIO AND TELEVISION, FINANCE)

Kanaat Yayınları Ltd. Sti: Narlıbahçe Sokak 19, İstanbul; f. 1951; maps, school books; Dir. YAKUP BAYAR.

Köy ve Eğitim Yayınevi: P.K. 339, Ankara; social sciences.

Kültür Kitabevi: Ankara Cad. 99, Orhankey Hanı, Zemin Kat, İstanbul.

Nil Yayınevi: İstanbul; literary translations.

Nişantaşı Deniz Kitabevi: Nisantas, İstanbul; poetry.

Öğretim Yayınevi: Ankara.

Remzi Kitabevi: Ankara Caddesi 93, İstanbul.

Sermet Matbaası: İstanbul.

Sinan Matbaası: İstanbul.

Tifdruk Matbaacılık Sanayii Anonim Şirketi: Divanyolu, Türbedar S. No. 22, İstanbul; f. 1955; novels, magazines, encyclopedia; Pres. KÂZIM TAŞKENT.

Türk Dil Kurumu: Atatürk Bulvarı, 221 Kavaklıdere, Ankara; f. 1923; non-fiction.

T.T.K. Basımevi: Ankara.

Türkiye Yayınevi: Ankara Caddesi 36, İstanbul.

Uğrak Kitabevi: İstanbul.

Üniversite Kitabevi: İstanbul.

Varlık: Cağaloğlu Yokuşu 40, İstanbul; publishers of fiction and non-fiction books.

Yeditepe Yayınlar: P.K. 77, Cağaloğlu, Mengene Sok., Yeni Han 21, İstanbul; publishes literature, poetry, translations, etc. and also *Yeditepe* (monthly).

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Türkiye Radyo T.V. Kurumu: Ankara; f. 1964; controls Turkish radio and television services; Dir.-Gen. ADNAN ÖZTIRAK.

Radio Ankara: 240 kW., Dir. O. Y. HIGYILMAZ.

Radio İstanbul: 150 kW., Dir. S. AKGÖL.

Radio İzmir: 0.3 kW., Dir. C. OZANKAN.

Radio Erzurum: 1 kW., relays news programmes, other programmes independent.

Overseas Broadcasts: Sixteen short-wave transmissions in the following languages: Arabic, Bulgarian, English, French, German, Greek, Hungarian, Italian, Persian, Polish, Pushtu, Romanian, Serbo-Croat, Spanish, Turkish and Urdu.

Voice of Turkey: 100 kW. and 20 kW.; broadcasts to Turks in Europe.

Technical University of İstanbul: 0.5 kW. and 1 kW. and Frequency Modulation; Dir.-Gen. Prof. Dr. M. SANTUR. In 1967 2,802,721 radio receivers were in use.

TELEVISION

Technical University of İstanbul: programmes on Thursdays during the Academic Year; Dir. Dr. A. ATAMAN.

Türkiye Radyo T.V. Kurumu: Ankara; an experimental training establishment using a limited TV service was set up in 1965.

In 1967 6,000 television receivers were in use.

FINANCE

(cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; dep. = deposits; m. = million; brs. = branches)

(Amounts in Turkish liras, except where otherwise stated. Figures given for capital and deposits are for the end of the calendar year stated.)

The Central Bank of the Republic of Turkey was originally founded in 1931, and constituted in its present form after the revolution of 1960. The Central Bank is the bank of issue and is responsible also for public deposits, and medium and long-term borrowings of the banks. In addition, all international payments go through the Bank, and all foreign exchange is held by the Bank.

In November 1965 there were 47 other banks functioning in Turkey. Eleven had been created by special laws to fulfil specialized services for particular industries. The Sumerbank directs the operation of a number of state-owned factories; Etibank operates primarily in the extractive industries and electric power industries; the Agricultural Bank makes loans for agriculture; the Maritime Bank operates Government-owned port facilities, the merchant marine and its own fleet of ships; the Real Estate Credit Bank participates in industrial undertakings and the construction of all types of buildings. Other specialized banks deal with tourism, municipalities, and mortgages, etc.

A further private sector investment bank has passed the committee stage and in July 1967 its articles of Association were placed before Parliament. It is proposed that the

funds available to the bank will be provided by the Government and will total 500 million Turkish liras. This bank will be operated as a state economic enterprise.

In November 1965 there were 31 private sector Turkish banks, the largest of which is the Türkiye İş Bankası which operates 102 branches and 61 agencies. The private banks borrow at medium and long-term mainly from the State Investment Bank.

These banks are required to contribute credits to the Bank Liquidation Fund set up by law in December 1960 to liquidate gradually those banks whose financial standing was unsatisfactory. This fund is derived from annual contributions of 0.2 per cent of savings and commercial deposits and since 1960 has been made up to the required amount by the Central Bank.

There are five foreign banks operating branches in Turkey. The Ottoman Bank which was founded in 1863 is the oldest bank in Turkey, and has strong British and French interests. The agreement with the Turkish Government expires in 1975.

There are several other credit institutions in Turkey, including the Industrial Development Bank of Turkey, which encourages private investment in industry by acting

as underwriter in the issue of share capital. The Türkiye Sinai Kalkınma Bankası is a privately owned development finance company founded in 1950 with the assistance of the World Bank to stimulate industrial growth in the private sector.

There are numerous co-operative organizations, and in the rural areas there are Agricultural Sale Co-operatives and Agricultural Co-operatives. There are also a number of savings institutions.

In November 1965 there were 1,947 branches of all banks, of which 48 had been opened during the course of the year.

BANKING

STATE BANKS

Türkiye Cumhuriyet Merkez Bankası (*Central Bank of the Republic of Turkey*): Bankalar Caddesi 48, Ankara; f. 1931; bank of issue; part of the share capital is owned by the State; cap. p.u. 15m.; Gen. Man. NAIM TALU.

Etibank: Atatürk Bulvarı, Cihan Sok., Sıhhiye, Posta K. 505, Ankara; f. 1935; Government Bank for mineral, electric-power and banking development; cap. p.u. 500m. (1967); Gen. Man. TAHSİN YALABIK.

İller Bankası (*Municipal Bank*): Atatürk Bulvarı, Ankara; f. 1945; Government Municipalities Bank; cap. p.u. 270m.; Chair. of Board and Gen. Dir. VEDAT ÖNSEL.

Sümerbank: Ulus Meydanı 2, Ankara; Holdings Bank for governmental industrial undertakings; cap. p.u. 500m.; Gen. Man. HULUSİ CERİNOĞLU.

Türkiye Cumhuriyeti Ziraat Bankası (*Agricultural Bank*): Bankalar Caddesi, Ankara; f. 1863; Government Agricultural Bank; cap. p.u. 744m.; dep. 5,722m. (1966); Gen. Man. SABAHATTİN ŞERİFOĞLU.

Türkiye Emlâk Kredi Bankası (*Mortgage Bank*): Atatürk Bulvarı 13, Ankara; f. 1946; Real Estate Credit Bank of Turkey; cap. p.u. 1,000m. (1967); Pres. and Gen. Man. HAYRİ SEÇKİN.

Türkiye Sinai Kalkınma Bankası A.S. (*Industrial Development Bank of Turkey*): Necatibey Caddesi 241-47, Kavaköy, İstanbul; f. 1950; Industrial Development Bank of Turkey; cap. 50m.; loans and investments 693m. (1966); Chair. BÜLENT YAZICI; Gen. Man. REŞİD EGEİ.

Türkiye Cumhuriyeti Turizm Bankası: Mesrutiyet Caddesi No. 133, Tepebaşı, İstanbul; State Bank to develop tourism.

Türkiye Vakıflar Bankası T.A.O.: Bankalar Caddesi 52, Ankara; f. 1954; State Bank controlling funds of religious foundations; cap. p.u. 48m.; dep. 568m. (1965); Chair. K. RONA; Gen. Man. S. TULGA.

Denizcilik Bankası T.A.O. (*Turkish Maritime Bank*): Rihtim Caddesi, Posta K. 1387, İstanbul; a semi-public corporation with a 99-year charter, which took over the function of the former State Seaways and Harbours Administration; f. 1952; cap. approx. 500m., of which 51 per cent is subscribed by the Government, the rest by private investors and organizations; Gen. Man. NEDRET ÜTKAN.

PRINCIPAL COMMERCIAL BANKS

Akbank T.A.Ş.: İstiklâl Cad. 219, P.K. 548, Beyoğlu, İstanbul; f. 1948; cap. p.u. 40m. (1966), dep. 1,083m.; Chair. AHMED DALLI; Gen. Man. MEDENİ BERK; publ. monthly bulletin.

Anadolu Bankası A.Ş.: Okçu Musu Caddesi, Karaköy, İstanbul; f. 1962; cap. p.u. 45m., deposits 128m. (1966); successor to Türk Ekspres Bank and Buğday Bankası; Gen. Man. MİTHAT GÜLDÜ.

Demirbank T.A.Ş.: 44-46 Bankalar Caddesi, Karaköy, İstanbul; f. 1953; cap. p.u. 10m., dep. 41.6m. (1966); Pres. SABRİ SAVCI; Gen. Man. MUNUR EVRENOL.

Egebank, S.A.: Atatürk Avenue 80, P.K. 251, İzmir; f. 1928; cap. p.u. 5m., dep. 12m. (1966); Chair. SEVKET FİLİBELİ.

İstanbul Bankası T.A.Ş.: Beyoğlu, İstiklâl Caddesi, Mısır Apart. 309, İstanbul; f. 1953; cap. p.u. 20m. (1966), dep. 93m.; Pres. F. BARIN; Gen. Manager H. GÖNEN.

Maden Kredi Bankası A.Ş.: Bankalar Caddesi Bozkurt Han Karaköy, İstanbul; f. 1958; cap. p.u. 8m. (1966).

Pamukbank T.A.S.: Beyoğlu, İstanbul; cap. p.u. 17m., dep. 103m. (1966).

Selanık Bankası T.A.Ş. (*Banque de Salonique*): Bankalar Caddesi 31/33, Karaköy, İstanbul; f. 1888; cap. p.u. 1.7m., dep. 51m. (1966); Pres. FERRUH DERELİ.

Şekerbank T.A.Ş.: Anafartalar Caddesi, Sahin İş Hanı, Ankara; f. 1953; cap. p.u. 20m., dep. 196m. (1966); Chair. of Board ABDULLAH ENVER DÖLAY; Gen. Man. ÖMER SUNAR.

Türk Ticaret Bankası A.Ş.: İskele Caddesi Hayri Efendi Sokak Bahçekapı, İstanbul; f. 1914; cap. p.u. 20m., dep. 664m. (1966); Dir.-Gen. HAKİ EROL.

Türkiye Garanti Bankası A.Ş.: 43 Yeni Postahane Caddesi, Bahçekapı, İstanbul; f. 1946; cap. p.u. 40m., dep. 381m. (1966); Chair. CEBİR S. SELEK.

Türkiye Halk Bankası A.Ş.: Anafartalar Caddesi, Uçanlar Sokak 2, Ankara; f. 1938; cap. 100m., dep. 227m. (1966); Dir.-Gen. HALİT TAŞÇIOĞLU.

Türkiye İmar Bankası T.A.S.: Karaköy, İstanbul; cap. p.u. 5m., dep. 45m. (1966).

Türkiye İş Bankası A.Ş.: Ulus Meydanı, Ankara; f. 1924; cap. p.u. 40m., dep. 5,015m. (1966); Chair. İHSAN KÖKNEL; Pres. FERİT BASMACI; publ. annual review, bi-monthly economic review.

Türkiye Kredi Bankası A.O.: Yeni Postahane Karşısı, Sirkeci, İstanbul; f. 1948; cap. p.u. 14m. (1963); Chair. ŞAKİR KESEBİR; Gen. Man. KEMAL AZİZ YASA.

Türkiye Tütüncüler Bankası A.Ş.: Halit Ziya Bulvarı No. 45, İzmir, P.K. 239; f. 1924; 5 brs.; cap. p.u. 5m., dep. 22m. (1966); Chair. REŞAT EKİNCİ; Gen. Man. İSMAİL AKSÖY.

Yapı ve Kredi Bankası A.Ş.: P.O.B. 250, İstiklâl 285, Beyoğlu, İstanbul; f. 1944; cap. p.u. 80m., dep. 1,911m. (1966); Chair. KÂZİM TAŞKENT.

FOREIGN BANKS

Amerikan-Türk Dış Ticaret Bankası A.Ş.: P.K. 11, Şişli, İstanbul; f. 1964; cap. p.u. 10m., deposits 154m. (1966); jointly owned by Bank of America, Türkiye İş Bankası and Banca d'America e d'Italia; brs. in Ankara and İzmir; Chair. A. ÜSKÜDARLI.

Banca Commerciale Italiana: Milan, Italy; İstanbul, Bankalar Cad. 53, Karaköy; cap. p.u. 1.5m., dep. 104m. (1966).

Banco di Roma: Rome, Italy; Hayri Efendi Caddesi 28/34-2, P.O.B. 464, İstanbul; cap. p.u. 1.5m., dep. 70m. (1966); Manager in İstanbul LUCIANO CONGIU.

Holantse Bank-Üni N.V.: Amsterdam, Netherlands; İstanbul, Karaköy, P.K. 34; cap. p.u. 1m., dep. 39m. (1966); Man. in İstanbul C. H. WEDDEPOHL.

Ottoman Bank (Osmanlı Bankası): Bankalar Caddesi, Karaköy, İstanbul; f. 1863; cap. p.u. 8m., dep. 707m. (1966); Dir.-Gen. J. JEULIN; 51 brs.

STOCK EXCHANGE

Borsa-Komisierliği: Menkul Kıymetler ve Kambyo Borsası, 4 Vakıf Hanı, Bahçekapı, İstanbul; f. 1873; 249 mems.; Pres. REFAK T. SELİMOĞLU; publ. *Borsa*.

INSURANCE

Millî Reasürans T.A.Ş.: P.K. 359, İstanbul; f. 1929; state-owned with monopoly of re-insurance; supervises private insurance companies; Chair. BÜLENT KOZLU; Gen. Man. SELÂHATTİN BELİREN; publ. *Sigortacılık Bülteni* (Insurance Bulletin).

Sosyal Sigortalar Kurumu: Ankara; Social Insurance Organisation.

PRIVATE INSURANCE

Anadolu Anonim Türk Sigorta Şirketi (*Anatolia Turkish Insurance Society*): Galata, Anadolu Sigorta Hanı, P.O. Box Karaköy 1845, İstanbul.

Ankara Sigorta Şirketi (*Ankara Insurance Society*): Bankalar Cad. 80, Ankara Sigorta Hanı, İstanbul; f. 1936; Dir. KEMAL SARİGÖLLÜ.

Atlantik Sigorta A.Ş.: Bankalar Cad. No. 2, Karaköy, İstanbul; f. 1964; fire, marine, accident; Chair. EMİN ANSEN; Gen. Manager OSMAN YÜCESAN.

Destek Reasurans T.S.A.Ş.: Cumhuriyet Caddesi 6a/2, İstanbul; f. 1943; Pres. BÜLENT KOZLU.

Doğan Sigorta A.Ş.: Doğan Sigorta Binası, Karaköy, İstanbul; f. 1942; Chair. EMİN ANSEN; Managing Dir. NAIL MORALI; Gen. Man. OSMAN YÜCESAN; fire, marine, accident and life.

Güven Türk Anonim Sigorta Şirketi: Sümerbank Binası, Karaköy, İstanbul; f. 1925; Chair. and Gen. Man. AVNULLAH SENKER.

Halk Sigorta T.A.Ş.: Galata, Halk Sigorta Hanı, Söğüt Sokak, İstanbul; f. 1944; Man. SAFFET DEMİR.

İstanbul Umum Sigorta, Anonim Şirketi (*General Insurance Society of Istanbul*): P.K. 391, Karaköy, İstanbul; f. 1893; Pres. CÂBİR SELEK; Man. HAŞİM EKENER.

İmtaş İttihadi Milli Türk Anonim Sigorta Şirketi (*İmtaş Insurance Company*): Karaköy, Ünyon Han, İstanbul, P.K. 107; f. 1918; Man. SAİT SİNANOĞLU.

Şark Sigorta Türk Anonim Şirketi (*Orient Turkish Insurance Society*): P.O.B. 111, Karaköy, Bankalar Cad., Şark Han, İstanbul; f. 1923; Chair. MİTHAT NEMLİ.

Türkiye Genel Sigorta Anonim Şirketi: Yeni Postahane Karşısı, İstanbul; f. 1948; Pres. C. ARIDURU; Gen. Man. F. IŞIL.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Union of Chambers of Commerce, Industry and Commodity Exchanges of Turkey: 78 Posta Caddesi, Ankara; Pres. S. ENVER BATUR.

There are Chambers of Commerce and Industry in all towns of the Republic. Among the most important are the following:

Adana Chamber of Commerce and Industry: Adana; f. 1926; Pres. ADIL İKİZ; 2,500 mems.; publ. *Gazetesi*.

Ankara Chamber of Commerce and Industry: Şehit Teğmen Kalmaz Caddesi 20; Pres. NURİ CİRİTOĞLU; Gen. Sec. İZZET DURU; publ. *Bulletin* (monthly).

British Chamber of Commerce of Turkey (Inc.): P.O. Box 190, Karaköy, İstanbul; f. 1887; 505 mems.; Sec. and Treas. N. COVEY, M.B.E.; publ. *Journal* (bi-monthly).

Bursa Chamber of Commerce and Industry: Bursa; f. 1926; 4,582 mems.; Pres. ABDİ BİÇEN; Sec.-Gen. ERGUN KAĞITÇIBAŞI; publ. *Bursa Ticaret Haberleri*, weekly.

Chamber of Industry for the Aegean Region: P.O.B. 188; İzmir; f. 1954 succeeded to the İzmir Chamber of Industry; Pres. YUSUF TANIK; Gen. Sec. Dr. İLTER AKAT; publ. *Monthly Bulletin*.

İstanbul Chamber of Commerce: P.O.B. 377, 4 Vakıf Han, Bahçekapi, İstanbul; f. 1882; 37,500 mems.; Pres. SİRRI ENVER BATUR; Sec.-Gen. İSMAIL HÜSRET TÖKİN; publs. *İstanbul Ticaret Odası Mecmuası*, *İstanbul Ticaret Odası Gazetesi*.

İzmir Chamber of Commerce: 126 Atatürk Caddesi, İzmir; f. 1885; 6,701 mems.; Pres. ŞEVKET FİLİBELİ; Sec.-Gen. HİLMİ ÖZTARHAN; publ. *İzmir Ticaret Odası Aylık Bülteni* (monthly).

Mersin Chamber of Commerce and Industry: P.O. Box 212, Mersin; f. 1886; Pres. ÂLİ LÂTİFAOĞLU; Sec.-Gen. ÂLİ LÂTİFAOĞLU; 1,716 mems.

Samsun Chamber of Commerce and Industry: Samsun; f. 1923; 9 members; Pres. CENGİZ BALKAN; Gen.-Sec. CEVDET KARSLI.

TRADE UNIONS

CONFEDERATIONS

Türkiye İşçi Sendikaları Konfederasyonu-Türk İş (*Turkish Trade Union Confederation*): Bayındır Sok. 8, Yenışehir, Ankara; f. 1952; affiliated to I.C.F.T.U.; 25 national unions and 9 federations with 700,000 employees; Chair. SEYFİ DEMİRSÖY; Sec.-Gen. HALİL TUNÇ; Financial Sec. ÖMER ERGÜN; publ. *Monthly Bulletin* (in English).

Devrimci İşçileri Sendikası Konfederasyonu (*Confederation of Reformist Workers' Unions*): Ankara; f. 1967; 17 mem. unions.

PRINCIPAL UNIONS

Unions affiliated to Türk İş in 1967 with a membership of over 5,000.

Çimse-İş (*Türkiye Çimento, Seramik ve Toprak Sanayii İşçileri Sendikası*) (*Cement, Ceramic and Soil*): Selânik Cad. 7/4, Yenışehir, Ankara; f. 1963; 11,066 mems.; also affiliated to IFC; Pres. HASAN TÜRKAY; Gen. Sec. ABUZER UÇAR.

Deri-İş (*Türkiye Deri, Debbağ, Kundura ve Saraciye Sanayii İşçileri Sendikası*) (*Leather and Shoe*): Nuruosmaniye Cad. 9, Cağaloğlu, İstanbul; f. 1948; 5,000 mems.; also affiliated to ISLWF; Pres. MUSTAFA ŞAHİN; Gen. Sec. ADNAN GÜRKÜLE.

Dok Gemi-İş (*Türkiye Liman Dok ve Gemi Sanayii İşçileri Sendikası*) (*Port, Dock and Ship Building*): Kemankeş Mah. Mumhane Cad. Deniz Han 17-19, Karaköy, İstanbul; f. 1947; 6,000 mems.; also affiliated to IMF; Pres. MAHMUT YÜKSEL; Gen. Sec. KÂZIM YETMİŞBİR.

Diy-İş (*Türkiye Demiryolları İşçi Sendikaları Federasyonu*) (*Railways*): Necatibey Cad., Sezenler Sok. 5/4, Yenışehir, Ankara; f. 1952; 30,100 mems.; also affiliated to ITF; Pres. ŞERAFETTİN AKOVA; Gen. Sec. AHMET ÇATAKÇINLER.

Genel-İş (*Türkiye Genel Hizmetler İşçileri Sendikası*) (*Public Services*): Ulus İshanı E Blok 201, Ulus, Ankara; f. 1962; 17,665 mems.; also affiliated to PSI; Pres. ABDULLAH BAŞTÜRK; Gen. Sec. HASAN TOĞAY.

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Soviet Union extends for over 6,000 miles from the Baltic to the Pacific Ocean, and for 3,000 miles from north to south. It is the largest country in the world. Its western frontier, running from the Arctic Ocean in the north to the Black Sea in the south, is bordered by Norway, Finland, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Romania. The southern frontier, running from west to east, is bordered by Turkey, Iran, Afghanistan, China, Mongolia and Korea. The climate of this area is continental and has extreme variations. In winter, temperatures can fall to -94 F. (-70 C.) in north-east Siberia, and in summer it can reach 122 F. (50 C.) in Central Asia, part of which is desert. 120 languages are spoken in the U.S.S.R.; Russian, the most widespread, is spoken by 130 million people. There is no state-recognised religion, but the Constitution guarantees freedom of worship. The Russian Orthodox faith is the traditional belief of Russians and there are other Christian and also Jewish and Muslim communities. The flag is red with a gold hammer and sickle surmounted by a gold star in the upper left part. The capital is Moscow.

Recent History

The Soviet Union suffered great losses of men (about 20 million) and material in the Second World War. Over 1,700 towns and 70,000 villages lay in ruins; about 32,000 industrial enterprises and over 100,000 collective and state farms were completely destroyed. Total losses exceeded 500,000 million dollars.

Socialist governments were formed in a number of European and Asian countries as a result of the defeat of Germany and Japan, in which the Soviet Union played a decisive role. These countries and the Soviet Union comprise the world socialist system.

Since the Second World War the Soviet economy has been rebuilt, living standards have improved and the country has become a leading scientific and nuclear power. In 1957 the U.S.S.R. launched the world's first space satellite following it in 1961 with the first manned space flight. In March 1965 Voskhod-2 was flown with two cosmonauts and one of them was the first to leave the satellite and go into space. In February 1966 Luna-9 made the first successful soft landing on the Moon; it was followed by Luna-10 in April 1966 which became the Moon's first artificial satellite. In October 1967, the automatic space probe Venus IV successfully landed on Venus and transmitted information back to Earth. The U.S.S.R., together with the U.S.A. and U.K., signed an international treaty in January 1967, prohibiting the use of outer space for military purposes.

In 1964 Nikita Krushchev was replaced as Chairman of the Council of Ministers by A. N. Kosygin and as Secretary of the Communist Party Central Committee by L. I. Brezhnev.

Government

The Soviet Union consists of 15 Union Republics which include within their boundaries 20 Autonomous Republics, 8 Autonomous Regions, 10 National Districts, 6 Areas and 105 Regions. The Union's highest organ of state power is the Supreme Soviet, composed of the Council of the Union and the Council of Nationalities. The two Chambers have equal rights and may both initiate legislation. The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet is elected by a session of both Chambers and carries out state duties between sessions of the Supreme Soviet. All citizens over 18 have the vote. The highest executive organ is the Council of Ministers appointed by the Supreme Soviet. Each Republic and Autonomous Republic has its own Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers. The Communist Party, with twelve million members, plays a leading rôle in government and is a substantial policy-making body. The supreme organ of the Party is Congress which lays down policy and elects the Central Committee. Between Congresses the Central Committee directs Party work, elects the Party Politbureau and meets periodically to discuss *ad hoc* policy and to vote on any matter disputed in the Presidium. The Party works in close conjunction with the Government at all levels. Each Republic has its own Party, Presidium and Central Committee.

Defence

The Soviet Union is a nuclear power armed with long-range rockets and is a member of The Warsaw Pact Alliance. Armed Forces strength in November 1965 was estimated at 3,150,000. Under the 1967 State Budget of the U.S.S.R., allocations for defence are set at 14,500 million roubles, or 13.1 per cent of the budget.

Economic Affairs

The economy is centrally planned, based on public ownership and fits into the framework of a development plan. Heavy industry accounts for more than two-thirds of total industrial production. There are extensive deposits of iron ore, oil, peat, natural gas and coal. Production of non-ferrous metals includes aluminium, nickel, manganese, lead, copper and zinc. More than 500 million tons of coal are mined annually. The coal basins of the Donets near the Black Sea, Kuznetsk in Siberia and Karaganda in Kazakhstan are the main sources. Annual oil production, chiefly from the Caucasian Republic of Azerbaijan, the Western Urals and the Volga region, exceeds 240 million tons. The country is the second greatest producer of electrical power. One half of the total land area is forest, two-thirds of it in Siberia and the Far East. Timber production is over 270 million cubic metres annually. The textile and consumer goods industry have been greatly increased in recent years. The Soviet Union has large-scale mechanized agriculture with two main types

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS—(INTRODUCTORY SURVEY)

of farm. The collective farms work slightly more than half of the cultivable land and distribute profits to members. The state farms are owned and operated by the state, the employees receiving a wage. There are about 36,900 collective farms working on an area of approximately 232 million hectares and 11,681 state farms with a working area of 300.8 million hectares. The development of the Central Asian Virgin Lands has significantly increased production. The chief grain crops are wheat, rye, oats and maize. Other crops are sugar beet, hemp, cotton and oil seeds. Trade inside the U.S.S.R. is conducted by state trading establishments, consumers' co-operatives and collective farm markets. Foreign trade is a state monopoly and carried out mainly with the countries of Eastern Europe through the Council for Mutual Economic Aid (CMEA).

Transport and Communications

In the U.S.S.R. all forms of transport are integral parts of a single transport network. Railway tracks cover 132,500 km. and carry most goods and passenger traffic. There are 142,700 km. of inland waterways and 1,363,500 km. of roads. Canals navigable by large vessels link the White Sea with the Baltic through the River Volga and the Rivers Moscow and Don with the Caspian, Azov and Black Seas. The Soviet fleet of ocean vessels totals over eight million tons. There are 27 major ports, the most important being Leningrad, Arkhangelsk, Riga, Murmansk, Odessa, Baku and Vladivostok. Aeroflot, the Soviet airline, maintains internal and external services, covering 2,175,000 km. of airlines. The freight turnover of pipeline transport in 1967 was 180,000 million ton/km.

Social Welfare

The Social Insurance Fund is administered by the Trade Unions and financed by industry. The unions also provide holiday camps and sanatoria and charge only nominal fees. Apart from a complete range of social security benefits (disability pensions, loss of breadwinner, student grants, maternity benefits), pensions are paid to retired men at 60 and women at 55 and average 60–70 per cent of salary. Medical treatment is free.

Education

There are no private schools in the U.S.S.R., all schools being state-run with the exception of a small number of colleges belonging to co-operatives and public organizations. There is compulsory free education for eight years. Compulsory universal ten year education is to be introduced by 1970. Children may attend national schools where tuition is given in their native language, or Russian schools, according to choice. Young workers can continue their studies for three years by attending night school or day-release classes. Specialized secondary and higher

schools give both practical and theoretical training. The total number of students in 1966–67 was 72.5 million, with 48.1 million in 214,000 secondary schools, 1.9 million in technical schools, 3.9 million in secondary specialized schools and 4.1 million in universities and colleges. Boarding schools, first set up in 1956, are being increased in number. There are 45 universities.

Tourism

National tourism is organised by the Trade Unions. The state organisation Intourist assists foreign tourists in the U.S.S.R. and Soviet tourists going abroad. Favourite visiting places are Moscow, Kiev, Leningrad, Odessa, the Black Sea and Baltic resorts, the Urals and Altai mountains, and the ancient cities of Samarkand and Bukhara in central Asia.

Nationals of the following countries do not require a visa to enter the U.S.S.R.: Bulgaria, China (People's Republic), Czechoslovakia, Germany (Democratic Republic), Iran, Korea (People's Republic), Mongolia, Poland, Romania, Vietnam (Democratic Republic).

Sport

Physical culture and sport are cultivated on a mass scale. There are more than 175,000 organisations with a total membership of about 40 million. General guidance is given by the Union of Sports Societies, the Trade Unions and the Young Communists' League. Soviet sportsmen won 11 gold medals at the 1964 Winter Olympic Games and 30 gold medals at the 1964 Olympic Games in Tokyo. Football and ice hockey are the most popular games. In 1965 Soviet athletes won 73 gold medals at world championships out of a total of 110 gold medals, and at European championships they won 150 gold medals out of a total of 247.

Public Holidays

The chief public holidays are: January 1 (New Year's Day) March 8 (International Women's Day), May 1 and 2 (May Day Celebrations), May 9 (Victory Day), November 7 and 8 (October Revolution), December 5 (Soviet Constitution Day).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The monetary unit is the Rouble divided into 100 Kopecks.

Notes: Roubles 100, 50, 25, 10, 5, 3, 1.

Coins: Roubles 1; Kopecks 50, 20, 15, 10, 5, 3, 2, 1.

Exchange rate: Roubles 2.16 = £1 sterling
90 Kopecks = \$1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

UNION REPUBLICS

(January 1967)

UNION REPUBLICS (WITH CAPITALS)	AREA (^{'000} sq. km.)	POPULATION (^{'000})	POPULATION OF CAPITAL (^{'000})
Azerbaijan S.S.R. (Baku)	86.6	4,802	1,196
Armenian S.S.R. (Erevan)	29.8	2,253	665
Byelorussian S.S.R. (Minsk)	207.6	8,744	772
Georgian S.S.R. (Tbilisi)	69.7	4,611	842
Estonian S.S.R. (Tallinn)	45.1	1,294	340
Kazakh S.S.R. (Alma-Ata)	2,715.1	12,413	653
Kirghiz S.S.R. (Frunze)	198.5	2,749	396
Latvian S.S.R. (Riga)	63.7	2,285	680
Lithuanian S.S.R. (Vilnius)	65.2	3,026	317
Moldavian S.S.R. (Kishinev)	33.7	3,425	302
Russian S.F.S.R. (Moscow)	17,075.4	127,312	6,507
Tadjik S.S.R. (Dushanbe)	143.1	2,654	332
Turkmen S.S.R. (Ashkhabad)	488.1	1,971	238
Ukrainian S.S.R. (Kiev)	601.0	45,966	1,417
Uzbek S.S.R. (Tashkent)	449.6	10,896	1,241
TOTAL U.S.S.R.	22,402.2	234,401	—

AUTONOMOUS REPUBLICS

AUTONOMOUS REPUBLIC	AREA (sq. kms.)	POPULATION (1967— ^{'000})	CAPITAL
WITHIN R.S.F.S.R.:			
Bashkir	143,600	3,757	Ufa
Buryat	351,300	779	Ulan-Ude
Chechen-Ingush	19,300	1,033	Grozny
Chuvash	18,300	1,192	Cheboksary
Dagestan	50,300	1,361	Makhachkala
Kabardino-Balkar	12,500	531	Nalchik
Kalmyk	75,900	248	Elista
Karelian	172,400	707	Petrozavodsk
Komi	415,900	974	Sykt'yvkar
Mari	23,200	653	Yoshkar-Ola
Mordovian	26,200	1,014	Saransk
North Ossetian	8,000	518	Ordzhonikidze
Tatar	68,000	3,127	Kazan
Tuva	170,500	217	Kyzyl
Udmurt	42,100	1,379	Izhevsk
Yakut	3,103,200	646	Yakutsk
WITHIN AZERBAIJAN:			
Nakhichevan	5,500	189	Nakhichevan
WITHIN GEORGIA:			
Abkhazian	8,600	471	Sukhumi
Adjar	3,000	301	Batumi
WITHIN UZBEKISTAN:			
Kara-Kalpak	165,600	638	Nukus

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

AUTONOMOUS REGIONS

REGION	AREA (sq. kms)	POPULATION (1967—'000)	CENTRE
WITHIN R.S.F.S.R.:			
Adygei	7,600	360	Maikop
Gorno-Altai	92,600	170	Gorno-Altai
Jewish	36,000	173	Birobidzhan
Kharachayevo-Cherkess	14,100	327	Cherkessk
Khakass	61,900	460	Abakan
WITHIN AZERBAIJAN:			
Nagorno-Karabakh	4,400	146	Stepanakert
WITHIN GEORGIA:			
South Ossetian	3,900	102	Tskhinvali
WITHIN TADJIKISTAN:			
Gorno-Badakhshan	63,700	91	Khorog

PRINCIPAL TOWNS

POPULATION (1967—'000)

Moscow (capital)	6,507	Chelyabinsk	835	Yerevan	665
Leningrad	3,706	Kazan	821	Alma-Ata	653
Kiev	1,417	Dnepropetrovsk	817	Voronezh	611
Tashkent	1,241	Perm	796	Zaporozhe	596
Baku	1,196	Odessa	776	Krasnoyarsk	576
Kharkov	1,125	Omsk	774	Lvov	512
Gorky	1,120	Minsk	772	Krivoy Rog	511
Novosibirsk	1,064	Rostov-on-Don	756	Frunze	396
Kuibyshev	992	Volgograd	743	Tallin	340
Sverdlovsk	961	Saratov	720	Dushanbe	332
Tbilisi	842	Ufa	707	Vilnius	317
Donetsk	841	Riga	680	Kishinyov	302

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS

	BIRTH RATE (per '000)	MARRIAGE RATE (per '000)	DEATH RATE (per '000)
1964	19.6	10.0	6.9
1965	18.4	8.5	7.3
1966	18.2	n.a.	7.3

EMPLOYMENT

(percentage of working population, 1966)

AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY	INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION	TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS	EDUCATION AND HEALTH	OTHERS
33.0	34.0	8.0	14.0	11.0

AGRICULTURE

DISTRIBUTION OF FARM LAND
(million hectares)

COLLECTIVE FARMS		STATE FARMS		SMALL HOLDINGS	STATE LAND FUND	OTHER TYPES OF TENURE
Area	Number	Area	Number	Area	Area	Area
231.6	36,493	300.8	12,196	6.8	49.4	20.2

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

CROP AREAS (millions of hectares)

	1963	1964	1965	1966
Winter Rye	15.0	16.8	16.0	13.6
Winter Wheat	16.4	19.0	19.8	19.8
Spring Wheat	48.2	48.9	50.4	50.2
Barley	20.5	21.7	19.7	19.4
Oats	5.7	5.7	6.6	7.2
Maize (grain only)	10.8	5.1	3.2	3.2
Buckwheat	1.8	1.4	1.8	1.9
Millet	4.0	3.5	3.3	3.3
Cotton	2.48	2.46	2.44	2.46
Flax, long-staple	1.46	1.57	1.48	1.4
Sunflower Seed	4.39	4.61	4.87	5.0
Sugar Beet	3.75	4.11	3.88	3.8
Beans	10.8	10.6	6.8	5.9
Potatoes	8.5	8.5	8.6	8.4
Other Vegetables	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4
Roots	2.5	1.9	1.7	1.7

CROP PRODUCTION (million tons—1966)

Grain	170.8
Sugar Beet	74.0
Cotton	6.0
Sunflower	6.14
Potatoes	87.2
Other Vegetables	17.2

ANIMAL PRODUCTS

	1963	1964	1965	1966
Meat and Lard (mil. tons)	10.2	8.2	9.9	10.8
Milk " "	61.2	63.1	72.4	75.8
Wool ('000 tons)	374	352	369	379.8
Eggs (million)	28,800	26,700	29,000	31,600
Butter ('000 tons)	874	952	1,184	1,157

LIVESTOCK (million head—end of year)

	1965	1966	1967
Sheep and Goats	130.7	135.3	141.0
Cattle	93.4	93.4	97.1
Pigs	59.5	59.5	58.0

INLAND AND SEA FISHING (INC. WHALING) ('000 tons)

1964	5,171
1965	5,774
1966	6,093
1967 (planned quota)	6,371

MINING (million tons)

	1965	1966	1967
Coal	578	585	591
Peat	n.a.	65.7	59
Oil	243	265	286
Iron Ore	153	160	163

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

INDUSTRY

COMMODITIES	UNIT	1966	1967
Pig Iron	million tons	70.3	74.7
Steel	" "	96.9	102.1
Steel Tubes	" "	9.9	10.5
Rolled Metal Products	" "	76.6	80.6
Coking Coal	" "	143	n.a.
Mineral Fertilisers	" "	35.8	38.7
Sulphuric Acid	" "	9.4	10
Metallurgical Equipment	'000 tons	252	292
Oil Equipment	" "	148	147
Cement	million tons	80	85
Paper	" "	3.5	3.7
Gas	million cubic metres	145,000	160,000
Timber	" "	272	276
Electric Power	thousand million kW.h.	545	598
Machine Tools	thousand	191	197
Looms	" "	23.9	24
Tractor Ploughs	" "	177	197
Harvest Combines	" "	92	102
Forging Presses	" "	38.4	40.5
Tyres	" "	27,700	29,100
Electric Motors (over 100 kW.)	" "	22,663	22,340
Goods Wagons	" "	40.2	43.7
Turbines	thousand megawatts	15.2	16.2
Turbine Generators	" "	13.4	14.9
Prefabricated Concrete Structures	million cubic metres	64	69
Window Glass	" square "	201	210
Electric and Diesel Locos	number	2,129	1,900
Tractors	thousand	382	407
Motor Lorries	" "	408	437
Motor Cars	" "	230	254
Cotton Fabrics	million metres	7,238	7,390
Linen Fabrics	" "	621	658
Woollen Fabrics	" "	398	420
Silk and Artificial Silk	" "	1,012	1,070
Hosiery	million pairs	1,444	1,530
Footwear	" "	522	545
Sugar	thousand tons	9,740	9,745
Meat	" "	5,700	5,994
Fish	" "	6,093	6,341
Butter	" "	1,042	1,016
Vegetable Oils	" "	2,730	2,891
Soap	" "	1,854	1,934
Tinned Goods	million tins	7,540	8,486
Clocks and Watches	thousand	32,400	34,000
Cameras	" "	1,420	1,572
Radio Sets	" "	5,800	6,200
Television Sets	" "	4,400	4,900
Domestic Refrigerators	" "	2,204	2,770
Domestic Washing Machines	" "	3,900	4,294.5
Domestic Sewing Machines	" "	899	1,100
Bicycles	" "	4,048	4,265
Motor Cycles and Scooters	" "	753	781

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

NATIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN, 1961-80

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increase industrial productivity by 300-350 per cent. 2. Total electrification of the country. 3. Expansion of the metals and fuels industries. 4. Comprehensive development of the chemical industry. 5. Development of automation. 6. Development of jet engineering. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Rationalisation of the distribution of industry. 8. Entire electrification of agriculture. 9. Higher pay for better work and greater material incentives. 10. Higher efficiency on collective farms. |
|---|--|

COMMODITY	UNIT	OUTPUT	TARGETS	
		1960	1970	1980
Steel	million tons	65	145	250
Oil	" "	148	390	690-710
Coal	" "	513	686-700	1,180-1,200
Mineral Fertilisers	" "	13.9	77	125-135
Cement	" "	45.5	122	233-235
Gas	'000 million cu. metres	47	310-325	680-720
Synthetic Tars and Plastics	'000 tons	332	5,300	19,000-21,000
Artificial Fibre	" "	211	1,350	3,100-3,300
Textiles	'000 million sq. metres	6.6	13.6	20-22
Leather Footwear	million pairs	419	825	900-1,000
Household Goods	'000 million roubles	6	18	58-60
Grain	million tons	131.2	224	288-300
Engineering and Metallurgy	'000 million roubles	34	115	334-375
Meat	million tons	8.7	25	30-32
Milk	" "	61.7	135	170-180
Cotton	" "	4.3	8	10-11
Sugar Beet	" "	57.7	86	98-108
Eggs	'000 million	27.4	68	110-116
Wool	'000 tons	357	800	1,045-1,155
Electric Power	'000 million kWh.	292.3	900-1,000	2,700-3,000

FINANCE

1 Rouble=100 kopeks.
100 roubles = £46 5s. 6d. sterling = \$ U.S. 111.20

THE STATE BUDGET

(including the All-Union Budget, the Union-Republican Budgets and the budgets of the local Soviets)
(million roubles)

REVENUE			EXPENDITURE			
	1966	1967		1965	1966	1967
Turnover Tax	97,300	95,000	National Economy	42,362	45,200	46,900
Profits Tax			Social and Cultural	37,454	40,800	42,900
Social Insurance Contributions, Tax from Collective Farms, Co-operatives, Customs			Defence	12,789	13,400	14,500
Other Revenue			State Administration	1,152	1,400	1,400
	8,100	15,200				
TOTAL	105,400	110,200	TOTAL	99,536	105,600	110,000

All-Union Budget (1967 estimate): Revenue 58,680 million roubles, Expenditure 58,445 million roubles.

State Budget (1967 estimate): Revenue 105,535 million roubles, Expenditure 105,394 million roubles.

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

UNION-REPUBLICAN BUDGET TOTALS (million roubles)

	1966	1967	1968
R.S.F.S.R.	32,917	27,696	28,737
Ukrainian S.S.R.	9,848	9,900	10,296
Byelorussian S.S.R.	1,839	2,067	2,211
Uzbek S.S.R.	1,947	2,225	2,344
Kazakh S.S.R.	3,983	3,984	4,240
Georgian S.S.R.	992	980	1,018
Azerbaijan S.S.R.	992	1,008	1,105
Lithuanian S.S.R.	838	932	1,022
Moldavian S.S.R.	575	600	626
Latvian S.S.R.	613	655	691
Kirghiz S.S.R.	580	600	641
Tadjik S.S.R.	529	539	581
Armenian S.S.R.	637	639	684
Turkmen S.S.R.	479	520	545
Estonian S.S.R.	430	455	474

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS ('000 million roubles)

	1962	1963	1964
Individual Consumption	105.0	110.3	115.2
Collective Consumption	12.5	13.8	14.8
Net Fixed Capital Formation	28.4	28.2	29.4
Increase in Stocks	16.6	14.1	20.6
Net Export of Goods and Services	2.1	2.4	1.5
NET MATERIAL PRODUCT	164.6	168.8	181.5
<i>of which:</i>			
Agriculture	37.0	34.6	38.8
Manufacturing, mining and quarrying	86.1	91.5	97.3
Construction	14.7	15.2	16.2
Transport and communications	8.7	9.3	9.8
Trade and miscellaneous	18.1	18.2	19.4
Depreciation Allowances	6.8	7.5	n.a.

EXTERNAL TRADE (million roubles)

	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Total Imports	5,806	6,353	6,963	7,253.4	7,957
Total Exports	6,328	6,545	6,913	7,357.5	7,119

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

IMPORTS	UNIT	1964	1965	1966
Machine Tools	'ooo roubles	2,398.5	2,419.0	7,308.4
Rolling Equipment	'ooo tons	44.3	50.9	n.a.
Cranes	number	524	428	n.a.
Locomotives	"	384	448	n.a.
Goods Wagons	"	3,571	3,129	n.a.
Passenger Coaches	"	1,545	1,084	n.a.
Hard Coal	'ooo tons	5,100	6,800	n.a.
Hard Coal Coke	" "	661	662	n.a.
Oil Products	" "	2,081.6	1,904.3	n.a.
Pig-Iron	" "	195.4	147.9	244.4
Rolled Steel	" "	732	791.7	561.5
Pipes	" "	514.1	466.8	596.2
Zinc	" "	71.7	58.8	16.3
Lead	" "	49.9	47.9	31.1
Tin	" "	5.5	5.8	4.8
Soda Products	" "	369.0	486.6	n.a.
Natural Rubber	'ooo tons	186.1	271.2	311.1
Synthetic Rubber	" "	45	53.8	33.6
Cement	" "	333	267	311
Sawn Wood	'ooo cu. metres	319.8	270.9	271.3
Cellulose	'ooo tons	123.5	196.8	163.9
Paper and Paperboard	" "	172.8	202.2	n.a.
Cotton	" "	144.9	182.9	172.7
Wool	" "	46.3	52.8	61.3
Raw Silk	" "	n.a.	n.a.	5.3
Cattle Hides	million	2.1	3.5	4.3
Raw Tobacco	'ooo tons	129.1	104.1	65.2
Wheat	" "	7,281.4	6,375.2	7,583
Animals for Slaughter	'ooo tons live	79	118.5	n.a.
Oil Seeds	'ooo tons	72.5	156.8	48.9
Meat and Meat Preparations	'ooo tons	119.4	252.2	133.2
Fish and Fish Preparations	" "	66.3	47.4	14.7
Rice	" "	363.1	237.9	275.4
Vegetables	" "	462	349.6	n.a.
Fruit	" "	439.6	500.9	447.3
Sugar	" "	1,865.9	2,330.7	2,500
Edible Vegetable Oil	" "	43.2	68.1	77.4
Cotton Fabrics	million metres	69.3	95.2	99.7
Wool Fabrics	" "	14.2	9.0	9.6
Silk Fabrics	" "	39.3	30.8	n.a.
Leather Footwear	million pairs	25.1	27.9	33.7
Sewing Machines	'ooo	128.4	63.5	n.a.
Clothing and Underwear	million roubles	418.2	388.0	n.a.
Cable	" "	69.2	70.6	n.a.
Equipment for Food and Light Industry	" "	175.9	194.9	173.0
Equipment for Chemical Industry	" "	186.4	187.4	168.8
Equipment for Building Industry	" "	37.3	47.5	n.a.
Ships and Equipment	" "	483.9	489.7	493.7

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

COMMODITIES—continued

EXPORTS	UNIT	1964	1965	1966
Tractors	'000	21	21.9	21.4
Lorries	"	21.2	15.1	29.7
Motor Cars	"	44.5	48.6	66.5
Hard Coal	'000 tons	23,628	22,423	21,828
Hard Coal Coke	" "	3,999	3,752	4,000
Crude Oil	" "	36,690.7	43,432.0	50,314
Oil Products	" "	19,930.1	20,986.6	23,318
Iron Ore	" "	22,600	24,138	26,118
Manganese Ore	" "	979	1,020	1,218
Chrome Ore	" "	663	748	920
Asbestos	" "	212.2	248.4	n.a.
Pig Iron	" "	3,198.4	3,659.1	4,384
Ferro-Alloys	" "	172	205.3	n.a.
Rolled Steel	" "	4,181.1	4,547.4	5,200
Pipes	" "	238.7	265.6	n.a.
Copper and Copper Wire	" "	89.5	93.1	n.a.
Zinc	" "	149.8	132.7	n.a.
Lead	" "	96.1	102.5	n.a.
Tin	" "	11	7.0	n.a.
Aluminium	" "	175.2	229.0	256
Phosphate Fertilisers	" "	3,216.5	3,783.7	n.a.
Nitrogenous Fertilisers	" "	266.3	338.7	n.a.
Natural and Synthetic Rubber	" "	96.6	98.7	n.a.
Roundwood	'000 cu. metres	9,417	11,138.4	12,700
Soft Sawnwood	" " "	7,675.6	8,001.2	n.a.
Cellulose	'000 tons	262.4	261.9	295.6
Paper	" "	163.3	203.6	272
Cotton	" "	393.6	457.7	507.8
Flax	" "	18.2	24.4	n.a.
Wool	" "	24.4	26.4	27.8
Oil Cakes	" "	45.5	129.2	n.a.
Wheat and Rye	" "	2,180.8	1,699.5	n.a.
Barley, Oats, Maize	" "	1,332.7	2,630.8	n.a.
Meat and Meat Preparations	" "	60.9	31.7	n.a.
Butter	" "	25.3	43.0	n.a.
Refined Sugar	" "	347.7	604.1	n.a.
Edible Vegetable Oils	" "	189.9	242.1	n.a.
Table Salt	" "	108.9	164.5	n.a.
Cotton Fabrics	million metres	252.3	272.0	208.5
Clocks (household)	'000	5,214.8	5,115.4	4,875
Television Sets	"	57	85.7	n.a.
Furs and Furskins	million roubles	53	52.1	n.a.
Excavators and Road Equipment	"	46.7	68.6	n.a.
Ships and Ships' Equipment	"	31.8	29.4	32.2
Oil Drilling Equipment	"	18	15.7	n.a.

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES (million roubles)

	1965		1966	
	IMPORTS	EXPORTS	IMPORTS	EXPORTS
Socialist Countries				
Bulgaria	554.0	529.6	588.7	627.4
Cuba	308.0	337.9	257.3	431.9
Czechoslovakia	931.9	832.0	827.5	804.6
Germany (Democratic Republic)	1,156.2	1,226.7	1,114.2	1,266.1
Hungary	463.8	491.3	460.7	454.1
Poland	702.6	654.0	659.9	722.9
Romania	396.9	362.5	364.9	347.7
China, People's Republic	203.0	172.5	128.8	157.8
Korea, Democratic People's Republic	79.5	80.8	83.1	77.0
Mongolian People's Republic	55.7	114.1	56.1	142.2
Viet-Nam Democratic Republic	27.5	67.4	22.8	61.4
Yugoslavia	169.8	130.6	173.5	192.5
TOTAL	5,048.9	4,959.4	4,737.5	5,285.6
Other Countries:				
Afghanistan	18.2	46.4	16.9	66.0
Argentina	64.8	18.3	96.7	6.7
Austria	59.8	42.5	64.1	43.2
Belgium	28.2	45.4	35.5	60.7
Denmark	27.9	25.0	19.7	30.3
Finland	213.6	190.9	195.3	231.4
France	102.9	99.3	144.3	117.1
Germany (Federal Republic)	119.8	127.8	125.4	166.9
Greece	25.6	32.5	26.7	34.6
India	169.4	193.5	172.0	177.0
Indonesia	28.8	49.0	27.7	4.3
Iran	16.3	13.7	17.5	27.9
Iraq	3.3	26.3	2.9	32.3
Italy	91.5	133.0	85.9	139.6
Japan	159.6	166.4	207.8	217.8
Netherlands	27.0	57.4	34.8	71.8
Norway	16.9	18.4	16.3	20.9
Sweden	47.5	50.9	39.9	63.7
Turkey	17.0	15.0	16.9	24.7
United Arab Republic	147.1	187.6	135.0	178.8
United Kingdom	136.8	259.8	152.0	297.0
U.S.A.	58.2	30.5	57.0	42.0

TRANSPORT FREIGHT

('000 million ton-kilometres)

	RAILWAYS	ROADS	INLAND WATERWAYS
1961	1,565.6	105.7	106.0
1962	1,646.3	111.9	109.9
1963	1,749.4	119.7	114.4
1964	1,854.1	127.0	124.4
1965	1,950.0	142.7	134.0
1966	2,016.0	155.1	137.7

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

PASSENGERS

(million)

	RAILWAYS	ROADS	INLAND WATERWAYS
1963 .	2,139	15,299	134.1
1964 .	2,250	16,337	136.0
1965 .	2,301	17,000	133.6
1966 .	2,450	20,489	146.0

OCEAN SHIPPING

	1964	1965	1966
Cargo carried . . (million tons)	109.6	119.1	131.1
Freight ton/km. . . (million)	297,000	387,100	442,200
Passengers . . . („)	28.3	31.2	32.2
Passenger/km. . . („)	1,300	1,400	1,600

CIVIL AVIATION

	1964	1965	1966
Passengers carried . . (million)	36.6	42.1	47.2
Passenger-kilometres . . („)	30,900	38,000	45,100
Freight . . . (million ton-km.)	1,140	1,370	1,455

TOURISM

	1964	1965	1966
Number of Tourists . . .	1,000,000	1,260,000	1,446,718
Number of Countries of Origin . .	135	120	n.a.

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

	1964	1965	1966
Telephones	4,000,000	6,809,000	7,900,000
Radio Sets	36,700,000	38,200,000	39,800,000
Television Sets	12,900,000	15,700,000	19,000,000
Books Published (No. of Titles) . .	78,204	76,149	72,977
Number of Newspapers	6,595	7,687	7,967
Daily Circulation	89,094,000	103,030,000	110,000,000
Periodicals	3,833	3,846	4,342
Circulation	1,217,675,000	1,547,625,000	2,000,000

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

NEWSPAPERS

TYPE OF NEWSPAPER	NUMBER OF NEWSPAPERS		CIRCULATION ('000)	
	1964	1965	1964	1965
All-Union	23	23	36,821	45,161
Republican	148	154	17,441	18,728
Autonomous Republics and Regions .	351	353	14,631	15,086
Towns	252	566	4,387	6,820
Local Newspapers	4,293	5,157	14,741	16,210
Collective Farms	1,528	1,434	1,073	1,025
TOTAL	6,595	7,687	89,094	103,030

TELEVISION LICENCES (January 1966—'000)

R.S.F.S.R.	9,839
Ukrainian S.S.R.	2,797
Byelorussian S.S.R.	347
Uzbek S.S.R.	463
Kazakh S.S.R.	573
Georgian S.S.R.	222
Azerbaijan S.S.R.	274
Lithuanian S.S.R.	184
Moldavian S.S.R.	160
Latvian S.S.R.	272
Kirghiz S.S.R.	124
Tadjik S.S.R.	76
Armenian S.S.R.	140
Turkmen S.S.R.	61
Estonian S.S.R.	161
TOTAL	15,693

PERIODICALS (1966)

	NUMBER	CIRCULATION ('000)
R.S.F.S.R.	2,603	1,304,150
Ukrainian S.S.R.	256	77,710
Byelorussian S.S.R.	43	15,127
Uzbek S.S.R.	119	37,623
Kazakh S.S.R.	76	16,539
Georgian S.S.R.	96	6,030
Azerbaijan S.S.R.	102	7,602
Lithuanian S.S.R.	83	16,317
Moldavian S.S.R.	50	6,438
Latvian S.S.R.	88	27,809
Kirghiz S.S.R.	57	8,016
Tadjik S.S.R.	37	3,358
Armenian S.S.R.	81	3,292
Turkmen S.S.R.	30	3,483
Estonian S.S.R.	128	14,131
TOTAL	3,846	1,547,625

EDUCATION

INSTITUTIONS (1966-67)

TYPE	NUMBER	STUDENTS ('000)
General Schools	210,000	168
Vocational Schools	n.a.	960
Secondary Specialized Schools	3,969	979
Higher Educational Establishments	767	7,123
Other Professional Courses	n.a.	14,300

GENERAL SCHOOLS (1966-67)

	STUDENTS ('000)
R.S.F.S.R.	26,168
Ukrainian S.S.R.	8,468
Byelorussian S.S.R.	1,769
Uzbek S.S.R.	2,592
Kazakh S.S.R.	2,865
Georgian S.S.R.	928
Azerbaijan S.S.R.	1,199
Lithuanian S.S.R.	562
Moldavian S.S.R.	763
Latvian S.S.R.	343
Kirghiz S.S.R.	657
Tadjik S.S.R.	613
Armenian S.S.R.	553
Turkmen S.S.R.	455
Estonian S.S.R.	215
TOTAL	48,168

THE CONSTITUTION

THE UNION

The first Constitution of the Soviet State was the Constitution of the R.S.F.S.R. adopted by the V All-Russia Congress of Soviets in July, 1918. The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics was formally proclaimed at the X Congress of Soviets in Moscow in December, 1922, and in January, 1924, the Constitution of the U.S.S.R. was inaugurated. The acting Constitution was submitted by the Central Executive Committee of the U.S.S.R. to the All-Union Congress of Soviets on December 5th, 1936, and approved by that body. Since then the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. has approved a number of amendments to the Constitution.

The U.S.S.R. is a socialist state of workers and peasants. Its political foundations are the Soviets of Workers' Deputies—the organs of power of the working people in the cities and villages. Its economic foundation is a "socialist system of economy and the socialist ownership of the instruments and means of production". Socialist property in the U.S.S.R. exists in the form of State property (belonging to the whole people) or in the form of co-operative and collective property (property of co-operative societies and of collective farms). There is provision for private ownership of personal property and "the small private economy of individual peasants and handicraftsmen based on their own labour and precluding the exploitation of the labour of others". Article 12 of the Constitution declares the principle applied in the U.S.S.R. to be that of socialism: "from each according to his ability, to each according to his work".

The U.S.S.R. is a federal state, formed on the basis of a voluntary union of the following Soviet Socialist Republics, possessing equal rights: the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic, the Ukrainian, Byelorussian, Uzbek, Kazakh, Georgian, Azerbaijanian, Lithuanian, Moldavian, Latvian, Kirghiz, Tadzhik, Armenian, Turkmen and Estonian Soviet Socialist Republics.

The Union, as represented by its higher organs of administration, has charge of international relations, questions of war and peace, admission of new States into the U.S.S.R., and control over the observance of the Constitution. It also confirms the alteration of boundaries between the Union Republics, the formation of new Autonomous Republics and Autonomous Regions within the Union Republics (see below).

Also within its jurisdiction is the organisation of defence, the organisation of foreign trade on a basis of State monopoly, the safeguarding of the security of the U.S.S.R., the approval of the consolidated State Budget, the administration of the banks, and transport and communications, the direction of the monetary and credit systems, the organisation of State insurance, the contracting and granting of loans, the determination of the basic principles of land tenure and of the basic principles in the spheres of education and of public health, the organisation of a uniform system of national-economic statistics, and the issuing of all-Union acts of amnesty. In the field of legislation it determines the principles of labour legislation, of legislation concerning the judicial system and judicial procedure, concerning Union citizenship and the rights of foreigners, and concerning marriage and the family.

THE SUPREME SOVIET OF THE U.S.S.R.

The Supreme Soviet is the highest organ of State power in the U.S.S.R. It alone exercises legislative power in the Union. It consists of two Chambers: the Soviet of the

Union and the Soviet of Nationalities. The Soviet of the Union is elected by all the citizens of the U.S.S.R. on the basis of one deputy for every 300,000 of the population, and is elected for a term of four years. The Soviet of Nationalities is elected by the citizens voting by Union Republics, Autonomous Republics, Autonomous Regions, and National Areas on the basis of 32 deputies from each Union Republic, 11 deputies from each Autonomous Republic, 5 deputies from each Autonomous Region, and 1 deputy from each National Area. The Soviet of the Union has at present 767 members and the Soviet of Nationalities 750 members.

Chambers of the Supreme Soviet. The two Chambers have equal rights, and both have the right to initiate legislation. A law is considered adopted if passed by simple majority of both Chambers. Each Chamber elects a number of standing committees, viz.: Soviet of the Union: Plan and Budget, Mandate, Legislation, Trade and Communal Services; Industry, Transport and Communications; Construction and Building Materials; Agriculture; Health Service and Social Maintenance; Education, Science, Culture and Foreign Affairs; Soviet of Nationalities: Plan and Budget, Mandate, Legislation, Trade and Communal Services; Industry, Transport and Communications; Construction and Building Materials; Agriculture; Health Service and Social Maintenance; Education, Science, Culture and Foreign Affairs. The Commissions meet between sessions of the Supreme Soviet, report to sessions and make recommendations to the Presidium.

The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet is elected at a joint sitting of the two Chambers. It consists of a Chairman, 15 Vice-Chairmen (one for each of the Union Republics), a Secretary, and 20 members. It is accountable to the Supreme Soviet for all its activities.

The Presidium convenes the sessions of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., issues decrees, interprets the laws of the U.S.S.R. in operation, dissolves the Supreme Soviet in the event of disagreement between the two Chambers, conducts nation-wide polls on its own initiative or on the request of one of the Union Republics, annuls decisions of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. or of the Union Republics if they do not conform to law, institutes and awards decorations and titles of honour, exercises the right of pardon, institutes military titles, diplomatic ranks, and other special titles, appoints and removes the high command of the armed forces, orders general or partial mobilisation, ratifies and denounces international treaties, appoints and recalls plenipotentiary representatives to foreign states, receives letters of credence and recall of diplomatic representatives accredited to it by foreign states, proclaims martial law in separate localities or throughout the U.S.S.R.

A Supreme Soviet Deputy cannot be put on trial or arrested without the approval of the Supreme Soviet or of the Presidium, between sessions. There are provisions for the premature recall of any deputy by a majority decision of his electors if he has broken the trust of his constituents or whose behaviour has not been worthy of the high calling of his office. In the intervals between sessions of the Supreme Soviet, the Presidium releases and appoints Ministers on the recommendation of the Chairman of the Council of Ministers and subject to subsequent confirmation by the Supreme Soviet, and proclaims a state of war in the event of military attack on the U.S.S.R. or when necessary to fulfil treaty obligations concerning mutual defence against aggression.

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS—(THE CONSTITUTION)

THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS OF THE U.S.S.R.

The Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. is the highest executive and administrative organ of State power. It is appointed by the Supreme Soviet and includes the following officials: the Chairman of the Council of Ministers, the Vice-Chairmen of the Council of Ministers, the Ministers of the U.S.S.R., the Chairmen of State Commissions and Committees, the Chairman of the Board of the State Bank, the Head of the Central Statistical Administration and the Chairmen of the Councils of Ministers of Union Republics.

Ministries may be All-Union or Union-Republican. The former deal with matters that concern the U.S.S.R. as a whole. They direct branches of the national economy that are of All-Union importance and call for central administration covering the whole territory of the U.S.S.R. (e.g. railways). Union-Republic ministries direct those branches of the national economy and of State administration of all-Union importance which are best directed from the centre through corresponding ministries in each of the Union Republics (e.g. higher education, defence, health).

The Council of Ministers is responsible to the Supreme Soviet, or, in the intervals between sessions, to the Presidium.

It issues decrees and orders, binding throughout the U.S.S.R., in pursuance of the laws in operation, and verifies their execution. The Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. has the right, in respect of those branches of administration and economy which come within the jurisdiction of the U.S.S.R., to suspend decisions of the Councils of Ministers of Union Republics and to annul orders and instructions of Ministers of the U.S.S.R.

THE UNION REPUBLICS

The sovereignty of the 15 Union Republics is restricted only within the above-mentioned limits. Each Republic has its own Constitution, which takes into account the specific features of the Republic, but is drawn up in conformity with that of the Union. Each Republic has the right of free secession from the Union, and its territories may not be altered without its consent. It has the right to enter into direct relations with foreign states and to conclude agreements and to exchange diplomatic and consular representatives with them. (The Byelorussian and Ukrainian S.S.R.s are members of the United Nations and its subsidiary organisations). It also has its own military formations. The laws of the U.S.S.R. have the same force within the territory of every Union Republic, and in the event of divergence between the law of a Union Republic and a law of the Union, the Union law prevails. Uniform Union citizenship is established for citizens of the U.S.S.R.

The Supreme Soviet of the Union Republic is the highest organ in a Union Republic. It is elected by the citizens of the Republic for a term of four years, on a basis of representation established by the Constitution of the Union Republic, and is the sole legislative organ of the Republic. It elects a Presidium and forms a Council of Ministers. This consists of the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Union Republic; First Deputy Chairmen of the Council of Ministers; Deputy Chairmen of the Council of Ministers; Chairman of the State Planning Commission; Chairmen of the State Committees of the Council of Ministers of the Union Republic.

The Councils of Ministers of Union Republics have the right to suspend resolutions and decrees of the Council of Ministers of Autonomous Republics within their jurisdiction, to set aside decisions and decrees of the executive committees of Soviets of Workers' Deputies of territories, regions and autonomous regions.

The Ministries of Union Republics may be Union-Republican or Republican. Union-Republican ministries manage the branch of State administration entrusted to

them, and are subordinate both to the Council of Ministers of the Union Republic and to the corresponding Union-Republican ministry of the U.S.S.R. Republican ministries manage the branch of State administration entrusted to them, and are subordinate directly to the Council of Ministers of the Union Republic.

THE AUTONOMOUS REPUBLICS

There are 20 Autonomous Republics each forming a constituent part of a Union Republic and through it of the Soviet Union. (See table of Autonomous Republics in the Statistical Survey.) Each Autonomous Republic has its own Constitution drawn up in conformity with the Constitution of the U.S.S.R. and of the Union Republic of which it forms part.

The Autonomous Republics have self-government in domestic affairs, enact laws applicable to their territories, have their own Supreme Soviets and Councils of Ministers and direct representation to the All-Union Supreme Soviet.

The frontiers of the Autonomous Republics are determined by the Supreme Soviet of its Union Republic.

THE AUTONOMOUS REGIONS

There are eight Autonomous Regions distinguished by racial and linguistic features. (See table of Autonomous Regions in the Statistical Survey.) The Autonomous Regions exist side by side with the ordinary administrative regions of a Union Republic but enjoy additional rights. The Soviet of Workers' Deputies of an Autonomous Region adopts statutes taking into account the Region's special features. The Supreme Soviet of its Union Republic approves the statutes.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

The organs of state power in Territories, Regions, Districts, Areas, Towns and Villages are the Soviets of Workers' Deputies.

THE U.S.S.R. ELECTORAL SYSTEM

Members of all Soviets of Workers' Deputies, of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., and the Supreme Soviets of the Union Republics and the Autonomous Republics are elected on the basis of universal, equal, and direct suffrage by secret ballot. All citizens of eighteen years of age and over have the right to vote, with the exception of the insane and persons deprived of electoral rights by sentence of court. Candidates are nominated in electoral districts. The right to nominate candidates is granted to public organisations and societies of the working people; Communist Party organisations, trade unions, co-operative societies, youth organisations, and cultural societies.

Every citizen of the U.S.S.R., who has reached the age of twenty-three is eligible for election to the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R.

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS AND DUTIES

Citizens of the U.S.S.R. are guaranteed the following fundamental rights: the right to guaranteed employment, ensured by the socialist organisation of the national economy and the abolition of unemployment; the right to rest and leisure, ensured by the standard working day of seven hours (six and even four hours for some professions), the institution of annual holidays with pay, and the provision of a wide network of sanatoria, rest-homes and clubs for the working people; the right to maintenance in old age and in the case of sickness or disability, ensured by social insurance at State expense, free medical service and a wide network of health resorts at the disposal of the workers; the right to free education, ensured by universal,

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS—(THE CONSTITUTION, THE GOVERNMENT)

compulsory elementary and eight-grade secondary education; equal rights for women and men, ensured by affording women equally with men the right to work, rest and leisure, social insurance and education, women benefiting from State protection for the interests of mother and child, pregnancy leave with pay, and the provision of maternity homes, nurseries and kindergartens; equality of rights for all citizens, irrespective of nationality or race, ensured by legal penalty for restriction of these rights and for propagation of race-hatred; freedom of religious worship and freedom of anti-religious propaganda; freedom of speech, of the press, of assembly, and of demonstrations; the right to unite in public organisations, trade unions, co-operative, youth, sport, and defence organisations, cultural, technical and scientific societies, and in the Communist Party, as the core of all organisations of the working people; inviolability of person except by due process of law.

The right of asylum is granted to foreign citizens persecuted for defending the interests of the working people, for their scientific activities or for their struggle for national liberation.

It is proclaimed the duty of every citizen to observe the Constitution and the law, to maintain labour discipline, honestly to perform public duties, to respect the rules of socialist intercourse, to safeguard public, socialist property, and to defend the U.S.S.R. against foreign aggression. Universal military service is obligatory.

AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION

The Constitution may be amended only by decision of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., adopted by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the votes cast in each of its Chambers.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE U.S.S.R.

(February 1968)

PRESIDIUM OF THE SUPREME SOVIET OF THE U.S.S.R.

Chairman: NIKOLAI PODGORNÝ

Deputy Chairmen

M. YASNOV
D. S. KOROTCHENKO
V. I. KOZLOV
Y. S. NASRIDINOVA
S. B. NIYAZBEKOV
G. S. DZOTSENIDZE
M. A. ISKENDEROV
M. Y. SHUMAUSKAS

(R.S.F.S.R.)
(Ukraine)
(Byelorussia)
(Uzbekistan).
(Kazakhstan)
(Georgia)
(Azerbaijan)
(Lithuania)

K. F. ILYASHENKO
J. E. KALNBERZIN
T. KULATOV
M. KHOLOV
N. KH. ARUTIUNYAN
A. KLYCHEV
A. A. MYURISEPP
(Moldavia)
(Latvia)
(Kirghizia)
(Tadjikistan)
(Armenia)
(Turkmenistan)
(Estonia)

Secretary: M. P. GEORGADZE.

Members

V. I. BOLSHUKHIN
L. I. BREZHNEV
S. M. BUDENNY
A. D. DANIALOV
M. DJALALOV

A. I. KASATKINA
V. M. KAVUN
V. I. KONOTOP
D. A. KUNAYEV
P. M. MASHEROV

A. I. MIKOYAN
Z. N. NUREYEV
A. D. NUTETEGRYNE
I. G. PETROVSKY
Z. P. PUKHOVA

P. E. SHELEST
F. A. TABEYEV
V. S. TOLSTIKOV
K. E. VOROSHILOV

THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Chairman: ALEXEI KOSYGIN.

First Vice-Chairmen: DMITRI POLYANSKY, KIRILL MAZUROV.

Vice-Chairmen: VLADIMIR NOVIKOV, NIKOLAI TIKHONOV, MIKHAIL EFREMOV, LEONID SMIRNOV, MIKHAIL LESECHKO, NIKOLAI BAIBAKOV, VENIAMIN DYMSHYTS, VLADIMIR KIRILLIN, IGNATY NOVIKOV.

Vice-Chairman, Chairman of the State Planning Committee: NIKOLAI BAIBAKOV.

Vice-Chairman, Chairman of the State Committee on Material and Equipment Supply: VENIAMIN DYMSHYTS.

Vice-Chairman, Chairman of the State Committee for Construction: IGNATY NOVIKOV.

Vice-Chairman, Chairman of the State Committee for Science and Engineering: VLADIMIR KIRILLIN.

Chairman of the State Committee for Labour and Wages: ALEXANDR VOLKOV.

Chairman of the State Committee for Farm Produce Purchases: LEONID KORNEETS.

Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Economic Relations: SEMEN SKACHKOV.

Chairman of the State Committee for Forestry: VASILY RUBTSOV.

Chairman of the State Committee of Vocational Technical Training: ALEXANDER BULGAKOV.

Chairman of the State Security Committee: YURY V. ANDROPOV.

Chairman of the People's Control Committee: PAVEL KOVANOV.

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS—(GOVERNMENT)

Chairman of the Board of the U.S.S.R. State Bank: ALEXEI POSKONOV.

Chairman of "Soyuzselhoztekhnik" (All-Union Corporation): ALEZANDER YEZHEVSKY.

Chief of the Central Statistical Board: VLADIMIR STAROVSKY.

Minister of Aircraft Engineering: PYOTR DEMENTYEV.

Minister of the Automobile Industry: ALEXANDR TARASOV.

Minister of Foreign Trade: NIKOLAI PATOLICHEV.

Minister of the Gas Industry: ALEXEI KORTUNOV.

Minister of Civil Aviation: EVGENY LOGINOV.

Minister for the Production of Machinery for the Light and Food Industries and of Household Machinery: VASILY DOENIN.

Minister of Merchant Marine: VIKTOR BAKAEV.

Minister of Defence Equipment: SERGEI ZVEREV.

Minister of General Machine-Building: SERGEI AFANASYEV.

Minister of Instrument Making, Automation Devices and Control Systems: KONSTANTIN RUDNEV.

Minister of Railways: BORIS BESHCHEV.

Minister of Radio Engineering: VALERIY KALMYKOV.

Minister of Medium Machine Building: EFIM SLAVSKY.

Minister of Industrial Engineering and Tool-Making: ANATOLY KOSTOUSOV.

Minister of Construction, Road Building and Municipal Service Machine Building: EFIM NOVOSELOV.

Minister of Shipbuilding: BORIS BUTOMA.

Minister of Transport Construction: EVGENY KOZHEVNIKOV.

Minister of Tractor and Agricultural Machinery Industry: IVAN SINITSYN.

Minister of Heavy, Power and Transport Machine Building: VLADIMIR ZHIGALIN.

Minister of the Electronic Industry: ALEXANDR SHOKIN.

Minister of Chemical and Oil Machinery Industry: KONSTANTIN BREKHOV.

Minister of Electrical Engineering: ALEXEI ANTONOV.

Minister of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education: VYACHESLAV ELYUTIN.

Minister of Geology: ALEXANDR SIDORENKO.

Minister of Health: BORIS PETROVSKY.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: ANDREI GROMYKO.

Minister of Culture: EKATERINA FURTSEVA.

Minister of Light Industry: NIKOLAI TARASOV.

Minister of Timber, Pulp and Paper and Wood Working Industries: NIKOLAI TIMOFEEV.

Minister of Land Reclamation and Irrigation: EVGENY ALEXSEEVSKY.

Minister of Assembling and Special Construction Works: FUAD YAKUBOVSKY.

Minister of Meat and Dairy Industries: SERGEI ANTONOV.

Minister of Oil-Extracting Industry: VALENTIN SHASHIN.

Minister of Oil-Refining and Petrochemical Industry: VIKTOR FEDOROV.

Minister of Food Industry: VASILY ZOTOV.

Minister of Building Materials Industry: IVAN GRISHAMANOV.

Minister of Fisheries: ALEXANDR ISHKOV.

Minister of Communications: NIKOLAI PSURTSEV.

Minister of Defence: ANDREY GRECHKO.

Minister of Agriculture: VLADIMIR MATSKEVICH.

Minister of Trade: ALEXANDR STRUEV.

Minister of Coal Industry: BORIS BRATCHENKO.

Minister of Finance: VASILY GARBUZOV.

Minister of Chemical Industry: LEONID KOSTANDOV.

Minister of Non-Ferrous Metallurgy: PYOTR LOMAKO.

Minister of Ferrous Metallurgy: IVAN KAZANETS.

Minister of Power Industry and Electrification: PYOTR NEPOROZHNY.

Minister of Protection of Public Order: NIKOLAI SHCHELOKOV.

Minister of Education: Prof. MIKHAIL PROKOFIEV.

Minister for the Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises: NIKOLAI GOLDIN.

Minister of Industrial Construction: ALEXANDER TOKAREV.

Minister of Construction: GEORGI KARAVAYEV.

Minister of Agricultural Construction: STEPAN KHITROV.

Minister of the Medical Industry: PYOTR GUSENKOV.

Chairmen of the Councils of Ministers of the Union Republics are *ex officio* members of the Council of Ministers (see below).

CHAIRMEN OF THE PRESIDIUMS OF THE SUPREME SOVIETS OF THE REPUBLICS

M. YASNOV	(R.S.F.S.R.)	M. Y. SHUMASKAS	(Lithuania)
D. S. KOROTCHENKO	(Ukraine)	K. F. ILYASHENKO	(Moldavia)
V. I. KOZLOV	(Byelorussia)	J. E. KALNBERZIN	(Latvia)
Y. S. NASRIDDINOVA		T. KULATOV	(Khirgizia)
(Mme.)	(Uzbekistan)	M. KHOLOV	(Tadjikistan)
S. B. NIYAZBEKOV	(Kazakhstan)	N. KH. ARUTUNYAN	(Armenia)
G. S. DZOTSENIDZE	(Georgia)	A. KLYCHEV	(Turkmenistan)
M. A. ISKENDEROV	(Azerbaijan)	A. A. MIURISEPP	(Estonia)

CHAIRMEN OF THE COUNCILS OF MINISTERS

R.S.F.S.R.: G. I. VORONOV.	Moldavian S.S.R.: A. F. DIORDITSA.
Ukranian S.S.R.: V. V. SHCHERBITSKY.	Latvian S.S.R.: V. P. RUBEN.
Byelorussian S.S.R.: T. Y. KISELYOV.	Kirghiz S.S.R.: B. MAMBETOV.
Uzbek S.S.R.: R. KURBANOV.	Tadjik S.S.R.: A. KAHHAROV.
Kazakh S.S.R.: M. BEISEBAYEV.	Armenian S.S.R.: B. A. MURADYAN.
Georgian S.S.R.: G. D. DZHAVAKHISHVILI.	Turkmen S.S.R.: M. GAPUROV.
Azerbaijan S.S.R.: E. N. ALIKHANOV.	Estonian S.S.R.: V. I. KLAUSON.
Lithuanian S.S.R.: J. A. MANUSHIS.	

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS—(GOVERNMENT, DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION)

CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY

Politbureau Members: L. I. BREZHNEV, A. P. KIRILENKO, A. N. KOSYGIN, K. T. MAZUROV, A. Y. PELSHE, N. V. PODGORNYY, D. S. POLYANSKY, M. A. SUSLOV, G. I. VORONOV, P. E. SHELEST, A. N. SHELEPIN.

Candidate Members: P. N. DEMICHEV, V. P. MZHAVANADZE, V. V. GRISHIN, SH. R. RASHIDOV, V. V. SHCHERBITSKY, D. F. USTINOV, D. A. KUNAYEV, P. M. MASHEROV.

General Secretary: L. I. BREZHNEV.

Secretaries: Y. V. ANDROPOV, P. N. DEMICHEV, I. V. KAPITONOV, F. D. KULAKOV, B. N. PONOMARYOV, M. SOLOMENTSEV, M. A. SUSLOV, A. N. SHELEPIN, D. F. USTINOV, A. P. KIRILENKO.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS IN MOSCOW

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Afghanistan: Ul. Vorovskovo 42 (E); *Ambassador:* MOHAMMAD ARIF (also accred. to Finland).

Algeria: Krapivkinsky per. 1-A (E); *Ambassador:* OMAR OUSSEDIK.

Argentina: Ul. Lunacharskovo 8 (E); *Ambassador:* GEORGI CASAL.

Australia: Kropotkinsky per. 13 (E); *Ambassador:* JOHN R. ROLAND.

Austria: Starokoniusheyny per. 1 (E); *Ambassador:* WALTER BODAL.

Belgium: Khlebny per. 15 (E); *Ambassador:* FRANZ WILLEMS.

Brazil: Ul. Gertsena, 54 (E); *Ambassador:* ENRIQUE RODRIGUEZ VALLE.

Bulgaria: Leningradsky prospekt 20 (E); *Ambassador:* STOYAN GYUROV.

Burma: Ul. Gertsena 41 (E); *Ambassador:* U BA SAW (also accred. to Poland).

Burundi: Uspensky per. 7 (E); *Ambassador:* PASCAL BUBIRIZA.

Cambodia: Sobinovskiy per. 5-a (E); *Ambassador:* HY KANTOL (also accred. to Poland).

Cameroon: Ul. Voroskogo 40 (E); *Ambassador:* AIMÉ RAYMOND NTHEPE.

Canada: Starokoniusheyny per. 23 (E); *Ambassador:* ROBERT A. D. FORD.

Central African Republic: Vadkovskiy per. 7/37 (E); *Ambassador:* AUGUST M'BOE.

Ceylon: Ul. Shchepkina 24 (E); *Ambassador:* BENJAMIN F. PEREIRA (also accred. to Poland, Czechoslovakia).

Chad: Gruzinsky per. 3 (E); *Ambassador:* BRUNO BOHIADI.

Chile: Sadova-Triumfalnaya ul. 4/10 (E); *Ambassador:* MAXIMO PACHECO.

China, People's Republic: Leninskije Gory, ul. Druzhby 6 (E); *Ambassador:* PAN TSI-LI.

Congo (Brazzaville): Lopukninsky per. 5 (E); *Ambassador:* ADEL TOLEI GANGA.

Cuba: Pomerantsev per. 6 (E); *Ambassador:* CARLOS OLIVAREZ SANDEO.

Cyprus: Ul. Gertsena 51 (E); *Ambassador:* LEVKOS P. GEORGIADIS (also accred. to Czechoslovakia, Finland, Sweden).

Czechoslovakia: Ul. Iuliusa Fuchika 12/14 (E); *Ambassador:* OLDRIK PAVLOVSKY.

Denmark: Per. Ostrovskovo 9 (E); *Ambassador:* ANKER SVART.

Ethiopia: Kropotkinskaya nab. 35 (E); *Ambassador:* Fitawrari BELAY MERSHA (also accred. to Czechoslovakia, Poland).

Finland: Kropotkinsky per. 15/17 (E); *Ambassador:* YAKKO HALLAMA (also accred. to Afghanistan).

France: Ul. Dimitrova 43 (E); *Ambassador:* OLIVIER WORMSER.

Gambia: Gruzinsky per. 3 (E); *Ambassador:* HOSEA J. SOKO.

German Democratic Republic: Ul. Stanislavskovo 10 (E); *Ambassador:* HORST BITTNER.

German Federal Republic: B. Gruzinskaya ul. 17 (E); *Ambassador:* GEBHART VON WALTER.

Ghana: Ul. Pogodinskaya 12 (E); *Ambassador:* BEDIAKO POKU.

Greece: Ul. Stanislavskovo 4 (E); *Ambassador:* ANGELOS VLACHOS.

Guinea: Ul. A. Tolstovo 13 (E); *Ambassador:* FADIALA KEITA (also accred. to Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Finland, Poland).

Hungary: Ul. Vorovskovo 21 (E); *Ambassador:* JOSEF SZIPKA.

Iceland: Khlebny per. 28 (E); *Ambassador:* KRISTINN GUDMUNDSSON.

India: Ul. Obukha 6-8 (E); *Ambassador:* KEWAL SINGH.

Indonesia: Novokuznetskaya ul. 12 (E); *Ambassador:* MAX MARAMIS.

Iran: Pokrovsky bulvar 7 (E); *Ambassador:* AHMAD MIRFENDERESKI.

Iraq: Per. Ostrovskovo 8 (E); *Ambassador:* MUHSEN H. AL HABIB.

Italy: Ul. Vesnina 5 (E); *Ambassador:* FREDERICO SENSI.

Japan: Kalashny per. 12 (E); *Ambassador:* TORU NAKAGAYA.

Jordan: Sadovskikh per. 3 (E); *Ambassador:* ABDULLAH ZUREIKAT (also accred. to Czechoslovakia).

Kenya: B. Ordynka 70 (E); *Ambassador:* DAVID M. KAYANDA.

Korea, Democratic People's Republic: Ul. Stanislavskovo 9 (E); *Ambassador:* KUM GUN VON.

Kuwait: 3 Neopalimovskiy per. 13 (E); *Ambassador:* FAYSAL AL-SALEH AL-MUTAWA (also accred. to Czechoslovakia and Poland).

Laos: Ul. Kachalova 18 (E); *Ambassador:* PANYA KHAM PHAN (also accred. to Czechoslovakia, Poland and Yugoslavia).

Lebanon: Sadovo-Samotechnaya ul. 14 (E); *Ambassador:* NAIM AMIOUNI (also accred. to Denmark).

Libya: Merzlyakovskiy per. 20 (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Luxembourg: Krushchevskiy per. 3 (E); *Ambassador:* LEON RIS (also accred. to Poland).

Mali: Novokuznetskaya ul. 11 (E); *Ambassador:* SORI COULIBALY (also accred. to Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Poland).

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS (DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION)

Mauritania: Lenin Avenue 93 (E); *Ambassador:* OUSSEY-NOU DIOP.

Mexico: Ul. Shchukina, 4 (E); *Ambassador:* CARLOS CAPATA VELA.

Mongolia: Ul. Pisemskovo 11 (E); *Ambassador:* NYAMIN LUVSAN CHULTEM (also accredited to Sweden, Yugoslavia).

Morocco: Ul. Gorkovo 60 (E); *Ambassador:* ABDELHADI SHIBI (also accredited to Bulgaria).

Nepal: 2 Neopalimovsky per. 14/7 (E); *Ambassador:* G. R. PANDEI (also accredited to Czechoslovakia, Poland).

Netherlands: Kalashny per. 6 (E); *Ambassador:* GERARD BEEPARTS VAN BROKLAND.

Nigeria: Ul. Kachalova 13 (E); *Ambassador:* CH. OKEKE IFEAGVU.

Norway: Ul. Vorovskovo 7 (E); *Ambassador:* IVAR LUNDE.

Pakistan: Sadovo-Kudrinskaya ul. 17 (E); *Ambassador:* SALMAN ALI AHMED.

Poland: Ul. A. Michiewicz 2 (E); *Ambassador:* EDMUND PSHCHULKOVSKI.

Romania: Mosfilmovskaya ul. 40 (E); *Ambassador:* TEODOR MARINESCU.

Senegal: Ul. Donskaya 40 (E); *Ambassador:* SHAH U. FAL (also accredited to Poland).

Sierra Leone: Gruzinsky per. 3 (E); *Ambassador:* HARRISON EMMANUEL TUCKER.

Somalia: Spasopeskovskaya pl. 8 (E); *Ambassador:* OSMAN AHMED HASSAN (also accredited to Czechoslovakia).

Sudan: Ul. Vorovskovo 9 (E); *Ambassador:* OSMAN ABDUL-LAH HAMID (also accredited to Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Poland).

Sweden: Ul. Pisemskovo 15 (E); *Ambassador:* GUNNAR V. JARRING.

Switzerland: Per. Stopani 2/5 (E); *Ambassador:* AUGUST R. LINDT.

Syria: Mansurovsky per. 4 (E); *Ambassador:* SALEH EL DIN TARAZI (also accredited to Poland).

Tanzania: Ul. Pyatnitskaya 33 (E); *Ambassador:* DANIEL L. MFINANT (also accredited to Poland).

Thailand: Eroplinsky per. 3 (E); *Ambassador:* PRAMOT YONGCHAREN.

Tunisia: Ul. Kachalova 28 (E); *Ambassador:* NEJIB BOUZIRI (also accredited to Bulgaria, Poland).

Turkey: Ul. Gertsena 43A (E); *Ambassador:* HASAN E. ISHIK.

Uganda: Lomonosovsky per. 38 (E); *Ambassador:* YOKO-SAFATE ATOKE ENGUR.

United Arab Republic: Ul. Gertsena 56 (E); *Ambassador:* MOHAMED MOURAD GHALEB.

United Kingdom: Nab. Maurice Thorez 14 (E); *Ambassador:* SIR GEOFFREY HARRISON.

U.S.A.: Ul. Chaikovskovo 19/23 (E); *Ambassador:* LLEWELLYN E. THOMPSON.

Uruguay: Ul. Zholtovskogo 28 (E); *Ambassador:* VIRGILIO SAMPONYAR.

Viet-Nam, Democratic Republic: Bolshaya Pirogovskaya ul. 13 (E); *Ambassador:* NGUYEN THO TYAN.

Yemen: Prospekt Mira 22 (E); *Ambassador:* ALI ABDUL-LAH-AS-SALLAL.

Yugoslavia: Khlebny per. 21 (E); *Ambassador:* DOBRIVOJE VIDUZ.

The U.S.S.R. also has diplomatic relations with: Bolivia, Costa Rica, Dahomey, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Maldives Islands, Malta, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, and Togo.

ALL-UNION LEGISLATURE

SUPREME SOVIET OF THE U.S.S.R.

Elected every four years by all citizens of 18 years and over. There are two constituent Chambers:

The Council of the Union.

The Council of Nationalities.

These Chambers have the following permanent Commissions:

Mandate, Legislative Proposals, Planning and Budget, Foreign Affairs, Industry, Transport and Communications; Construction and Building Materials Industry; Agriculture; Public Health and Social Insurance; Education, Science and Culture; Trade and Communal Services.

Last Election, June 12, 1966. Next Election 1970.

SOVIET OF THE UNION

Chairman: I. V. SPIRIDONOV.

Chairman of the Mandate Commission: N. N. RODIONOV.

Chairman of the Legislative Proposals Commission: M. S. SOLOMENTSEV.

Chairman of the Planning and Budget Commission: R. A. ROZENKO.

Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission: M. A. SUSLOV.

Chairman of the Industry, Transport and Communications Commission: A. P. LYASHKO.

Chairman of the Construction and Building Materials Industry Commission: S. D. KHITZOV.

Chairman of the Agriculture Commission: F. A. SURGANOV.

Chairman of the Public Health and Social Insurance Commission: N. N. BLOKHIN.

Chairman of the Education, Science and Culture Commission: S. P. TRAPEZNIKOV.

Chairman of the Trade and Communal Services Commission: D. P. KOMAZOV.

Number of elected members: 767.

SOVIET OF NATIONALITIES

Chairman: Y. I. PALETSKIS.

Chairman of the Mandate Commission: A. P. VADER.

Chairman of the Legislative Proposals Commission: R. NISHANOV.

Chairman of the Planning and Budget Commission: M. A. YASNOV.

Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission: B. N. PONOMAREV.

Chairman of the Industry, Transport and Communications Commission: G. I. CHOGOVADZE.

Chairman of the Construction and Building Materials Industry Commission: I. A. MANYUSHIS.

Chairman of the Agriculture Commission: V. A. KARLOV.

Chairman of the Public Health and Social Insurance Commission: B. SOLIYEV.

Chairman of the Education, Science and Culture Commission: Y. V. PEIVE.

Chairman of the Trade and Communal Services Commission: N. A. SHCHELOKOV.

Number of elected members: 750.

THE COMMUNIST PARTY

The Communist Party was founded in 1903 by V. I. Lenin following a split in the Russian Social Democratic Labour Party at its London Congress into Bolsheviks (Majority) and Mensheviks (Minority). After the October Socialist Revolution (1917) it became the Russian Communist Party. In 1925 following the creation of the U.S.S.R., the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks was formed, uniting various Communist Parties of the Republics of the U.S.S.R. Since 1952 this has been called the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

The supreme organ of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union is the Party Congress which is convened by the Central Committee at least every four years. Congress elects the Central Committee which is in charge of Party work between Congresses. The Central Committee elects the Political Bureau of the C.P.S.U. Central Committee and Secretariat.

Party organisation throughout the Soviet Union follows the country's territorial divisions in the Republics. Each

Territory, Region and District has a Party Committee representing all its Branches. The Branch is the basic unit, usually embracing all the Party members in a factory, farm or other sizeable institution or group of institutions. The branch might comprise all the members of a profession (e.g. writers) in a territory. Each Branch has a committee to lead its work and large Branches usually have full-time secretaries. Each of the fourteen Republican Communist Parties has as the supreme Party organ a Congress which elects a Central Committee. The Central Committee elects a Political Bureau and Secretariat. Each Republican Party is ultimately responsible to the Central Committee and Political Bureau of the C.P.S.U.

Party members are accepted on an individual basis only. Membership is confined to working people accepting the Programme and Charter of the Party, paying Party dues and working in one of the Party organisations. A period of candidature is demanded before admission. In 1965 there were more than 12,471,100 members and candidate members.

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS—(COMMUNIST PARTY, JUDICIAL SYSTEM)

The Politbureau

Members: LEONID BREZHNEV, ALEXEI KOSYGIN, AZVID PELSHE, NIKOLAI PODGORNÝ, DMITRI POLYANSKY, MIKHAIL SUSLOV, GENNADY VORONOV, ANDREI KIRILENKO, KIRILL MAZUROV, ALEXANDR SHELEPIN, PYOTR SHELEST.

Candidate Members: P. N. DEMICHEV, V. P. MZHAVANADZE, V. V. GRISHIN, SH. R. RASHIDOV, D. F. USTINOV, V. V. SHCHERBITSKY, D. A. KUNAYEV, P. M. MASHEROV.

The Secretariat

Members: M. A. SUSLOV, P. N. DEMICHEV, B. N. PONOMARYOV, Y. V. ANDROPOV, A. N. SHELEPIN, M. SOLOMENTSEV, L. I. BREZHNEV, F. D. KULAKOV, D. F. USTINOV, I. V. KAPITONOV, A. P. KIRILENKO.

General Secretary: L. I. BREZHNEV.

YOUTH ORGANIZATION

Komsomol (*All-Union Leninist League of Communist Youth*): f. 1918; reserve and auxiliary to the Communist Party; members aged between 14 and 28; the All-Union Congress elects the Central Committee which elects the Bureau; between Congresses the Central Committee carries on League work; membership over 23 million (1966).

Bureau

Members: Y. P. BELOV, A. K. VEZIROV, V. T. DUVAKIN, M. I. ZHURAVLEVA, A. I. KAMSHALOV, S. P. PAVLOV, B. N. PASTUKHOV, Y. V. TORSUYEV, Y. N. VERCHENKO, Y. D. MASHIN, R. V. NIKOLAYEV, B. D. PANKIN, V. P. TRUSHIN, V. G. YAROVOL.

Candidate Members: L. L. BORTSKEVICH, V. N. GANICHEV, U. DJANIBEKOV, G. P. YELISEYEV, G. N. ZHABITSKY, O. V. ZINCHENKO, O. E. CHERKEZIA.

Secretariat

Members: A. K. VEZIROV, M. I. ZHURAVLEVA, V. T. DUVAKIN, A. I. KAMSHALOV, B. N. PASTUKHOV, Y. V. TORSUEV, S. P. PAVLOV, T. A. KUTSENKO, A. Y. CHESNAVICIUS.

First Secretary: S. P. PAVLOV.

Young Pioneers: linked with Komsomol whose members act as Pioneer leaders and advisers; for children between 10 and 14.

Committee for Soviet Youth Organizations: 10 ulitsa Kropotkina, Moscow; youth sections in various organizations, such as trade and professional unions, are affiliated.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

THE SUPREME COURT OF THE U.S.S.R.

Chairman of the Supreme Court of the U.S.S.R.: A. F. GORKIN.

Vice-Chairmen: V. V. KULIKOV, V. I. TEREBILOV.

Chairman of the Collegium for Civil Cases: V. E. PANYUGIN.

Chairman of the Collegium for Criminal Cases: G. Z. ANASHKIN.

Chairman of the Military Collegium: N. F. CHISTYAKOV.

The Supreme Court of the U.S.S.R. is the highest judicial organ, and exercises supervision over the proceedings of all judicial organs of the U.S.S.R. and Union Republics. The Supreme Court is elected by the Supreme Soviet for a term of five years and consists of 16 members including the Chairman and two Vice-Chairmen, 45 People's Assessors. The Chairmen of the Supreme Courts of the Union Republic are *ex officio* members of the Supreme Court of the U.S.S.R.

The Chairmen of the Collegiums are appointed by a plenary session of the Supreme Court from its members.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNION AND AUTONOMOUS REPUBLICS

These are elected by their respective Supreme Soviets for a term of five years. They supervise the judicial activities of all the courts within the republic. (For further details see section *The Union Republics*, below.)

RELIGION

The Council for Religious Affairs: attached to the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R.; Chair. VLADIMIR KUROYEDOV.

Article 124 of the Fundamental Law (Constitution) of the U.S.S.R. says: "In order to ensure to citizens freedom of conscience, the Church in the U.S.S.R. is separated from the State, and the school from the Church. Freedom of religious worship and freedom of anti-religious propaganda are recognised for all citizens."

A religious sect is recognised when it consists of twenty or more adherents over the age of eighteen. Places of worship, seminaries and other requirements are provided and maintained by the voluntary contributions of the adherents themselves. A considerable number of new churches of various faiths have been built since the end of the war, and there are a number of religious seminaries for the training of priests in the varied religions practised in the U.S.S.R.

The existing religious cults are: The Russian Orthodox Church, the Georgian Orthodox Church, the Armenian Gregorian Church, the Roman Catholic Church, the Evangelical Lutheran Church, the U.S.S.R. Council of Evangelical Christian Baptists, the Protestant Church, the Belokrinitsky Concord Church of the Old Faith, the Beglopovtshi Church of the Old Faith, the Bezpopovtshi Church of the Old Faith, the Methodist Church, the Reformed Church, the Molokani communities, the Moslem Religious Board of the European part of the U.S.S.R. and Siberia, the Moslem Religious Board of Central Asia and Kazakhstan, the Moslem Religious Board of North Caucasus and Dagestan, the Moslem Religious Board of Transcaucasia, the Jewish Religious Community and the Religious Board of the Buddhists of the U.S.S.R.

THE RUSSIAN ORTHODOX CHURCH

The Russian Orthodox Church is the biggest single body among the religious cults, and the Moscow Patriarchate publishes its own monthly magazine.

Patriarch: ALEXIUS OF MOSCOW AND ALL-RUSSIA (elected 1945).

Holy Synod consists of eight members, five of whom are permanent—the Metropolitans of Krutitsky and Kolomna (PITIRIM), Kiev and Galica (IOANN) and Leningrad and Ladoga (PIMEN); The Chairman of the Department for Foreign Ecclesiastic Relations of the Patriarchy: Metropolitan NIKODIM and the Patriarchal Administrator: Archbishop KIPRIAN.

The Church is divided into 73 bishoprics, whose boundaries correspond to those of the territories and republics of the U.S.S.R. It also has three exarchates: West European, Middle European and American. It maintains a spiritual mission in Palestine and representatives in Austria and Hungary. There is a representative of the Alexandrian Orthodox Church in Odessa, and of the Antioch and Bulgarian Orthodox Churches in Moscow. The Church has approximately 20,000 parishes and a score of monasteries and convents. There are also two theological academies (the Moscow and Leningrad Academies) and five theological seminaries in Moscow, Leningrad, Lutsk, Minsk and Odessa.

THE GEORGIAN ORTHODOX CHURCH

The Georgian Orthodox Church is divided into four bishoprics.

Patriarch-Catholics of All Georgia: EFREM II, Tbilisi, Georgian S.S.R.

MOSLEMS

Moslems make up the second largest religious community in the U.S.S.R. The majority are Sunnites with a small number of Shiites, mostly in Azerbaijan. They are divided into four boards, according to the geographical and historical conditions and the existence of different sects. The four Boards are located at Tashkent (Uzbek S.S.R.), Ufa (Bashkir A.S.S.R.), Baku (Azerbaijan S.S.R.) and Buinaksk (Daghestan A.S.S.R.). A theological school is maintained in Bukhara.

Chairman of the Moslem Board of Central Asia and Kazakhstan (the biggest single grouping of Moslems, with headquarters in Tashkent): MUFTI ZIYAUDDIN BABAKHANOV.

Chairman of Moslem Board of European Part of the U.S.S.R. and Siberia: MUFTI SHAKIR HIYALITDINOV.

Chairman of Moslem Board for Transcaucasia: SHEIKH-UL-ISLAM KHAKIM ZADE SHEIKH MOVSUM SHEIKH ALI-OGLY.

Chairman of Moslem Board for North Caucasus and Dagestan: MUFTI MOHAMMED KHADJI KURBANOV.

ROMAN CATHOLICS

The Church has a large following in Lithuania, Latvia and W. Byelorussia and Ukraine. Archbishops: Riga (Latvia), Kaunas (Lithuania), Lvov (Ukraine).

THE CHURCH OF ARMENIA

Religious centre of the Church of Armenia in the U.S.S.R.—headed by the Supreme Patriarch VAZGEN I, Catholics of All Armenians—is the ancient city of Echmiadzin. The Church has 26 bishoprics (20 outside the U.S.S.R.).

OLD BELIEVERS (THE OLD FAITH)

Divided into three branches: the Belokrinitsky Concord, under the Archbishop of Moscow and All-Russia, the Bezpopovtshi, and the Beglopovtshi.

EVANGELICAL CHRISTIAN BAPTIST CHURCH

There are religious communities in many regions of the Soviet Union and a religious centre in Moscow.

President: J. ZHIDKOV; P.O. Box 520, Moscow.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH

An episcopal church, with its greatest following in Latvia and Estonia.

Primate of Estonia: Archbishop KIVIT.

Primate of Latvia: Archbishop TURS.

SEVENTH DAY ADVENTISTS

There are religious communities in a number of regions of the Soviet Union.

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS—(RELIGION, THE PRESS)

JEWISH RELIGION

There is no united centre, but many communities exist in Moscow, Kiev, and other parts of the Ukrainian and Byelorussian Republics, particularly in Lvov and Minsk, as well as in the Jewish Autonomous Region (R.S.F.S.R.), which has a preponderance of Jewish settlers.

Rabbi of Moscow Central Synagogue: Rev. YEHUDA LEIB LEVINE.

BUDDHISM

Is most widespread in the Buryat Autonomous Republic, where the Buddhist Religious Board has its seat, the Tuva Autonomous Republic and the Irkutsk and Chita Regions.

THE PRESS

The Press in the Soviet Union is not owned by private individuals. Various public or collective organisations, at different levels, own and publish newspapers and periodicals. They include the Communist Party, the central and local Soviets (district, city and rural councils), trade unions, co-operatives, ministries, planning organisations, cultural bodies, educational institutions, learned institutions of all kinds, and, finally, factories and collective farms. The daily circulation exceeds 100 million copies while total annual circulation of newspapers is 23,100 million copies.

PRINCIPAL NEWSPAPERS

NOTE.—Published in Moscow unless otherwise indicated.

Ekonomicheskaya Gazeta (*Economic Gazette*): Bumazhny pr. 14; f. 1918; organ of the Central Cttee. of the Soviet Communist Party; weekly; Editor A. F. RUMIANZEV.

Gudok (*Hooter*): Khlynovski Tupik 8; f. 1917; organ of the Ministry of Communications and the Rail Transport Workers' Union; six times weekly; Editor B. I. KRASNIKOV.

Izvestia (*News*): Pushkinskaya pl. 5; f. 1917; Supreme Soviet Presidium; six times weekly; Editor L. N. TOLKUNOV; circ. 5,600,000.

Komsomolskaya Pravda (*Communist Youth Pravda*): Ul. Pravdy 24; organ of the Lenin Communist Youth League; f. 1925; six times weekly; Editor-in-Chief BORIS PANKIN; circ. 5,600,000.

Krasnaya Zvezda (*Red Star*): Khoroshevskoye shosse 38-40; f. 1924; organ of the Ministry of Defence; six times weekly; Editor N. I. MAKEYEV.

Leningradskaya Pravda (*Leningrad Pravda*): Leningrad; f. 1918; organ of the Leningrad Communist Party and City Council; six times weekly; Editor M. S. KURTYNIN.

Leninskoye Znamya (*Banner of Lenin*): Chistoprudny Bulvar 8; f. 1920; organ of the Moscow Communist Party; six times weekly; Editor V. N. GOLUBIEV.

Literaturnaya Gazeta (*Literary Newspaper*): Tsvetnoi Bulvar 30; f. 1929; weekly; Union of Soviet Writers; Editor A. CHAKOVSKY.

Moskovskaya Pravda (*Moscow Pravda*): Chistoprudny Bulvar 8; f. 1920; organ of the Moscow Communist Party and the City Council; six times weekly; Editor J. BALANENKO.

Moskovski Komsomolyets (*Moscow Communist Youth*): Chistoprudny Bulvar 8; f. 1919; organ of the Moscow Communist Youth League; five times weekly; Editor J. BUGAEV.

Pravda (*Truth*): Ul. Pravdy 24; also printed at 27 major cities; organ of the Central Cttee. of the Soviet Communist Party; daily; f. 1912; Editor MIKHAIL ZIMYANIN; circ. 6,700,000.

Sielskaya Zhizn (*Country Life*): Ul. Pravdy 24; f. 1929; organ of the Soviet Communist Party; six times weekly; Editor P. F. ALEKSEYEV; circ. 5,500,000.

Sovietskaya Rossia (*Soviet Russia*): Ul. Pravdy 24; organ of the Russian Federation's Communist Party Bureau and the Council of Ministers; f. 1956; six times weekly; Editor V. P. MOSKOVSKY.

Sovietski Sport (*Soviet Sport*): Ul. Arkhipova 8; organ of the Central Council of Soviet Sporting Societies and Trades Unions; f. 1933; six times weekly; circ. 3,000,000; Sunday supplement—"Football", circ. 1,500,000; Editor V. A. NOVOSKOLTSEV.

Trud (*Labour*): Ul. Gorkovo 18b; f. 1921; organ of the Central Council of the Trade Unions; six times weekly; Editor A. YA. BLATIN; circ. 1,700,000.

Uchitelskaya Gazeta (*Teachers' Gazette*): Proyezd Sapunova 13/15; organ of the Russian Federation Ministry of Education and Teachers' Trade Union; f. 1924; three times weekly; Editor N. M. PARFENOVA.

Vecherniya Moskva (*Moscow Evening*): Chistoprudny Bulvar 8; f. 1923; organ of the Moscow City Council and the C.P.S.U. City Cttee.; six times weekly; Editor S. INDURSKY.

PERIODICALS

AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, ETC.

Ekonomika Selskovo khoziastva (*Agricultural Economy*): Ul. Gorkovo 32; f. 1925; organ of the Ministry of Agriculture; monthly; Editor N. I. ANISIMOV; circ. 65,000.

Gidrotekhnika i Melioratsia (*Hydraulic Engineering and Land Improvement*): Gorky St. 32, Room 212; f. 1949; Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Reclamation and Water Management; monthly; Editor A. I. SHKLYAREVSKY.

Izvestia Timiryazevskoy Selskokhozyaistvennoy Akademii (*Proceedings of the Timiryazev Agricultural Academy*): Timiryazevskaya ul. 49; f. 1952; Moscow Timiryazev Agric. Acad.; 6 times a year; Editor I. S. SHATILOV.

Kartofel i Ovoschi (*Potatoes and Vegetables*): Ul. Gorkovo 32; f. 1956; Ministry of Agriculture; monthly; Editor L. S. ALEKSEEV.

Khlopkovodstvo (*Cotton Growing*): Ul. Gorkovo 32/2; Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Melioration and Water Management; monthly; Editor A. K. ANASTASOV.

Kolkhozno—Sovkhoznoye Proizvodstvo (*Collective and State Farm Production*): Orlikov per. 1/11; Ministry of Agriculture; monthly; 10,000 copies; Editor G. K. OBYEDKOV.

Konevodstvo i Konnyi Sport (*Horse-Breeding*): Ul. Gorkovo 32; f. 1842; Ministry of Agriculture; monthly; Editor E. V. KOZNEVNIKOV.

Krolikovodstvo i Zverovodstvo (*Rabbit Breeding and Fur Production*): Orlikov per. 1/11; f. 1958; Ministry of Agriculture; 6 times a year; Editor A. N. ORLOVA.

Kukuruza (*Maize*): Orlikov per. 1/11; Ministry of Agriculture; monthly; Editor M. V. BLINKOVA.

Len i Konoplia (*Linen and Hemp*): Ul. Gorkovo 32; Ministry of Agriculture; monthly; Editor T. V. FEDENEEVA.

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Lesnoye Khozyaistvo (*Forestry*): Orlikov per. 1/11; f. 1947; Ministry of Agriculture; monthly; Editor P. N. KUZIN.

Mekhanizatsia i Elektrifikatsia Sots. Selskogohozyaistva (*Mechanisation and Electrification*): Orlikov per. 1/11; f. 1930; Ministry of Agriculture; monthly; Acting Editor B. N. LISTOV.

Molochnoye i Miasnoye Skotovodstvo (*Dairy and Meat Cattle Breeding*): Ul. Gorkovo 32/2; Ministry of Agriculture; monthly; Editor E. LYSENKO.

Mukomolno-Elevatornaya Promyshlennost (*Flour-Milling and Grain-Elevating Industry*): State Committee for Grain Purchases; Moscow-Centre, Chistoprudnaya, 12A; f. 1923; monthly; Editor Y. N. PAVLINOV.

Okhota i Okhotnichie Khozyaistvo (*Hunting and Trapping*): Orlikov per. 1/11; Ministry of Agriculture; monthly; Editor O. K. GUSEV.

Ovtsevodstvo (*Sheep Breeding*): Orlikov per. 1/11; f. 1955; Ministry of Agriculture; monthly; Editor I. I. LEONOV.

Pchelovodstvo (*Apiculture*): Ul. Gorkovo 32; f. 1921; Ministry of Agriculture; monthly; Editor J. J. GUBINA.

Plitsevodstvo (*Poultry Farming*): Ul. Gorkovo 32/2; f. 1951; Ministry of Agriculture; monthly; Editor M. N. BOGDANOV.

Ribovodstvo i Ribolovstvo (*Fish Breeding and Fishing*): Ul. Gorkovo 32/2; f. 1958; Ministry of Agriculture; 6 times a year; Editor V. L. KOROV.

Sadovodstvo (*Horticulture*): Orlikov per. 1/11; Ministry of Agriculture; monthly; Editor P. S. SHAKHMATOV.

Sakharnaya Sviokla (*Sugar Beet*): Ul. Gorkovo 32/2; Ministry of Agriculture; monthly; Editor T. N. KRETININ.

Selektsia i semenovodstvo (*Selection and Seed Cultivation*): Ul. Gorkovo 32/2; Ministry of Agriculture; 6 times yearly; Editor S. D. PUSHKARSKY.

Selski Mekhanizator (*Agricultural Mechaniser*): Orlikov per. 1/11; Ministry of Agriculture; monthly; Editor A. I. SMIRNOV.

Technika v Selskom Khozyaistve (*Agricultural Engineering*): Ul. Gorkovo 32; f. 1941; Ministry of Agriculture; monthly; Editor M. A. STEPANOV.

Traktory i Sel'hozmashiny (*Tractors and Agricultural Machines*): Neglinnaya 23; f. 1930; Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building; monthly; Editor V. A. KARGOPOLOV.

Tsvetovodstvo (*Flower-growing*): Orlikov per. 1/11; f. 1958; Ministry of Agriculture; monthly; Editor N. P. NIKOLAYENKO.

Vestnik Selskokhoziastvennoy Nauki (*Agricultural Scientific Bulletin*): Ul. Gorkovo 32; f. 1956; All-Union Lenin Academy of Agricultural Sciences; monthly; Editor I. I. SINIAGIN.

Veterinariya (*Veterinary Science*): Orlikov per. 1/11; f. 1924; Ministry of Agriculture; monthly; Editor J. N. GLADENKO.

Vinodelie i Vinogradarstvo S.S.S.R. (*Viticulture and Wine-making in U.S.S.R.*): B. Cherkassky per. 7; f. 1939. State Committee for Co-ordination of Research Works; 8 times a year; Editor A. F. KHARITONOV.

Zashchita Rastenii (*Plant Protection*): Ul. Gorkovo 32; f. 1956; Ministry of Agriculture; monthly; Editor E. N. IVANOV.

Zemledeliye (*Farming*): Ul. Gorkovo 32; f. 1953; Ministry of Agriculture; f. 1939; monthly; Editor G. M. GOLOVIN.

Zhivotnovodstvo (*Livestock Breeding*): Ul. Gorkovo 32/2; f. 1939; Ministry of Agriculture; monthly; Editor M. S. BLOMKVIST.

ECONOMICS, FINANCE, HISTORY, PHILOSOPHY,
POLITICS, ETC.

Agitator (*Agitator*): Ul. Marxa-Engelsa 5; Central Committee of the Communist Party; twice-monthly; Editor N. S. KURJANOV.

Bukhgaltersky Uchot (*Accountancy*): Ul. Chernishevskogo 7; f. 1937; Ministry of Finance; monthly; Editor A. SUMTSOV.

Dengi i Kredit (*Money and Credit*): Neglinnaya Ulitsa 12; f. 1938; journal of the State Bank; monthly; Editor M. TITAREV.

Finansy S.S.S.R. (*U.S.S.R. Finances*): Ul. Kuibysheva 9; f. 1926; Ministry of Finance; monthly; Editor V. KULIKOV.

Gorodskoye Khozyaistvo Moskvy (*Municipal Economy of Moscow*): Ul. Gorkovo 13; f. 1924; Moscow City Soviet; monthly; Editor M. A. POSTNIKOV.

Knizhnaya Torgovlya (*Book Trade*): Leninsky prospekt 15; f. 1948; Ministry of Culture; monthly; Editor G. V. GUZAIROV.

Kommunist: Ul. Marxa-Engelsa 5; f. 1924; Central Committee of the Communist Party; 18 times a year; Editor A. G. EGOZOV; circ. 603,400.

Krylya Rodiny (*Wings of the Homeland*): Novoryasanskaya ulitsa 26; f. 1950; All-Union Voluntary Society for Assisting the Army, Air Force and Navy (DOSAAF); monthly; Editor B. L. SIMAKOV.

Novoye Vremya (*New Times*): Moscow, Maly Putinkovskiy 1/2; published by Trud in Russian, English, French, German, Spanish, Polish, Czech; f. 1943; weekly; Editor N. SERGEYEVA.

Planovoye Khozyaistvo (*Planned Economy*): Ul. Gorkovo 5/6; f. 1923; U.S.S.R. State Planning Committee; monthly; Editor V. BOCHAROV.

Politicheskoe Samoobrazovanie (*Political Self-Education*): Ul. Marxa-Engelsa 5; f. 1957; Central Committee of the Communist Party; monthly; Editor A. VISHNIAKOV.

Sotsialisticheski Trud (*Socialist Labour*): Pl. Kuibysheva 1; f. 1956; State Committee of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. for Labour and Wages; monthly; Editor P. M. LOZNEVOI; circ. 50,000.

Sovetskaya Torgovlya (*Soviet Trade*): Ulitsa Razina 28; f. 1927; U.S.S.R. Ministry of Trade; monthly; Editor V. G. MALICHIN.

Sovietkie Profsoyuzy (*Soviet Trade Unions*): Ul. Kirova 13; f. 1945; All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions; twice monthly; Editor V. P. NIKITIN.

Sovetskoye Gosudarstvo i Pravo (*Soviet State and Law*): Ulitsa Frunze 10; Institute of State and Law of the Academy of Sciences; monthly; Editor S. A. IVANOV.

Sovetskoye Voennoye Obozreniye (*Soviet Military Review*): Moscow; f. 1965; published monthly in English and French by Krasnaya Zvezda publishing house.

Vestnik Leningradskogo Universiteta (*Leningrad University Bulletins*): Universitetskaya nab. 7/9; Series of Biology, Geology and Geography, History, Linguistics and Literature, Mathematics, Mechanics and Astronomy, Physics and Chemistry, Economics, Philosophy and Law; each series published four times a year.

Vestnik Moskovskogo Universiteta (*Moscow University Bulletins*): Leninskii gory, Moscow State University; f. 1946; Geology, Geography, History, Economy, Philosophy, Mechanics and Mathematics, Chemistry, Physics and Astronomy, Biology and Soil Science, Philology, Journalism, Law, each series published six times a year.

- Vestnik Statistiki** (*Statistical Review*): Ul. Kirova 39; Central Statistics Board of the U.S.S.R.; monthly; Editor V. A. SOBOLE.
- Vneshnyaya Torgovlya** (*Foreign Trade*): Ul. Pudovkina 4; f. 1921; Ministry of Foreign Trade; monthly in Russian, English, French and Spanish; Editor V. GOLOEV.
- Voennye Znaniya** (*Military Knowledge*): Novoryasanskaya ul. 26; f. 1925; All-Union Voluntary Society for Assistance to the Army, Air Force and Navy (DOSAAF); monthly; Editor F. GONCHAROV.
- Voprosy Istorii** (*Problems of History*): M. Putinkovsky per. 1/2; published by *Pravda*; monthly; Chief Editor V. G. TRUKHANOVSKY; circ. 2,500.
- Vsemirnaya Profsoyuznoye Dvizhenie** (*World Trade Union Movement*): Leninsky prospekt 42; f. 1950; Russian edition of Journal of World Federation of Trade Unions; monthly; Editor A. V. BICHOVSKY.
- Zhilishchnoye i Kommunalnoye Khozyaistvo** (*Municipal Housing*): Ulitsa Rasina 7; f. 1951; R.S.F.S.R. Ministry of Municipal Economy; monthly; Editor I. G. GAVRILIN.
- Zhurnalists** (*Journalists*): f. 1967; monthly; U.S.S.R. Union of Journalists; Editor E. V. JAKOVLEV.

EDUCATION

- Biologiya v Shkole** (*Biology in Schools*): Pogodinskaya ul. 8; f. 1927; U.S.S.R. Ministry of Education; 6 times a year; Editor Y. T. POLYANSKI.
- Doshkolnoye Vospitaniye** (*Pre-School Education*): Pogodinskaya ul. 8; f. 1928; U.S.S.R. Ministry of Education; monthly; Editor M. V. ZALUZHSKAYA.
- Fizicheskaya Kultura v Shkole** (*Physical Culture in the Schools*): Pogodinskaya ul. 8; f. 1958; U.S.S.R. Ministry of Education; monthly; Editor V. S. KAYUROV.
- Fizika v Shkole** (*Physics in Schools*): Pogodinskaya ul. 8; f. 1937; U.S.S.R. Ministry of Education; 6 times a year; Acting Editor E. MINTCHENKOV.
- Geografiya v Shkole** (*Geography in Schools*): Pogodinskaya ul. 8; f. 1934; U.S.S.R. Ministry of Education; monthly; Acting Editor N. A. MAXIMOV.
- Inostrannyye Yazyki v Shkole** (*Foreign Languages in Schools*): Pogodinskaya ul. 8; f. 1948; U.S.S.R. Ministry of Education; six times a year; Editor O. I. MOSKALSKAYA.
- Khimia v Shkole** (*Chemistry in Schools*): Pogodinskaya ul. 8; f. 1937; U.S.S.R. Ministry of Education; 6 times a year; Editor S. A. BALEZIN.
- Klub i Khudozhestvennaya Samodeyatelnost** (*Club and Amateur Art*): Ul. Kirova 13; f. 1951; All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions; twice-monthly; Editor D. N. ANASTASIEV.
- Kulturno-prosvetitel'naya Rabota** (*Cultural and Educational Work*): Bersenevskaya nab. 22; f. 1940; U.S.S.R. Ministry of Culture; monthly; Editor V. G. PARKOV.
- Literatura v Shkole** (*Literature in Schools*): Pogodinskaya ul. 8; f. 1936; U.S.S.R. Ministry of Education; six times a year; Editor D. L. USTIUZHANIN.
- Matematika v Shkole** (*Mathematics in Schools*): Pogodinskaya ul. 8; f. 1934; U.S.S.R. Ministry of Education; 6 times a year; Editor R. S. CHERKASOV.
- Nachalnaya Shkola** (*Primary School*): Pogodinskaya ul. 8; f. 1933; U.S.S.R. Ministry of Education; monthly; Editor M. P. MALYSHEV.
- Narodnoye Obrazovanie** (*Public Education*): Moscow, Chistoprudny Bulvar 6; f. 1946; U.S.S.R. Ministry of Education; monthly; Editor M. KASCHIN; 100,000 copies.

Prepodavaniye Istorii v Shkole (*Teaching History in Schools*): Pogodinskaya ul. 8; f. 1946; U.S.S.R. Ministry of Education; 6 times a year; Editor A. S. KARA-MURAZ.

Professionalno-tekhnicheskoye Obrazovanie (*Professional and Technical Education*): Murmansk pr. 8; f. 1940; The State Committee for Vocational Education of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R.; monthly; 35,000 copies; Editor A. M. KRESTYANINOV.

Russki Yazyk v Natsionalnoi Shkole (*The Russian Language in National Schools*): Pogodinskaya ul. 8; f. 1957; R.S.F.S.R. Pedagogical Academy; 6 times a year; Editor S. G. BARCHUDAROV.

Russki Yazyk v Shkole (*Russian Language in Schools*): Pogodinskaya ul. 8; f. 1936; U.S.S.R. Ministry of Education; 6 times a year; Editor N. M. SHANSKY.

Semya i Shkola (*Home and School*): Pogodinskaya Ulitsa 8; f. 1946; U.S.S.R. Academy of Pedagogical Sciences; monthly; Editor A. Y. ORLOV.

Shkola i Proizvodstvo (*Schools and Production*): Pogodinskaya ul. 8; f. 1957; U.S.S.R. Ministry of Education; monthly; Editor A. A. POLJAKOV.

Sovetskaya Pedagogika (*Soviet Pedagogics*): Moscow, B. Polyanka 58; f. 1937; U.S.S.R. Academy of Pedagogical Sciences; monthly; Editor F. F. KOROLYEV.

Sovetskiy Shkolnik (*Soviet Schoolboy*): 3 Proyezd Maryinoy Roshchi 41; f. 1937; U.S.S.R. Ministry of Education; journal for blind children, printed in Braille; monthly; Editor V. A. GLEBOV.

Sredneye Spetsialnoye Obrazovanie (*Specialised Secondary Education*): Podсосensky per. 20; f. 1954 Ministry of Higher Education; monthly; 10,000 copies; Editor: V. A. KUZOVLEV.

Vechernyaya Srednaya Shkola (*Adult General Education*): Pogodinskaya ul. 8; f. 1958; U.S.S.R. Ministry of Education; 6 times yearly; Editor V. M. ARKHIPOV.

Vestnik Vysshei Shkoly (*Higher Schools Review*): Ulitsa Zhdanova 11; f. 1940; Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education; monthly; Editor A. N. JORSHENEV.

POPULAR AND ILLUSTRATED

- Krokodil** (*Crocodile*): Bumazhny proezd 14; f. 1922; published by *Pravda*; 3 times monthly, satirical journal; Editor M. G. SEMENOV.
- Moscow News**: Ul. Gorkovo 16/2; f. 1956; popular weekly in English, French and Spanish.
- Ogonyok** (*Beacon*): Bumazhny pr. 14; f. 1923; weekly; sociology and politics; Editor A. V. SOFRONOV; circ. 2,050,000.
- Sovietskaya Zhenshchina** (*Soviet Woman*): Kuznetsky most 22; Soviet Women's Committee and Central Council of Trade Unions of the U.S.S.R.; monthly; f. 1945; circ. 550,000, in Russian, English, French, Spanish, Chinese, Korean, German, Hindi, Hungarian and Japanese; Editor M. D. OVSYANNIKOVA.
- Sovietskiy Soyuz** (*Soviet Union*): Ulitsa Moskvina 8; f. 1930; monthly; in Russian, English, French, German, Spanish, Finnish, Serbo-Croat, Hungarian, Chinese, Japanese, Korean, Arabic, Hindi, Urdu; Editor N. M. GRIBACHEV; over 600,000 copies.
- Zhurnal Mod** (*Fashion Journal*): Kuznetsky most 14; f. 1945; quarterly; Editor A. L. DONSKAYA.

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS—(THE PRESS)

LITERATURE, ARCHITECTURE, MUSIC, FINE ARTS, ETC.

Arkhitektura S.S.S.R. (*Architecture in the U.S.S.R.*): Ul. Shchuseva 3; f. 1946; Union of Soviet Architects; monthly; Editor K. I. TRAPEZNIKOV.

Bibliotekar (*The Librarian*): Ul. Marska i Engelsa 14; f. 1923; R.S.F.S.R. Ministry of Culture; monthly; Editor V. GUDKOV.

Dekorativnoye Iskusstvo S.S.S.R. (*Soviet Decorative Art*): Ul. Gorkovo 9; f. 1957; Soviet Artists' Union; monthly; Editor M. F. LADUR.

Don (*Don*): Rostov-on Don, Krasnoarmeiskaya ul. 23; f. 1957; Union of Soviet Writers, Rostov Section; monthly; Editor M. SOKOLOV.

Druzhba Narodov (*Friendship of the Peoples*): Ulitsa Vorovskogo 52; Union of Soviet Writers; monthly; Editor S. BARUZDIN.

Inostrannaya Literatura (*Foreign Literature*): Ul. Pyatnitskaya 41; f. 1955; Union of Soviet Writers; monthly; Chief Editor B. RIURIKOV.

Iskusstvo (*Art*): Neglinskaya 15; f. 1933; Ministry of Culture, U.S.S.R. Academy of Arts, and the Union of Soviet Artists; monthly; V. M. ZIMENKO.

Iskusstvo Kino (*Art of the Cinema*): Ul. Vorovskovo 33; f. 1931; monthly; State Cttee. on Cinematography and Union of Film Workers of the U.S.S.R.; Editor L. P. POGOSHEVA.

Khudozhnik (*Artist*): Ul. Chernyshevskovo 37; f. 1958; R.S.F.S.R. Artists' Union; monthly; Editor B. V. VISHNIAKOV.

Komsomolskaya Zhizn (*Young Communist Life*): Novaya pl. 6/8; f. 1958; news magazine published by the Central Committee of the Communist League of Youth; twice monthly; Editor K. SELICHOV.

Kultura i Zhizn (*Culture and Life*): Proyezd Sapunova 13/15; f. 1957; Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries; monthly; Editor B. S. RZHANOV.

Mezhdunarodnaya Zhizn (*International Affairs*): Gorokhovskiy per. 14; f. 1954; All Union Society for the Dissemination of Political and Scientific Knowledge; monthly; in Russian, English and French; Editor S. SANAKOYEV.

Molodaya Gvardia (*Young Guard*): Sushchevskaya ul. 21; f. 1922; Central Committee of the Communist League of Youth; monthly; Editor A. NIKONOV.

Moskva (*Moscow*): Ul. Arbat 20; f. 1957; Union of Soviet Writers of R.S.F.S.R.; monthly; Editor E. E. POPOVKIN.

Muzykalnaya Zhizn (*Musical Life*): Morisa Thoreza nab. 30; f. 1957; Soviet Composers' Union and the Ministry of Culture; twice monthly; Editor V. A. BELY.

Nash Sovremennik (*Our Contemporary*): Morisa Thoreza nab. 30; f. 1956; R.S.F.S.R. Union of Soviet Writers; monthly; circ. 67,000; Editor B. M. ZUBAVIN.

Nauka i Zhizn (*Science and Life*): Ul. Kirova 24; f. 1934; All Union Society Znanie; monthly; Editor V. N. BOLCHOVITINOV.

Nauka i Religia (*Science and Religion*): Uljanovskaja 43; f. 1959; All-Union Society Znanie; monthly; Editor V. A. MEZENTSEV.

Neva (*Neva*): Nevsky prospekt 3, Leningrad D65; f. 1955; Union of Soviet Writers; monthly; circ. 235,000 copies; Editor ALEXANDER POPOV.

Noviye Tovary (*New Goods*): Sechenovskiy per. 8; f. 1957; Information bulletin; monthly; Editor S. A. TRIFONOV.

Novy Mir (*New World*): Maly Putinkovskiy per. 1/2; f. 1925; Union of Soviet Writers; monthly; Editor A. T. TVARDOVSKY.

Okhrana Truda i Sotsialnoye Strakhovanie (*Labour Safeguards and Social Insurance*): Ul. Kirova 13; f. 1957; Journal of the Soviet Trade Unions; monthly; Editor K. S. KROMOV.

Oktyabr (*October*): Ulitsa Pravdy 11/13; f. 1924; Union of Soviet Writers; monthly; Editor V. KOCHETOV.

Raduga (*Rainbow*): Vladimirskaia 48, Kiev; f. 1951; Ukrainian Union of Soviet Writers; monthly; 15,000 copies; Editor VIKTOR KONDRATENKO.

Russkaya Literatura (*Russian Literature*): Leningrad, Nab. Makarova 4; f. 1958; Academy of Sciences, Institute of Russian Literature (Pushkin House); quarterly; Editor V. V. TIMOFEEVA.

Russkaya Rech (*Russian Speech*): f. 1966; Editor VIKTOR BORKOVSKY, Corresp. Mem. U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences.

Smena (*Young Generation*): Bumazhnyy proyezd 14; f. 1924; Central Committee of Komsomol; twice monthly; Editor V. I. SAMOKHIN; circ. 40,000.

Sotsialnoye obespechenie (*Social Security*): Ul. Shabolovka 14; f. 1926; R.S.F.S.R. Ministry of Social Security; monthly; Editor M. I. DEREVIN.

Sovietskiye Deputaty Trudiashchikhsia (*Soviets of Workers' Deputies*): Pushkinskaya pl. 5; f. 1957; published by *Izvestia*; monthly; Editor M. F. STREGUKHOV.

Sovetskaya Muzika (*Soviet Music*): Ul. Ogareva 13; f. 1933; Union of Composers and the Ministry of Culture; monthly; Editor E. A. GROSHEVA.

Sovetskaya Yustitsia (*Soviet Justice*): Leninsky Pr. 15; f. 1922; Judicial Commission of the R.S.F.S.R. Council of Ministers and the Supreme Court of the R.S.F.S.R.; twice monthly; Editor YU. G. TRESHETENKOV.

Sovetskoye Foto (*Soviet Photography*): Malaja Lubianska 9; f. 1926; Union of Journalists; monthly; Editor M. I. BUGAYEVA.

Sovetskoye Kino (*Soviet Films*): M. Gnezdnikovskiy Per. 7; f. 1957; monthly; Editor G. A. PECHALIN.

Sovetskiy Ekran (*Soviet Screen*): Ul. Vorovskovo 33; f. 1957; State Cttee. on Cinematography and the Soviet Film Producers' Union; twice monthly; Editor D. S. PISAREVSKY.

Sovetskaya Estrada i Tsirk (*Soviet Music-Hall and Circus*): Neglinskaya ul. 15; f. 1957; Ministry of Culture; monthly; Editor N. KRIVENKO.

Stroitelstvo i Arkhitektura Leningrada (*Construction and Architecture of Leningrad*): Fontanka 23; Leningrad; f. 1936; Leningrad City Soviet, Union of Soviet Architects, Leningrad City scientific and technical society of Building Industry of the U.S.S.R.; monthly; Editor A. I. KNAZEV.

Stroitelstvo i Arkhitektura Moskvy (*Construction and Architecture in Moscow*): Ulitsa Gorkovo 9; Moscow City Soviet; monthly; Editor S. BALASHOV.

Teatr (*Theatre*): Kuznetskiy most 9/10; f. 1937; Union of Soviet Writers and the Ministry of Culture; monthly; Editor Y. RIBAKOV.

Teatralnaya Zhizn (*Theatrical Life*): Ul. Zhdanova 12; f. 1958; Ministry of Culture, the Soviet Writers' Union and the All Russian Theatrical Society; twice monthly; Editor YU. A. ZUBKOV.

Tvorchestvo (*Creativity*): Ul. Gorkovo 9; f. 1957; Soviet Artists' Union; monthly; Editor I. I. NEKHOROSHEV.

Voprosy Literatury (*Literary Questions*): Puschetschnaja ul. 7; monthly; f. 1957; Soviet Writers' Union and the Institute of World Literature; Editor V. OZEROV.

Yunost (Youth): Ul. Vorovskogo 52; f. 1955; Union of Soviet Writers; monthly; circ. 200,000; Editor B. N. POLEVOI.

Znamya (Banner): Tverskoi Bulvar 25; f. 1931; Union of Soviet Writers; monthly; Editor V. KOZHEVNIKOV.

Zvezda (Star): Leningrad, Ulitsa Mokhovaya 20; f. 1924; Union of Soviet Writers; monthly; Editor G. K. KHOLOPOV.

MEDICINE AND GENERAL SCIENCE

Akusherstvo i Ginekologiya (Obstetrics and Gynaecology): Novye Cheremushki 35, Moscow W. 420; f. 1922; Ministry of Public Health; monthly; Editor V. I. BODYAZHINA.

Antibiotiki (Antibiotics): Novye Cheremushki 35; f. 1956; Ministry of Public Health; monthly; Editor Z. V. YERMOLIEVA.

Arkhiv Anatomi, Gistologii i Embriologii (Archives of Anatomy, Histology and Embryology): Medical Publishing House, 10 Ul. Nekrasova, Leningrad; f. 1916; Ministry of Public Health; monthly; Editor Prof. Dr. A. G. KNORRE.

Arkhiv Patologii (Pathology Archives): Novye Cheremushki 35; f. 1935; Ministry of Public Health; monthly; Editor I. V. DAVYDOVSKY; circ. 3,900.

Atomnaya Energiya (Atomic Energy): Ul. Kirova 18; f. 1956; Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R. and U.S.S.R. State Committee for the Utilization of Atomic Energy; monthly; 4,000 copies; Editor M. D. MILLIONSHCHIKOV.

Botanichesky Zhurnal (Botanical Journal): Mendeleyevskaya Linia, 1, Leningrad; f. 1916; U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences; monthly; Editor E. M. LAUZENKO.

Byulleten Eksperimentalnoi Biologii i Meditsiny (Bulletin of Experimental Biology and Medicine): Novye Cheremushki 35; Academy of Medicine; monthly; 3,000 copies; Editor S. R. MARDASHEV.

Byulleten Moskovskovo Obshchestva Ispytatelei Prirody (Bulletin of the Moscow Society of Naturalists): Moscow Univ.; 6 times a year; Editors V. N. SUKACHEV (Biology Series), V. A. VARSONOFIEVA (Geology Series).

Eksperimentalnaya Khirurgiya i Anestesiologiya (Experimental Surgery and Anaesthesiology): Novye Cheremushki 35; f. 1956; Ministry of Public Health; 6 times yearly; Editor A. A. VISHNEVSKY.

Entomologicheskoye Obozreniye (Entomological Review): Mendeleyevskaya Linia 1, Leningrad; f. 1901; Academy of Sciences; quarterly; Editor A. A. SHTACKELBERG.

Farmakologiya i Toksikologiya (Pharmacology and Toxicology): Novye Cheremushki 35; f. 1938; U.S.S.R. Ministry of Public Health; 6 times a year; Editor G. N. PERSHIN.

Feldsher i Akushorka (Doctor's Assistant and Midwife): Novye Cheremushki 35; f. 1936; Ministry of Public Health; monthly; Editor E. R. AGAYEV.

Gigiyena i Sanitariya (Hygiene and Sanitation): Novye Cheremushki 35; Ministry of Public Health; monthly; Editor F. G. KROTKOV.

Gigiyena Truda i Professionalniye Zabollevaniya (Industrial Hygiene and Occupational Diseases): Novye Cheremushki 35; f. 1957; Ministry of Public Health; monthly; Editor A. A. LETAVET.

Grudnaya Khirurgiya (Thoracic Surgery): Novye Cheremushki 35; f. 1959; Ministry of Public Health; 6 times yearly; Editor STRUJAKOV.

Khirurgiya (Surgery): Novye Cheremushki 35; f. 1931; Ministry of Public Health; monthly; Editor B. A. PETROV.

Klinicheskaya Meditsina (Clinical Medicine): Novye Cheremushki 35; f. 1920; Ministry of Public Health; monthly; circ. 35,255; Editor V. K. VASILENKO.

Laboratornoye Delo (Laboratory Work): Novye Cheremushki 35; f. 1955; Ministry of Public Health; monthly; Editor E. A. KOST.

Meditsinskaya Parazitologiya i Parazitarnye Bolezni (Medical Parasitology and Parasitic Diseases): Novye Cheremushki 35; f. 1923; Ministry of Public Health; 6 times a year; Editor P. G. SERGIEV.

Meditsinskaya Promyshlennost S.S.S.R. (Soviet Medical Industry): Novye Cheremushki 35; f. 1947; monthly; Ministry of Public Health; Editor A. T. BAICHKOV.

Meditsinskaya Radiobiologiya (Medical Radiology): Novye Cheremushki 35; f. 1956; Ministry of Public Health; monthly; Editor G. A. ZEDGENISZE.

Meditsinskaya Sestra (Nursing Sister): Novye Cheremushki 35; f. 1942; R.S.F.S.R. Ministry of Public Health; monthly; Editor Y. Y. MATVEYEVA.

Meditsinski Referativny Zhurnal (Medical Reference Journal): Solyanka 14; f. 1957; Ministry of Public Health; monthly; Editor S. M. BAGDASRIAN.

Mikrobiologiya (Microbiology): Profsoyuznaya ul. 7A; f. 1932; U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences; 6 times a year; Editor A. A. IMSHENETSKY.

Obshchestvennoye Pitaniye (Social Nutrition): Sechenovskiy per. 8; f. 1930; Ministry of Trade; monthly; Editor M. L. DEMENTYEVA.

Patologicheskaya Fiziologiya i Eksperimentalnaya Terapiya (Pathological Physiology and Experimental Therapy): Novye Cheremushki 35; f. 1957; Ministry of Public Health; 6 times yearly; Editor N. A. FYODOROV.

Pediatrica (Pediatrics): Novye Cheremushki 35; f. 1922; Ministry of Public Health; monthly; Editor Prof. G. A. SPERANSKY.

Pharmacia (Pharmacy): Novye Cheremushki 35; f. 1952; Ministry of Public Health; 6 times a year; Editor A. J. TENTSOVA.

Priroda (Nature): Ul. Osipenko 52; f. 1912; U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences; monthly; Editor N. G. BASOV.

Problemy Endocrinologii (Problems of Endocrinology): Novye Cheremushki 35; f. 1956; Ministry of Public Health; 6 times yearly; Editor N. A. YUDAYEV.

Problemy Gematologii i Perelivaniya Krovi (Problems of Haematology and Blood Transfusion): Novye Cheremushki 35; f. 1956; Ministry of Public Health; monthly; Editor A. E. KISELEV.

Problemy Tuberkuleza (Problems of Tuberculosis): Novye Cheremushki 35; publishing house Medicina; f. 1923; Ministry of Public Health; monthly; Editor F. V. SHEBANOV.

Sovietskaya Meditsina (Soviet Medicine): Novye Cheremushki 35; f. 1936; R.S.F.S.R. Ministry of Public Health; monthly; Editor J. J. SRVKOV.

Sovietskoye Zdravookhraneniye (Soviet Health Services): Novye Cheremushki 35; f. 1942; Ministry of Public Health; monthly; Editor J. D. BOGATIRIOV.

Sovietsky Krasny Krest (Soviet Red Cross): 1-st Cheremushkinsky pr. 5; f. 1951; U.S.S.R. Red Cross and Red Crescent Society; 6 times a year; circ. 260,000; Editor F. G. ZAKHAROV.

Stomatologiya (Stomatology): Novye Cheremushki 35; f. 1921; Ministry of Health, Association of Stomatology, U.S.S.R.; 6 times a year; Editor G. A. VASILIEV.

Sudebnomeditsinskaya Ekspertiza (Forensic Medicine): Petroverigskiy per. 6/9; Ministry of Public Health; quarterly; Editor V. I. PROZOROVSKY.

Terapevticheski Arkhiv (*Therapy Archives*): Novye Cheremushki 35; f. 1923; Ministry of Public Health; monthly; Editor A. G. GUKASYAN.

Urologia i Nefrologia (*Urology and Nephrology*): Novye Cheremushki 35; f. 1923; Ministry of Public Health; 6 times yearly; Editor Prof. A. YA. PYTEL.

Vestnik Akademii Meditsinskikh Nauk S.S.S.R. (*U.S.S.R. Academy of Medical Sciences Bulletin*): Ul. Solianka 14; monthly; Editor N. N. BLOKHIN.

Vestnik Khirurgii Imeni I. I. Grekova (*I. I. Grekov Journal of Surgery*): Ul. Nekrasova 10, Leningrad; f. 1922; Ministry of Public Health and Pirogov Society of Surgeons; monthly; Editor F. G. UGLOV.

Vestnik Oftalmologii (*Journal of Ophthalmology*): Novye Cheremushki 35; f. 1884; Ministry of Public Health; 6 times a year; Editor M. M. KRASNOV.

Vestnik Otorinolaringologii (*Journal of Otorhinolaryngology*): Novye Cheremushki 35; f. 1936; Ministry of Public Health; 6 times a year; Editor B. S. PREOBRAZHENSKY.

Vestnik Rentgenologii i Radiologii (*Journal of Roentgenology and Radiology*): Novye Cheremushki 35; f. 1920; Ministry of Public Health; 6 times a year; Editor YU. N. SOKOLOV.

Vestnik Dermatologii i Venerologii (*Journal of Dermatology and Venereal Diseases*): Novye Cheremushki 35; f. 1924; monthly; Editor B. M. PASHKOV.

Voprosy Kurortologii, Fizioterapii i Lechebnoi Fizicheskoi Kulturi (*Spa Treatment and Physiotherapy*): Novye Cheremushki 35; f. 1923; Ministry of Public Health; 6 times yearly; Editor JU. E. DANILOV.

Voprosy Meditsinskoi Khimii (*Problems of Medical Chemistry*): Novye Cheremushki 35; Ministry of Health; 6 times a year; circ. 3,500; Editor S. S. DEBOV.

Voprosy Virusologii (*Problems of Virusology*): Novye Cheremushki 35; f. 1956; Ministry of Public Health; 6 times a year.

Voprosy Neirokhirurgii (*Problems of Neurosurgery*): Novye Cheremushki 35; Ministry of Public Health; 6 times a year; Editor V. G. EGOROV.

Voprosy Okhrani Materinstva i Detstva (*Problems of Mother-and-Child Care*): Novye Cheremushki 35; f. 1956; R.S.F.S.R. Ministry of Public Health; monthly; Editor N. I. NISEVICH.

Voprosy Onkologii (*Oncology*): 10 Nekrasova Street, Leningrad; f. 1955; Ministry of Public Health; monthly; Editor A. I. SEREBROV.

Voprosy Pitania (*Problems of Nutrition*): Novye Cheremushki 35; f. 1932; Ministry of Public Health; 6 times a year; Editor A. A. POKROVSKY.

Voprosy psikhologii (*Problems of Psychology*): Prospekt Marxa 20; f. 1955; R.S.F.S.R. Academy of Education; 6 times a year; 6,000 copies; Editor V. N. KOLBANSKY.

Zdorovye (*Health*): Bumazhny proezd 14; f. 1955; Ministry of Public Health; popular science monthly; 5,000,000 copies; Editor M. D. PIRADOVA.

Zhurnal Mikrobiologii, Epidemiologii i Immunobiologii (*Journal of Microbiology, Epidemiology and Immunobiology*): Novye Cheremushki 35; f. 1924; Ministry of Public Health; monthly; Editor I. I. ELKIN.

Zhurnal Nevropatologii i Psikhiiatrii Imeni S. S. Korsakova (*S. S. Korsakov Journal of Neuropathology and Psychiatry*): Novye Cheremushki 35; f. 1901; Ministry of Public Health; monthly; Editor A. V. SNEZNEVSKY; circ. 14,650.

RELIGION

Bratski Vestnik (*Brotherly Messenger*): All-Union Evangelical Christian Baptists, P.O. Box 520, Moscow; f. 1945.

Zhurnal Moskovskoi Patriarkhii (*Journal of the Patriarchate of Moscow*): Moscow G-435, Novodevichy pr. 1; f. 1931; published by the Patriarchate; monthly; Editor Rt. Rev. PITIRIM, Bishop of Volokolamsk.

TECHNOLOGY, INDUSTRY AND COMMUNICATIONS

Avtomatika i Telemekhanika (*Automation and Telemechanics*): Moscow, B-53, Kalanchevskaya 15; f. 1936; Journal of the Academy of Sciences; monthly; Editor V. A. TRAPEZNIKOV.

Avtomatika, Telemekhanika i Svyaz (*Automation, Telemechanics and Communications*): Ul. K. Marxa 11; f. 1957; Ministry of Communications; monthly; Editor S. K. KRYLOV.

Avtomobilnaya Promyshlennost (*Automobile Industry*): Neglennaya ul. 23; f. 1946; Ministry of the Motor Industry; monthly; Editor K. P. IVANOV.

Avtomobilny Transport (*Automobile Transport*): Sretenka 27/29; f. 1923; R.S.F.S.R. Ministry for Motor Transport; monthly; Editor W. A. BUYANOV; circ. 180,000.

Beton i Zhelezobeton (*Concrete and Reinforced Concrete*): Ul. Mashinostroyeniya 1-st 5; f. 1925; State Committee for Construction; monthly; Editor N. K. PROSKURYAKOV.

Bezopasnost Truda v Promyshlennosti (*Labour Safety in Industry*): Ul. Kuibysheva 4; f. 1957; All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions; monthly; Editor A. K. VORONKOV.

Bumazhnaya Promyshlennost (*Paper Industry*): Ul. 25, Oktabria 8; f. 1922; Ministry of Timber, Pulp and Paper and Wood Working Industries; monthly; Editor V. N. SHULGIN.

Ekonomika Stroitelstva (*Economics of Construction*): Troitskaya ul. 1/4; f. 1959; State Construction Committee; monthly; Editor B. I. LEVIN.

Elektricheskie Stantsii (*Power Stations*): B. Cherkasski per. 2/10; f. 1930; State Planning Commission; monthly; Editor D. G. KOTILEVSKY.

Elektrichestvo (*Electricity*): B. Cherkasski per. 2; f. 1880; U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences and the Ministry of Power Industry and Electrification; monthly; Editor D. V. RAZEVTICH.

Elektrotehnika (*Electrical Engineering*): Khoromny Tupik 4; f. 1930; Ministry of Electrical Engineering; monthly; Editor G. N. PETROV.

Elektrosvyaz (*Electrocommunications*): Ul. Gorkogo 7; f. 1933; Ministry of Communications; monthly; Editor A. N. PUKHALSKY.

Energetik (*Power Engineer*): B. Cherkasski per. 2/10; f. 1953; State Committee for Science and Engineering; monthly; Editor L. A. GVOZDETSKY.

Fermentnaya i Spirtovaya Promyshlennost (*Fermenting and Alcohol Industry*): B. Cherkasski per. 13; f. 1931; Ministry for Food Industry; 8 times a year; Editor A. L. MALCHENKO.

Gazovaya Promyshlennost (*The Gas Industry*): Kuznetsky-most 26; f. 1956; Ministry for Gas Industry and R.S.F.S.R. Ministry of Municipal Economy; monthly; Editor A. D. BRENTS.

Gidrotekhnicheskoye Stroitelstvo (*Hydrotechnical Construction*): Ul. 2 Baumanskaya 7; f. 1930; Ministry of Power, Industry and Electrification; monthly; Editor A. A. BOROVY.

Gorny Zhurnal (*Mining Journal*): Pr. Vladimirova 6; f. 1825; monthly; Editor P. E. SLEDZJUK.

Grazhdanskaya Aviatsiya (Civil Aviation): Leningradsky prospekt 37A; f. 1931; Ministry of the Civil Aviation; monthly; Editor B. M. EVTEEV.

Izmeritel'naya Tekhnika (Technique of Measurements): Ul. Shuseva 4; f. 1939; Committee for Standards, Measures and Instruments; monthly; Editor J. J. NOVIKOV.

Izobretatel i Ratsionalizator (Inventor and Rationalizer): Ul. Kirova 13, Moscow; f. 1929; All-Union Inventors and Rationalizers Society; monthly; 300,000 copies; Editor B. V. PAGIREV.

Izobreteniya, Promyshlennye Obraztsy i Tovarnye Znaki: Maly Cherkassky per. 2/6; f. 1924; bulletin of the Committee on Inventions and Discoveries at the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R.; thrice monthly; Editor F. T. ANANIEV.

Kauchuk i Rezina (Caoutchouc and Rubber): Proyezd Sokol'nnoi Gory 25; f. 1927; monthly; Editor A. P. BOGAYEVSKY.

Khimicheskaya Promyshlennost (Chemical Industry): Nizhnyaya Krasnoselskaya 37; f. 1924; Ministry for Chemistry; monthly; Editor B. D. MELNIK.

Khimicheskoye i Neftyanoye Mashinostroyeniye (Chemical and Oil Machine-Building): B. Novo-Dmitrovskaya ul. 14; f. 1964; Ministry of Chemical and Oil Machine Building; monthly; Editor V. B. NIKOLAEV.

Khimiya i Tekhnologiya Topliv i Masel (The Chemistry and Technology of Fuels and Lubricating Oils): Bolshoy Cherkassky per. 2/6; f. 1956; Ministry of Oil-Refining; monthly; Editor I. S. POLYAKOV.

Khlebopekarnaya i Konditerskaya Promyshlennost (Baking and Confectionery Industry): Sokolovskaya ul. 51; f. 1957; Ministry of Food Industry; monthly; Editor N. E. MOREV.

Kholodil'naya Tekhnika (Refrigeration Engineering): Ul. Kostyakova 12; f. 1923; Scientific Research Institute of Refrigerating Industry of the U.S.S.R.; monthly; Editor SH. N. KOEULASHVILI.

Kinomekhanik (The Film Technician): Zhitnaya ul. 29; f. 1937; Committee of Cinematography; monthly; Editor U. T. FADEEV.

Koks i Khimia (Coke and Chemistry): 2 Obydensky per. 14; f. 1931; State Committee for Science and Engineering; monthly; Editor A. K. SHCHELKOV.

Kozhevenno-obuvnaya Promyshlennost (Leather and Footwear Industry): Ul. Kirova 39; f. 1959; Ministry of Light Industry; monthly; Editor A. A. ZAKHAROV.

Kuznechno-Shtampovochnoye Proizvodstvo (Forging and Stamping Production): Prospekt Mira 106, Moscow; f. 1959; Ministry of Industrial Engineering; monthly; Editor E. P. UNKSOV.

Lesnaya Promyshlennost (Timber Industry): Pl. Byelorusskovo vokzala 35; Ministry of Timber, Pulp and Paper and Wood Working Industries; monthly; Editor I. I. SUDNYTSIN.

Mashinostroitel (Machine Builder): Prospekt Mira 106; f. 1931; Scientific Technical Society of Machine Building Industry; monthly; Editor E. M. KOROLENKO.

Master Lesa (Timber Worker): Ul. Kirova 13; f. 1957; Central Committee of Trade Union of Timber, Pulp and Paper and Woodworking, Industries; monthly; Editor N. I. SOLOVYEV.

Mekhanizatsia i Avtomatizatsia Proizvodstva (Mechanisation and Automation of Production): B. Kiselny per. 5; f. 1947; Ministry of Machine Building; monthly; Editor YU. I. SHENDLER.

Mekhanizatsia Stroitelstva (Mechanisation of Building): Ul. Razina 7; f. 1939; State Committee for Construction; monthly; Editor A. G. BORKO.

Metallurg (Metal Worker): 2 Obydensky per. 14; f. 1956; Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy and committees; monthly; Editor M. A. PERTSEV.

Molochnaya Promyshlennost (Dairy Industry): Ul. Kuibysheva 3/8; f. 1934; Ministry of Meat and Dairy Industries; monthly; Editor V. I. SRIK.

Montazhnye i Spetsialniye Raboti v Stroitelstvo (Special Work in Construction): B. Sadovaya 8A; f. 1941; Ministry of Special Construction Works of the U.S.S.R.; monthly; Editor V. M. ORLOV.

Morskoi flot (Shipping): Ul. Kuibysheva 3/8; f. 1941; Shipping Ministry; monthly; Editor Y. A. GRISHIN.

Miyashinnaya Industriya S.S.S.R. (Meat Industry in the U.S.S.R.): Denisovskiy per. 30; f. 1925; Ministry of Food Industry; monthly; Editor E. J. BURTSSEV.

Neftyanik (The Oil Worker): Gogolevskiy bulvar 14; f. 1956; Ministry of Oil Industry; monthly; Editor B. M. SHAIDEROV.

Neftyanoye Khoziaistvo (The Oil Industry): B. Cherkasskiy per. 2/10; f. 1920; Ministry of Oil Industry; monthly; Editor F. A. TREBIN.

Optika i Spektroskopiya (Optics and Spectroscopy): Mendeleyevskaya Linia 1, Leningrad; U.S.S.R. Academy of Science; monthly; Editor S. E. FRISH.

Poligrafiya (Printing Industry): Petrovka 26; State Committee for Press; monthly; Editor S. S. SEMYONOV.

Priborostroyeniye (Precision Instrument-making): Prospekt Mira 106; f. 1956; Ministry of Instrument Making, Automation and Control Systems; monthly; Editor M. E. RAKOVSKY.

Pribory i Tekhnika Eksperimenta (Instruments and Experimental Techniques): Kriogenniy Korpus Moskovskogo Gosuniversiteta, Leninskiy Gory; f. 1956; U.S.S.R. Academy of Science; 6 times a year; Editor A. I. SHALNIKOV.

Put i Putevoye Khoziaistvo (Railways and Railway Economy): Ul. Karla Marxa 11; f. 1957; Ministry of Communications; monthly; Editor L. F. TROITSKY.

Radiokhimiya (Radio-chemistry): Mendeleyevskaya Linia 1, Leningrad; f. 1959; U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences; 6 times yearly; Editor V. M. VDOVENKO.

Radiotekhnika (Radio Engineering): Ul. Gorkovo 7; f. 1946; Scientific Technical Society of Radio Engineering and Electromunication; monthly; Editor N. I. CHISTIAKOV.

Radiotekhnika i Elektronika (Radio Engineering and Electronics): Prospekt Marxa 18; f. 1956; U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences; monthly; Editor V. A. KOTELNIKOV.

Rechnoi Transport (River Transport): Ul. Osipenko 73; f. 1941; R.S.F.S.R. Ministry of Inland Water Transport; monthly; Editor M. S. NAZAROV.

Shakhtnoye Stroitelstvo (Mine Construction): 1-st Ul. Mashinostroeniya 5; f. 1957; State Construction Committee; monthly; Editor V. N. GOLDBERT.

Shveinaya Promyshlennost (Sewing Industry): Ul. Kirova 39; f. 1949; State Committee for Consumer Goods Industry; 6 times yearly; Editor V. I. POPOV.

Stal (Steel): 2 Obydensky per. 14; f. 1941; Ministry and Scientific-Technical Society of Ferrous Metallurgy; monthly; Editor P. Y. SOKOLOV.

Standarty i Kachestvo: Ul. Shchuseva 4; f. 1927; State Committee of Standards, Measures and Measuring Instruments; monthly; Editor V. V. TKACHENKO.

Stanki i Instrument (Machine Tools and Cutting Tools): Ul. 25 Oktabrya 10; f. 1930; Ministry of Industrial Engineering and Tool-Making; monthly; Editor A. PAVLOV.

Steklo i Keramika (*Glass and Ceramics*): Kuznetski most 20; f. 1944; Ministry of Building Materials Industry; monthly; Editor O. BORWINKIN.

Stroitel (*Builder*): Moscow, Kuznetskiy most 9; f. 1955; State Committee for Construction; monthly; Editor A. V. TOLSTOV.

Stroitelniye Dorozhniye Mashiny (*Construction and Road Building Machines*): Maly Tcherkassky per. dom 1/3; f. 1956; Ministry of Construction and Roadwork Machine Building; monthly; Editor V. K. ROSTOTSKY.

Sudostroenie (*Shipbuilding*): Ul. Promyshlennaya 7, Leningrad L-95; f. 1898; Ministry of Shipbuilding; A. N. Krylov Scientific and Technological Society of Shipbuilding Industry; monthly; Chief Editor L. D. BONDARENKO.

Svarochnoye Proizvodstvo (*Welding Industry*): Moscow, Pr. Mira 106; f. 1930; monthly; Editor E. V. SOKOLOV.

Svetotekhnika (*Light Techniques*): Krasnokazarmennaya ul. 13; f. 1955; Ministry for Electronics; monthly; Editor V. V. MESHKOV.

Tabak (*Tobacco*): Mruzovsky per. 1; f. 1955; Ministry of Food Industry; quarterly; Editor K. V. PETRUSHININ.

Tekhnika Kino i Televideniya (*Film and T.V. Equipment*): Leningradsky pr. 47; f. 1957; State Committee for Cinematography; monthly; Editor V. I. USHAGINA.

Tekstilnaya Promyshlennost (*Textile Industry*): Ul. Kirova 39; f. 1941; Ministry of Light Industry; monthly; Editor G. I. PIKOVSKY.

Teploenergetika (*Thermal Engineering*): Krasnokazarmennaya ul. 14; f. 1954; State Committee for Science and Engineering; monthly; Editor M. P. VUKALOVICH; circ. 8,100.

Transportnoye Stroitelstvo (*Transport Construction*): Sadovo Spasskaya 21; f. 1951; Ministry of Transport Construction; monthly; Editor M. A. KOZAMISHEV.

Ugol (*Coal*): Ul. Arkhipova 8; f. 1925; Ministry of Coal Industry; monthly; Editor G. V. KRASNIKOVSKY.

Vestnik Mashinostroyeniya (*Journal of Engineering*): Pr. Mira 106; f. 1921; State Committee for Science and Engineering; monthly; Editor A. E. VYATKIN.

Vestnik Svyazi (*Communications Journal*): Chistoprudny bulvar 2; f. 1941; Ministry of Communications; monthly; Editor M. N. STROYANOV.

Vodosnabzheniye i Sanitarinaya Tekhnika (*Water Supply and Sanitary Engineering*): Moscow, Kusnetzry most 20; f. 1955; State Committee for Construction; monthly; circ. 16,500; Editor P. A. SPYSHNOV.

Voprosy Izobretatelstva (*Problems of Inventing*): Proezd Serova 4; Committee on Inventions and Discoveries at the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R.; monthly; Editor R. P. VCHERASHNY.

Yuny Naturalist (*Young Naturalists*): Sushchevskaya 21; Central Cttee. of Komsomol; monthly; 270,000 copies; Editor A. A. VINOGRADOV.

Yuny Tekhnik (*Young Technicians*): Spridonysky per. 5; Central Cttee. of Komsomol; monthly; 220,000 copies; Editor S. V. CHUMAKOV.

Zavodskaya Laboratoriya (*Factory Laboratory*): 2-i Obyedensky per. 14; f. 1932; State Committee for Science and Engineering; monthly; Editor M. V. PRIDANTSEV; circ. 11,200.

Zheleznodorozhny Transport (*Rail Transport*): Moscow 5-174, Novo Basmanaya 4; f. 1919; Ministry of Railways; monthly; Editor G. E. SOROKIN.

Zhilishchnoye Stroitelstvo (*Housing*): Ul. Mashinostroyeniya 5; f. 1958; State Committee for Construction; monthly; Editor V. FEDOROV.

Zhurnal Nauchnoi i Prikladnoi Fotografii i Kinematografii (*Journal of Scientific and Applied Photography and Cinematography*): Kuznetskiy most 9/10; U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences; f. 1956; 6 times a year; Editor K. V. CHIBISOV.

NEWS AGENCIES

Tass (*Telegraphic Agency of the Soviet Union*): Tverskoy bulvar 10, Moscow; f. 1925; Dir. SERGEI LAPIN.

APN (*Agentstvo Pechati Novosti*) (*News Press Agency*): Pushkina pl. 2; Moscow; formed 1961 to provide information and general features on Soviet life; collaborates by arrangement with foreign press and publishing organisations of 105 countries of the world; Chair. B. S. BURKOV.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Moscow

ANSA: Kutuzovskij prospekt 15/234; Bureau Chief MARIO CAMOZZINI.

Antara: c/o Indonesian Embassy.

AP: 13 Ul. Narodnaya, Apt. 35, Moscow 9; Bureau Chief HENRY S. BRADSHAW.

Bulgarian Telegraph Agency (BTA): Frunzenskaya nab., dom 38, vkh. 12, kvartal 416; Bureau Chief STEFAN TICHCHEV.

Czechoslovak New Agency (Četeka): Ul. Czaikovskogo, dom 28/35.

The Canadian Press: Kutuzovskij prospekt 7/4; Bureau Chief JOHN BEST.

Kyodo News Service: Kutuzovskij prospekt 14, kvartal 137; Bureau Chief SHOZABURO USUDA.

UPI: Kutuzovskij prospekt 15, Apt. 67; Bureau Chief HENRY SHAPIRO.

The following are also represented: Jiji Press, Prensa Latina, Reuters.

PUBLISHING

In 1964 publishing in the U.S.S.R. was reorganized into 44 central publishing houses and about 150 subsidiaries under the control of the State Committee for Press and Publishing. The majority of publishers cover a special field of subject matter, the leading publishers being *Mysl* (Thought), dealing with social and economic literature; *Politizdat* publishing political literature; *Statistika*; *Nedra* (Natural Resources); *Svyaz* publishing fiction; *Iskhustvo* (Art); publishers of children's literature and school books; *Progress* and *Mir*. Republican and Regional publishers issue books and booklets of local interest. Publishing houses function under the auspices of trade unions, the Communist Party, Young Communist League, Novosti Press Agency (publications mainly for distribution abroad) and other public organizations. Religious organizations and societies also publish their own books. The U.S.S.R. Writers' Union has its own publishing houses, the largest being *Sovetsky Pisatel*. The Union publishes 14 journals and 73 fiction magazines centrally, as well as 60 literary magazines in the national republics and areas.

All branches of publishing (books, periodicals, newspapers), means of production (printers, paper industry), and means of distribution (bookshops, libraries) are either directly or indirectly supervised by the State Committee. The Committee is composed of three editorial boards dealing with, respectively, social and political literature, fiction, and technical and scientific literature. Subject experts, such as members of the Academy of Sciences, the Union of Soviet Writers, or the Ministry of Higher Education, are consulted on the choice of manuscripts for production, and proposals for publication of certain works often originate from these bodies. The three editorial boards are composed largely of editors from the various publishing houses so that, although all proposed publications must be approved by the State Committee, the publisher still influences choice of material at this level.

Publishers plan their programmes a year in advance, forwarding a list of proposed publications to the State Committee which co-ordinates all the lists to prevent duplication. When a publisher's list has been approved, a sample number of copies is printed and distributed to prospective customers—booksellers, libraries, schools. Customers return an estimate of the number of copies they will require, the books are printed, and distributed by Soyuz Kniga, the state distributive organ, which has a centre in each region of the U.S.S.R.

Most bookshops in the U.S.S.R. belong to Soyuz Kniga with the notable exception of chains controlled by "Nauka" and "Soviet Writer", the main difference being that, whereas Soyuz Kniga holds surplus stock for its publishers, the other two must hold their own. Inter-regional fairs are arranged where surplus stock is sold off at full price, the principle being to re-direct the right material to the right customer. There are 12,000 bookshops (selling nothing but books) besides 30,000 book kiosks (controlled by the bookshops) operating in factories, schools, and offices (1964).

Book prices are fixed by government decree according to the type of book; educational and children's books are priced low, adult fiction higher. Most of the Soviet libraries buy their stock from Soyuz Kniga, thus profits gained from a flourishing library market benefit the service given to customers through the bookshops.

An author incurs no expenses involved in publishing his book. He is entitled to royalties dependent on the size, edition and nature of the book and each publishing house signs an appropriate contract with the author. The U.S.S.R. is not party to the *Berne Convention* or the

Universal Copyright Law. Generally publishers issuing translated editions of foreign works pay author royalties only for creative works, and payment is usually in blocked roubles (i.e. must be spent in the U.S.S.R.).

The Soviet Union is the largest book producer in the world and scientific and technical books top the list of Soviet publications in the number of titles. Books are published in 64 languages of the U.S.S.R. and 35 languages of other lands. In 1966 the U.S.S.R. published 72,000 book titles with a total print of 1,200,500,000 copies.

PRINCIPAL PUBLISHERS

Moscow (unless otherwise stated)

- Atomizdat**: Ul. Zhdanova 27; atomic science, research; peaceful use of nuclear energy.
- Detskaya Literatura** (*Children's Literature*): Maly Cherkasky pereulok 1; State publishing house of children's literature (other than school books); Chair. K. F. PISKUNOV.
- Ekonomika** (*Economy*): B-78, 4 Djakovskiy per.; economic planning; Chair. S. P. PERVUSHIN.
- Energiya** (*Energy*): Shlyuzovaya Naberezhnaya 10; all aspects of electricity and its uses.
- Finansy** (*Finances*): Ul. Chernishevskovo 7; banking taxation, accountancy, etc.; Chair. N. S. TORTEV.
- Fizkultura i Sport** (*Physical Culture and Sport*): K-9, Maliy Gnezdnikovskiy 3; all books, periodicals, etc., relating to all forms of sport, chess and draughts, etc.; Chair. M. V. SHISHIGIN.
- Gidrometeoizdat**: Leningrad, Vasilyevskiy Ostrov, 2 Liniya, 23; hydrology, meteorology, oceanography.
- Iskusstvo** (*Art*): Tsvetnoy bul. 25; art; Chair. E. J. SAVOSTIANOV.
- Izdatelstv APN**: Pl. Pushkina 2; Chair. V. G. KOMOLOV.
- Izdatelstvo Moskovskogo Universiteta**: Moscow University, Leninsky Gory; science and science-fiction; Chair. M. O. GUMNOV.
- Khimiya** (*Chemistry*): Novaya pl. 10; chemistry and the chemical industry; Chair. A. J. KUDASHEV.
- Khudozhestvennaya Literatura** (*Fiction*): Novo-Basmanaya ulitsa 19; fiction and works of literary criticism, history of literature, etc.; Dir. V. P. KOSOLAPOV.
- Kniga** (*The Book*): Nezhdanovoi per. 8/10; issues bibliographical aids; Chair. M. J. TELEPIN.
- Kolos** (*Corn Ear*): Gorki-street 32/3; agricultural production in all aspects; Dir. J. P. KUZAVKOV.
- Legkaya Industriya** (*Light Industry*): Kuznetsky most 22; Dir. A. D. KONDRATJEV.
- Lesnaya Promyshlennost** (*Forest Industry*): Ul. Kirova 40; publications about forestry, wood and paper products; Dir. J. J. RADCHUK.
- Mashinostroyeniye** (*Machine Building*): Novaya Bosmanaya 3; engineering; Chair. A. A. HOREEV.
- Meditcina** (*Medicine*): Petroverigskiy per. 6/8; f. 1918; medical and health literature; Editor G. E. OSTROVERCHOV.
- Metallurgiya** (*Metallurgy*): 2 Obydenskiy pereulok 14; metallurgical literature; Dir. V. P. ANDRIANOVA.
- Mezhdunarodnye Otnosheniya** (*International Relations*): 4 Meshchanskaya 7; foreign language grammars, scientific works, translations for UN; Dir. M. F. TOKAREV.

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Mir (*Peace*): 1 Rizhsky per. 2; Russian translations of foreign scientific, technical and other books; translations into foreign languages; Dir. S. G. SOSNOVSKY.

Molodaya Gvardiya (*Young Guard*): Sushevskaya ulitsa 21; publishing house of the All-Union Communist Youth League; all subjects for adolescents; Y. N. VERCHENKO.

Moskovsky Rabochy (*Moscow Worker*): Proyezd Vladimirova 6; publishing house of the Moscow City and Regional Soviets; every kind of work, including fiction; Chair. N. H. ESELEV.

Muzyka (*Music*): Nab. Morisa Thoreza 30; Chair. A. M. GOLDMAN.

Mysl (*The Idea*): Leninsky prospekt 15; science, popular science, economics, philosophy, history, geography; Chair. A. P. PORIVAEV.

Nauka (*Science*): Podsosensky pereulok 21; publishing house of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences; Chair. A. M. SAMSONOV.

Nedra (*Natural Resources*): Tretyakovski proyezd 1-12; geology, natural resources, mining and coal industry, oil and fuel technology.

Pishchevaya Promyshlennost (*Food Industry*): Mruzovsky pereulok 1; state scientific and technical publishing house on food industry; Chair. N. A. ZAZIN.

Politizdat: Miusskaya Pl. 7; political literature; Chair. M. A. SIVOLOBOV.

Pravda: Ulitsa Pravdi 24; publishes booklets, books and many newspapers and periodicals; Chair. M. V. TIMJANIN.

Profizdat: Ul. Kirova 13; publishing house of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions; economic and other matters; Chair. F. D. LEBEDEV.

Progress: Zubovsky bul. 21; publishing Russian and other U.S.S.R. language books in foreign languages and publishing translations from them into U.S.S.R. languages; Chair. J. K. LAMCHEVSKY.

Prosveshchenie (*Education*): 3-d Proyezd Maryinoi Roshchi 41; text-books and all books connected with education; Chair. J. M. TEREKHOV.

Sovietskaya Entsiklopediya (*Soviet Encyclopedia*): Pokrovsky bulvar 8; f. 1925; 8 universal and special encyclopaedias; national, foreign and technical dictionaries; reference books; Chair. A. J. REVIN.

Sovietskoye Radio (*Soviet Radio*): Glavny Pochtamt 693; radio and television subjects; Chair. N. G. ZABOLOTSKY.

Sovietsky Khudozhnik (*Soviet Artist*): Ul. Chernyakhovskovo 4; reproductions of pictures, pictorial art.

Sovietsky Pisatel (*Soviet Writer*): B. Gnezdnikovsky pereulok 10; fiction and literary criticism, history, biography; U.S.S.R. Union of Soviet Writers; Chair. N. V. LESJUCHEVSKY.

Statistika (*Statistics*): Ulitsa Kirova 39; economic statistics, reference books, national economy statistics; Chair. E. J. SEMENOV.

Stroyizdat: Tretyakovsky proyezd 1; building, architecture and building materials; Chair. L. P. MARJANSKY.

Sudostroyenie (*Shipbuilding*): Ul. Gogolia 8, Leningrad; shipbuilding.

Svyaz (*Communication*): Chistoprudny bulvar 2; postal, telegraphic and wireless communications; Chair. B. A. VOZONOV.

Transport: Basmanny tupik 6-A; general transport; Chair. A. L. GOLOVANOV.

Vneshtorgizdat: Oruzheiny pereulok 25A; undertakes to print abroad Soviet books and other material in Russian and other languages; Chair. R. V. MORALEV.

Voyenizdat: Tverskoy bulvar 18; military theory and history; all books (including fiction) intended for Army use.

Vyshshaya Shkola (*High School*): Neglinnaja 29/14; higher-education institutions' text-books; Chair. V. G. PANOV.

Yuridicheskaya Literatura (*Law Literature*): Ulitsa Chkalova 38/40; law subjects.

Znanie: Novaya ploschchad 3/4; popular books on politics and science; Znanie All-Union Society.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Committee for Radiobroadcasting and Television under the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers: Ul. Piatnitskaya 25, Moscow; Chair. N. N. MESYATSEV; Vice-Chair. E. N. MAMEDOV; Editorial Councils: Inter-Union Broadcasting, Broadcasting for Abroad, Television Broadcasting.

RADIO

Home Services:

Radio Moscow: Piatnitskaya ul. 25, Moscow.

There are five main programmes daily for listeners in the Soviet Union, on long, medium, short and VHF wavebands. There are also special broadcasts for separate regions, the Urals, Siberia, Middle Asia and the Soviet Far East. In 1967 programme hours daily totalled 138 hours.

There are also radio broadcasts in all the republics, territories and regions that have radio and television committees. These have their own radio stations operating local systems. Gaps between the local stations are filled by extensive relay systems, so that most areas of the U.S.S.R. are covered by radio. Broadcasts are in 67 languages. In 1967 programme hours totalled 1,200 hours daily.

Overseas Broadcasting:

Broadcasting is in 54 foreign languages, 10 languages of the people of the U.S.S.R. In 1967 programme hours totalled 174 hours daily.

Radio Moscow:

Broadcasts to Europe in most European languages.

Broadcasts to the Middle East in Arabic, Persian, Pushtu and Turkish.

Broadcasts to Africa in English, French, Portuguese, Amharic, Hausa, Swahili, Somali, Lingala, Bambara.

Broadcasts to South-East Asia in English, Bengali, Hindi, Tamil, Urdu, Burmese, Indonesian, Vietnamese, Nepali, Singhal, Malayalam, Thai, Malagasy, Zulu.

Broadcasts to the Far East in Japanese, Chinese, Korean.

Broadcasts to the U.S.A. in English.

Broadcasts to Latin America in Portuguese and Spanish.

TELEVISION

Moscow Television: Shabolovka 53, Moscow.

In 1966 there were 748 television stations, 121 television centres and 627 retranslation stations. Seventeen cities have two channels, and in fourteen capitals of Union republics programmes are presented in national and Russian languages. Moscow and Leningrad have three programmes. Moscow I operates weekdays 8 hours, Sundays 10 hours. Moscow II operates for 5 hours on weekdays, Sundays 7 hours. Moscow III operates 3 hours (except Sundays).

A new branch of television in the U.S.S.R. is *cosmovision* through which the flights of Soviet cosmonauts are shown. Communications satellites of *Molniya* type are used for the exchange of television programmes between Moscow, Vladivostok and other cities. Through this chain, experimental colour programmes are transmitted between Moscow and Paris based on the Soviet-French SECAM colour system.

FINANCE

BANKING

CENTRAL BANK

Gosbank U.S.S.R. (State Bank): Neglinnaya 12, Moscow; f. 1921 as State Bank of R.S.F.S.R., name changed in 1923; the only issuing bank, and the government's banker; sole provider of short-term loans, which totalled 72,000m. roubles by the end of 1966. Gosbank provides a clearing centre and has 164 offices, 3,668 branches and 258 agencies and over 75,000 savings banks throughout the Soviet Union. Chair. A. A. POSKONOV; Vice-Chair. V. A. VOROBYOV.

CREDIT BANKS

Stroibank (All-Union Capital Investment Bank): Tverskoy bulvar 13, Moscow; f. 1959; when the capital investment system was re-organised, and Stroibank took over all the work of capital investment, which was previously shared between *Prombank* (industrial), *Selkhozbank* (agricultural) and *Tsekhombank* (housing and town planning). Stroibank finances capital investment for state enterprises and organisations of all branches of the economy, except agriculture, and grants long-term credit to constructional and other organisations. It has over a thousand local branches; Chair. S. Z. GINSBURG.

Vneshtorgbank (Foreign Trade Bank): Neglinnaya 12, Moscow; f. 1924; in charge of the Soviet Union's international business, banking relations with foreign banks, imports, exports, non-commercial payments to countries abroad, payments from foreign countries and the banking business of Soviet foreign trade organizations; cap. 300m. roubles; Chair. M. N. SHVESHNIKOV.

Sberkassa (Savings Bank): in 1966 there were 73,556 savings banks in which private deposits amounted to 18,726 million roubles. These banks accept money from and issue money to individual citizens.

INSURANCE

Insurance is a state monopoly, and since 1958 it has been in the hands of the finance ministries of the Union-Republics. These ministries carry out a uniform policy based on Soviet law, decisions of the Soviet government and legislation by the Union-Republics.

Insurance covers collective farm, co-operative and personal property and exists in both compulsory and voluntary forms. Voluntary personal insurance covered more than 17.7 million people by January 1966. It is a supplement to the state scheme which operates on state funds.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

U.S.S.R. Chamber of Commerce: Ul. Kuibysheva 6; Moscow; f. 1932; Pres. M. V. NESTEROV; Gen. Sec. I. I. GAIDAENKO. The Chamber of Commerce promotes contact between trade corporations and foreign companies or organisations.

INTERNAL TRADE

There are three forms of trade in the U.S.S.R., state, co-operative and collective farm trade. State trade is the leading and predominant one, embracing the entire foreign trade and the internal wholesale trade. The internal state retail trade is carried on through state organizations and offers its services mostly to the urban population. Co-operative trade serves the rural population, its share in the country's overall trade turnover being 28.4 per cent. Collective trade accounts for 4.3 per cent of the total trade volume.

U.S.S.R. Ministry of Trade: Moscow; Minister A. I. STRUYEV; is responsible for all internal trade which is organised as follows:

Gosmagazini (State-owned Shops): cover the urban areas and are managed and operated by the Ministry of Trade through the local authorities.

Kolkhoznie Rynki (Collective Farm Markets): where collective farmers can sell surplus foodstuffs at market prices rather than state-controlled prices.

Kooperativi (Co-operative Shops): mainly in rural areas. They are owned and run by local consumer co-operative societies. In 1965 the co-operative's share in the total state turnover of goods came to 23 per cent.

Centrosoluz (Central Co-operative Union): organises wholesale supplies to the local co-operatives and also trades with foreign co-operative bodies in 40 countries; Chair. A. P. KLIMOV.

EXTERNAL TRADE

U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers' State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations: controls economic relations with foreign countries; Chair. S. A. SKACHKOV.

U.S.S.R. Ministry of Foreign Trade: in charge of the conduct of foreign trade, which is a state monopoly; Minister N. S. PATOLICHEV. The Ministry has Foreign Trade Corporations with statutory capital assets, which co-ordinate within the U.S.S.R. goods for export, and maintain representatives in the foreign countries with which the Soviet Union trades.

FOREIGN TRADE CORPORATIONS

Aviaexport: Moscow G-200, Smolenskaya-Sennaya 32/34; exports and imports aircraft and equipment.

Avtoexport: Moscow G-200, Smolenskaya-Sennaya 32/34; imports and exports all kinds of motor vehicles.

Dalintorg: Nakhodka, 4 Portovaya St.; coastal export and import between the Far Eastern regions of the Soviet Union and Japan.

Exportkhleb: Moscow G-200, Smolenskaya-Sennaya 32/34; exports and imports wheat, rye, barley, oats, maize, rice, pulses, flour, oil seeds and other grain and fodder products.

Exportiljon: Moscow G-200, Smolenskaya-Sennaya 32/34; exports cotton, flax, hemp, wool, raw silk, cotton and silk fabrics, fishing nets and other textile products; imports cotton, jute, wool, hemp, sisal, rayon yarn, woollen and silk cloth.

Exportles: Moscow G-200, Smolenskaya-Sennaya 32/34; exports and imports sawn-goods, plywood, pitprops and wood pulp, newsprint, hardboard and chipboard.

Lenfintorg: Leningrad, Moskovsky pr. 98; export and import trade in consumer goods with Finland.

Lizenfintorg: Moscow V-420, Smolenskaya-Sennaya 32/34; Agency for granting foreign firms licences to use Soviet inventions abroad, technical documentation, purchases foreign patents and licences to use foreign inventions in the U.S.S.R.

Machpriborintorg: Moscow G-200, Smolenskaya-Sennaya 32/34; exports and imports precision engineering and electrical equipment.

Machinoimport: Moscow G-200, Smolenskaya-Sennaya 32/34; imports mining, electrical and industrial machinery; imports railway rolling stock.

Mashpriborintorg: Moscow G-200, Smolenskaya Sennaya 32/37; exports and imports electrical and radio measuring instruments, communications equipment, optical geophysical and other instruments.

Medexport: Moscow G-200, Smolenskaya-Sennaya 32/34; imports medicines, pharmaceutical raw materials, medical equipment, surgical stitching equipment, medical instruments.

Mezhdunarodnaya-Kniga: Moscow G-200, Smolenskaya-Sennaya 32/34; exports and imports books, periodicals, newspapers, pictures, maps, gramophone records, postage stamps, slides and film-strips.

Neftechimpromexport: Moscow, Zh.-327; gives technical assistance abroad in the construction of complete projects for the oil and chemical industries.

Novcexport: Moscow, G-200; exports carpets, jewellery, and handicraft articles.

Prodintorg: Moscow G-200, Smolenskaya-Sennaya 32/34; imports and exports food and alcohol products, pedigree stock and animals for slaughter.

Promashexport: Moscow, Zh.-324; technical assistance abroad in the construction of industrial plants and projects for heavy machine-building.

Promashimport: Moscow G-200; imports equipment for the pulp and paper, wood-working and timber industries.

Promsyrioimport: Moscow V-420, Ul. Arkhitekтора Vlasova 33; exports and imports pig iron, ferrous alloys and rolled steel products.

Raznoexport: Moscow K-6, Kaljajevskaya 5; exports and imports tobacco, cement, glass, crockery, leather goods, musical instruments, toys, guns, clothes, domestic appliances.

Raznoimport: Moscow G-200, Smolenskaya-Sennaya 32/34; imports and exports non-ferrous metal and alloys, rolled semi-products of non-ferrous metals, metal foil and powders, electrical cables, natural and synthetic rubber, tyres and tubes, rubber products, ores and concentrates of non-ferrous metals, corkwood and cork products, linoleum.

Scotointorg: Moscow K-62, 6 Makarenko St.; imports cattle, sheep, pigs, goats and horses for slaughter.

Selkhozpromexport: Moscow Zh.-324, 18/1 Orchinnikovskaya Vabereznaya; exports complete sets of equipment and renders technical assistance in the construction of grain elevators, grain storages, flour mills, etc.

Sojuzvneshtrans: Moscow G-200, Smolenskaya-Sennaya 32/34; transport and warehousing of foreign trade goods.

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Sojuzkhimexport: Moscow G-200, Smolenskaya-Sennaya 32/34; imports heavy chemicals and products of organic synthesis, chemical reagents, varnishes, paints, plastics, and cosmetic goods, etc.

Sojuzkoopvneshtorg: Moscow K-3, 15 Bolshoi Cherkassky per.; exports pharmaceutical raw materials, fruit, food.

Sojuznefteexport: Moscow G-200, Smolenskaya-Sennaya 32/34; exports oil and petroleum products.

Sojuzpromexport: Moscow G-200, Smolenskaya-Sennaya 32/34; imports coal and coal by-products, manganese chrome and iron ore, asbestos and other mineral products.

Sojuzpushnina: Moscow K-12, Ul. Kuibysheva 6 and Leningrad K-84, Moskovsky Prospect 98; exports and imports furs, bristles and animal hair; organizes fur auctions, concludes long-term agreements for deliveries of fur goods to foreign firms.

Sovexportfilm: Moscow K-9, 14 Kalashny per.; exports and imports films.

Sovfracht: Moscow G-200; handles chartering operations involved in Soviet foreign trade.

Stankoimport: Moscow G-200, Smolenskaya-Sennaya 32/34; exports and imports machine tools, woodwork and metalwork machinery, rolling mills, foundry machinery, measuring, cutting and mechanics tools, ball and roller bearings, etc.

Sudoiimport: Moscow G-200, Smolenskaya-Sennaya 32/34; exports and imports ships and arranges repairs to Soviet ships abroad.

Technmashimport: Moscow G-200, Smolenskaya-Sennaya 32/34; imports equipment and machinery for industries producing chemicals and refrigeration plant.

Technopromexport: Moscow Zh.-324, 18 Orchinnikovskaya Naberezhnaya; exports complete plant and equipment and renders technical assistance in the construction of thermal and hydraulic power stations.

Technopromimport: Moscow G-200, Smolenskaya-Sennaya 32/34; imports equipment for the cable, tanning, shoe, fabric, printing industries; technological equipment for electronics industry, etc.

Technabexport: Moscow G-200, Smolenskaya-Sennaya 32/34; export and import of nuclear research installations and apparatus, special materials, rare metals and rare-earth metals.

Tecksnabexport: Moscow G-200; exports and imports instruments and units for nuclear research, medicine and industry.

Tjzhpromexport: Moscow Zh.-324, 18/1 Orchinnikovskaya Nab.; construction of complete industrial plants and installations for ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy, the ore and coal mining industry.

Traktoroexport: Moscow G-200; Smolenskaya-Sennaya 32/34; exports and imports tractors, agricultural and road construction machinery and their spare parts, repair tools; extends technical aid and advice in the servicing of machinery purchased abroad.

Vneshposyltorg: Moscow G-200, Smolenskaya-Sennaya 32/34; agency for purchasing Soviet gift goods for foreign buyers paying in foreign currencies.

Vostoklintorg: Moscow G-200, Smolenskaya-Sennaya 32/34; trade with the Mongolian P.R., Afghanistan, Iran, Yemen, Turkey and Aden; exports rolled metal products, cement, glass, timber, and imports wool, cotton, coffee beans and traditional goods of the above countries.

Zapchastexport: Moscow Zh.-29; export and import of spare parts for tractors, tractor and automobile engines.

Some trade organisations do not belong to the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Foreign Trade, though they work in direct contact with it.

AGRICULTURE

Ministry of Agriculture: Moscow; Minister V. V. MATSEVICH.

Soviet agriculture is divided into two main groups:

Kolkhozi (Collective Farms): administered and worked by the participating farmers. The produce is sold to the State and on the Kolkhoznie Rynki (*Collective Farm Markets*). Profits are shared amongst the collective farmers who also have small individual plots of land for their own private use. There are 36,917 collective farms in the U.S.S.R. (1966).

Sovkhozi (State Farms): are the property of the State. The farmers are employees of the State and are paid wages. There are some 11,681 state farms (1966).

All-Union Corporation "Soyuzselkhoztekhnika" of the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers: a government body which supplies equipment to collective and state farms; Chair. A. A. YEZHEVSKY.

INDUSTRY

Ministries of the U.S.S.R. exercise control of different branches of industry and are supervised by the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers through its central planning agency GOSPLAN. State Planning committees of the U.S.S.R. and of the Union Republics are engaged in planning of industrial production in the country as a whole and Union Republics respectively.

TRADE UNIONS

CENTRAL ORGANISATION

The All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions: Leninski Prospekt 42, Moscow V-119; Chair. A. M. SHELEPIN.

In the U.S.S.R. there are 24 industrial trade unions with a total membership of over 80 million. Membership in trade unions is open to every factory or office worker, as well as to every person attending institutions of higher learning, special secondary or vocational schools.

The trade unions take an active part in the social and political life of the country. They participate in the elections to organs of state power, in drafting laws on production, labour, living conditions and culture; they draw broad sections of working people into industrial management, in particular through the establishment of standing production conferences. The unions prevent the violation of labour laws, settle labour disputes, conclude collective agreements with the managements of industrial enterprises, and ensure that these are fulfilled; they help factory and office workers improve their professional skills and organize training facilities for active trade union members.

The trade unions operate the system of state social insurance, the budget of which amounted to 12,400 million roubles in 1967. They control sanatoria and holiday homes and promote physical culture and sports.

The trade unions are organized on the industrial principle, i.e. all persons employed at the same factory or office belong to the same union, each trade union comprises the employees of one or several branches of the national economy.

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS—(TRANSPORT)

The supreme body of the trade unions is their Congress which is convened once every four years. The forthcoming (14th) Congress is to take place in February 1968.

Between Congresses union affairs are managed by the All-Union Central Council which is elected by Congress; publs. *Trud* (daily), *Sovetskije Profsoyuzy* (fortnightly), *Ohhrana Truda i Sotsialnoe Strakhovanie* (monthly), *Klub i khudozhestvennaya samodeyatelnost* (fortnightly).

TRADE UNIONS

(Moscow)

Agricultural and Agricultural Procurement Workers' Union: 42 Leninsky pr.; Chair. I. F. SHKURATOV.

Aircraft and Defence Industry Workers' Union: 42 Leninsky pr.; Chair. A. T. KAREV.

Aviation Workers' Union: 42 Leninsky pr.; Chair. V. K. MISHENKIN.

Building and Building Materials Industry Workers' Union: 42 Leninsky pr.; Chair. A. P. USHAKOV.

Coal Mining Industry Workers' Union: 42 Leninsky pr.; Chair. V. G. ARKHIPOV.

Communication, Automobile Transport and Highway Workers' Union: 42 Leninsky pr.; Chair. V. K. KONNOV.

Cultural Worker's Union: 42 Leninsky pr.; Chair. M. P. PASHKOV.

Education, University and Scientific Workers' Union: 42 Leninsky pr.; f. 1919; Chair. T. P. YANUSHKOVSKAYA.

Electrical and Power Workers' Union: 42 Leninsky pr.; Chair. V. S. ANDREYEV.

Engineering Workers' Union: 42 Leninsky pr.; Chair. G. P. SOFONOV.

Food Industry Workers' Union: 42 Leninsky pr.; f. 1917; Chair. E. F. GUGINA.

Geological Survey Workers' Union: 42 Leninsky pr.; Chair. P. I. SHELAKHIN.

Lumber, Paper and Wood Workers' Union: 42 Leninsky pr.; Chair. S. A. SHALAEV.

Medical Workers' Union: 42 Leninsky pr.; Chair. N. N. GRIGORIEVA.

Metallurgical Workers' Union: 42 Leninsky pr.; Chair. I. I. KOSTYUKOV.

Oil and Chemical Workers' Union: 42 Leninsky pr.; Chair. N. P. SVETSOV.

Public Services Workers' Union: 42 Lenin Ave.; f. 1957; Pres. V. N. MOSKALEV.

Radio and Electronics Industry Workers' Union: 72 Leninsky Pr.; Chair. K. N. KUZNETSOV.

Railway Transport Workers' Union: 21 Sadovo-Spasskaya ul.; Pres. E. T. CHEREDNICHENKO.

Seamen's and River Workers' Union: 42 Leninsky pr.; Chair. G. A. SAYENKO.

Shipbuilding Workers' Union: 42 Leninsky Pr.; Chair. B. F. BOGATIKOV.

State Institutions Workers' Union: 42 Leninsky pr.; f. 1918; Chair. A. A. SENNIKOV.

State Trade and Consumer Co-operative Workers' Union: 42 Leninsky pr.; Chair. A. G. SHALAUROVA.

Textile and Light Industry Workers' Union: 42 Leninsky pr.; Chair. M. A. KOLBETSKAYA.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Ministry of Railways: Moscow, Novo-Basmanaya 2; Minister BORIS PAVLOVICH BESHCHIEV. Administers the railways through 25 railway boards located in the important towns.

The railway network totals 139,500 km. of 1,524 mm. (5 ft.) gauge. By the end of 1966 88,800 km. of line were converted to electric and diesel traction. Electrical and diesel traction carry 88.8 per cent of all freight. Electrification has been completed on the 5,500 km. (3,438 miles) line between Moscow and Baikal, on the 3,500 km. (2,125 miles) between Leningrad, Moscow, and Leningrad and on the 1,800 km. (1,125 miles) between Moscow, Gorky and Sverdlovsk. The total freight turnover of the U.S.S.R. amounted to 2,016,000 million ton-km. in 1966 and passenger turnover 219,400 million passenger-km. In 1967 the total freight amounted to 2,050,000 million ton-km.

ROADS

Main highways connect Moscow with Kiev, the Crimea, Leningrad, Minsk, Riga and Warsaw, the Caucasus, Kazakhstan, Alma-Ata, Frunze and Tashkent, and with parts of Siberia.

The total length of roads is 1,363,500 km. (852,187 miles), of which 379,000 km. (236,875 miles) are hard-surfaced.

INLAND WATERWAYS

Each Republic controls its own waterways: total length about 91,300 miles (172,500 km.). River transport has always been of great importance to the U.S.S.R., and in those areas where railway lines are few it is essential. The main inland waterway systems are those of the Volga,

Dnieper, Don, Ob, Yenisei, Lena, Amur and Amu-Darya. The Volga and its tributaries is the largest system and carries nearly half the cargoes; it is linked by canals to the Don and the Black Sea, the Baltic and the White Sea. The main terminal ports on the Volga-Don system are Astrakhan, Rostov, Moscow, Perm and Leningrad; the main transfer ports are Volgograd, Saratov, Kuibyshev, Kazan, Gorky and Yaroslavl.

River-ports in Siberia improved under the 1951-55 Plan included Omsk, Novosibirsk and Irkutsk. Kotlas and Pechora, in North Russia, have also been improved.

LONGEST RIVERS

	Miles		Miles
Lena . . .	2,653	Kolyma . .	1,616
Volga . . .	2,293	Ural . . .	1,575
Ob	2,287	Dneiper . .	1,420
Yenisei . .	2,200	Syr Darya .	1,330
Amur	1,771	Don	1,224

PRINCIPAL INLAND SEAS AND LAKES

	Sq. miles
Caspian Sea . .	152,000
Sea of Aral . .	25,650
Lake Baikal . .	12,160

PRINCIPAL CANALS

Moscow-Volga Canal: 125 km. long; installations include 9 locks, 8 power stations, 5 pumping stations. It was completed in 1937, taking over four years to construct.

White Sea-Baltic Canal: 222 km. long; built in 1933, connecting the two seas.

Dnieper-Bug Canal: 202 km. long; connects the Ukraine and Byelorussia with the Baltic countries.

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS—(TRANSPORT)

Kara-Kum Canal: connects the Amu Darya, Tedzhen and Murgab rivers and Ashkhabad; 535 km. long.

Volga-Baltic Canal: 362 km. long; re-constituted 1964; links the five seas; the Baltic, White, Black, Caspian and Azov seas; instead of 39 locks of the old Mariinsky system there are now seven locks.

Volga-Don Canal: 106 km. long; completed May 1952.

Donets-Donbas Canal: in the Ukraine, approx. 120 km. long; completed November 1958; trebles water supply of biggest Soviet industrial area.

Hungry Steppe Canal: Uzbek S.S.R. To irrigate this largely desert region. The first section of 60 km. was completed in 1960.

SHIPPING

Soviet lines have services to the Mediterranean, Africa, the Middle and Far East from the Black Sea ports. From the Baltic ports there are services to Europe.

Ministry of the Merchant Marine: Moscow, Ul. Zhdanova 1/4; Minister V. G. BAKAEV.

MAIN DEPARTMENTS

Glavflot: Main department for the co-ordination of dry cargo merchant marine; Head. A. V. GOLDOBENKO.

Glavnefteflot: Main department for the co-ordination of tanker merchant marine; Head. L. I. SEREBRIANNY.

Upravlenie Passflota: Department for the co-ordination of passenger fleet; Head N. N. MALAKHOV.

All-Union Corporation Soufracht: Chartered Soviet and foreign tonnage; Chair. A. A. SAVELIEV.

Upravlenie Vneshnikh Snoshenii: Co-ordinates relations with foreign authorities; Chief I. M. AVERIN.

Register of Shipping of the U.S.S.R.: Nab. Dvortsovaya 8, Leningrad; Dir. E. M. PRIVALOV.

Tsentralnoye Agentstvo Mezhdunarodnykh Passazhirskikh Perevozok: Agency for booking of tickets and organizing of cruises on Soviet passenger vessels; Dir. L. V. KUPRIYANOV.

SHIPPING LINES:

Azov Steamship Company: Azov, Ul. Portovaya 89.

Baltic Shipping Line: Leningrad, Mezhevoi Canal 5.

Black Sea Shipping Line: Odessa, Ul. Lastochkina, d. 1.

Caspian Shipping Line: Baku, Dzhaparidze, d. 5.

Estonian Steamship Company: Tallin, Bulvar Estonia 3/5.

Far Eastern Shipping Line: Vladivostok, ul. 25 Oktyabrya d. 15.

Georgian Steamship Company: Ul. Gogebashvili 52.

Latvian Steamship Company: Riga, Sovetsky Bulvar 2.

Murmansk Steamship Company: Murmansk, Ul. Komintern 15.

Northern Shipping Line: Arkhangelsk, Ul. Engelsa d. 1.

Novorossisk Steamship Company: Novorossisk, Ul. Sovetov 13.

Soviet Danubian Shipping Line: Izmail, Ul. Suvorova d. 2.

CIVIL AVIATION

Aeroflot (*Ministry of Civil Aviation of the U.S.S.R.*): Leningradsky Prospekt 39, Moscow; Minister Y. F. LOGINOV.

All civil airlines, internal and external, are operated by Aeroflot. The capitals of all the Union Republics and most towns are connected by aeroplane. Aeroflot has air service agreements with 50 countries and with many civil aviation companies. Twenty-one international airlines also serve the Soviet Union.

TOURISM

U.S.S.R. Company for Foreign Travel—Intourist: Moscow, K-9, Prospekt Karla Marxa 16; Leningrad, ul. Rakov 7; branches in 60 major cities of the U.S.S.R.; organises tours in numerous Soviet cities, and has contracts with 400 foreign companies; offices abroad:

West Berlin: 8 Olivaer Platz, 1 Berlin 15.
East Berlin: 153A Friedrichstrasse, Berlin W.8.
Copenhagen: 5 Jernbanegade
London: 292 Regent Street, W.1.
New York: 355 Lexington Avenue, N.Y.C. 16.
Paris: 10 rue de Sèze, 9e.
Stockholm: 21 Sergelgatan, C.
Vienna: 10 Park-Ring.
Rome: 46 Via Clitunno.
Tokyo: Roppongi Height 1-16, 4-chome Roppongi Minuto-ku.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS

U.S.S.R. Ministry of Culture: Ul. Kuibisheva 10, Moscow; Minister EKATERINA FURSTOVA.

Gosconcert (State Concert Department): Neglinaya 15, Moscow; for the exchange of international arts groups.

PRINCIPAL THEATRES

In the U.S.S.R. there are 492 professional theatres of which 36 are for opera and ballet, 339 for musical comedy, music and drama, 117 for children and youth. The following are the principal Moscow theatres:

Bolshoi Theatre: Pl. Sverdlova 2/7; f. 1776; opera and ballet; Dir. M. I. CHULAKI.

Moscow Arts Theatre: Proezd Khudozhestvennogo Teatra 3; f. 1898; drama; Dir. K. A. USHANOV.

Moscow Academic Maly Theatre: Pl. Sverdlova 1/6; f. 1824; drama; Chief Producer E. SIMONOV.

PRINCIPAL ORCHESTRAS

Symphony Orchestra of the U.S.S.R.: Moscow; Principal Conductor KONSTANTIN IVANOV.

Leningrad State Philharmonic Orchestra: Leningrad; Principal Conductor EVGENY MRAVINSKY.

Symphony Orchestra of the State Philharmonic Society: Moscow; Principal Conductor KIRILL KONDRASHIN.

ATOMIC ENERGY

U.S.S.R. State Atomic Energy Committee: 26 Staromonetnii per., Moscow; Chair. A. PETROSYANTS; controls the development of atomic energy. The Committee directs three research institutes, the Institute for Radiation Technique, the Physical-Energetical Institute and the Physical-Technical Institute, as well as the Kurchatov Beloyarsk Atomic Power Station and the Novovoronezh Reactor.

U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences: undertakes research in nuclear physics; Pres. MSTISLAV KELDYSH. The Academy comprises the Departments of Atomic Energy, Biological Sciences, Geology and Geography, Physics and Mathematics, Technical Sciences, and the Siberian Department. The following institutes are within the Atomic Energy Department:

Institute of Physics and Power (Soviet Atomic Laboratory): Obninsk, near Maloyaroslavets, Moscow; has an atomic power station and research and test reactors; Dir. MIKHAIL P. RODIONOV.

Soviet Research Centre for Radiation Chemistry (Branch of Karpov Institute of Physics and Chemistry, Moscow): Obninsk; has a research reactor.

Novosibirsk Science Centre: 20 Sovetskaya ul., Novosibirsk; part of the Siberian Department of the Academy of Sciences; Sec. M. A. LAVRENTIEV.

Union-Republican Academies of Sciences: engage in nuclear research.

Co-operation. The Joint Institute for Nuclear Research is situated in the U.S.S.R. at Dubna, near Moscow. Members: Bulgaria, China, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, People's Republic of Korea, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, U.S.S.R. and the People's Republic of Viet-Nam. The U.S.S.R. is also a member of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

Under bilateral agreements, the U.S.S.R. has supplied research reactors to: the Chinese People's Republic, the German Democratic Republic, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia and the United Arab Republic, and accelerators have been supplied to: the Chinese People's Republic, the German Democratic Republic, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Romania and the United Arab Republic.

UNIVERSITIES

Azerbaijan S. M. Kirov State University: Baku, Azerbaijanian S.S.R.; 553 teachers, 9,774 students.

Bashkir State University: Ufa, Bashkir A.S.S.R.; 215 teachers, 5,600 students.

Byelorussian V. I. Lenin State University: Minsk, Byelorussian S.S.R.; 370 teachers, 10,000 students.

Cheboksary State University: Cheboksary, Chuvash A.S.S.R.

Chernovtsy State University: Chernovtsy, Ukrainian S.S.R.; 5,220 students.

Daghestan V. I. Lenin State University: Makhach-Kala, R.S.F.S.R.; 341 teachers, 5,000 students.

Dnepropetrovsk State University: Dnepropetrovsk, Ukrainian S.S.R.; 439 teachers, 6,000 students.

Donetsk State University: Donetsk, Ukrainian S.S.R.

Erevan State University: Erevan, Armenian S.S.R.; 384 teachers, 7,000 students.

Far Eastern State University: Vladivostok; 261 teachers, 5,000 students.

Gorky N. I. Lobachevsky State University: Gorky; 449 teachers, 6,000 students.

Irkutsk V. A. Zhdanov State University: Irkutsk; 3,500 students.

Kabarda-Balkar State University: Nalchik, Kabarda-Balkar A.S.S.R.; 21 professors, 3,154 students.

Kaliningrad State University: Kaliningrad, R.S.F.S.R.

Kazakh S. M. Kirov State University: Alma-Ata, Kazakh S.S.R.; 7,240 students.

Kazan V. I. Lenin (Ulyanov) State University: Kazan, Tatar A.S.S.R.; 4,782 students.

Kharkov A. M. Gorky State University: Kharkov; Ukrainian S.S.R.; 7,239 students.

Kiev T. G. Shevchenko (Order of Lenin) State University: Kiev; 120 professors, 18,000 students.

Kirghiz State University: Frunze, Kirghiz S.S.R.; 5,225 students.

Kishinev State University: Kishinev, Moldavian S.S.R.; 2,041 students.

Latvian P. Stuchka State University: Riga, Latvian S.S.R.; 348 teachers, 5,521 students.

Leningrad A. A. Zhdanov State University (Order of Lenin): Leningrad; 1,650 teachers, 20,000 students.

Lvov Ivan Franko State University: Lvov, Ukrainian S.S.R.; 8,000 students.

Mordovian State University: Saransk, Mordovian A.S.S.R.; 4,000 students.

Moscow M. V. Lomonosov State University (Order of Lenin): Moscow; 3,700 teachers, 32,000 students.

Novosibirsk State University: Novosibirsk; 215 professors; 3,000 students.

Odessa I. I. Mechnikov (Order of Red Banner of Labour) State University: Odessa, Ukrainian S.S.R.; 6,456 students.

Ordzhonikidze State University: Ordzhonikidze, N. Ossetian A.S.S.R.

Patrice Lumumba People's Friendship University: Moscow; 510 teachers, 3,200 students.

Perm A. M. Gorky State University: Perm R.S.F.S.R.; 302 teachers, 6,223 students.

Petrozavodsk O. V. Kuusinen State University: Petrozavodsk, Karelian A.S.S.R.; 2,014 students.

Rostov (Order of Red Banner of Labour) State University: Rostov-on-Don; 5,805 students.

Samarkand Alisher Navoi State University: Samarkand Ukbek S.S.R.; 6,500 students.

Saratov N. G. Chernyshevsky State University: Saratov R.S.F.S.R.; 412 teachers, 5,720 students.

Tajik V. I. Lenin State University: Dushanbe, Tajik S.S.R.; 4,071 students.

Tartu State University: Tartu, Estonian S.S.R.; 439 teachers, 6,000 students.

Tashkent V. I. Lenin State University: Tashkent; 5,000 students.

Tbilisi State University: Tbilisi, Georgian S.S.R.; 10,700 students.

Tomsk V. V. Kuibyshev State University: Tomsk R.S.F.S.R.; 4,633 students.

Turkmen A. M. Gorky State University: Ashkhabad Turkmen S.S.R.; 4,000 students.

Urals A. M. Gorky State University: Sverdlovsk R.S.F.S.R.; 464 teachers, 8,750 students.

Uzhgorod State University: Uzhgorod, Ukrainian S.S.R.; 4,154 students.

Vilnius V. Kapsukas State University: Vilnius, Lithuanian S.S.R.; 677 teachers, 13,522 students.

Voronezh State University: Voronezh R.S.F.S.R.; 507 teachers, 8,000 students.

Yakutsk State University: Yakutsk, Yakutsk A.S.S.R.; 183 teachers, 2,311 students.

THE UNION REPUBLICS

THE RUSSIAN SOVIET FEDERATIVE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

(R.S.F.S.R.)

INTRODUCTION

The R.S.F.S.R., formed on November 7th, 1917, has an area of 17,075,000 sq. km. extending from the Baltic Sea and the Arctic Ocean in the north to China and Mongolia in the south and the Pacific Ocean in the east. It embraces 16 Autonomous Republics, 5 Autonomous Regions and 10 National Areas and is the biggest of the Union Republics in size and population. The total population of the R.S.F.S.R. is 127.3 million, of which 83.3 per cent are Russians, 3.5 per cent Tartars, 2.9 per cent Ukrainians and 1.2 per cent Chuvash. Moscow, the capital, has a population of 6,507,000. Other major towns include the seaports of Leningrad on the Baltic, Archangel on the Arctic and Vladivostok on the Japan Sea.

Agriculture: The R.S.F.S.R. has about 124 million hectares of cultivated land of which grain occupies 77.5 million hectares. Wheat, centred on the fertile Volga valley, is the principal crop occupying 40 million hectares. About half of the cattle, pigs and sheep in the Soviet Union are reared in the Republic.

Industry and Resources: The Russian Federation is the most economically developed of the Union Republics, having Leningrad as the hub of the north-western area, an industrial area around Moscow, oil in the Volga valley,

the Urals with their rich natural resources, and further mineral sources on the Black Sea coast. Large deposits of coal are found in Siberia, which also provides iron ore, copper, manganese, nepheline, tungsten, potash, magnesium, titanium, cobalt, mica, tin, zinc, gold and precious stones. Diamonds have recently been found in Yakutia.

Industry is highly developed in the R.S.F.S.R., which contributes four-fifths of the machinery produced in the Soviet Union, about half of the pig iron, over half of the steel, rolled stock and coal, over three-quarters of the oil, about two-thirds of the footwear and nearly nine-tenths of the cotton fabrics. It possesses the world's two largest hydropower stations, on the Volga and on the Angara in Siberia.

Education: In 1967 there were 26,168,000 pupils at general schools. The Republic has 18 universities.

Culture and Tourism: The R.S.F.S.R. enjoys a wide cultural life centred on Moscow with its famous Bolshoi Ballet and its many theatres and orchestras. The capital, with its fine architecture and historical background, is also an important tourist attraction, as are the Caucasus mountains and the many health resorts on the Black Sea coast.

STATISTICS

AGRICULTURE

In 1966 there were 15,932 collective farms and 6,673 state farms.

LIVESTOCK

(1967)

Cattle	49,819,000
of which:	
Cows	21,316,000
Pigs	28,567,000
Sheep and Goats	60,507

INDUSTRY

(Production 1966)

COMMODITY	UNIT	
Pig Iron	tons	32,500,000
Steel	"	52,000,000
Rolled Metal	"	35,000,000
Oil	"	218,000,000
Coal	"	329,200,000
Lathes	number	107,000
Mineral Fertilizers	tons	18,700
Commercial Timber	cu. m.	250,000,000
Paper	tons	2,948,000

GOVERNMENT

SUPREME SOVIET

Chairman: M. D. MILLIONSHCHIKOV.

Deputy Chairmen: K. E. BORISENKO, M. M. AMIROVA, V. F. MAZOVKA, A. J. NIKANDROVA, N. S. PRIEZDJAIEV, M. J. SUBBOTIN, G. S. FAYZULLINA, N. D. FRAYONOV.

Presidium Chairman: M. YASNOV.

Deputy Chairmen: M. S. KARIMOV, O. P. KOLCHINA, A. U. KHAKHALOV, R. A. EL DAROVA, M. J. GETTUEV, E. A. SANGAYEV, P. S. PROKKONEN, E. F. KATAYEV, I. R. MOSKVICHOV, E. D. YASKINA, T. S. KHETAGUROVA, B. SH. DOLCHANINA, S. G. BATIEV, P. P. SYSOYEV, I. A. ALMAZOV, T. A. AKHAZOV, A. Y. OVCHINNIKOVA.

Secretary: C. P. NESHKOV.

Presidium Members: M. N. ALENEEV, M. P. ALENEEVA, N. J. GERASIMOV, A. S. ELISEEVA, A. M. KALASHNIKOV, A. P. KARILENKO, G. J. KONONTCHUK, P. P. LAVUNOV, A. J. MARTIANOV, N. J. MASLENNIKOV, N. M. MIROSHNICHENKO, G. P. BJABOV, A. A. SIZOV, V. A. FILATOV.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Chairman: G. I. VORONOV.

First Deputy Chairmen: V. A. DEMCHENKO, K. G. PYSIN, A. M. SHKOLNIKOV.

Deputy Chairmen: K. M. GERASIMOV, V. A. DYAKOV, A. E. BIRJUKOV, L. P. LIKOVA, V. I. KOCHENASOV, E. F. KARPOVA.

U.S.S.R. (THE UNION REPUBLICS)—(R.S.F.S.R., ARMENIA)

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Supreme Court

Moscow

Chairman of the Supreme Court: L. N. SMIRNOV.

First Deputy Chairman: A. K. ORLOV.

Chairman of the Collegium for Civil Cases: N. Y. SERGEYEVA.

Chairman of the Collegium for Criminal Cases: V. V. SHUBIN.

Procurator: V. M. BLINOV.

POLITICAL PARTIES, COMMUNICATIONS

See under U.S.S.R.

THE ARMENIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

INTRODUCTION

The Armenian Republic was formed on November 29th, 1920. It has an area of 29,800 sq. km. and a population of 2,253,000. Of these, 88 per cent are Armenians, 6.1 per cent Azerbaijanians, 3.2 per cent Russians and 1.5 per cent Kurds. Yerevan, the capital, has a population of 665,000. Armenia is a country of high mountains and fertile valleys, situated in the southern part of Transcaucasia. To the west, Armenia has a land frontier with Turkey.

Agriculture: Armenia lies in the sub-tropical belt, but with its extensive irrigation canals many kinds of crops can be grown. The Armenians produce wheat, maize, barley, sugar beet, cotton, grapes, tobacco, peaches, apricots, pomegranates and figs.

Industry and Resources: In the mountains of Armenia are found copper and iron ore, pyrite, manganese, molybdenum and nepheline, which form the basis of developing metallurgical industries. The mountains are also rich in marble of varied shades and tufa which is widely used in construction. The mountain rivers have been harnessed as a source of cheap electric power for industry and are also used for irrigating arid lands.

Education: There are about 553,000 pupils attending general schools. Eighty thousand students attend specialized secondary schools and there are eleven higher educational establishments.

GOVERNMENT

ARMENIAN S.S.R.

SUPREME SOVIET

Chairman: E. S. TOPCHIYAN.

Deputy Chairmen: A. A. GASANOV, K. V. ARUTJUNJAN, Y. I. STRUTOVSKAYA.

Presidium Chairman: N. KH. ARUTUNYAN.

Deputy Chairmen: G. GASANOV, G. K. MARGARYAN.

Secretary: A. S. GALSTYAN.

Presidium Members: G. O. ASRATYAN, M. M. BAKHCHINYAN, S. K. POGOSYAN, E. O. TERLEMEZYAN, M. A. AMBARTSUMJAN, M. A. AMBARCIAN, L. A. VTORUSHIN, J. K. GALEMTERJAN, V. B. GALUMJAN, A. E. KOTCHINJAN, S. K. MATNISHJAN, S. C. OGANJAN, R. O. PARSAMJAN.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Chairman: B. A. MURADYAN.

First Deputy Chairman: S. A. MOVSESYAN.

Deputy Chairmen: L. S. KHACHATRIAN, L. A. STEPANYAN, G. S. PETROSYAN, G. T. ARUTYUNYAN.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY

First Secretary: A. E. KOCHINYAN.

Secretaries: G. A. TER-GASARYANTS, G. A. ARZUMANIAN, M. S. MELKONYAN, R. G. KHACHATIAN.

Presidium Members: N. K. ARUTYUNYAN, A. E. KOCHINYAN, M. S. MELKONYAN, G. A. TER-GASARYANTS, G. A. ARZUMANIAN, L. P. GARIBDJANIAN, A. I. GRIBKOV, B. A. MURADIAN, R. G. KHACHATIAN.

Candidate Members: S. V. ARAKELYAN, S. K. PAGOSYAN, E. T. ASTSATRIAN, G. B. GARIBDJANIAN, A. A. STEPANYAN.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Armenian Communist Party: Yerevan; 110,357 mems.; Sec. A. E. KOCHINYAN.

Komsomol Secretariat: Yerevan; First Sec. S. K. POGOSYAN.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Supreme Court

YEREVAN

Chairman of the Supreme Court: A. A. GEVOZKJAN.

Chairman of the Collegium for Civil Cases: P. A. MINOSJAN.

Chairman of the Collegium for Criminal Cases: G. S. KOCHERJAN.

Procurator: V. M. MUSAKHANYAN.

COMMUNICATIONS

PRESS

Kommunist (Communist): Yerevan; organ of the Armenian Communist Party; six times weekly; f. 1934; Editor V. A. SYRTSEV.

Sovietakan Aiastan (Soviet Armenia): Yerevan; organ of the Armenian Communist Party, Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers; f. 1920; six times weekly in Armenian; Editor H. OVAKINIAN.

NEWS AGENCY

ARMTAG (Armenian Telegraph Agency): Yerevan.

RADIO

Radio Erevan: broadcasts in Armenian, Kurdish and Arabic.

THE AZERBAIJAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

INTRODUCTION

The Azerbaijan Republic was formed on April 20th, 1920. It has an area of 86,600 sq. km. and a population of 4,802,000. Of these, 67.5 per cent are Azerbaijanians, 13.6 per cent Russians and 12 per cent Armenians. Baku, the capital, has a population of 1,196,000. The Azerbaijan Republic occupies the eastern part of Transcaucasia facing the Caspian Sea. The greater part of the Republic includes the lowlands of the River Kura and the lower reaches of its tributary, the Araks. The Republic juts out into the Caspian Sea, forming the oil-rich Apsheron Peninsula. To the south is a frontier with Iran.

Agriculture: The Republic has fertile lands and abundant water resources, and irrigation systems are continually extending the fertile area. A new breed of mountain fine-fleeced merino sheep has been produced.

Industry and Resources: About 21 million tons of oil are produced in Azerbaijan annually. Oil derricks have appeared in the basin of the Kura, in the foothills of the Greater Caucasus and extending into the open sea. The Republic also manufactures the machinery for oil-prospecting, extraction and refining. Chemical industry is developing on the basis of oil and gas and the refineries are putting out more than ninety different kinds of products.

Education: There are now 78,000 students in the 11 higher educational establishments. The Republic's Academy of Sciences is a major scientific centre. There are 130 research institutes in the Republic, with 13,000 scientific workers.

GOVERNMENT

SUPREME SOVIET

Chairman: M. A. TOPCHIBASHEV.

Deputy Chairmen: E. G. LALAYAN, M. ABDULLAJEV, P. ALIEVA, A. Z. TIKCHONOVA.

Presidium Chairman: M. A. ISKENDEROV.

Deputy Chairmen: M. G. OGADZHANYAN, S. A. ALIEVA.

Secretary: Z. Z. SHUKYUROVA.

Presidium Members: SH. AZIMOVA, N. BALAKISHIEV, K. S. GASANOVA, P. T. GUSEV, M. DADASHEV, A. KERIMOV, V. Y. AKHUNDOV, S. N. BRYZGALIN, B. A. GADZHIYEV, A. R. KERIMOVA, S. A. RUSTAMZADE.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Chairman: E. N. ALIKHANOV.

First Deputy Chairman: A. I. IBRAGIMOV.

Deputy Chairmen: M. I. ALLAKHVERDOV, S. A. VEZIROV, A. K. ORUDJEV, R. N. SADYKHOV, T. A. TAIROVA.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY

First Secretary: V. Y. AKHUNDOV.

Secretaries: A. D. AMIROV, P. M. YELISTRATOV, G. K. KYAZIMOV.

Presidium Members: E. N. ALIKHANOV, A. D. AMIROV, V. Y. AKHUNDOV, P. M. YELISTRATOV, M. A. ISKENDEROV, G. K. KYAZIMOV, A. F. SHCHEGLOV, A. I. IBRAGIMOV.

Candidate Members: G. A. MELKUMYAN, A. G. KERIMOV, A. M. KADYROV.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Azerbaijan Communist Party: Baku; 197,036 mems.; Sec. V. Y. AKHUNDOV.

Komsomol Secretariat: Baku; E. M. KAKHAROVA.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Supreme Court

BAKU

Chairman of the Supreme Court: A. G. IBRAGIMOV.

Chairman of the Collegium for Civil Cases: SH. D. ALIYEVA.

Chairman of the Collegium for Criminal Cases: I. M. GYULMAMEDOV.

Procurator: G. A. MAMEDOV.

COMMUNICATIONS

PRESS

Bakinski Rabochi (*The Baku Worker*): Baku; organ of the Azerbaijan Communist Party; f. 1906; six times weekly; in Russian; Editor M. A. OKULOV.

Kommunist (*Communist*): Baku; organ of the Azerbaijan Communist Party; f. 1919; six times weekly in Azerbaijani; Editor I. KAZIMOV.

NEWS AGENCY

AZTAG (*Azerbaijan Telegraph Agency*): Baku.

RADIO

Radio Baku: Broadcasts in Azerbaijan, Arabic, Persian and Turkish.

THE BYELORUSSIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

INTRODUCTION

The Byelorussian Republic was formed on January 1st, 1919. It has an area of 207,600 sq. km. and a population of 8,744,000. Of these, 81.1 per cent are Byelorussians, 8.2 per cent Russians, 6.7 per cent Poles and 1.7 per cent Ukrainians. Minsk, the capital, has a population of 772,000. There is a short frontier with Poland. Lithuania and Latvia lie to the north and the Ukraine to the south.

Agriculture: Byelorussia has over 6 million hectares under crops, including 2.9 million hectares of grain. The Republic specializes in dairy farming, livestock breeding, the raising of water fowl, potato, flax and sugar beet production. As of January 1967, there were 5,100,000 head of cattle, 3,600,000 pigs and 800,000 sheep. The network of flax mills, sugar refineries, canneries, meat-packing plants and creameries is being rapidly extended.

Industry and Resources: Byelorussian industry produces motor vehicles, ball bearings, electric motors, farm machines, television sets, electric instruments, watches, cameras, pianos, synthetic fibres and furniture. There is a very high output of machine tools, lorries, tractors and motorcycles.

Education: There are over 13,000 general schools, 122 secondary and specialized secondary schools and 27 higher educational establishments. The percentage of students is 1.2.

Culture: There are eleven professional theatres, more than 7,000 libraries, and 150 newspapers with a total circulation of 2,900,000.

The Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic is a member of the United Nations in its own right.

GOVERNMENT

SUPREME SOVIET

Chairman: E. I. SKURKO.

Deputy Chairmen: I. I. MOGILEVTSEV, T. I. ZHIGALKO, G. A. LOGUNOVA.

Presidium Chairman: V. I. KOZLOV.

Deputy Chairmen: F. A. SURGANOV, V. A. KLOCHKOVA.

Secretary: D. A. LUKASHEVICH.

Presidium Members: M. A. KLIMENKO, V. I. SHARAPOV, V. A. GREKOV, L. M. KRJUKOV, M. K. KULAGIN, M. U. LAGIZ, F. I. LINNIK, I. A. LOGUNOVA, V. K. LUCKIN, K. V. MATJUSHEVSNY, P. M. MASHEROV, I. F. MIKULOVICH, V. P. NEKCHAIJCHIK, P. E. RUBIS, E. V. YRMONTOVICH.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Chairman: T. Y. KISELYOV.

First Deputy Chairman: V. E. LOBANOK.

Deputy Chairmen: A. I. ZOLOV, V. G. KAMENSKY, I. F. KLIMOV, C. M. KISHKIN, F. L. KOKHONOV.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY

First Secretary: P. M. MASHEROV.

Secretaries: S. O. PRITYTSKY, F. A. SURGANOV, D. F. FILIMONOV, S. A. PILATOVICH.

Presidium Members: T. Y. KISELYOV, V. I. KOZLOV, I. N. MAKAROV, P. M. MASHEROV, S. O. PRITYTSKY, F. A. SURGANOV, D. F. FILIMONOV, V. Y. LOBANOK, S. A. PILATOVICH.

Candidate Members: G. N. ZHABITSKY, S. S. MARYAKHIN.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Byelorussian Communist Party: Minsk; 343,000 mems.; Sec. P. M. MASHEROV.

Komsomol Secretariat: Minsk; First Sec. G. N. ZHABITSKY

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Supreme Court

MINSK

Chairman of the Supreme Court: A. G. BONDAR.

Chairman of the Collegium for Civil Cases: G. N. STANKEVICH.

Chairman of the Collegium for Criminal Cases: L. K. ZAITSEV.

Procurator: L. G. MAXIMOV.

COMMUNICATIONS

PRESS

Sovetskaya Byelorussia (Soviet Byelorussia): Minsk; organ of the Byelorussian Communist Party, Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers; f. 1927; six times weekly; Editor A. K. LININ.

Zvyazda (The Star): Minsk; f. 1917; organ of the Byelorussian Communist Party, the Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers; six times weekly in Byelorussian; Editor V. A. PYZHNIKOV.

NEWS AGENCY

BELTAG (Byelorussian Telegraph Agency): Minsk.

RADIO

Radio Minsk: Broadcasts in Byelorussian.

ESTONIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

INTRODUCTION

Estonia became part of the Soviet Union on August 6th, 1940. It has an area of 45,100 sq. km. and a population of 1,294,000. Of these, there are 74.6 per cent Estonians, 20.1 per cent Russians, 1.4 per cent Finns, and 1.3 per cent Ukrainians. Tallin, the capital, has a population of 340,000. The Estonian Republic is located in the north-west of the Soviet Union between Latvia and the Gulf of Finland and, in addition to the mainland, includes over 800 islands in the Baltic Sea.

Industry and Resources: Engineering and metal working are the main industries. Estonia produces building machinery, trench excavators, precision instruments, equipment for the oil, mining, and chemical industries, mercury rectifiers, semi-conductors and gas analysers.

Estonia is rich in power resources, water power, peat, and especially bituminous shale, having the biggest deposits in the Soviet Union. Gas, liquid fuel, chemicals and other valuable products obtained from the shale are processed at the Kohtla-Järve works, the largest plant of its kind in the world. Production of shale in 1966 was 16.6 million tons. A number of power stations have been built including a hydropower station on the Narva Falls and an electric station in Ellamaa, working on peat.

Timber and wood-working industries and the textile industry are expanding rapidly and Estonia has the highest per capita output of fabrics in the country. In 1966 140 million metres of cotton fabric were produced.

Estonian fishing trawlers and refrigerator ships, working in the North Atlantic, caught 200,000 tons in 1966, the main catch being herring. The Republic has the biggest per capita fish catch and output of tinned fish in the country.

Education: About 28,000 pupils study at the 35 specialized secondary schools and 22,000 at 6 higher educational establishments in the Republic, which has 166 students per 10,000 inhabitants.

GOVERNMENT

SUPREME SOVIET

Chairman: A. V. KOOP.

Deputy Chairmen: L. O. OTS, J. A. VACHE.

Presidium Chairman: A. A. MIURISEPP.

Deputy Chairmen: A. Y. ANSBERG, M. V. JANGOLENKO.

Secretary: B. S. TOLBAST.

Presidium Members: I. G. KEBIN, P. P. NEEROT, CH. R. BURMEISTER, O. CH. KAAZIK, A. F. RUITEL, J. CH. SEMPER, A. K. TIINAS, A. P. VADER, M. R. VASILJEVA.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Chairman: V. I. KLAUSON.

First Deputy Chairman: E. G. TYNURIST.

Deputy Chairmen: A. K. GREN, G. A. NELLIS, A. T. VEIMER, KH. KH. ALLIK.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY

First Secretary: I. G. KEBIN.

Secretaries: L. N. LENTSMA, F. S. USHANEV, K. G. VAINO, A. P. VADER, P. J. ROVNIJ.

Presidium Members: K. G. VAINO, V. I. KLAUSON, V. I. VYALYAS, I. G. KEBIN, L. N. LENTSMA, O. O. MERIMAA, A. A. MIURISEPP, F. S. USHANEV, A. P. VADER.

Candidate Members: P. P. NEEROT, E. G. TYNURIST, S. Y. CHERNIKOV, P. S. KOBETS.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Estonian Communist Party: Tallin; 54,836 mems.; Sec. I. G. KEBIN.

Komsomol Secretariat: Tallin; First Sec. R. C. POLLIMAN.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Supreme Court

TALLIN

Chairman of the Supreme Court: R. A. SIMSSON.

Chairman of the Collegium for Civil Cases: M. A. EJNO.

Chairman of the Collegium for Criminal Cases: V. G. BARANOV.

Procurator: V. J. RAUDSALU.

COMMUNICATIONS

PRESS

Rahva Haal (*The Voice of the People*): Tallin; organ of the Estonian Communist Party, Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers; f. 1940; six times weekly in Estonian; Editor A. SAAREMAGI.

Sovietskaya Estonia (*Soviet Estonia*): Tallin; organ of the Estonian Communist Party, Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers; f. 1940; six times weekly; Editor YU. YURNA.

NEWS AGENCY

ETA (*Estonian Telegraph Agency*): Tallin.

RADIO

Radio Tallinn: Broadcasts in Estonian, Russian, Finnish and Swedish.

THE GEORGIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

INTRODUCTION

The Georgian Republic was formed on February 25th, 1921. It has an area of 69,700 sq. km. and a population of 4,611,000. Of these, 64.3 per cent are Georgians, 11 per cent Armenians, 10.1 per cent Russians and 3.8 per cent Azerbaijanians. Tbilisi, the capital, has a population of 842,000. The Georgian Republic includes the Abkhazian Autonomous Republic (capital Sukhumi), the Ajarian Autonomous Republic (Batumi), and the South-Ossetian Autonomous Region (Tskhinvali). The Republic is situated in West Transcaucasia on both sides of the Suram range. A humid sub-tropical zone with luxuriant evergreen vegetation stretches along the Black Sea coast. There is a short frontier with Turkey in the south-west.

Agriculture: The main crop is tea; Georgia produces 94 per cent of the entire tea crop in the Soviet Union. It also grows almost all the tangerines and lemons and is renowned for its grape wines, tobaccos, essential oils and mineral waters.

Industry and Resources: Georgia is rich in minerals, particularly manganese, and is also known for its ferro-alloys, mining equipment, chemicals and medicines, fabrics, silk yarn, essential and tung oils.

Education, Culture and Tourism: The Republic now has 170 students per 10,000 people. Nearly 81,000 students attend the 18 higher educational establishments. There are 20 theatres in the Republic and folk song and dance groups are very popular. Georgia is well known as a holiday region and is famous for its health resorts.

GOVERNMENT

SUPREME SOVIET

Chairman: R. R. DVALI.

Deputy Chairmen: E. A. SALUKADZE, K. S. BGAZHBA, L. O. LEONIDZE, V. K. KULUMBEGOV.

Presidium Chairman: G. S. DZOTSENIDZE.

Deputy Chairmen: B. V. SHINKUBA, R. M. KOMAKHIDZE, M. M. LELASHVILI.

Secretary: Z. A. KVACHADZE.

Presidium Members: G. G. ABASHIDZE, T. L. GELASHVILI, V. P. MZHAVANADZE, G. V. TSERETELI, B. Z. BARSUKOV, L. N. GASSIEV, M. G. GVRTISHVILI, M. A. GOGI-CHASHVILI, G. J. LAUTASHVILI, G. O. MAGLAPERADZE, S. P. PETROSJAN, I. F. TSVITINIDZE, V. A. TCHOPIKASHVILI, N. P. SCHONIA.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Chairman: G. D. DZHAVAKHISHVILI.

First Deputy Chairman: G. I. CHOGOVADZE.

Deputy Chairmen: A. M. LABAKHUA, V. M. SIRADZE, Z. V. GELDIASHVILI, N. G. GOMELAURI, E. M. DJAPAZIDZE.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY

First Secretary: V. P. MZHAVANADZE.

Secretaries: P. A. RODIONOV, R. Y. PRUIDZE, D. G. STURUA, SH. I. CHANUKVADZE.

Presidium Members: G. D. DJAVAHISHVILI, G. S. DZOTSENIDZE, P. A. RODIONOV, V. P. MZHAVANADZE, D. G. STURUA, A. T. STUCHENKO, S. I. CHANUKVADZE, R. Y. PRUIDZE, G. I. CHOGOVADZE.

Candidate Members: O. E. CHERKEZIA, A. N. INAURI, M. I. KUCHAVA, SH. D. KIKNADZE, O. I. LOLASHVILI.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Georgian Communist Party: Tbilisi; 259,945 mems.; Sec. V. P. MZHAVANADZE.

Komsomol Secretariat: Tbilisi; First Sec. O. E. CHERKEZIA.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Supreme Court

TBILISI

Chairman of the Supreme Court: V. I. MAISURADZE.
Chairman of the Collegium for Civil Cases: G. K. IOSAVA.
Chairman of the Collegium for Criminal Cases: S. Y. KADJAYA.

Procurator: P. E. BERDZENISHVILI.

COMMUNICATIONS

PRESS

Kommunisti (Communist): Tbilisi; organ of the Georgian Communist Party; six times weekly in Georgian; f. 1921; Editor D. MCHEDLISHVILI.

Zarya Vostoka (Eastern Dawn): Tbilisi; f. 1922; organ of the Georgian Communist Party, Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers; six times weekly; Editor J. CHOMERIKI.

NEWS AGENCY

GRUZTAG (Georgian Telegraph Agency): Tbilisi.

THE KAZAKH SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

INTRODUCTION

The Kazakh Republic was formed as an Autonomous Republic within the Russian Federation on August 26th, 1920, and reconstituted as a Union Republic on December 5th, 1936. It has an area of 2,715,100 sq. km. and a population of 12,413,000. Of these, 30 per cent are Kazakhs, 42.7 per cent Russians and 8.2 per cent Ukrainians. Alma Ata, the capital, has a population of 653,000. In size the Kazakh Republic (Kazakhstan) is second only to the Russian Federation. It extends from the Volga to the Altai Mountains and from the Siberian plains to the Central Asian deserts. Kazakhstan has a frontier with the Chinese People's Republic to the south-east.

Agriculture: Kazakhstan holds second place among the Union Republics in the output of commercial grain, wool and astrakhan skins and third place in meat production. The Republic also grows cotton, sugar beet, rice, sunflower, grapes and fruit.

Industry and Resources: The Republic has a wealth of minerals. There are 2,000 deposits of non-ferrous metals, including the largest copper-iron ore body. Iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, power, chemical engineering and other key industries are expanding rapidly. In 1965 the Sokolovo-Sarbai mines produced 26.5 million tons of iron ore.

The number of towns and industrial communities in Kazakhstan has increased greatly in recent years. The Kazakh settlement of Baikonur, in the heart of the Steppes, is world famous as the launching place of the Soviet Vostok and Voskhod spaceships.

Education: Kazakhstan has over 10,500 general schools and 41 universities and colleges. The Kazakh Academy of Sciences is a large scientific centre with 160 scientific institutions. There are 20 theatres, 5,600 clubs and 6,600 libraries.

GOVERNMENT

SUPREME SOVIET

Chairman: A. Z. ZAKARIN.

Deputy Chairmen: I. M. BUROV, P. T. TAZHIBAYEVA, K. F. SEMYONOVA.

Presidium Chairman: S. B. NIYAZBEKOV.

Deputy Chairman: A. Z. CHASOVNIKOVA.

Secretary: B. R. RAMAZANOVA.

Presidium Members: V. P. ANDREEV, B. ASHIMOV, T. A. BACHAREVA, CH. SH. BEKTURGANOV, S. ERGALIER, M. T. KAZIBEKOV, D. A. KUNAEV, K. B. MARGAJDAROVA, S. MUCHASHIEV, D. MULDAGALIEV, M. A. NIJAZOVA, A. G. POLTNIKOV, G. A. SOROKIN, D. W. SOCOLSKY, V. N. TITOV, M. V. TURKINA, T. A. SHENDRIK.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Chairman: M. B. BEISEBAYEV.

First Deputy Chairmen: A. M. VARTANIAN, I. G. SLAZHNEV.

Deputy Chairmen: K. M. SIMAKOV, M. B. TESANOV, I. I. ZORIN, K. KETEBAEV, B. BULTZIKOVA.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY

First Secretary: D. A. KUNAYEV.

Secretaries: G. A. MELNIK, V. N. TITOV, S. N. IMASHEV, S. KOPEBAYER.

Presidium Members: M. B. BEISEBAYEV, G. A. KOZLOV, S. B. NIYAZBEKOV, A. M. VARTAGANIAN, K. M. SIMAKOV, G. A. MELNIK, V. N. TITOV, S. N. IMASHEV, A. S. KOLEBAJEV.

Candidate Members: B. N. DVORETSKY, I. G. SLAZHNEV, A. ASKAROV.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Kazakh Communist Party: Alma Ata; 486,000 mems.; Sec. D. A. KUNAYEV.

Komsomol Secretariat: Alma Ata; First Sec. U. DJANIBEKOV.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Supreme Court

ALMA ATA

Chairman of the Supreme Court: B. DJUSUPOV.

Chairman of the Collegium for Civil Cases: ZH. AKHMETOV.

Chairman of the Collegium for Criminal Cases: A. G. PUSHECHNIKOV.

Procurator: U. S. SHITOV.

COMMUNICATIONS

PRESS

Kazakhstanskaya Pravda (*Pravda of Kazakhstan*): Alma Ata; organ of the Kazakhstan Communist Party, Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers; f. 1920; six times weekly; Editor F. P. MICHAYLOV.

Sotsialistik Kazakhstan (*Socialist Kazakhstan*): Alma Ata; f. 1921; organ of the Kazakh Communist Party, Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers; six times weekly in Kazakh; Editor K. USEBAYEV.

NEWS AGENCY

KAZTAG (*Kazakh Telegraph Agency*): Alma Ata.

THE LITHUANIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

INTRODUCTION

Lithuania became part of the Soviet Union on August 3rd, 1940. It has an area of 65,200 sq. km. and a population of 3,026,000. Of these, 79.3 per cent are Lithuanians, 8.5 per cent Russians, 8.5 per cent Poles and 1.1 per cent Byelorussians. Vilnius, the capital, has a population of 317,000. The Lithuanian Republic is situated in the north-west of the Soviet Union, with Latvia to the east. There is a short frontier with Poland in the south-west.

Agriculture: Lithuania has 1,600,000 head of cattle and 1,700,000 pigs. Marshland is being reclaimed and every year about 100,000 hectares are drained.

Industry and Resources: The Lithuanian Republic produces radio equipment, diesel engines, mineral fertilizers, fabrics, footwear, furniture, bicycles and handicrafts from wood, ceramics and amber. There is a modern fishing fleet and in 1966 271,500 tons of fish were caught.

Education: There are 51,000 students attending the 11 higher educational establishments. According to the 1959 census, 1.3 per cent of the population had a higher education and 17.5 per cent had a secondary education.

Culture and Tourism: The Republic has 11 theatres including the State Academic Opera and Ballet Theatre in Vilnius and the State Musical Theatre in Kaunas. There are many choirs, orchestras, drama circles and dance groups. Lithuania's 2,200 libraries have more than 17 million books and magazines. The publishing houses produce about 2,000 books, totalling more than 14.5 million copies annually. There are about eighty newspapers. Lithuania has many holiday resorts and sanatoria.

GOVERNMENT

SUPREME SOVIET

Chairman: A. S. BARKAUSKAS.

Deputy Chairmen: J. I. JANUSHKJAVILCHUS, B. S. BAGASLAUSKAS, J. B. PATSAVICHENE, O. I. MINKJAVITCHUTE.

Presidium Chairman: M. Y. SHUMAUSKAS.

Deputy Chairmen: J. M. KUSMINSKIS, A. A. MACHANSKENE.

Secretary: S. S. NAUJALIS.

Presidium Members: J. I. VILDJUNAS, L. Y. JETCHUS, A. J. LAZDAUSKENE, K. A. MATSJAVICHUS, F. F. MURNIKOV, I. V. OJEKAUSKENE, J. A. PIVORJUNAS, V. A. SONAVICHJUS.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Chairman: U. A. MANJUSHIS.

First Deputy Chairman: K. K. KAIRIS.

Deputy Chairmen: L. Y. DIRZINSKAITE-PILYUSHENKO, V. M. VAZALINSKAS, A. A. DROBNIS, P. A. KULVETS.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY

First Secretary: A. Y. SNECKUS.

Secretaries: V. J. KHARAZOV, A. A. FERENSAS, R. B. I. SONGAILA, A. S. BARKAUSKAS.

Presidium Members: A. B. BARAUSKAS, A. S. BARKAUSKAS, I. A. MANIUSIS, K. K. KAIRIS, B. V. POPOV, A. Y. SNECKUS, R. B. I. SONGAILA, A. Y. CESNAVICIUS, M. Y. SHUMAUSKAS.

Candidate Members: P. S. P. DOBZROVLSJIS, K. Y. MACKEVICIUS.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Lithuanian Communist Party: Vilnius; 86,366 mems.; Sec. A. Y. SNECKUS.

Komsomol Secretariat: Vilnius; First Sec. A. J. CHESNAVICHUS.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Supreme Court

VILNIUS

Chairman of the Supreme Court: A. L. LIKAS.

Chairman of the Collegium for Civil Cases: M. I. CHAPSKIS.
Chairman of the Collegium for Criminal Cases: J. J. ZHUIRBLIS.

Procurator: V. V. GALINAJTIS.

COMMUNICATIONS

PRESS

Sovietskaya Litva (Soviet Lithuania): Vilnius; organ of the Lithuanian Communist Party, Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers; f. 1944; six times weekly; Editor V. A. MESHCHERYAKOV.

Tiesa (Truth): Vilnius; organ of the Lithuanian Communist Party, the Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers; f. 1917; six times weekly in Lithuanian; Editor G. ZIMANAS.

NEWS AGENCY

ELTA (Lithuanian Telegraph Agency): Vilnius.

RADIO

Radio Vilnius: Broadcasts in Lithuanian.

THE MOLDAVIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

INTRODUCTION

The Moldavian Republic was formed on August 2nd, 1940. It has an area of 33,700 sq. km. and a population of 3,425,000. Of these, 65.4 per cent are Moldavians, 14.6 per cent Ukrainians, 10.2 per cent Russians and 3.3 per cent Gagauzi. Kishinev, the capital, has a population of 302,000. Moldavia is situated in the south-west of the Soviet Union, with Romania to the west.

Agriculture: Moldavia contributes a quarter of the grape crop in the Soviet Union, half of the rose oil, and holds second place in tobacco production, after the Ukraine. In addition to grapes and fruit, the Republic raises high-grade winter wheat, maize (which is the main grain crop), sunflower (the biggest industrial crop) and also hemp, soya beans and essential-oil plants. The growth of production of fruit, grapes, vegetables and sugar beet has led to greater development in the food industries. Thus, Moldavia is one of the country's biggest producers of grape wines and also makes vast quantities of canned foods.

Industry: Moldavia manufactures electric motors, cables, tractors, cement, prefabricated concrete elements, washing machines, refrigerators, and leather footwear.

Education: There are over 2,500 general schools, 38 specialized secondary schools and 7 higher educational establishments, including the State University. The Moldavian Academy of Sciences unites about fifty research establishments.

Culture: The Republic has six state theatres, a philharmonic society, ten amateur people's theatres, many song and dance companies and choirs.

GOVERNMENT

SUPREME SOVIET

Chairman: C. J. RADAUTSAN.

Deputy Chairmen: J. A. KOTJATSI, E. V. RASSUDINA, P. J. FOTESKO, A. P. CHEBOTAR.

Presidium Chairman: K. F. ILYASHENKO.

Deputy Chairmen: A. Y. DAMASKIN, A. P. LUPAN.

Secretary: A. N. KRACHUN.

Presidium Members: E. S. BABIRA, I. I. BONDARENKO, L. G. GARGALIK, N. G. KOVAL, V. I. KOCHANOVSKY, P. K. NUCHINSKY, S. K. MAGURJAN, S. J. POTAPOV, O. V. TROENKO, J. D. FAVALOVA, V. P. KHROPOTINSKY.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Chairman: A. F. DIORDITSA.

First Deputy Chairman: G. F. ANTOSIAK.

Deputy Chairmen: A. V. KOROBCHANU, N. M. ZAICHENKO, I. G. DOBYNDE.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY

First Secretary: I. I. BODYUL.

Secretaries: P. A. PASKAR, B. A. STESHOV, D. S. KORNOVAN.

Presidium Members: I. I. BODYUL, P. V. VORONIN, A. F. DIORDITSA, K. F. ILYASHENKO, D. S. KORNOVAN, N. A. SCHELOKOV, P. A. PASKAR, B. A. STESHOV, G. F. ANTOSIAK.

Candidate Members: G. I. LAVRANCHUK, I. T. SAVCHENKO, S. S. SIDORENKO, M. F. DYEUR.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Moldavian Communist Party: Kishinev; 85,379 mems.; Sec. I. BODYUL.

Komsomol Secretariat: Kishinev; First Sec. P. K. LUCHINSKY.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Supreme Court

KISHINEV

Chairman of the Supreme Court: KH. Y. ZINGAN.

Chairman of the Collegium for Civil Cases: A. P. KOZHEVNIKOVA.

Chairman of the Collegium for Criminal Cases: A. A. ELISEYEV.

Procurator: A. S. KAZANIR.

COMMUNICATIONS

PRESS

Moldova Sotsialiste (Socialist Moldavia): Kishinev; f. 1924; organ of the Moldavian Communist Party, Council of Ministers and the Supreme Soviet; six times weekly in Moldavian; Editor P. S. DARIENKO.

Sovietskaya Moldavia (Soviet Moldavia): Kishinev; f. 1927; organ of the Moldavian Communist Party, the Supreme Soviet, and the Council of Ministers of the Moldavian Soviet Socialist Republic; six times weekly; Editor N. GLADILIN.

NEWS AGENCY

MOLDTAG (Moldavian Telegraph Agency): Kishinev.

THE TAJIK SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

INTRODUCTION

The Tajik Republic was formed as an Autonomous Republic on October 14th, 1924, and became part of the Soviet Union on December 5th, 1936. It has an area of 143,000 sq. km. and a population of 2,654,000. Of these, 53.1 per cent are Tajiks, 23 per cent Uzbeks and 13.3 per cent Russians. Dushanbe, the capital, has a population of 332,000. The Tajik Republic (Tajikistan) includes the Gorny Badakhshan Autonomous Region (Khorog). It is a mountainous region including the greater part of the Pamirs where the tallest peaks in the Soviet Union are located. Afghanistan lies to the south.

Agriculture: Irrigation systems have improved the land and cotton-growing, silkworm culture, grape- and fruit-growing and animal husbandry have all been developed. Tajikistan is next to Uzbekistan in cotton production.

Industry and Resources: Coal, oil, gas, ozocerite, lead, zinc, tungsten, bismuth, gold, silver, mountain crystals and building materials have been found in this area. Tajikistan has cotton gins, food factories, mining, metal-working, engineering, electrical engineering and chemical industries. The capital has factories manufacturing tractor and automobile spare parts, cotton gins, silk reeling and woollen mills.

Education: There are 3,000 general schools with an attendance of over 613,000. The Republic has an Academy of Sciences, 60 scientific research establishments, 7 higher educational establishments and 30 specialized secondary schools with an attendance of 62,000. There are 118 students per 10,000 inhabitants.

Culture: Tajikistan has 8 theatres, over 800 clubs and cultural centres, more than 850 libraries and many national publishing houses and film studios.

GOVERNMENT

SUPREME SOVIET

Chairman: M. MIRSHAKAROV.

Deputy Chairmen: K. R. IBRAGIMOV, O. MUMINOVA.

Presidium Chairman: M. KHOLOV.

Deputy Chairmen: N. ZARIPOVA, KCh. DAVLJATKADAMOR.

Secretary: D. GADOYEV.

Presidium Members: J. KURBANOV, N. MASUMI, R. MUMINOV, Ch. NADIROV, M. NAIMOV, N. J. RIJOV, M. TASHMUCHAMEDOR, L. CHAIDAROVA, A. MIRZOYEV, D. RASULOV, M. SULTANOV.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Chairman: A. K. KAKHAROV.

First Deputy Chairman: G. V. ZUBAREV.

Deputy Chairman: M. K. KARIMOVA, K. N. MIRZAYANTS, V. E. NOVICHKOV, K. M. MAKHKAMOV.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY

First Secretary: D. R. RASULOV.

Secretaries: G. A. ALIYEV, I. R. RAKHIMOVA, I. G. KOVAL, S. B. ERGASHEV.

Presidium Members: G. A. ALIYEV, N. ABDULKHAKOV, I. R. RAKHIMOVA, A. K. KAKHAROV, I. G. KOVAL, D. R. RASULOV, M. KHOLOV, M. M. MILYUTIN, S. B. ERGASHEV.

Candidate Members: G. BOBOSADYKOVA, G. V. ZUBAREV, V. A. NIKITIN.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Tajik Communist Party: Dushanbe; 67,624 mems.; Sec. D. RASULOV.

Komsomol Secretariat: Dushanbe; First Sec. G. BOBOSADYKOVA.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Supreme Court

DUSHANBE

Chairman of the Supreme Court: S. R. RADJABOV.

Chairman of the Collegium for Civil Cases: T. AZIZOVA.

Chairman of the Collegium for Criminal Cases: P. M. SEMIN.

Procurator: V. A. BULARGIN.

COMMUNICATIONS

PRESS

Kommunist Tadjikistana (Tajik Communist): Dushanbe; organ of the Tajik Communist Party; f. 1929; six times weekly; Editor A. R. RUMYANTSEV.

Tochikistoni Sovieti (Soviet Tajikistan): Dushanbe; f. 1925; organ of the Tajik Communist Party, the Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers; six times weekly in Tajik; Editor A. KHALIMOV.

NEWS AGENCY

TADJIKTAG (Tajik Telegraph Agency): Dushanbe.

RADIO

Radio Dushanbe: Broadcasts in Tajik and Persian.

THE TURKMEN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

INTRODUCTION

The Turkmen Republic was formed on October 27th, 1924. It has an area of 488,100 sq. km. and a population of 1,971,000. Of these, 60.9 per cent are Turkmen, 17.3 per cent Russians, 8.3 per cent Uzbeks and 4.6 per cent Kazakhs. The capital, Ashkhabad, has a population of 238,000. Turkmenia lies on the same latitude as North Africa and its southernmost point, Kushka, is closer to the equator than Algeria. The Kara Kum, one of the largest Central Asian deserts, occupies more than four-fifths of the territory and irrigation is therefore of prime importance to this desolate land. To the west of Turkmenia lies the Caspian Sea, with Iran and Afghanistan to the south.

Agriculture: The Great Kara Kum Canal, one of the world's longest irrigation and shipping canals, is now under construction. It supplies water for Ashkhabad and has already provided water for irrigating more than 160,000 hectares of desert land. Thanks to its special climatic conditions, Turkmenia is able to grow large quantities of long-staple cotton.

Industry and Resources: Turkmenia has oil-refining, gas, chemical and other industries based on locally available raw materials. Mirabilite is being extracted in the Kara-Bogaz-Gol Bay on the Caspian and deposits of sulphur are worked in the heart of the Kara Kum Desert. The Turkmen Republic is the country's biggest supplier of ozocerite. The textile, silk-reeling and food industries are rapidly expanding.

Education: In recent years educational standards have improved rapidly and there are now over 100 students per 10,000 inhabitants. In the field of higher education there is much emphasis on science. The status of the Turkmen woman has greatly improved and men and women now have equal opportunities for education and employment. Turkmenia has 32,000 women with higher or specialized secondary education.

Social Welfare: There are 250 hospitals in the territory and more than 20 doctors per 10,000 population.

GOVERNMENT

SUPREME SOVIET

Chairman: P. AZIMOV.

Deputy Chairmen: E. M. OVEZOVA, V. V. NUSHTAEV.

Presidium Chairman: A. M. KLYCHEV.

Deputy Chairmen: S. Y. LAPIN, G. BECKDURDIEVA.

Secretary: T. BABAYEVA.

Presidium Members: A. DAJZHANIEV, B. O. OVEZOV, A. M. REBRIKOVA, I. SAPAROV, A. ATANIJAZOV, C. KARAIEV, D. KARAIEV, S. KARANOV, A. KLENOV.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Chairman: M. N. GAPUROV.

First Deputy Chairman: B. F. BURASHNIKOV.

Deputy Chairmen: V. A. PONOMAREV, D. CHAKIMOV, V. SHARAPOV, KH. N. NAZAROVA, B. G. GELDYEV, A. T. TAILIYEV.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY

First Secretary: B. O. OVEZOV.

Secretaries: V. N. RYKOV, C. ATAIEV, O. N. ORAZMUK-CHAMEDOR, P. S. DOLGOV.

Presidium Members: M. N. GAPUROV, P. S. DOLGOV, A. ISHANKULIEV, A. KLYCHEV, B. O. OVEZOV, D. I. PISHCHULIN, V. N. RYKOV, O. B. OROZMUKELAMEDOR, B. BURASHNIKOR.

Candidate Members: D. KARAIEV, M. K. SHABASANOV.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Turkmen Communist Party: Ashkhabad; 61,000 mems.; Sec. B. OVEZOV.

Komsomol Secretariat: Ashkhabad; First Sec. T. B. DURDYEV.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Supreme Court

ASHKHAHAD

Chairman of the Supreme Court: A. AIMAMEDOV.

Chairman of the Collegium for Civil Cases: A. SAPARMURADOV.

Chairman of the Collegium for Criminal Cases: KH. PIRLIEV.

Procurator: M. I. SAPOZHNIKOV.

COMMUNICATIONS

PRESS

Soviet Turkmenistan (Soviet Turkmenistan): Ashkhabad; f. 1920; organ of the Turkmen Communist Party, Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers; six times weekly in Turkmen; Editor M. BADAIEV.

NEWS AGENCY

TURKMENTAG (Turkmen Telegraph Agency): Ashkhabad.

THE UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

INTRODUCTION

The Ukrainian Republic, formed on December 25th, 1917, has an area of 601,000 sq. km. and a population of 45,966,000. Of these, 76.8 per cent are Ukrainians, 16.9 per cent Russians, and 0.9 per cent Poles. The capital, Kiev, has a population of 1,417,000. The Ukraine has frontiers with Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Rumania, and stretches southwards as far as the Black Sea coast.

Agriculture: The Ukraine is the second most productive agricultural area of the Soviet Union as the warm climate and black earth give high yields of diverse crops—wheat, sugar beet, maize and sunflower. There are nearly 9,500 collective farms and 1,400 state farms which cultivate about 34 million hectares of land. About a quarter of the industrial crops and more than a quarter of the meat and milk in the Soviet Union is produced in the Ukraine, which has 21.9 million head of cattle, 17.8 million pigs, and 8.7 million sheep (1967).

Industry: The Republic has coal, steel, coke and chemical enterprises and produces metallurgical equipment, machine tools, turbines, transformers, excavators, electric locomotives, generators, measuring instruments and travelling cranes.

Education and Culture: In 1965 there were 8.5 million students at general education schools, 720,000 at specialized secondary schools, and 740,000 at the 132 higher educational establishments. In the Ukraine 1.6 per cent of the people are students. Publishing houses issue over 110 million books annually, of which 77.5 million are in Ukrainian. There are about 2,500 newspapers with a total circulation of 13.5 million. The Republic has 60 theatres, 25 philharmonic societies and many clubs and cultural centres.

The Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic is a member of the United Nations in its own right.

GOVERNMENT

SUPREME SOVIET

Chairman: A. E. KORNEICHUK.

Deputy Chairmen: E. T. ZENKOVSKAYA, A. M. MUZHITSKY, A. Z. SHIROKOV, A. P. BOTVIN.

Presidium Chairman: D. S. KOROTCHENKO.

Deputy Chairmen: S. E. STETSENKO, S. K. BOIKO.

Secretary: A. N. ZLENKO.

Presidium Members: D. M. GRIDASOV, Y. N. YELCHENKO, V. K. KLIMENKO, F. Y. MOKROUS, B. E. PATON, M. G. VACHULE, G. E. VLASENKO, S. J. VOZOTNIKOV, S. A. KOVPAK, O. M. KOROLEVA, G. A. LEGUNOV, A. P. LJASHKO, M. V. PASHKOV, V. F. CHIDZ, L. A. PLOTNIKOVA, T. R. RYNDYN, M. K. SAVCHENKO, N. P. SURKIN, M. V. KHORUNZHI, G. Y. TSARIK, P. E. SHELEST, M. I. BURKA.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Chairman: V. V. SHCHERBITSKY.

First Deputy Chairman: N. T. KALCHENKO, N. A. SOBOL.

Deputy Chairmen: G. P. BUTENKO, P. T. TRONKO, P. A. ROZENKO, S. N. ANDRIANOV.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY

First Secretary: P. E. SHELEST.

Secretaries: V. G. KOMYAKHOV, A. D. SKABA, A. P. LYASHKO, V. I. DROZDENKO, A. A. TITARENKO.

Politbureau Members: N. T. KALCHENKO, V. G. KOMYAKHOV, D. S. KOROTCHENKO, A. P. LYASHKO, N. A. SOBOL, P. E. SHELEST, V. V. SHCHERBITSKY, A. F. VATCHENKO, V. I. DROZDENKO, A. A. TITARENKO, I. I. YAKUBOVSKY.

Candidate Members: I. S. GRUSHETSKY, V. K. KLIMENKO, A. D. SKABA, G. I. VASHCHENKO, V. I. DEGTAREV.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Ukrainian Communist Party: Kiev; 1,970,000 mems.; Sec. P. E. SHELEST.

Komsomol Secretariat: Kiev; First Sec. Y. N. YELCHENKO.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Supreme Court

KIEV

Chairman of the Supreme Court: V. I. ZAICHUK.

Chairman of the Collegium for Civil Cases: R. K. SIDENKO.

Chairman of the Collegium for Criminal Cases: A. S. KUZOVKIN.

Procurator: F. G. GLUKH.

COMMUNICATIONS

PRESS

Pravda Ukrainy (Ukrainian Pravda): Kiev; organ of the Central Cttee. of the Ukrainian Communist Party; the Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers; f. 1938; six times weekly; Editor V. SEROBABA.

Rabochaya Gazeta (Workers' Gazette): Kiev; organ of the Ukrainian Communist Party; f. 1957; six times weekly; Editor E. LAZEBNIK.

Radianskaya Ukraina (Soviet Ukraine): Kiev; organ of the Ukrainian Communist Party, Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers; f. 1919; Editor M. LAVRENKO.

Ukraina (Ukraine): Kiev; f. 1941; weekly; circ. 180,000; Editor V. G. BOLSHAK.

NEWS AGENCY

Ratau (Ukrainian Telegraph Agency): Kiev.

RADIO

Radio Kiev: Broadcasts to Europe and America in Ukrainian.

THE UNITED KINGDOM

GREAT BRITAIN

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Great Britain is the largest of the islands forming the United Kingdom. It comprises England, Scotland to the north and Wales to the west. It is separated from the coast of western Europe by the English Channel to the south and by the North Sea to the east. The northern and western shores are washed by the Atlantic Ocean. Ireland lies to the west across the Irish Sea. Climate is temperate and variable. The language is English but Welsh is spoken fairly extensively in Wales. The Church of England is the established church in England. Other large Christian denominations are Roman Catholicism, Methodism, Presbyterianism, Congregationalism and the Baptists. There are about half a million Jews. The flag, known as the Union Jack, is a superimposition of the red cross of Saint George of England, the white saltire of Saint Andrew of Scotland and the red saltire of Saint Patrick of Ireland, all on a blue background. The capital is London.

Recent History

Since the war Britain has granted independence to most of her former territories overseas. India, Malaysia, Pakistan, Ghana, Nigeria, Tanzania, Cyprus, Jamaica, Trinidad and others are now members of the Commonwealth, an association of nations sharing common aims and interests. In 1960 Britain took a leading part in forming the European Free Trade Association. From 1961 until early in 1963 and since May 1967 Britain has negotiated unsuccessfully to join the European Economic Community. In August 1963 Britain and the United States negotiated a nuclear test ban treaty with the Soviet Union to which many other countries have added their signatures. After 13 years of Conservative rule, a Labour Government was returned in October 1964, and received an overwhelming parliamentary majority in the General Election of March 1966. In response to Britain's unfavourable balance of payments situation, the government has instituted a policy of economic austerity, involving credit restriction and legislation to control prices and incomes. In November 1967 the pound was devalued by 14.3 per cent. In January 1968 further economic measures were announced, including withdrawal by 1971 of British forces in Singapore, Malaysia, and the Persian Gulf.

In November 1965 the colony of Rhodesia declared itself no longer subject to British sovereignty and put into effect an independent constitution. Severe economic sanctions have been applied by Britain and other states, and in December 1966 the United Nations resolved to impose an embargo on trade with Rhodesia in selected commodities.

Government

Great Britain is a constitutional monarchy. The Sovereign is the Head of the State and the monarchy is hereditary.

The Sovereign summons and dissolves Parliament and gives the Royal Assent to bills which have passed through both Houses of Parliament. Her formal consent is necessary before a treaty is signed, a cabinet formed or war declared. Parliament consists of the House of Commons and the House of Lords. The Commons are elected for a five-year term through direct suffrage by all citizens of 21 years and over. The House of Lords is composed of hereditary Peers of the Realm and Life Peers and Peeresses created by the Sovereign for outstanding public service. Legislation may be initiated in either House but it usually originates in the Commons. Each bill has three readings in the Commons and it is then passed to the House of Lords who may return it to the Commons with amendments or suggestions. The House of Lords cannot prevent any bill from becoming law once it has been passed by the Commons. Executive power is vested in the Cabinet headed by the Prime Minister who is appointed by the Sovereign.

Defence

Britain is a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) and maintains a regular army. The total strength of the Armed Forces in January 1967, including women's services and recruits from outside the U.K., was 417,339 (Army 195,697, Navy 97,342, Air Force 124,300). There is no compulsory military service. Britain possesses a nuclear deterrent. Defence estimates for 1968 total £2,271 million.

Economic Affairs

Britain is one of the world's leading industrial and exporting countries. Chief industries are iron and steel, engineering, chemicals, electronics, motor vehicles, aircraft, textiles, clothes and other consumer goods. Its coal mines yield about 200 million tons annually. The coal, gas, electricity and atomic energy industries are nationalised as are the railways and the two largest airlines.

Although Britain's agriculture and trawler-fishing are highly mechanised, half of the country's food supplies and most of its raw materials are imported. Britain maintains a large passenger, cargo and oil tanker merchant fleet.

Transport and Communications

Most British railways are more than a hundred years old, covering some 18,000 miles. They are state owned, and many branch lines are being closed down as a result of extensive reorganisation. Most main lines have been converted from steam to diesel or electric trains. London's Underground is the oldest in the world and carries two million passengers daily. Total road mileage is about 200,000 miles and more trunk motorways are being constructed. Waterways extend for 2,500 miles providing navigation for small craft. There are about 300 ports of which London, Liverpool

ampton, the Tyne ports, Glasgow and Hull are the largest. London is linked to most large cities by airways. A Transport Advisory Council was established in February 1965 to advise the Government on the planning and co-ordination of all forms of transport.

Social Welfare

Britain has a highly-developed system of social welfare. Social Insurance is universal and compulsory. Contributions are paid by employers and employees towards family allowances, maternity grants, sickness, unemployment and injury benefits, retirement pensions and death grants. These contributions also help to finance the National Health Service which provides free medical care and welfare services.

Education

Education is compulsory for all children between the ages of 5 and 15 and is given free of charge in State schools. State grants and scholarships help to meet the expenses of university study. Higher education, particularly technological study is being rapidly advanced. There are in Great Britain 33,849 schools of all kinds and 42 universities.

Tourism

Tourism plays a significant part in the economy. In 1965, 3,183,000 visitors came to Britain. The chief attractions are the country's history and traditions and the beauty of the countryside.

Receipts from tourism totalled £242 million in 1966.

Nationals of the following countries do not require a visa to enter the United Kingdom: Andorra, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany (Federal Republic), Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Kuwait, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Monaco, Morocco, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, South Africa, San Marino, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, Turkey and all American countries.

Sport

Many kinds of sport are popular in Britain. Football (Association and Rugby) is played everywhere. Cricket is regarded as England's national game, though it is played much less in Scotland and Wales. Other popular recreations are golf, tennis, athletics, fishing, boating, swimming, horse racing and motor racing. A Sports Council was formed early in 1965 to advise the government on training and facilities for sport.

Public Holidays, 1968

The chief Public or Bank Holidays are: April 12 (Good Friday), April 15 (Easter Monday), June 3 (Spring Holiday), September 2 (August Bank Holiday), December 25 (Christmas Day), December 26 (Boxing Day). (January 1, New Year's Day, is a holiday only in Scotland.)

Weights and Measures

The Imperial System of weights and measures is in force.

Weight:

1 pound (lb.) = 16 ounces (oz.) = 0.4536 kilogram
14 pounds = 1 stone = 6.35 kilograms
112 pounds = 1 hundredweight (cwt.) = 50.8 kilograms
20 hundredweights = 1 ton = 1,016 kilograms.

Length:

1 yard (yd.) = 3 feet (ft.) = 36 inches (in). =
0.9144 metre
1,760 yards = 1 mile = 1.609 kilometres.

Capacity:

1 gallon = 4 quarts = 8 pints = 4.546 litres.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The basic unit is the Pound Sterling (£), divided into 20 shillings each of twelve pence.

Notes: £10, £5, £1, 10 shillings (10/-).

Coins: Half Crown (two shillings and sixpence: 2/6d.), Florin (two shillings: 2/-), Shilling (1/-), Sixpence (6d.), Threepence (3d.), Penny (1d.), Halfpenny (½d.).

Exchange rate: £1 = \$2.40 U.S.

On 15th February, 1971, Decimal Coinage will be introduced.

£1 = 100 new pennies (100 p.).

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

	AREA (sq. miles)	POPULATION (Mid-Year estimates 1967, '000)		
		Total	Males	Females
England and Wales	58,348	48,390	23,562	24,828
Scotland	30,411	5,191	2,490	2,701
TOTAL	88,760	53,581	26,052	27,529

CHIEF TOWNS

POPULATION ('000—1965 estimates)

London	7,949	Bristol	431
Birmingham	1,103	Coventry	330
Glasgow	1,001	Nottingham	311
Liverpool	722	Kingston upon Hull	300
Manchester	638	Bradford	298
Leeds	509	Stoke-on-Trent	277
Sheffield	489	Leicester	267
Edinburgh	472	Newcastle upon Tyne	257

COLONIES AND PROTECTORATES

British Antarctic Territory
British Indian Ocean Territory
British West Indies
Brunei

Falkland Islands
Fiji
Gibraltar
Hong Kong
St. Helena
Swaziland
Seychelles
Tonga

Western Pacific
High Commission

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS

(1966—'000)

	BIRTHS	MARRIAGES	DEATHS
England and Wales	849.0	384.3	563.5
Scotland	96.5	41.9	63.7
Total	945.5	426.2	627.3

EMPLOYMENT

('000)

At June in each year

	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967 (March)
Total Working Population	24,805	25,199	25,513	25,621	25,344
Males	16,375	16,596	16,682	16,637	16,416
Females	8,430	8,603	8,831	8,983	8,929
H.M. Forces and Women's Services	427	424	423	417	419
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	554	527	486	466	n.a.
Mining and Quarrying	685	657	625	576	562
Manufacturing Industries	8,693	8,838	8,846	8,862	8,592
Building and Contracting	1,657	1,755	1,656	1,681	1,594
Gas, Electricity and Water	397	402	411	423	431
Transport and Communications	1,658	1,708	1,628	1,592	n.a.
Distributive Trades	3,350	3,422	2,962	2,971	n.a.
Professional, Financial and Miscellaneous Services	5,273	5,526	5,231	5,360	n.a.
Public Administration	1,311	1,271	1,303	1,346	n.a.

U.K. (GREAT BRITAIN)—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

AGRICULTURE (including Northern Ireland) DISTRIBUTION OF LAND (^{'000} hectares)

TOTAL AREA	LAND AREA	ARABLE	PASTURE	FOREST	OTHER LAND
24,402	24,100	7,126	12,238	1,629	3,409

CROPS

	AREA (^{'000} acres)			PRODUCTION (^{'000} tons)		
	1964	1965	1966	1964	1965	1966
Wheat . . .	2,203	2,551	2,238	3,639	4,105	3,496
Barley . . .	5,063	5,379	6,130	7,404	8,062	8,809
Oats . . .	1,131	1,029	907	1,325	1,213	1,102
Potatoes . .	779	739	669	6,952	7,458	6,476
Sugar Beet .	445	453	446	6,218	6,705	6,495
Fruit . . .	252	247	237	824	824	655
Vegetables .	378	370	368	2,760	2,813	2,916
Fodder Crops .	915	851	774	13,970	13,899	11,887

DAIRY PRODUCE

MILK (million gallons)			EGGS (million dozen)			CHEESE (^{'000} tons)			BUTTER (^{'000} tons)		
1964	1965	1966	1964	1965	1966	1964	1965	1966	1964	1965	1966
2,338	2,437	2,414	103.8	102.9	99.6	109.2	112.8	105.6	22.8	36.0	30.0

LIVESTOCK (^{'000}, at June in each year)

	1964	1965	1966	1967
Cattle . . .	11,687	11,992	12,206	12,369
Sheep and Lambs .	30,106	30,015	29,957	29,026
Pigs . . .	7,450	8,065	7,333	7,041
Poultry . . .	117,568	115,406	118,940	124,216

FISHING

LANDINGS (^{'000} tons)				VALUE (£ ^{'000})			
1963	1964	1965	1966	1963	1964	1965	1966
821.1	825.3	892.5	889.0	53,329	56,932	60,695	61,766

MINING (^{'000} tons)

	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Iron Ore . . .	16,518.0	15,288.0	14,912.0	16,326.0	15,415.0	12,476.0
China Clay . .	1,620.0	1,696.6	1,886.9	2,032.0	2,209.0	n.a.
Crude Petroleum .	106.0	145.6	122.8	127.0	82.0	n.a.
Salt Rock . . .	285.0	368.0	752.0	693.0	723.0	n.a.
Tin Ore . . .	1.2	1.9	1.9	1.2	1.3	n.a.
Coal (million tons) .	199.5	197.4	195.7	193.6	187.5	175.5

U.K. (GREAT BRITAIN)—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

INDUSTRY

COMMODITY	UNIT	1963	1964	1965	1966
Coke	million tons	25.2	25.7	24.8	23.3
Gas	million therms	2,755.2	3,283.8	3,785.9	4,056
Electricity (Public Supply)	million kWh	156,868	165,445	178,188.	184,140
Pig Iron	'ooo tons	14,612	17,274	17,460	n.a.
Steel Ingots and Castings	" "	22,516	26,230	27,006	24,336
Aluminium	" "	177.2	200.6	210.8	217.8
Newsprint	" "	672.2	750.2	767.8	736.8
Soap and Detergents	" "	383.6	383.0	348.3	347.4
Plastic Materials	" "	928.8	1,178.8	1,252	1,320.8
Synthetic Rubber	" "	125.3	153.1	171.7	190.8
Fertilisers (Phosphates)	" "	408.0	422.0	443.0	420
Sulphuric Acid	" "	2,881.2	3,135.2	3,305.3	3,286.8
Jute Yarn	" "	133.8	130.8	129.9	125
Jute Cloth	" "	80.1	77.6	76.0	70
Cotton Yarn	million lb.	615.7	643.9	616.4	591.7
Cotton Cloth	million lin. yds.	1,014.0	1,035.0	1,015.0	915.2
Rayon and Nylon Yarn	million lb.	720	820	864	902
Woollen Yarn	" "	314.4	326.0	322.0	314.4
Woollen Cloth and Mixtures	million sq. yds.	325.3	325.4	323.0	302.4
Paints and Varnishes	million gall.	77.0	81.8	81.5	82
Vessels (100 gross tons and over)	'ooo gross tons	1,127	848	1,204	1,131
Tankers	" "	469	403	479	401
Agricultural Machinery	£ million	204	202.2	211.1	229
Watches	" "	4.84	4.95	5.1	5.3
Radio Sets	'ooo	2,782	2,639	1,913	1,368
Television Sets	"	1,663	2,183	1,591	1,396
Clocks	"	6,313	6,256	6,294	5,748
Typewriters	number	333,533	159,772	280,378	314,508
Motor Cars	"	1,607,939	1,867,640	1,722,045	1,603,680
Coaches and Trucks	"	403,781	464,736	455,216	438,672
Motor Cycles	"	109,700	111,600	108,000	105,000
Cycles	'ooo	2,050	1,740	1,683	1,326
Footwear	million pairs	181.5	194.9	190.2	194

FINANCE

£1 (one pound) = 20 shillings.

£1 Sterling = U.S. \$2.40.

BUDGET (1967/68 Estimate)
(£ million)

REVENUE

Principal Items	
Income Tax	3,807
Surtax	250
Death Duties	300
Profits Tax	1,280
Corporation and Selective Employment Tax	3,601
Customs and Excise	255
Motor Duties	1,100
Interest and Dividends	710
Miscellaneous	401
TOTAL (excluding National Insurance contributions)	11,704

EXPENDITURE

Principal Items	
Defence	2,218
Social Security	2,909
Education	1,989
Health and Welfare	1,619
Housing	1,018
Roads	560
Public Administration	472
Agriculture (including subsidies)	374
Overseas services and aid	338
Miscellaneous	2,891
TOTAL	14,387

U.K. (GREAT BRITAIN)—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

(£ million)

	1964	1965	1966
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (AT FACTOR COST) .	28,822	30,690	32,127
<i>of which:</i>			
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing . . .	1,022	1,057	1,053
Mining	734	703	701
Manufacturing	9,969	10,810	11,139
Construction	2,051	2,208	2,288
Transport, communications, and public utilities	3,405	3,674	3,816
Distributive trades	3,399	3,590	3,641
Public health and education	1,269	1,422	1,560
Financial and other services, including rent	5,649	6,056	6,488
Less stock appreciation	-342	-355	-351
Residual error	-101	-278	-160
Net property income from abroad	409	447	371
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	29,231	31,137	32,498
Less depreciation allowances	2,483	2,681	2,920
NET NATIONAL INCOME	26,748	28,456	29,578
Indirect taxes less subsidies	3,261	3,659	4,106
NET NATIONAL PRODUCT	30,009	32,115	33,684
Depreciation allowances	2,483	2,681	2,920
GROSS NATIONAL INCOME	32,492	34,796	36,604
Balance of exports and imports of goods and services, and borrowing	402	110	59
AVAILABLE RESOURCES	32,894	34,906	36,663
<i>of which:</i>			
Private consumption expenditure . . .	21,492	22,851	24,116
Government and local authority current expenditure	5,399	5,883	6,391
Gross fixed capital formation	6,003	6,172	6,154

RESERVES AND CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION

(at year end)

	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Gold	922	887	763	809	693
Convertible Currencies	80	62	64	264	414
Total Currency in Circulation	2,717	2,783	2,956	3,142	3,323
<i>of which:</i>					
Bank of England notes	2,374	2,441	2,602	2,776	2,937
Scottish bank notes	126	126	129	130	134
Northern Ireland bank notes	8	7	7	7	8
Coin	209	209	217	228	244

U.K. (GREAT BRITAIN)—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

(million U.S.\$)

	1965	1966
<i>Goods, Services and Transfer Payments:</i>		
Exports	13,395	14,308
Imports	— 14,148	— 14,619
Payments for U.S. military aircraft	— 34	— 115
TRADE BALANCE	— 787	— 426
Transportation	70	129
Travel	— 272	— 218
Investment income	1,252	1,039
Government services, n.e.s.	— 750	— 778
Other goods and services	772	773
Private transfer payments	— 95	— 174
Government transfer payments	— 498	— 510
CURRENT BALANCE	— 308	— 165
Intergovernment loans	— 185	— 174
Other government capital transactions	— 50	— 53
Net foreign private investment in U.K.	582	790
Net private investment abroad	— 997	— 888
Total of goods, services and long-term capital movements	— 958	— 490
Short-term Capital Movements	323	— 1,075
Net Errors and Omissions	291	— 2
GLOBAL BALANCE	— 344	— 1,567
Official Monetary Movements	344	1,567

OVERSEAS INVESTMENT

PRIVATE
(£ million)

	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966†
NEW INVESTMENT ABROAD*	209	236	263	316	314
<i>of which:</i>					
Unremitted profits	95	118	147	168	179
Other investment	114	118	116	148	135
Net earnings*	274	330	370	401	412
NEW FOREIGN INVESTMENT IN U.K.†	130	160	162	189	224
<i>of which:</i>					
Unremitted profits	58	90	80	118	106
Other investment	72	70	82	71	118
Net earnings†	134	168	203	235	202

* Excluding oil.

† Excluding oil and insurance.

‡ Provisional.

EXTERNAL TRADE

(Including Northern Ireland)

(£'000)

	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Total Imports	4,397,931	4,491,991	4,820,165	5,696,076	5,751,090	5,953,952
Total Exports	3,682,392	3,791,776	4,233,831	4,411,644	4,727,969	5,042,226

U.K. (GREAT BRITAIN)—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

(£'000)

IMPORTS	1964	1965	1966
Food and Live Animals	1,622,269	1,571,165	1,575,536
Meat and Meat Preparations	368,356	367,722	374,409
Dairy Products	214,648	208,011	195,077
Cereals and Cereal Preparations	219,046	231,700	221,736
Fruit and Vegetables	282,558	288,018	314,312
Sugar, Sugar Preparations and Honey	144,157	102,577	106,996
Tea, Coffee, Cocoa, Cocoa Preparations, Spices	168,535	155,646	160,334
Beverages and Tobacco	148,840	136,661	138,827
Beverages	57,738	52,664	54,458
Tobacco and Tobacco Manufactures	91,102	83,998	84,369
Crude Materials, inedible, except Fuels	1,064,931	1,044,941	998,605
Hides, Skins and Furs	57,238	55,796	66,553
Rubber, including Synthetic and Reclaimed	50,471	47,279	46,126
Wood and Cork	217,991	220,229	194,248
Pulp and Waste Paper	137,138	139,254	133,956
Wool, including other animal hair and tops	160,713	131,419	123,944
Cotton	65,088	53,690	53,555
Metalliferous Ores and Metal Scrap	185,299	201,578	189,795
Mineral Fuels, Lubricants and Related Materials	583,597	609,171	627,004
Petroleum and Petroleum Products	581,703	598,511	613,427
Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	53,635	64,388	63,473
Chemicals	252,166	283,239	294,693
Manufactured Goods, classified chiefly by material	1,071,977	1,087,492	1,185,451
Wood and Cork Manufactures (excl. furniture)	65,679	69,572	66,249
Paper and Paper Manufactures	132,450	122,914	133,391
Textile Yarn, Fabrics, etc.	176,976	151,533	158,792
Iron and Steel	105,939	77,956	87,762
Non-ferrous Base Metals	327,976	366,687	421,809
Machinery and Transport Equipment	544,524	606,242	680,785
Machinery, other than electrical	336,161	370,537	429,682
Transport Equipment	90,413	109,428	100,660
Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles	292,109	276,037	310,573
Commodities and Transactions not classified according to kind	62,028	71,754	79,006

EXPORTS	1964	1965	1966
Food and Live Animals	159,160	154,778	168,459
Beverages and Tobacco	123,793	143,162	158,734
Beverages	106,898	123,177	136,821
Crude Materials, inedible, except Fuels	152,449	144,260	147,792
Wool, other animal hair and tops	70,679	57,738	56,397
Mineral Fuels, Lubricants and Related Materials	138,609	133,404	134,177
Coal, Coke and Briquettes	36,923	25,418	19,970
Petroleum and Petroleum Products	100,872	107,685	114,015
Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	5,772	6,882	6,097
Chemicals	412,171	441,657	468,857
Manufactured Goods classified chiefly by material	1,829,650	1,210,857	1,248,018
Paper and Paper Manufactures	48,234	50,716	54,038
Woollen and Worsted Yarns and Fabrics	89,362	88,511	84,058
Cotton Yarns and Fabrics	44,639	41,955	37,551
Man-made Yarns and Fabrics	58,654	57,993	54,835
Iron and Steel	217,445	234,412	214,816
Non-ferrous Base Metals	134,646	167,586	191,394
Metal Manufactures n.e.s.	143,988	155,936	155,296
Machinery and Transport Equipment	1,829,650	1,987,104	2,178,533
Machinery, other than electric	861,813	932,491	1,040,707
Electrical Machinery and Appliances	314,550	330,507	346,027
Road Vehicles and Aircraft	582,046	647,004	706,152
Ships and Boats	30,015	34,089	47,786
Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles	315,839	357,868	379,479
Commodities and Transactions not classified according to kind	137,132	148,198	152,079
Postal Packages	99,812	109,694	109,001

U.K. (GREAT BRITAIN)—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES (£'000)

	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1964	1965	1966	1964	1965	1966
Australia	251,250	219,466	208,185	256,776	281,419	255,536
Belgium	110,437	121,799	128,799	160,115	169,224	180,722
Canada	458,331	458,250	425,295	187,749	200,605	214,943
Hong Kong	80,650	70,221	80,569	57,820	65,004	64,892
India	141,344	128,338	119,794	128,868	114,079	95,508
Italy	132,526	144,582	166,082	129,787	108,917	127,924
Kuwait	123,853	88,915	92,902	19,246	18,784	25,772
New Zealand	208,257	208,188	187,119	117,376	125,036	126,149
Nigeria	88,488	112,619	112,711	70,798	72,611	66,422
Norway	99,752	105,536	119,859	86,384	86,125	106,841
Rhodesia	n.a.	29,224	4,575	n.a.	31,484	2,668
Republic of South Africa	182,511	180,884	191,819	236,178	261,429	242,380
Denmark	186,832	193,921	206,082	118,824	124,590	133,900
Finland	115,954	116,169	122,952	64,725	71,885	75,333
Switzerland	76,391	84,886	98,732	87,054	89,221	105,090
France	187,126	190,538	212,301	187,942	177,249	196,767
German Federal Republic	270,322	265,357	301,947	221,580	254,985	253,016
Irish Republic	179,042	170,433	185,972	165,523	175,834	179,065
Netherlands	238,633	270,775	291,319	196,336	193,122	196,306
Sweden	209,358	214,511	217,211	198,217	219,481	230,107
U.S.A.	650,244	671,364	720,160	402,224	493,713	620,874
U.S.S.R.	96,967	118,826	125,633	38,002	46,903	49,726
Zambia	n.a.	76,130	80,007	n.a.	15,095	26,274

TOURISM

VISITORS TO THE UNITED KINGDOM

FROM	1963	1964	1965	1966
Commonwealth	500,000	534,000	610,600	702,500
Europe	1,380,470	1,166,700	1,316,200	1,512,300
Other Foreign Countries	978,530	248,800	849,000	959,300
Total	2,859,000	1,949,500	2,775,800	3,183,000
Total Expenditure (£ million)	213	214	215	242

PRINCIPAL NATIONALITIES

	1964	1965	1966		1964	1965	1966
France	325,500	363,400	416,900	Switzerland	52,300	58,000	66,600
Germany	227,800	259,000	288,400	Denmark	37,600	43,800	48,600
Netherlands	146,800	168,700	189,500	U.S.A.	589,200	674,300	754,200
Belgium	90,500	96,300	111,300	Latin American	34,600	37,200	52,600
Italy	76,100	84,500	100,600	Other non-Commonwealth	123,700	129,600	152,500
Sweden	63,500	76,600	94,500				

Nationalities 1967: U.S.A. 839,375, France 454,095, Germany 294,611, Netherlands 210,565, Italy 112,000, Belgium 127,718, Total (with others) 3,450,000.

Hotel Beds (1964): 170,000.

U.K. (GREAT BRITAIN)—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

TRANSPORT RAILWAYS (Receipts—£'000)

	BRITISH RAILWAYS			LONDON TRANSPORT
	Passengers	Coal and Coke	Other Freight	Passengers
1964 . . .	167,219	102,450	189,102	34,555
1965 . . .	172,964	98,623	185,266	35,560
1966 . . .	179,427	99,680	176,000	39,133

ROADS VEHICLES LICENSED ('000)

	CARS	MOTOR CYCLES	GOODS VEHICLES	BUSES AND COACHES	TAXIS
1964 . . .	8,247	1,835	1,583	81	15
1965 . . .	8,917	1,707	1,609	82	15
1966 . . .	9,513	1,497	1,568	79	15

SHIPPING ('000 Net Tons)

	ENTERED		CLEARED	
	Cargo	Ballast	Cargo	Ballast
1964 . . .	103,858	24,739	57,827	70,982
1965 . . .	108,233	25,757	57,767	76,440
1966 . . .	108,294	27,517	58,298	81,531

CIVIL AVIATION (UNITED KINGDOM AIRLINES*)

	ALL SERVICES				DOMESTIC SERVICES				INTERNATIONAL SERVICES			
	AIR- CRAFT MILES	PASSEN- GERS	MAIL	FREIGHT	AIR- CRAFT MILES	PASSEN- GERS	MAIL	FREIGHT	AIR- CRAFT MILES	PASSEN- GERS	MAIL	FREIGHT
	Thousands		Short Tons		Thousands		Short Tons		Thousands		Short Tons	
1962	117,924	7,683	17,100	294,420	17,028	3,236	6,252	24,192	100,908	4,447	1,048	270,228
1963	117,654	8,658	18,865	300,808	18,145	3,671	6,760	31,324	99,509	4,986	12,105	269,485
1964	128,199	9,760	20,770	301,794	21,169	4,216	6,979	40,658	107,030	5,544	13,791	261,106
1965	137,195	10,890	21,835	304,403	21,914	4,670	7,485	52,386	115,281	6,220	14,350	252,017
1966	143,802	12,059	24,763	359,943	24,776	5,122	8,454	76,582	119,026	6,936	16,309	283,361

* Excluding Charter services.

U.K. (GREAT BRITAIN)—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA (1966)

	NUMBER
Telephones	10,621,000
Radio only Licences	2,611,000
Television Licences	13,567,000
Books published (titles)	29,617

EDUCATION (1965)

	SCHOOLS	TEACHERS	PUPILS
Primary	29,220	178,722	5,252,355
Secondary	7,592	181,488	3,406,959
Special	1,041	7,527	87,296
Technical and Art Institutes*	700	n.a.	54,000
Teacher Training*	200	n.a.	85,500
University*	44	n.a.	154,700

*1966-7

Sources: *Annual Abstract of Statistics*, published by the Central Statistical Office, Great George Street, London, S.W.1.
Monthly Digest of Statistics, Central Statistical Office.
Overseas Trade Accounts of the United Kingdom.

THE CROWN AND THE CONSTITUTION

THE United Kingdom is a Constitutional Monarchy. In the ninth century, when England was first united under a Saxon King, the Monarchy was the only central power and the Constitution did not exist. To-day, the Sovereign acts on the advice of her Ministers which she cannot, constitutionally, ignore; power, which has been at various times and in varying degrees in the hands of kings, feudal barons, ministers, councils and parliaments, or of particular groups or sections of society, is vested in the people as a whole: and the Sovereign is an essential part of the machinery of government which has gradually been devised to give expression to the popular will.

Both the powers of the Government and the functions of the Sovereign are determined by the Constitution, by the body of fundamental principles on which the State is governed and the methods, institutions and procedures which give them effect. But the United Kingdom has no written Constitution. There is no document, no one law or statute, to which reference can be made. The Constitution is organic; it is an accumulation of convention, precedent and tradition which, although continually changing as the times change, is at any one moment binding and exact.

Some of the principles and many of the practices are secured by Statute, some are avowed by Declaration or Manifesto and many are incorporated in the Common Law; the Reform Bill of 1832 dramatically broadened the basis of representative government and prepared the way for further changes; the Bill of Rights of 1689 ended the long era of rivalry between Crown and Parliament and began the story of their co-operation; and Magna Carta, in 1215, began the process by which the law of the land acquired a status of its own, independent of King and Parliament and, as Professor G. M. Trevelyan has put it, "gave expression to the spirit of individual liberty as it has ever since been understood in England." But the Constitution is above all based on usage. It has been, and will continue to be, moulded and modified to match changing customs and to meet successive situations. Any one Parliament could, if it chose, revise or repeal every law and disown every convention that has constitutional significance. It could destroy the whole fabric of political and social existence, including its own; because, according to the Constitution, Parliament, which represents the people, is supreme. The work of one Parliament is not binding on its successors, except in so far as changes must be made by constitutional means. Parliament cannot disobey the law, but it can change it.

This evolutionary Constitution has come into being only because the United Kingdom emerged and consolidated over long years when change was slow; and because she escaped any violent revolution. New countries, which grow up in the conditions of the twentieth century, when education, science and outside influences can change the face of political life inside a generation, and older countries which have suffered violence, have little time to allow constitutions to evolve. It is perhaps paradoxical that the United Kingdom, who has no written constitution herself, should provide a model for so many new constitutions in such various lands. In some respects the modern constitution makers have the best of several worlds: they can apply their own skill and judgment, unhindered by preceding legislation; and they can draw on the experience of a long past and see its results.

It would be impossible to enumerate the principles which are extant in the British Constitution. It would also be misleading, because declarations of general principles are quite out of character. In constitutional as in legal practice, the way has been to admit the general principle in quite practical terms related to specific practical problems: the *Habeas Corpus* Act, which establishes the principle of no imprisonment without trial, makes no mention of the principle itself but lays down in most concrete terms the punishments that shall be inflicted on a judge, or other law officer, if he fails to issue the Writ (commanding the prisoner to be brought before the court) when applied for. The principles of the Constitution and constitutional practice are in fact inherent in the Common Law on the one hand and in the structure, functions and procedures of the various instruments of government on the other: of the Crown, of Parliament; of the Privy Council, of the Government and the Cabinet and of the Government Departments.

THE SOVEREIGN

The Queen's title in the United Kingdom is "Elizabeth II, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and of Her other Realms and Territories Queen, Head of the Commonwealth, Defender of the Faith". The title varies slightly for different parts of the Commonwealth. Except in India, Pakistan, Ghana, Malaysia, Cyprus, Kenya, Uganda, Nigeria, Tanzania, Zambia, Singapore, Malawi, Botswana, Lesotho and S. Yemen, the Queen is represented in each full member country of the Commonwealth by a Governor-General whom she appoints on the advice of the Ministers of that country. He may be a national of that country, or of any other Commonwealth country, and he fulfils the same constitutional position, according to the constitution, laws and customs of the country in which he serves, as the Queen fills in the United Kingdom. If the Queen visits a Commonwealth country she can of course take over the functions of the Governor-General.

The monarchy is hereditary, descending to the sons of the Sovereign in order of seniority or, if there are no sons, to the daughters.

Her constitutional position as head of the state, quite apart from her position as Head of the Commonwealth, demands of the Queen that she keep herself informed on all aspects of the life of her subjects, that she maintain absolute impartiality and that she should personally visit the different parts of her realm as often as it is possible for her to do so, but she has also quite specific functions, all exercised on ministerial advice: she summons, prorogues and dissolves Parliament; she must give Royal Assent to a Bill which has passed through both Houses of Parliament, before it becomes law; she is head of the judiciary (although the judiciary is now quite independent of the executive); she appoints all important state officials, including judges, officers of the forces and representatives abroad, and she confers honours and awards. Her formal consent is necessary before a Minister can take up office or a Cabinet be formed; and before a Treaty may be concluded, war declared or peace made. These are some of the more essential functions. But the Queen has also endless residuary responsibilities, such as the guardianship of infants

and persons of unsound mind, the creation of corporations, granting of printing rights for the Bible and Prayer Book and for state documents; and her signature and consent are necessary to many important state papers. Constitutional government cannot in fact be carried on without her, so much so that provision has been made by Act of Parliament for the appointment of a Regent should the Sovereign be incapacitated or under age and for Counsellors of State to act in the temporary absence of the Queen.

PARLIAMENT

The Queen in Parliament—the House of Commons and the House of Lords—is the supreme legislative authority in the United Kingdom. Under the Parliament Act of 1911 the maximum life of one Parliament was fixed at five years: if, that is, Parliament has not meanwhile been dissolved for any other reason, such as the fall of the government in power, then a general election is at the end of five years necessary by law. During its lifetime, the power of Parliament is theoretically absolute; it can make or unmake any law. In practice, of course, it must take account of the electorate. Parliament is prorogued at intervals during its life, which therefore consists of a number of sessions; by present custom, a session has normally 160 sitting days and is divided into five periods: from November (when the session is opened) until Christmas (about 30 days), from January till Easter (50), from Easter till Whitsun (30), from Whitsun until the end of July (40) and 10 days in October.

The House of Commons. The House of Commons has 630 members, each elected for one geographical constituency. The Speaker, who is elected by the members immediately a new parliament meets, presides. Members of Parliament may be elected either at a general election or at a by-election (held in the event of the death, resignation, or expulsion of the sitting member) and in either case hold their seats during the life of the existing parliament. All British subjects over 21 (and subjects of any Commonwealth country and of the Irish Republic who are resident in the United Kingdom) have the vote unless legally barred (e.g. for insanity). Anyone who has the vote may stand as a candidate for election except clergymen of the Church of England, the established Churches of Scotland and Northern Ireland and the Roman Catholic Church, and certain officers of the Crown; Civil Servants must resign from the Service if they wish to stand as a Member of Parliament.

The House of Lords. There are about 900 peers who have the right to a seat in the House of Lords, including Princes of the Royal Blood (who, by tradition, take no part in the proceedings); hereditary peers of England and of the United Kingdom (peerages created since the Act of Union of England and Scotland of 1707 are all peerages of the United Kingdom); several Lords of Appeal in Ordinary (appointed for life to carry out the judicial duties of the House); Scottish peers; created life peers and life peeresses; and the two archbishops and the twenty-four senior bishops of the Church of England. All except the spiritual, judicial and life peerages are hereditary. The Lord Chancellor is the Speaker of the House. The 1963 Peerage Act made three main amendments to the Constitution: (1) An hereditary peerage may be disclaimed by the holder for the duration of his lifetime. The peerage can be reclaimed at his death by his heir, but he himself cannot reclaim it. (2) All Scottish peers, instead of only sixteen representatives, and (3) peeresses in their own right, may take their seat in the House of Lords.

The Party System. Members of Parliament whose views coincide form groups which agree in each case to support the policies put forward by their chosen leaders, and to present a common front on all important issues both in

Parliament and to the electorate. This system evolved during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries and is now essential to the working of the British Constitution.

Under the party system, the Queen sends for the leader of the party which wins the majority of seats (although not necessarily of votes) at a general election and asks him to form a Government. The party which wins the second largest number of seats forms the Opposition, which has quite specific functions. Members of other minority parties and independents may support the Government or Opposition as they choose. Each party has its own Whips, officials whose duty it is to arrange, in consultation with the Whips of other parties, matters of procedure and organisation, to see to it that Members attend debates and to muster for their party its maximum voting strength, and each has its own national and local organisations outside Parliament.

Parliamentary Procedure. Parliamentary procedure, like the Constitution itself, is determined by rules, customs, forms and practices which have accumulated over many centuries. The Speaker is responsible for their application, and generally for controlling the course of business and debates in the house.

It is the duty of Parliament to make the laws which govern the life of the community, to appropriate the necessary funds for the various services of state and to criticise and control the Government. Parliament is also consulted before the ratification of certain international treaties and agreements.

Legislation may with some exceptions be initiated in either House and on either side of the House. In practice, most Public Bills are introduced into the House of Commons by the Government in power (the chief exceptions are Private Members' Bills) as the result of Cabinet decisions. Each Bill which is passed by the Commons at its third reading is sent to the House of Lords, who either accept it or return it to the Commons with suggested amendments. The Lords cannot in any instance prevent Bills passed by the Commons from becoming law: over Money Bills or Bills affecting the duration of Parliament they have no power at all, and by the Parliament Act of 1949 any other Bill passed by the Commons in two successive sessions may be presented for Royal Assent without the consent of the Lords provided one year has elapsed between the date of the second reading in the Commons and the date of its final passing. In practice, the House of Lords is extremely unlikely to push things thus far, and its main function is to scrutinise the work of the Commons, to caution and suggest. Bills of a non-controversial kind are sometimes introduced initially in the House of Lords.

THE PRIVY COUNCIL

The power of the Privy Council has declined with the development of the Cabinet and its main function to-day is to give effect to decisions made elsewhere. There are at present over 300 Privy Counsellors, including Cabinet Ministers (who are automatically created Privy Counsellors), and people who have reached eminence in some branch of public affairs. Meetings are presided over by the Queen, and the responsible Minister is the Lord President of the Council, an office which since 1600 has always been held by a member of the party in power, who is usually also a leading member of the Cabinet. The Privy Council is responsible for making Orders in Council, of which there are two kinds, those made in virtue of the Royal prerogative, e.g. the ratification of treaties, and those which are authorised by Act of Parliament and are in fact a form of delegated legislation. It has also various advisory functions which cover such subjects as scientific, industrial, medical and agricultural research. An important organ of the Privy Council is the Judicial Committee.

U.K. (GREAT BRITAIN)—(THE CROWN AND THE CONSTITUTION, THE GOVERNMENT)

HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT

The Government is headed by the Prime Minister, who is also the leader of the Party which holds the majority in the House of Commons. It includes Ministers who are in charge of Government departments and those who hold traditional offices which involve no special departmental duties; the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Lord Chancellor, who are specially responsible for financial and economic, and legal affairs respectively, the law officers of the Crown (the Attorney-General and Solicitor-General, the Lord Advocate for Scotland and the Solicitor-General for Scotland), the Ministers of State, who are usually appointed to assist Ministers in charge of departments, and Parliamentary Secretaries and Under-Secretaries.

The Cabinet. The Cabinet system developed during the eighteenth century from the informal meetings of Privy

Counsellors who were also ministers and who formed a committee of manageable size which, it was gradually realised, could take decisions far more quickly and simply than larger bodies. The cabinet to-day has between 15-25 members at the discretion of the Prime Minister—its main duty is to formulate policy for submission to Parliament.

Ministerial responsibility. The doctrine of ministerial responsibility has also evolved gradually but was generally accepted by the middle of the last century. Each Minister must take full responsibility for the work of his own department, particularly in Parliament; if his department fails over any important matter, he will be expected to resign. Ministers also assume collective responsibility for the work of the Government and for any advice which it may offer to the Crown.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF THE STATE

Her Majesty Queen ELIZABETH II (ELIZABETH ALEXANDRA MARY), succeeded to the Throne, February 6th, 1952; heir His Royal Highness Prince of WALES (CHARLES PHILIP ARTHUR GEORGE), born November 14th, 1948.

THE MINISTRY

(February 1968)

(Labour, formed April 1966)

THE CABINET

Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury: The Rt. Hon. HAROLD WILSON, O.B.E., M.P.

Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs: The Rt. Hon. GEORGE BROWN, M.P.

First Secretary of State: The Rt. Hon. MICHAEL STEWART, M.P.

Secretary of State for the Home Department: The Rt. Hon. JAMES CALLAGHAN, M.P.

Lord Chancellor: The Rt. Hon. Lord GARDINER.

Chancellor of the Exchequer: The Rt. Hon. ROY JENKINS, M.P.

Lord President of the Council: The Rt. Hon. RICHARD CROSSMAN, O.B.E., M.P.

Secretary of State for Defence: The Rt. Hon. DENIS HEALEY, M.B.E., M.P.

Secretary of State for Scotland: The Rt. Hon. WILLIAM ROSS, M.B.E., M.P.

Secretary of State for Education and Science: The Rt. Hon. PATRICK GORDON WALKER, M.P.

President of the Board of Trade: The Rt. Hon. ANTHONY CROSLAND, M.P.

Secretary of State for Commonwealth Affairs: The Rt. Hon. GEORGE THOMPSON, M.P.

Secretary of State for Economic Affairs: The Rt. Hon. PETER SHORE, M.P.

Minister of Housing and Local Government: The Rt. Hon. ANTHONY GREENWOOD, M.P.

Lord Privy Seal and Leader of the House of Lords: The Rt. Hon. The Lord SHACKLETON, O.B.E.

Minister of Labour: The Rt. Hon. R. J. GUNTER, M.P.

Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food: The Rt. Hon. FRED PEART, M.P.

Minister of Transport: The Rt. Hon. Mrs. BARBARA CASTLE, M.P.

Secretary of State for Wales: The Rt. Hon. CLEDWYN HUGHES, M.P.

Minister of Power: The Rt. Hon. RICHARD MARSH, M.P.

Minister of Technology: The Rt. Hon. ANTHONY WEDGWOOD BENN, M.P.

MINISTERS NOT IN THE CABINET

Minister of Overseas Development: The Rt. Hon. REGINALD PRENTICE, M.P.

Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster: The Rt. Hon. FREDERICK LEE, M.P.

Minister of Health: The Rt. Hon. KENNETH ROBINSON, M.P.

Minister of Social Security: The Rt. Hon. JUDITH HART, M.P.

Postmaster-General: The Rt. Hon. EDWARD SHORT, M.P.

Minister of Public Building and Works: The Rt. Hon. ROBERT MELLISH, M.P.

Paymaster-General: The Rt. Hon. GEORGE WIGG, M.P.

Chief Secretary, Treasury: The Rt. Hon. JOHN DIAMOND, M.P.

Minister of Defence for Administration: GERALD REYNOLDS, M.P.

Minister of Defence for Equipment: ROY MASON, M.P.

Minister of State for Foreign Affairs: The Rt. Hon. FREDERICK MULLEY, M.P.

Minister of State for Foreign Affairs: The Rt. Hon. Lord CHALFONT, O.B.E., M.C.

Minister of State for Foreign Affairs: Lord CARADON, G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., O.B.E.

Minister of State for Foreign Affairs: GORONWY ROBERTS, M.P.

Minister of State, Home Office: Lord STONHAM, O.B.E.

Minister of State, Scottish Office: Dr. J. DICKSON MABON, M.P.

U.K. (GREAT BRITAIN)—(THE GOVERNMENT, DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION)

Minister of State, Department of Education and Science:
The Rt. Hon. ALICE BACON, C.B.E., M.P.

Minister of State, Department of Education and Science:
Mrs. SHIRLEY WILLIAMS, M.P.

Minister of State, Department of Education and Science:
The Rt. Hon. JENNIE LEE, M.P.

Minister of State, Board of Trade: The Rt. Hon. GEORGE DARLING, M.P.

Minister of State, Board of Trade: Lord BROWN, M.B.E.

Minister of State, Board of Trade: J. P. W. MALLALIEU, M.P.

Minister of State for Commonwealth Affairs: GEORGE THOMAS, M.P.

Minister of State for Commonwealth Affairs: The Rt. Hon. Lord SHEPHERD.

Minister of State, Ministry of Housing and Local Government: NIALL MACDERMOT, O.B.E., Q.C., M.P.

Minister of State, Ministry of Transport: STEPHEN SWINGLER, M.P.

Minister of State, Welsh Office: Mrs. EIRENE WHITE, M.P.

Minister of State, Ministry of Technology: JOHN STONEHOUSE, M.P.

LAW OFFICERS

Attorney-General: The Rt. Hon. Sir ELWYN JONES, Q.C., M.P.

Lord Advocate: The Rt. Hon. GORDON STOTT, Q.C.

Solicitor-General: Sir ARTHUR IRVINE, Q.C., M.P.

Solicitor-General for Scotland: HENRY STEPHEN WILSON, Q.C.

DEFENCE

Chief of the Defence Staff: Marshal of the Royal Air Force Sir CHARLES ELWORTHY, G.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.V.O., D.F.C., A.F.C.

Chief of the Naval Staff and First Sea Lord: Admiral Sir VARYL BEGG, G.C.B., D.S.O., D.S.C., (until Aug. 1968); MICHAEL LE FANU, G.C.B. (from Aug. 1968).

Chief of the General Staff: General Sir JAMES CASSELS, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O.

Chief of the Air Staff: Air Chief Marshal Sir JOHN GRANDY, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ACCREDITED TO THE UNITED KINGDOM OF
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND
(In London unless otherwise stated)

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation; (HC) High Commission.

Afghanistan: 31 Prince's Gate, S.W.7 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. ABDUL MADJID (also accredited to Netherlands and Norway).

Argentina: 9 Wilton Crescent, S.W.1 (E); *Ambassador:* Brig. EDUARDO F. McLOUGHLIN.

Australia: Australia House, The Strand, W.C.2 (HC); *High Commr.:* Sir ALEXANDER DOWNER, K.B.E.

Austria: 18 Belgrave Mews West, S.W.1 (E); *Ambassador:* JOSEF A. SCHÖNER, G.C.V.O.

Barbados: 229-231 Kensington High Street, W.8 (HC); *High Commr.:* Sir LIONEL A. LUCKHOO, C.B.E., Q.C.

Belgium: 103 Eaton Square, S.W.1 (E); *Ambassador:* Baron JEAN VAN DEN BOSCH, G.C.V.O. (also accredited to Malta).

Bolivia: 106 Eaton Square, S.W.1 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. ROBERTO QUEREJAZU CALVO (also accredited to Netherlands).

Botswana: 3 Buckingham Gate, S.W.1 (HC); *High Commr.:* M. D. MOKAMA.

Brazil: 32 Green St., W.1 (E); *Ambassador:* JAYME SLOAN CHERMONT.

Bulgaria: 12 Queen's Gate Gardens, S.W.7 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. PETER VOUTOV.

Burma: 19A Charles St., Berkeley Square, W.1 (E); *Ambassador:* THADO THIRI THUDHAMMA U HLA MAUNG (also accredited to Denmark, Norway and Sweden).

Burundi: Brussels 1, Belgium (E).

Cambodia: 26 Townshend Road, N.W.8 (E); *Ambassador:* SONN VOEUNSAI.

Cameroon: 84 Holland Park, W.11 (E); *Ambassador:* LUCAS ZAA NKWETA.

Canada: Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1 (HC); *High Commr.:* C. S. A. RITCHIE (also represents Tanzanian interests).

Ceylon: 13 Hyde Park Gardens, W.2 (HC); *High Commr.:* Sir LALITA RAJAPAKSE, J.L.D., Q.C.

Chile: 3 Hamilton Place, W.1 (E); *Ambassador:* VICTOR SANTA-CRUZ.

China, People's Republic: 49-51 Portland Place, W.1 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* HSIUNG HSIANG-HUI.

Colombia: Flat 3A, 3 Hans Crescent, S.W.1 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. VICTOR MOSQUERA-CHAUX.

Congo, Democratic Republic of (Kinshasa): 26 Chesham Place, S.W.1 (E); *Ambassador:* MARIO CARDOSO.

Costa Rica: 3 Zetland House, Marloes Road, W.8 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* MANUEL ESCALANTE-DURÁN (also accredited to Denmark and Norway).

Cuba: 22 Mount St., W.1 (E); *Ambassador:* Señorita ALBA GRIÑÁN NÚÑEZ.

Cyprus: 93 Park St., W.1 (HC); *High Commr.:* COSTAS ASHIOTIS, M.B.E. (also accredited to France).

Czechoslovakia: 7 Kensington Palace Gardens, W.8 (E); *Ambassador:* MILOSLAV RŮŽEK.

Dahomey: Paris 6e, France (E).

Denmark: 29 Pont St., S.W.1 (E); *Ambassador:* ERLING KRISTIANSEN (also accredited to Ireland).

Dominican Republic: 4 Braemar Mansions, Cornwall Gardens, S.W.7 (E); *Ambassador:* LIC. PORFIRIO HERRERA-BÁEZ (also accredited to Turkey).

Ecuador: Flat 3B, 3 Hans Crescent, Knightsbridge, S.W.1 (E); *Ambassador:* DON MARCO TULIO GONZALEZ (also accredited to Finland).

El Salvador: 16 Edinburgh House, 96 Portland Place, W.1 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* MANUEL MONTERROSA (also accredited to Netherlands and Norway).

Ethiopia: 17 Prince's Gate, S.W.7 (E); *Ambassador:* ATO GABRE-MASCAL KEFLEGZY (also accredited to Netherlands).

U.K. (GREAT BRITAIN)—(DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION)

Finland: 66 Chester Square, S.W.1 (E); *Ambassador:* LEO TUOMINEN, K.B.E.

France: 58 Knightsbridge, S.W.1 (E); *Ambassador:* GEOFFROY DE COURCEL, G.C.V.O., M.C.

Gabon: Paris 16e, France (E).

Gambia: The Gambia House, 28 Kensington Court, W.8 (HC); *High Commr.:* L. F. VALANTINE, C.B.E.

Federal Republic of Germany: 23 Belgrave Square, S.W.1 (E); *Ambassador:* HERBERT BLANKENHORN.

Ghana: 13 Belgrave Square, S.W.1 (HC); *High Commr.:* S. K. ANTHONY.

Greece: 51 Upper Brook St., W.1 (E); *Ambassador:* PANAGHIOTIS A. VERYKIOS.

Guyana: 28 Cockspur St., S.W.1 (HC); *High Commr.:* Sir LIONEL A. LUCKHOO.

Haiti: 22 Hans Rd., S.W.3 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* DELORME MÉHU.

Honduras: 104 Great Portland St., W.1 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* Dr. JUAN MIGUEL FIALLOS CASTILLO.

Hungary: 35 Eaton Place, S.W.1 (E); *Ambassador:* JENŐ INCZE.

Iceland: 1 Eaton Terrace, S.W.1 (E); *Ambassador:* GUDMUNDUR I. GUDMUNDSSON, K.B.E. (also accredited to Netherlands, Portugal and Spain).

India: India House, Aldwych, W.C.2 (HC); *High Commr.:* SHANTI S. DHAVAN.

Indonesia: 38 Grosvenor Square, W.1 (E); *Ambassador:* Lt.-Gen. IBRAHIM ADJIE.

Iran: 50 Kensington Court, Kensington High St., W.8 (E); *Ambassador:* ABBAS ARAM.

Ireland, Republic of: 17 Grosvenor Place, S.W.1 (E); *Ambassador:* JOHN GERALD MOLLOY.

Israel: 2 Palace Green, Kensington, W.8 (E); *Ambassador:* AHARON REMEZ.

Italy: 14 Three Kings Yard, Davies St., W.1 (E); *Ambassador:* GASTONE GUIDOTTI.

Ivory Coast: 2 Upper Belgrave St., S.W.1 (E); *Ambassador:* DENIS COFFI BLÉ (also accredited to Denmark, Norway and Sweden).

Jamaica: 6-10 Bruton St., W.1 (HC); *High Commr.:* Sir LAURENCE LINDO, C.M.G.

Japan: 44-46 Grosvenor St., W.1 (E); *Ambassador:* SHIGENOBU SHIMA.

Jordan: 6 Upper Phillimore Gardens, W.8 (E); *Ambassador:* MIDHET JUMA (also accredited to Denmark, Netherlands and Sweden).

Kenya: 45 Portland Place, W.1 (HC); *High Commr.:* Dr. J. N. KARANJA (also accredited to Vatican).

Korea, Republic of: 36 Cadogan Square, S.W.1 (E); *Ambassador:* E. WHAN PAI (also accredited to Malta).

Kuwait: 40 Devonshire St., W.1 (E); *Ambassador:* Sheikh SALEM S. AL-SABAH (also represents Algerian interests).

Laos: 5 Palace Green, W.8 (E); *Ambassador:* Prince KHANMAO (also accredited to Denmark, Netherlands and Sweden).

Lebanon: 21 Kensington Palace Gardens, W.8 (E); *Ambassador:* NADIM DIMECHKIÉ (also accredited to Finland, Norway and Sweden).

Lesotho: 16A St. James's St., S.W.1 (HC); *High Commr.:* J. R. L. KOTSOKOANE.

Liberia: 21 Prince's Gate, S.W.7 (E); *Ambassador:* J. DUDLEY LAWRENCE (also accredited to Switzerland).

Libya: 58 Prince's Gate, S.W.7 (E); *Ambassador:* OMAR MAHMUD MUNTASSER (also accredited to Netherlands).

Luxembourg: 27 Wilton Crescent, S.W.1 (E); *Ambassador:* ANDRÉ CLASEN (also accredited to Iceland).

Malagasy Republic (Madagascar): 33 Thurloe Square, S.W.7 (E); *Ambassador:* CÉSARE RABENORD (also accredited to Greece, Israel and Italy).

Malawi: 47 Great Cumberland Place, W.1 (HC); *High Commr.:* TIMON SAM MANGWAZU (also accredited to Netherlands and Vatican).

Malaysia, Federation of: 45 Belgrave Square, S.W.1 (HC); *High Commr.:* Tan Sri ABDUL JAMIL bin ABDUL RAIS (also accredited to Ireland).

Malta: 24 Haymarket, S.W.1 (HC); *High Commr.:* JOHN F. AXISA, M.B.E.

Mexico: 48 Belgrave Square, S.W.1 (E); *Ambassador:* LIC. EDUARDO SUÁREZ (also accredited to Iceland).

Mongolia: Sofia, Bulgaria (E).

Morocco: 49 Queen's Gate Gardens, S.W.7 (E); *Ambassador:* Princess LALLA AICHA.

Nepal: 12A Kensington Palace Gardens, W.8 (E); *Ambassador:* Sirdar ISWARY RAJ MISRA.

Netherlands: 38 Hyde Park Gate, S.W.7 (E); *Ambassador:* JAN HERMAN VAN ROIJEN, C.B.E. (also accredited to Iceland).

New Zealand: New Zealand House, Haymarket, S.W.1 (HC); *High Commr.:* Sir THOMAS MACDONALD, K.C.M.G., (also accredited to Ireland).

Nicaragua: 11 Blenheim St., W.1 (E); *Ambassador:* MARCEL ULVERT-PORTOCARRERO.

Niger: Paris 16e, France (E).

Nigeria: Nigeria House, 9 Northumberland Ave., W.C.2 (HC); *High Commr.:* Brig. B. OGUNDIFE (also accredited to Ireland).

Norway: 25 Belgrave Square, S.W.1 (E); *Ambassador:* ARNE SKAUG, G.C.V.O. (also accredited to Ireland).

Pakistan: 35 Lowndes Square, S.W.1 (HC); *High Commr.:* S. K. DEHLAVI (also accredited to Ireland).

Panama: 17 Alexander Place, S.W.1 (E); *Ambassador:* EUSEBIO A. MORALES.

Paraguay: Braemar Lodge, Cornwall Gardens, S.W.7 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. ERNESTO MANUEL GAVILÁN (also accredited to Switzerland).

Peru: 52 Sloane St., S.W.1 (E); *Ambassador:* GONZALO N. DE ARÁMBURU.

Philippines: 9A Palace Green, Kensington, W.8 (E); *Ambassador:* NARCISO T. REYES (also accredited to Denmark, Norway and Sweden).

Poland: 47 Portland Place, W.1 (E); *Ambassador:* JERZY MORAWSKI.

Portugal: 11 Belgrave Square, S.W.1 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. MANUEL FARRAJOTA ROCHETA.

Romania: 4 Palace Green, W.8 (E); *Ambassador:* VASILE PUNGAN (also accredited to Iceland).

Rwanda: Brussels 4, Belgium (E).

Saudi Arabia: 27 Eaton Place, S.W.1 (E); *Ambassador:* Sheikh ABDULRAHMAN AL-HELAISSI, G.C.V.O.

Senegal: 10 Gloucester Place, W.1 (E); *Ambassador:* SEYNI LOUM (also accredited to Austria, Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland).

Sierra Leone: 33 Portland Place, W.1 (HC); *High Commr.:* J. A. WILSON.

Singapore: 8 Knightsbridge Court, Sloane St., S.W.1 (HC); *High Commr.:* ARUMUGAM PONNU RAJAH.

South Africa: South Africa House, Trafalgar Square, W.C.2 (HC); *High Commr.:* Dr. HENDRIK G. LUTTIG.

Spain: 24 Belgrave Square, S.W.1 (E); *Ambassador:* Marquis DE SANTA CRUZ.

U.K. (GREAT BRITAIN)—(DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION, PARLIAMENT)

Sudan: 3 Cleveland Row, St. James's, S.W.1 (E); *Ambassador:* Sayed JAMAL MOHAMED AHMED.

Sweden: 29 Portland Place, W.1 (E); *Ambassador:* LEIF BELFRAGE.

Switzerland: 77-81 Gloucester Place, W.1 (E); *Ambassador:* OLIVIER LONG (also accred. to Malta).

Thailand: 30 Queen's Gate, S.W.7 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* PHANG WANNAMETHEE.

Togo: Paris 17e, France (E).

Trinidad and Tobago: 51 South Audley St., W.1 (HC); *High Commr.:* W. ANDREW ROSE.

Tunisia: 29 Prince's Gate, S.W.7 (E); *Ambassador:* M'HAMED ESSAAFI.

Turkey: 43 Belgrave Square, S.W.1 (E); *Ambassador:* ÜMIT HALÛK BAYÛLKEN, G.C.V.O.

Uganda: Uganda House, Trafalgar Square, W.C.2 (HC); *High Commr.:* SOLOMON B. ASEA.

U.S.S.R.: 13 Kensington Palace Gardens, W.8 (E); *Ambassador:* MIKHAIL N. SMIRNOVSKY.

U.A.R.: 26 South St., W.1 (E); *Ambassador:* AHMAD HASSAN EL-FIKKY.

U.S.A.: 24-32 Grosvenor Square, W.1 (E); *Ambassador:* DAVID K. E. BRUCE, C.B.E.

Upper Volta: Paris 16e, France (E).

Uruguay: 48 Lennox Gardens, S.W.1 (E); *Ambassador:* CARLOS MARIA VELAZQUEZ.

Venezuela: Flat 6, 3 Hans Crescent, S.W.1 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. MIGUEL ANGEL BURELLI-RIVAS.

Viet-Nam, Republic of: 12-14 Victoria Rd., W.8 (E); *Ambassador:* LE-NGOC-CHAN (also accred. to Austria, Belgium, Luxembourg and Netherlands).

Yemen: 41 South St., W.1 (L); *Chargé d'Affaires:* ABDUL WAHAB AL-SHAMY.

Yugoslavia: 25 Kensington Gore, S.W.7 (E); *Ambassador:* IVO SARAJEĆ.

Zambia: 7-11 Cavendish Place, W.1 (HC); *High Commr.:* ELIAS M. CHIPIMO (also accred. to Vatican).

PARLIAMENT

HOUSE OF COMMONS

Speaker: Rt. Hon. HORACE KING, P.C., PH.D., M.P.

Chairman of Ways and Means: Rt. Hon. Sir ERIC FLETCHER, Bt., P.C., M.P.

General Election, March 31, 1966.

PARTY	VOTES POLLED	PER CENTAGE OF TOTAL	SEATS
Labour . . .	13,057,941	47.9	363
Conservative and Associates . .	11,418,433	41.9	253
Liberal . . .	2,327,533	8.6	12
Irish Nationalist. Republican	390,649	1.	—
Labour			1
Welsh Nationalist			—
Scottish Nationa- list . . .			—
Independent and Others* . . .			1*
Communist . .	62,040	0.2	—
	27,256,596	100	630

*Includes the Speaker, standing as an Independent.

HOUSE OF LORDS

(February 1968)

Lord High Chancellor: Rt. Hon. Lord GARDINER.

Chairman of Committees: Rt. Hon. The Earl of LISTOWEL, G.C.M.G.

Peers of the Blood Royal	4
Archbishops	2
Dukes	25
Marquesses	30
Earls and Countesses	163
Viscounts	109
Bishops	24
Barons, Baronesses	545
Life Peers	130
Life Peeresses	19

TOTAL (not including 8 minors) 1,051

POLITICAL PARTIES

THE LABOUR PARTY

Leader: Rt. Hon. HAROLD WILSON, P.C., O.B.E., M.P.

The aims of the British Labour Party were stated in 1918 and reaffirmed and amplified in 1960.

The British Labour Party is a democratic socialist party. Its central ideal is the brotherhood of man. Its purpose is to make this ideal a reality everywhere. It rejects discrimination on grounds of race, colour or creed, stands for the right of all peoples to freedom, independence and self-government, pledges itself to support the United Nations Charter and to work for world disarmament. It affirms the duty of richer nations to assist poorer ones, stands for social justice and the creation of a socialist community with a classless society and planned economy. It stands for democracy in industry and the expansion of common ownership, the protection of all citizens from any exercise of arbitrary power. It seeks to obtain and hold power only through free democratic institutions.

Relations with the Trades Union Congress and the Co-operative movement are maintained through the National Council of Labour, representing the T.U.C. General Council, the National Executive of the Labour Party, the Parliamentary Labour Party and the Co-operative Union.

HEADQUARTERS

The Labour Party: Transport House, Smith Square, London, S.W.1; Gen. Sec. A. L. WILLIAMS; National Agent Miss S. E. BARKER.

THE CO-OPERATIVE PARTY

The Co-operative Party is not affiliated to the Labour Party nationally, but a joint sub-committee represents the two executives to apply conditions of local affiliations. Local Co-operative Parties are eligible for affiliation to divisional Labour Parties, and are usually so affiliated.

Headquarters: 158 Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W.1. Chair. HERBERT KEMP; Sec. T. E. GRAHAM.

THE CONSERVATIVE AND UNIONIST PARTY

Leader: Rt. Hon. EDWARD HEATH, P.C., M.B.E., M.P.

The aims of the Conservative Party are to uphold religion, preserve the Constitution, and to strengthen the free association of the Commonwealth; to maintain, in collaboration with other like minded nations, defence forces adequate for the preservation of freedom and prevention of war; to work for peace by international disarmament; to provide financial and technical aid to raise the conditions of under-developed territories; to provide freedom and opportunity by supporting free enterprise and initiative against Socialist systems of state-trading and nationalisation; to improve the standards of life by economic policies which preserve full employment, promote expanding trade and production, maintain national solvency, and encourage thrift and an ever wider spread of ownership of property; to promote greater educational opportunities at all levels;

to ensure that the old share in rising living standards; to promote better health by good housing and slum clearance, and a modern up-to-date hospital system.

HEADQUARTERS

The Conservative and Unionist Central Office: 32 Smith Square, London, S.W.1; f. 1870; Chair. The Rt. Hon. ANTHONY BARBER, M.P., T.D.; Deputy Chair. Sir MICHAEL FRASER, C.B.E.; Vice-Chair. Miss SUSAN WALKER, C.B.E., GEOFFREY JOHNSON-SMITH, M.P., RICHARD SHARPLES, M.P., O.B.E., M.C.; Treas. Lord CHELMER, Sir TATTON BRINTON, M.P.; Dir. of Organisation: RICHARD WEBSTER; Chief Publicity and Public Relations Officer: JOHN RATHBONE; Dir. of Publicity: GERALD O'BRIEN.

National Liberal Council: 184 Palace Chambers, Bridge Street, London, S.W.1. Pres. The Rt. Hon. Viscount MUIRSHIEL, C.H., C.M.G.; Hon. Sec. and Treas. Rt. Hon. Lord DRUMALBYN. The administrative centre of the Liberals who co-operate with the Conservative and Unionists.

THE LIBERAL PARTY

Leader: Rt. Hon. JEREMY THORPE, P.C., M.P.

The preamble to the party Constitution states: "The Liberal Party exists to build a Liberal Commonwealth in which every citizen shall possess liberty, property and security, and none shall be enslaved by poverty, ignorance or unemployment. Its chief care is for the rights and opportunities of the individual, and in all spheres it sets freedom first."

HEADQUARTERS

Liberal Party Organisation: 36 Smith Square, London, S.W.1; f. 1936; Pres. Lord WADE (67-68); Chair. of the Executive Committee GRUFFYDD EVANS; Organising Sec. PRATAP CHITNIS; Hon. Treas. LEONARD SMITH.

THE COMMUNIST PARTY

The Party Congress elects the Executive Committee, which elects the Political Committee that is responsible for conducting the day-to-day leadership of Party activity.

The object of the Party is to replace the capitalist system, by public ownership and it believes that this aim can be attained only by the will of the people, led by the organised working class.

There were 32,916 members in February 1967.

HEADQUARTERS

The Communist Party of Great Britain: 16 King Street, Covent Garden, London, W.C.2; Exec. Cttee. Chair. ANTHONY CHATER; Gen. Sec. JOHN GOLLAN; weekly; *Comment*; monthly: *Marxism Today*.

Plaid Cymru (Welsh Nationalist Party): Membership 16,800; Pres. GWYNFOR EVANS, M.P.; Sec. ELWYN ROBERTS.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

One of the most cherished liberties of the ordinary British citizen is his freedom from arbitrary arrest and his knowledge that the law regards him as innocent unless he can be proved guilty. Arbitrary arrest and imprisonment were abolished when the famous Habeas Corpus Act was passed in 1679; under this Act in its present-day form anyone having custody of a person can be ordered to bring him before the court within forty-eight hours and to prove that he is being lawfully held in custody.

Two factors help to ensure a fair trial: the independence of judges, who are outside the control of the executive and can be removed from office only after an address from Parliament to her Majesty; and the participation of private citizens in all important criminal and some civil cases, in the form of a summoned jury of twelve persons, who judge the facts of a case. The judge decides the law. The jury verdict in criminal cases, has since October 1967 been a majority verdict system; in civil cases the verdict must be unanimous, otherwise the case must be retried with another jury.

There are two sources of the law as administered in the law courts today: Statute Law, which is written law and consists mainly of Acts of Parliament, and Common Law, which originated in ancient usage and has not been formally enacted.

Scottish common and statute law differ in some respects from that current in the rest of the United Kingdom, owing to Scotland's retention of her own legal system under the Act of Union with England of 1707.

CRIMINAL COURTS

Magistrates' Courts, or Petty Sessions, the courts of lowest jurisdiction, are presided over by Justices of the Peace, who are unpaid laymen appointed by the Lord Chancellor. They have power to try all non-indictable offences, and some of the less serious indictable offences, if the accused so desires. The trial of nearly all criminal offences begins by a hearing in the Magistrates' Court. The Justices must decide whether the evidence is sufficient for the accused to be committed for trial at the Quarter Sessions or Assizes, according to the seriousness of the offence.

Magistrates also have power to grant, renew, transfer or remove or order the forfeiture of licences for the sale of intoxicating drinks, and to control the structural design of licensed premises where intoxicating liquor is sold for consumption on the premises.

In London and in certain other large towns there are professional salaried magistrates, known as metropolitan magistrates in London and as stipendiary magistrates in the provinces, who sit alone, whereas lay justices cannot when acting judicially.

Juvenile Courts, composed of specially qualified justices selected by the justices of each petty sessional division (in London, by the Lord Chancellor), have power to try most charges against children under seventeen. The general public is excluded and there are restrictions on newspaper reports of the proceedings.

Quarter Sessions. The Court of Quarter Sessions of a county is composed of the Justices of the Peace for the

county with a legally qualified Chairman. Trials are usually presided over by the Chairman or a legally qualified Deputy Chairman sitting with lay Justices and with a jury. In large towns a Recorder, who is a salaried barrister, sits alone with a jury.

Quarter Sessions have jurisdiction over the less serious indictable offences excluding, among others, those carrying the penalty of life imprisonment.

Assizes. Sessions of the Courts of Assize, which try the most serious indictable offences, are held in county towns and the larger cities three, four or five times a year and are presided over by a judge of the Queen's Bench Division (see "High Court of Justice" below) or a Commissioner of Assize, i.e. a barrister commissioned to act as a judge sitting with a jury. The Central Criminal Court in London (the Old Bailey) acts in the main as the Assize Court for London and its environs. The Crown Courts at Liverpool and Manchester act as the Assize Court for these cities and part of Lancashire.

From the Quarter Sessions or Assizes appeal lies to the **Queen's Bench Divisional Court**, Which is composed of Queen's Bench Judges, normally three in number.

The final court of appeal in the United Kingdom for both criminal and civil cases is the **House of Lords**, sitting as a Law Court. The only peers who take part in these sessions are the Lord Chancellor, ex-Lord Chancellors, ex-judges who are peers and nine Lords of Appeal in Ordinary, who are paid judges with life peerages.

CIVIL COURTS

County Courts. A high proportion of civil actions are tried in these courts, which are presided over by a paid judge, sitting alone. Subjects coming under the jurisdiction of County Courts include rent restrictions, certain cases under the Landlord and Tenant Act, 1954, and all civil cases where the sum in dispute is not more than £500, or where, in actions for the recovery of land, the rateable value of the land is not over £400. The jurisdiction may be increased by the consent of the parties and in certain other special cases. Some divorce cases are at present heard by County Court judges sitting as Special Commissioners.

High Court of Justice. Certain civil cases are heard in the three divisions of this court—Chancery, Queen's Bench and Probate, Divorce and Admiralty. The Chancery Division deals with adoption and wardships; trusts, mortgages and disputes concerning land; construction of wills and company, bankruptcy, revenue and patent proceedings. Queen's Bench tries civil actions for damages for breach of contract or for tort. The judges of this division hear also criminal cases at Assizes (see above). The third division deals with probate of wills, matrimonial causes and shipping cases, such as disputes over collisions and claims for salvage.

The judges of these three divisions have the title of Justice of the High Court.

JUDICIAL COMMITTEE OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL

This is a standing committee, consisting of the Law Lords of the United Kingdom (the Lord Chancellor, ex-Lord Chancellors and Lords of Appeal in Ordinary) and other Privy Counsellors who have held high judicial office. It is the highest court of appeal on certain issues concerning Australia, New Zealand, Ceylon and United Kingdom dependent territories and, in a few instances, the United Kingdom. The Lord Chancellor selects a board of three or five from the Committee by invitation for each particular case.

The following represent the Commonwealth:

Rt. Hon. Sir HAROLD ERIC BARROWCLOUGH, K.C.M.G.
 Rt. Hon. Sir OWEN DIXON, G.C.M.G.
 Rt. Hon. Sir ROBERT TREDGOLD, K.C.M.G.
 Rt. Hon. Sir EDWARD ALOYSIUS McTIERNAN, K.B.E.
 Rt. Hon. Sir FRANK WALTERS KITTO, K.B.E.
 Rt. Hon. Sir ALAN RUSSELL TAYLOR, K.B.E.
 Rt. Hon. Sir DOUGLAS IAN MENZIES, K.B.E.
 Rt. Hon. Sir (WILLIAM JOHN) VICTOR WINDEYER, K.B.E.,
 C.B., D.S.O., E.D.
 Rt. Hon. Sir WILLIAM FRANCIS LANGER OWEN, K.B.E.
 Rt. Hon. Sir KENNETH MACFARLANE GRESSOR, K.B.E.
 Rt. Hon. Sir JOHN CLAYDEN.
 Rt. Hon. Sir GARFIELD E. J. BARWICK.
 Rt. Hon. Sir HUGH BEADLE.
 Rt. Hon. Sir HUGH WOODING.

HOUSE OF LORDS

Lord Chancellor: Rt. Hon. Lord GARDINER.

Lords of Appeal in Ordinary

Rt. Hon. Lord REID.
 Rt. Hon. Lord MORRIS OF BORTH-Y-GEST, C.B.E., M.C.
 Rt. Hon. Lord HODSON, M.C.
 Rt. Hon. Lord GUEST.
 Rt. Hon. Lord PEARCE.
 Rt. Hon. Lord UPJOHN, C.B.E.
 Rt. Hon. Lord DONOVAN.
 Rt. Hon. Lord WILBERFORCE.
 Rt. Hon. Lord PEARSON.

In civil and criminal cases the **House of Lords** is the final court of appeal.

SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE

COURT OF APPEAL

Ex-Officio Judges

Lord Chancellor: Rt. Hon. Lord GARDINER.

Lord Chief Justice of England: Rt. Hon. Lord PARKER OF WADDINGTON.

Master of the Rolls: Rt. Hon. Lord DENNING.

President of Probate, Divorce and Admiralty Division:
 Rt. Hon. Sir JOCELYN EDWARD SIMON.

Lords Justices of Appeal

Rt. Hon. Sir FREDERIC AKED SELLERS, M.C.
 Rt. Hon. Sir HENRY GORDON WILLMER, O.B.E., T.D.
 Rt. Hon. Sir CHARLES HARMAN.
 Rt. Hon. Sir HAROLD OTTO DANCHEWERTS.
 Rt. Hon. Sir WILLIAM ARTHUR DAVIES.
 Rt. Hon. Sir WILLIAM JOHN KENNETH DIPLOCK.
 Rt. Hon. Sir CHARLES RITCHIE RUSSELL.

Rt. Hon. Sir CYRIL SALMON.

Rt. Hon. Sir CHARLES ROBERT NOEL WINN, C.B., O.B.E.

Rt. Hon. Sir ERIC SACHS, M.B.E.

Rt. Hon. Sir HERBERT EDMUND DAVIES.

Rt. Hon. Sir JOHN WIDGERY.

An appeal lies in civil cases to this court from County Courts and the High Court of Justice, and in criminal cases from Assizes and Quarter Sessions. The Court of Appeal and the High Court of Justice together constitute the Supreme Court of Judicature.

The Master of the Rolls is the effective head of the Court of Appeal, and is assisted by eleven Lords Justices of Appeal.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE CHANCERY DIVISION

President: The LORD CHANCELLOR.

Judges

Hon. Sir GEORGE HAROLD LLOYD-JACOB.
 Hon. Sir ARTHUR GEOFFREY NEALE CROSS.
 Hon. Sir DENYS BURTON BUCKLEY, M.B.E.
 Hon. Sir JOHN PENNYCUICK.
 Hon. Sir JOHN ANTHONY PLOWMAN.
 Hon. Sir ARWYN LYNN UNGOED-THOMAS.
 Hon. Sir EDWARD BLANCHARD STAMP.
 Hon. Sir REGINALD GOFF.
 Hon. Sir ROBERT EDGAR MEGARRY.

QUEEN'S BENCH DIVISION

Lord Chief Justice of England: Rt. Hon. Lord PARKER OF WADDINGTON.

Judges

Hon. Sir WINTRINGHAM NORTON STABLE, M.C.
 Hon. Sir JOHN PERCY ASHWORTH, M.B.E.
 Hon. Sir GEORGE RAYMOND HINCHCLIFFE.
 Hon. Sir GILBERT JAMES PAULL.
 Hon. Sir AUBREY MELFORD STEED STEVENSON.
 Hon. Sir GERALD A. THESIGER.
 Hon. Sir HENRY JOSCELINE PHILLIMORE, O.B.E.
 Hon. Sir FENTON ATKINSON.
 Hon. Sir BASIL NIELD, C.B.E.
 Hon. Sir STEPHEN GERALD HOWARD.
 Hon. Sir GEOFFREY DE PAIVA VEALE.
 Hon. Sir JOHN MEGAW, C.B.E., T.D.
 Hon. Sir FREDERICK HORACE LAWTON.
 Hon. Sir JOHN PASSMORE WIDGERY, O.B.E., T.D.
 Hon. Sir BERNARD JOSEPH MAXWELL MACKENNA.
 Hon. Sir ALAN ABRAHAM MOCATTA, O.B.E.
 Hon. Sir JOHN THOMPSON.
 Hon. Sir DANIEL JAMES BRABIN, M.C.
 Hon. Sir EUSTACE WENTWORTH ROSKILL.
 Hon. Sir JOHN FREDERICK EUSTACE STEPHENSON.
 Hon. Sir MAURICE LEGAT LYELL.
 Hon. Sir HELENUS PATRICK JOSEPH MILMO.
 Hon. Sir JOSEPH DONALDSON CANTLEY, O.B.E.
 Hon. Sir PATRICK REGINALD EVELYN BROWNE.
 Hon. Sir GEORGE STANLEY WALLER, O.B.E.
 Hon. Sir ARTHUR EVAN JAMES.
 Hon. Sir ERIC HERBERT BLAIN.
 Hon. Sir RALPH VINCENT CUSACK.
 Hon. Sir STEPHEN CHAPMAN.
 Hon. Sir JOHN RAMSAY WILLIS.

U.K. (GREAT BRITAIN)—(JUDICIAL SYSTEM)

Hon. Sir GRAHAM RUSSELL SWANWICK, M.B.E.
Hon. Sir PATRICK MCCARTHY O'CONNOR.
Hon. Sir JOHN FRANCIS DONALDSON.
Hon. Sir GEOFFREY DAWSON LANE.
Hon. Sir ROBERTSON CRICHTON.
Hon. Sir SAMUEL BURGESS RIDGWAY COOKE.
Hon. Sir H. A. P. FISHER.

PROBATE, DIVORCE AND ADMIRALTY DIVISION

President: Rt. Hon. Sir JOCELYN EDWARD SIMON.

Judges

Rt. Hon. Sir SEYMOUR EDWARD KARMINSKI, P.C.
Hon. Sir GEOFFREY WALTER WRANGHAM.
Hon. Sir HARRY VINCENT LLOYD-JONES.

Hon. Sir DAVID CAIRNS
Hon. Sir LESLIE GEORGE SCARMAN, O.B.E.
Hon. Sir GEORGE GILLESPIE BAKER, O.B.E.
Hon. Sir ROGER FRAY GREENWOOD ORMROD.
Hon. Sir CHARLES WILLIAM STANLEY REES, T.D.
Hon. Sir REGINALD WITHERS PAYNE.
Hon. Sir NEVILLE MAJOR GINER FAULKS, M.B.E., T.D.
Hon. Sir ROBERT JAMES LINDSAY STIRLING.
Hon. Sir JAMES ROUALEYN HOVELL-THURLOW CUMMING-BRUCE.
Hon. Sir JOHN BRINSMEAD LATEY.
Hon. Sir HUGH EAMES PARK.
Hon. Dame ELIZABETH LANE.
Hon. Sir ALAN STEWART ORR, O.B.E.
Hon. Sir HENRY VIVIAN BRANDON.

SCOTTISH JUDICIAL SYSTEM

CRIMINAL COURTS

Minor offences, as in the rest of the United Kingdom, are dealt with in magistrates' courts.

Sheriff Court. Most criminal actions, including all but the most serious offences, are heard in this court. Each of the twelve sheriffdoms of Scotland has a Sheriff and a number of Sheriffs-Substitute, who conduct the proceedings.

High Court of Justiciary. The supreme criminal court in Scotland and all the most serious criminal cases are taken there. Appeal may be made to it from the Sheriff Court; there is, however, no further appeal to the House of Lords.

The judges of this court are known as Lords Commissioners of Justiciary and are headed by the Lord Justice General. Apart from their criminal jurisdiction in this court, these same eighteen judges are also judges of the Court of Session (see below) in civil cases. The Lord Justice General is also the President of the Court of Session.

CIVIL COURTS

Sheriff Court. Tries civil as well as criminal cases, and in civil cases its jurisdiction is practically unlimited. Appeal may be made to the Court of Session.

Court of Session. This is the supreme civil court in Scotland. It has an Inner House and an Outer House.

Inner House. Has two divisions of equal standing, each consisting of four judges under the presidency of the Lord President and the Lord Justice Clerk respectively, is mainly an appeal court, whence further appeal may be made to the House of Lords.

Outer House. Deals with the major civil cases and all divorce actions.

The judges are those of the High Court of Justiciary, sitting in a civil capacity as judges of the Court of Session.

COURT OF SESSION

INNER HOUSE

FIRST DIVISION

Lord President:
Rt. Hon. Lord CLYDE.

Judges
Hon. Lord CAMERON.
Hon. Lord GUTHRIE.
Hon. Lord MIGDALE.

SECOND DIVISION

Lord Justice Clerk:
Rt. Hon. Lord GRANT.

Judges
Hon. Lord WALKER.
Rt. Hon. Lord MILLIGAN.
Rt. Hon. Lord WHEATLEY.

OUTER HOUSE

Judges

Hon. Lord KILBRANDON.	Rt. Hon. Lord AVONSIDE.
Hon. Lord JOHNSTON.	Hon. Lord LEECHMAN.
Hon. Lord HUNTER.	Hon. Lord THOMPSON.
Hon. Lord KISSEN.	Hon. Lord ROBERTSON.
Hon. Lord FRASER.	Rt. Hon. Lord STOTT.

RELIGION

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND

The Church of England claims to be both Catholic and Reformed. Originating from the Celtic Mission of St. Aidan from Scotland and from the Roman Mission of St. Augustine, it finally renounced the jurisdiction of the Pope at the Reformation, while retaining the episcopal form of Church government.

The Church of England is the Established Church, and as such acknowledges the authority of Parliament in matters in which secular authority is competent to exercise control. Queen Elizabeth I was declared "supreme Governor on Earth" of the Church of England, and the Sovereign is consecrated to this office at his coronation.

In England there are two Provinces, Canterbury and York. The former contains 29, the latter 14, dioceses. Each Province has its ancient Houses of Convocation, the Upper House consisting of the Archbishop and Diocesan Bishops, and the Lower House of Deans of cathedrals, the two senior Archdeacons of each diocese in each Province, and the elected representatives of the clergy in each diocese. The estimated membership of the Church of England in 1964 was 27,500,000 (baptised) and 2,739,023 on the electoral rolls.

By the Church of England Assembly (Powers) Act, 1919 (usually called the Enabling Act) the Constitution of the National Assembly of the Church of England ("Church Assembly") received statutory recognition in 1920, with power, subject to the control and authority of Parliament, of initiating legislation on all matters concerning the Church of England. Measures passed by the Assembly and approved by Parliament, are submitted for the Royal Assent, and have the force of Acts of Parliament.

The Church Assembly consists of three Houses; the House of Bishops, composed of 43 diocesan Bishops; the House of Clergy, consisting of the Lower Houses of Convocation of Canterbury and York, numbering 351 members; and the House of Laity, consisting of 342 elected diocesan representatives and 5 co-opted members.

Sec. Church of England Assembly: Sir JOHN ARTHUR GUILLUM SCOTT, Kt., T.D., D.C.L.

The Archbishops and the 24 senior Bishops sit in the House of Lords.

The Province of Canterbury

Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate of All England and Metropolitan: Most Rev. and Rt. Hon. A. M. RAMSEY, D.D.

The Province of Canterbury includes 29 dioceses:

London	Rt. Rev. and Rt. Hon. R. W. STOPFORD, C.B.E., D.D., D.C.L.
Winchester	Rt. Rev. S. F. ALLISON, D.D.
Bath and Wells	Rt. Rev. E. B. HENDERSON, D.S.C., D.D.
Birmingham	Rt. Rev. J. L. WILSON, C.M.G., D.D.
Bristol	Rt. Rev. O. S. TOMKINS, D.D.
Chelmsford	Rt. Rev. J. G. TARKS.
Chichester	Rt. Rev. R. P. WILSON, D.D.
Coventry	Rt. Rev. C. K. N. BARDSLEY, C.B.E., D.D.
Derby	Rt. Rev. G. F. ALLEN, D.D.
Ely	Rt. Rev. E. J. K. ROBERTS, D.D.
Exeter	Rt. Rev. R. C. MORTIMER, D.D.
Gloucester	Rt. Rev. B. T. GUY.
Guildford	Rt. Rev. G. E. REINDORF, D.D.

Hereford	Rt. Rev. M. A. HODSON.
Leicester	Rt. Rev. R. R. WILLIAMS, D.D.
Lichfield	Rt. Rev. A. S. REEVE, D.D.
Lincoln	Rt. Rev. K. RICHES, D.D.
Norwich	Rt. Rev. W. L. S. FLEMING, D.D.
Oxford	Rt. Rev. H. J. CARPENTER, D.D.
Peterborough	Rt. Rev. C. EASTAUGH, M.C.
Portsmouth	Rt. Rev. J. H. L. PHILLIPS, D.D.
Rochester	Rt. Rev. R. D. SAY, D.D.
St. Albans	Rt. Rev. E. M. GRESFORD JONES, D.D.
St. Edmundsbury and Ipswich	Rt. Rev. L. W. BROWN, C.B.E., D.D.
Salisbury	Rt. Rev. J. E. FISON, D.D.
Southwark	Rt. Rev. A. M. STOCKWOOD, D.D.
Truro	Rt. Rev. J. M. KEY, D.D.
Worcester	Rt. Rev. L. M. CHARLES-EDWARDS, D.D.

The Province of York

Archbishop of York, Primate of England and Metropolitan

Most Rev. and Rt. Hon. F. D. COGGAN, D.D.

The Province of York includes 14 dioceses:

Durham	Rt. Rev. I. T. RAMSEY, D.D.
Blackburn	Rt. Rev. C. R. CLAXTON, D.D.
Bradford	Rt. Rev. C. G. ST. M. PARKER.
Carlisle	Rt. Rev. S. C. BULLEY.
Chester	Rt. Rev. G. A. ELLISON, D.D.
Liverpool	Rt. Rev. S. Y. BLANCH.
Manchester	Rt. Rev. W. D. L. GREER, D.D.
Newcastle	Rt. Rev. H. E. ASHDOWN, D.D.
Ripon	Rt. Rev. J. R. H. MOORMAN, D.D., LITT.D.
Sheffield	Rt. Rev. F. J. TAYLOR.
Sodor and Man	Rt. Rev. G. E. GORDON.
Southwell	Rt. Rev. G. D. SAVAGE.
Wakefield	Rt. Rev. J. A. RAMSBOTHAM, D.D.

THE CHURCH IN WALES

THE PROVINCE OF WALES

The Province of Wales was created as a result of the Welsh Church Act of 1914, which took effect on March 31st, 1920, and separated the four Welsh Dioceses from the Province of Canterbury.

The Province is practically coterminous with Wales and Monmouthshire, with the exception of a few border parishes which, under the Welsh Church Act, voted themselves out of the Church in Wales.

There are 6 Dioceses: St. Asaph, Bangor, St. Davids, Llandaff, Monmouth, and Swansea and Brecon. There are 832 Incumbencies, 989 clergy and approx. 1,700 churches in the Province. The number of Easter communicants is approx. 165,500.

The Church in Wales has an administrative Governing Body which is a legislative synod composed of bishops, clergy and laity, and a Representative Body incorporated by Royal Charter, which holds and manages the property and central funds of the Church.

Office: 39 Cathedral Road, Cardiff. Lay Sec. of the Governing Body R. R. WILSON; Sec. of the Representative Body W. R. JONES; Hon. Treas. O. E. LLOYD-JONES.

Archbishop of Wales and Bishop of Monmouth: (vacant).

U.K. (GREAT BRITAIN)—(RELIGION)

The Province of Wales includes six dioceses:

Monmouth . . .	(Vacant).
St. Asaph . . .	Rt. Rev. D. D. BARTLETT, D.D.
Llandaff . . .	Rt. Rev. W. G. H. SIMON, D.D.
St. David's . .	Rt. Rev. J. R. RICHARDS, D.D.
Bangor . . .	Rt. Rev. G. O. WILLIAMS, D.D.
Swansea and Brecon	Rt. Rev. J. J. A. THOMAS, D.D.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH IN GREAT BRITAIN

The Roman Catholic population of Great Britain is estimated at 4,830,000 (1966).

Archbishops

Westminster: His Eminence Cardinal JOHN CARMEL HEENAN.

Birmingham: Most Rev. GEORGE PATRICK DWYER.

Liverpool: Most Rev. GEORGE ANDREW BECK, A.A.

Southwark: Most Rev. CYRIL C. COWDEROY.

Cardiff: Most Rev. JOHN A. MURPHY.

St. Andrews and Edinburgh: Most Rev. GORDON GRAY.

Glasgow: Most Rev. JAMES SCANLAN.

The Rt. Rev. AUGUSTINE HORNYAK is the Exarch for all Roman Catholic Ukrainians in Great Britain.

Rt. Rev. GERARD TICKLE is the Bishop-in-Ordinary to H.M. Forces.

Bishops

ENGLAND AND WALES

Arundel and Brighton	Rt. Rev. DAVID CASHMAN.
Brentwood . . .	Rt. Rev. BERNARD WALL.
Clifton . . .	Rt. Rev. JOSEPH RUDDERHAM.
Hexham and Newcastle	Rt. Rev. JAMES CUNNINGHAM.
Lancaster . . .	Rt. Rev. BRIAN FOLEY.
Leeds . . .	Rt. Rev. WILLIAM GORDON WHEELER.
Menevia . . .	Rt. Rev. JOHN PETIT.
Middlesbrough	Rt. Rev. GERARD McCLEAN.
Northampton	Rt. Rev. CHARLES GRANT.
Nottingham	Rt. Rev. EDWARD ELLIS.
Plymouth . . .	Rt. Rev. CYRIL RESTIEAUX.
Portsmouth	Rt. Rev. DEREK WORLOCK.
Salford . . .	Rt. Rev. THOMAS HOLLAND.
Shrewsbury . .	Rt. Rev. WILLIAM GRASAR.

SCOTLAND

Aberdeen . . .	Rt. Rev. MICHAEL FOYLAN.
Argyll and the Isles	Rt. Rev. STEPHEN MCGILL.
Dunkeld . . .	Rt. Rev. WILLIAM HART.
Galloway . . .	Rt. Rev. JOSEPH MCGEE.
Motherwell . .	Rt. Rev. FRANCIS THOMSON.
Paisley . . .	Rt. Rev. JAMES BLACK.

THE SCOTTISH CHURCHES

The Church of Scotland: 121 George Street, Edinburgh, The National Church of Scotland was reformed in 1560, and became Presbyterian in doctrine and constitution. In 1921 "The Church of Scotland Act" was passed, by which the articles declaring the full spiritual freedom of the Church are recognised as lawful. In May, 1925, "The Church of Scotland (Property and Endowments) Act" became law, and made over to the Church churches, manses and endowments in absolute property, vesting the future control of them in Trustees. Immediately the General Assemblies of the Church of Scotland and the United Free Church appointed a Committee to prepare a basis and plan of union, and the union of the two Churches was

effected in 1929. The Moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland for 1968 is Dr. J. B. LONGMUIR; the Lord High Commissioner to the General Assembly is Lord REITH; 1,233,808 members; publ. *Life and Work* (circ. 207,000 monthly), *Manse Mail* (circ. 3,000 thrice annually).

The United Free Church of Scotland: 11 Newton Place, Glasgow. C.3; f. 1900; Moderator General Assembly Rev. ALEX ROSS; Sec. Mrs. WM. BELL; organs *Stedfast*, *Rainbow Arch*, *The Voyager* (monthlies); Congregations 101, ministers and missionaries 98, members 20,396.

The Free Church of Scotland: 15 North Bank St., Edinburgh; Moderator General Assembly Rev. MURDO MACLEOD, M.A.; Gen. Treas. G. J. BREWSTER, A.I.A.C.; Assembly Clerk Rev. Prof. W. J. CAMERON, M.A., B.D.; Deputy Clerk Rev. CLEMENT GRAHAM, M.A., B.D.; 180 congregations; publs. *Monthly Record*, *The Instructor* (monthly), *From the Frontiers* (quarterly).

The Episcopal Church in Scotland: was once the Established Church of Scotland, was disestablished and disendowed in 1689, and thereafter suffered great persecution for 100 years; is in full communion with all branches of the Anglican Communion and is organised in 7 dioceses—those of Aberdeen and Orkney, Argyll and The Isles, Brechin, Edinburgh, Glasgow and Galloway, Moray, Ross and Caithness, and St. Andrews, Dunkeld and Dunblane. There is a Bishop in each diocese; one of them is elected by the other Bishops as The Primus; Churches, mission stations, etc. 329, clergy 298, communicants 54,584. The following is a list of the Bishops: Glasgow, F. H. MONCREIFF, M.A. (Primus); Moray, D. MACINNES, M.B.E., M.C.; St. Andrews, J. W. A. HOWE, M.A., B.D.; Aberdeen, E. F. EASSON, D.D., M.A., B.D.; Brechin, JOHN C. SPROTT, D.D., M.A.; Edinburgh, KENNETH M. CAREY, D.D., M.A.; Argyll, RICHARD K. WIMBUSH, M.A.; Registrar, I. R. GUILD, W.S., 16 Charlotte Square, Edinburgh.

THE FREE CHURCHES

Baptist Union of Great Britain and Ireland: Baptist Church House, 4 Southampton Row, London, W.C.1; Pres. (1967-68) Dr. J. ITHEL JONES; Sec. Rev. Dr. D. S. RUSSELL (1967-).

The Baptist form of Church government is congregational. Baptism by immersion of believers is practised. They are grouped in associations of Churches, the majority of which belong to the Union; f. 1813; members in British Isles (1966) 226,523; Press organ *The Baptist Times*, weekly.

Presbyterian Church of Wales (Calvinistic Methodist): f. as separate Church 1811; churches 1,381, ministers 393, members 119,276; Moderator General Assembly (1967-68) Rev. J. PRICE WILLIAMS, I.M.A., Oswestry; Sec. Rev. J. MELVILLE JONES, B.A., B.D., Neuadd Wen, Tregaron, Cards.; publs. six periodicals.

The Church of Christ, Scientist: Established by Mary Baker Eddy in Boston, U.S.A., in 1892, where it still has its headquarters, the Church has 323 branch churches and societies in Great Britain and Ireland. The governing body of The Mother Church in Boston is The Christian Science Board of Directors. The Christian Science Publishing Society includes among its publications *The Christian Science Journal* (monthly), *Christian Science Sentinel* (weekly), *Christian Science Quarterly*, the international daily newspaper *The Christian Science Monitor*; British Isles Bureau: Africa House, 64-78 Kingsway, London, W.C.2.

Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints: 50 Princes Gate, Exhibition Road, London, S.W.7; f. 1837; 2,000,000 mems.; Pres. of British Mission O. PRESTON ROBINSON; associated organisations North British Mission, Central British Mission, South West British Mission, Irish Mission, North East British Mission, Scottish Mission, and North Scottish Mission; publ. *Millennial Star* (monthly).

Congregational Church in England and Wales: Memorial Hall, Farringdon St., London, E.C.4; formerly the Congregational Union of England and Wales; Pres. Rev. Dr. A. R. VINE; Min. Sec. Rev. JOHN HUXTABLE, M.A.

The Union was founded in 1831. The leading feature of Congregational polity is the autonomous character of the local church, the duty of each individual member to take part in the church's government, and its independence of all external ecclesiastical authority. Two orders only are recognised; that of the pastor or minister elected by the free vote of the members of each individual church; and deacons (laymen or women, elected by the membership of the church), who supervise its temporal affairs and assist the minister in the administration of the Lord's Supper and in such pastoral work as may be necessary. In May 1966 the Constitution of the Union was altered to form the Congregational Church in England and Wales.

In England and Wales there are 1,699 Congregational ministers, 2,696 churches and 191,160 members. Publ. *Congregational Monthly*.

Free Church Federal Council: 27 Tavistock Square, London, W.C.1; central Council for the co-ordination of the work of the Free Churches throughout the country; Moderator (1968-69) Rev. EDWARD ROGERS, M.A., B.D.; Gen. Sec. Rev. A. R. VINE, M.A., B.Sc., D.D.; Asst. Secs. Rev. G. A. D. MANN, H.C.F.; Rev. H. BRAMWELL HOWARD; Mrs. A. M. CERNIK; Treas. Rt. Hon. Lord WADE; publ. *The Free Church Chronicle* (monthly).

General Assembly of Unitarian and Free Christian Churches: Essex Hall, Essex St., London, W.C.2; Pres. Rev. F. KENWORTHY, M.A., B.D.; Hon. Treas. Sir HERBERT POLLARD, C.B.E., F.S.S.A.; Rev. JOHN KIELTY; est. 1928.

There are between three and four hundred congregations included in the Assembly, some twenty of which are in the Dominions. Adult membership is estimated at 30,000. The congregations are self-governing, but for common purposes and mutual benefit they are united in District Associations and the General Assembly. Publs. *The Inquirer* (weekly), *The Unitarian* (monthly).

The Methodist Church: 1 Central Buildings, London, S.W.1; Pres. of the Conference (1967-68) Rev. IRVON MORGAN, M.A., B.D., PH.D. The Wesleyan Methodist Church was founded in 1739 as a result of the evangelical mission work conducted by Rev. John Wesley, M.A., a priest of the Church of England, and others, including his brother, Rev. Charles Wesley, M.A. The doctrinal standards are contained in certain of John Wesley's sermons and his Notes on the New Testament. It spread rapidly in the British Isles and to America. The Methodist Church in Great Britain was united in 1932 by the fusion of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, the Primitive Methodist Church (f. 1807) and the United Methodist Church, itself a fusion of three Methodist Churches.

The chief court of the Church is the Annual Conference, which consists of ministers and laymen. The Church throughout Great Britain is divided into 34

Districts, and these hold their Synod Meetings in September and May. The Districts are divided into Circuits, which hold a Quarterly Meeting, made up of representatives from the churches within the Circuit. There are also local church courts.

At the end of 1966 there were 678,766 members of the Methodist Church in Great Britain with a Methodist community in the country of some 2,100,000.

The chief Methodist press organs are the *Methodist Recorder* (weekly), *The Methodist Magazine* (monthly).

Presbyterian Church of England: Presbyterian Church House, 86 Tavistock Place, London, W.C.1; Trinitarian and Evangelical; mems. 66,187 (1966); congregations 312; Moderator (1968); Rev. J. L. COTTLE, M.R.; Clerk of Assembly Rev. B. M. PRATT, M.A.; Gen. Sec. Rev. A. L. MACARTHUR, M.A., M.Litt.; publ. *Outlook* (monthly).

The Religious Society of Friends: Friends House, Euston Road, London, N.W.1; founded by George Fox, about the middle of the 17th century, the Friends ("Quakers") number in Great Britain 21,007; Clerk (Chair.) GODFREY C. MACE; Recording Clerk (Sec.) ARTHUR J. WHITE. The Society, as a religious organisation, works actively for social reform and international peace and justice. Its chief unofficial press organ is *The Friend* (weekly).

Salvation Army: 101 Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.4. General of the Army, FREDERICK L. COUTTS; Chief of Staff: Commissioner ERIK WICKBERG; Int. Secs. Lt. Commr. E. CAREY (British Dominions and the Americas), Commr. WM. PALSTRA (Europe), Commr. JOHN SWINFEN (Asia), Commr. ARTHUR PALLANT (Africa). The aim of the Army is personal salvation through belief in Jesus Christ. Founded in 1865, by the Rev. William Booth, as a Christian Mission in the East End of London, the first headquarters ("Eastern Star") was opened in 1867 in Whitechapel Road, London, E. In 1878 it became the Salvation Army, and William Booth assumed the title of General, the uniform being introduced throughout the Army in 1879. In 1880 the Army extended to U.S.A., in 1881 to France, and since then its operations have extended to 70 countries. Publs. in Great Britain include *The War Cry*, *The Young Soldier*, *The Musician*, *All the World*, *Vanguard*, *The Deliverer*, *The Musical Salvationist*, etc.

The Spiritualists' National Union Ltd.: 17 Grailands, Bishop's Stortford, Herts.; Pres. Dr. JOHN WINNING, 12 Milverton Avenue, Bearsden, nr. Glasgow, Scotland; Gen. Sec. RICHARD ELLIDGE. An organisation of 500 Spiritualist churches, societies and 22,000 individual members, founded in 1891 (and incorporated 1901) for the advancement of Spiritualism as a religion and religious philosophy, is a Trust Corporation officially recognised as the central and national body representing the Spiritualists of Great Britain.

JEWISH COMMUNITY

The Jewish Community of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is estimated to number 450,000.

Chief Rabbi of the United Hebrew Congregations of the British Commonwealth of Nations Dr. IMMANUEL JAKOBOVITS, B.A.; Office: Adler House, Tavistock Square, London, W.C.1; Sec. Rabbi A. M. ROSE, M.A.

The Court of the Chief Rabbi (Beth Din) is at Adler House, Tavistock Square, London, W.C.1; Clerk to the Court MARCUS CARR, F.C.C.S.

There is no comprehensive organisation of synagogues

covering the country as a whole; their unifying bond is their recognition of the ecclesiastical authority of the Chief Rabbi.

In London, there are the following major synagogue organisations:

The United Synagogue: Woburn House, Upper Woburn Place, London, W.C.1; f. 1870 by Act of Parliament, Pres. of the Council Sir ISAAC WOLFSON, Bt.; Vice-Pres. ALFRED WOOLF, J.P., S. S. LEVIN, LL.B.; Sec. ALFRED H. SILVERMAN, F.C.A.; 40,000 members.

Spanish and Portuguese Jews' Congregation: Bevis Marks, St. Mary Axe, London, E.C.3; f. 1657; Pres. of the Elders Hon. Sir ALAN MOCATTA, O.B.E.; Sec. DAVID MELLOWS.

Federation of Synagogues: f. 1887; Pres. M. LEDERMAN; 64 Leman Street, London, E.1; has 50 constituent and affiliated synagogues with a total membership of about 16,000 families.

The Union of Orthodox Hebrew Congregations: 40 Queen Elizabeth's Walk, N.16; f. 1926; Rabbi JOSEPH DUNNER; over 3,000 mems.

West London Synagogue of British Jews: 33 Seymour Place, London, W.1; f. 1840; Sec. ALAN SILVERMAN, J.P.; about 2,400 members. Publ. *Synagogue Review* (monthly).

Liberal Synagogues: Liberal Jewish Synagogue, 28 St. John's Wood Road, London, N.W.8; f. 1910 by Jewish Religious Union; Senior Minister Rabbi JOHN D. RAYNER, M.A.; Pres. Col. Sir LOUIS GLUCKSTEIN, C.B.E., T.D., Q.C., D.L.; Sec. J. D. CROSS; 2,800 members; publ. *L.J.S. Community*.

ISLAM

The Muslim community in the United Kingdom, which is estimated to number about 200,000, consists mainly of persons of foreign origin but includes a few hundred British converts. The chief concentrations of Muslims are in London, South Wales, Lancashire and Yorkshire. There are at present five mosques and a sixth is under construction. The chief centre of Islam in the United Kingdom is the Shah Jehan Mosque at 149 Oriental Rd., Woking, Surrey, which was founded in 1889; Imam S. MUHAMMAD TUFAIL.

BUDDHISM

Buddhist Society, The: 58 Eccleston Square, S.W.1; f. 1924; the Society studies every phase of Buddhism and the whole field of philosophy and religion from the Buddhist point of view, holds members' classes and public lectures at headquarters and publishes books on Buddhism; Founder-Pres. CHRISTMAS HUMPHREYS; Gen. Sec. Mrs. KATHLEEN PHELPS; publ. *The Middle Way* (quarterly).

THE PRESS

(Except where otherwise stated, addresses are in London.)

The United Kingdom has the highest number of newspapers per head of population in the world, and boasts some of the highest circulation figures for individual newspapers (*Daily Mirror* 5 million, *Daily Express* 4 million, *News of the World* 6.15 million). The United Kingdom has also a long tradition of press independence from political and commercial pressures, though in negative ways, by the withholding of information or by attempts to withhold advertising revenue, such pressure can be applied.

There is no law which specifies the operations of the Press but several items of legislation bear directly on press activities.

Although exact reporting of legal proceedings appearing at the time of trial is protected from later charges of defamation, the freedom to report cases is subject to certain restrictions as defined in the Judicial Proceedings Act of 1926, in the Children's and Young Persons' Act of 1933 and in the Criminal Justice Act 1967.

The strict laws of contempt of court and of libel somewhat limit the scope of the Press. Journalists are subject to the former if they publish material liable to interfere with a matter which is *sub judice*, but this law is qualified by the Administration of Justice Act of 1960 which declares an editor not guilty of contempt if, after taking reasonable care, he remained ignorant of the fact that proceedings were pending. The Scottish law of contempt is more severe than the English.

In recent years libel cases involving the awarding of extremely punitive damages against the Press have taken place. The Defamation Act of 1952 lessened the possible repercussions of unintentional libel and made provision for the claim of fair comment by the defence.

The Official Secrets Act of 1911 prohibits the publication

of secret information where this is judged not to be in the national interest. The Secretary of State is empowered to require a person with information about a violation of the Act to disclose his source. Journalists have no exemption here. The Act has been criticized as allowing a veil of secrecy to obscure government failings and maladministration.

The publication of morally objectionable and harmful material is treated in the Children's and Young Persons' (Harmful Publications) Act of 1955 and in the Obscene Publications Act.

In recent years legislative measures have been taken to limit the excessive development of concentrations of newspaper ownership and the extent of the control by newspaper owners over other mass media such as the television. The Television Act of 1964 provides for intervention by the Postmaster-General or the Independent Television Authority where investments by newspaper owners in television companies are judged liable to lead to abuses. The Monopolies and Mergers Act of 1965 requires the written consent of the Board of Trade for the transfer of daily or weekly papers with an aggregate average of over 500,000 copies per day of publication. The Board's decision is based on the conclusions of the Monopolies Commission to which, with exception of cases of papers judged to be uneconomical and of papers with an average daily circulation of no more than 25,000 copies, all cases are referred for investigation. In January 1967 the Commission approved the transfer of *The Times* to the Thomson Organization.

The National Union of Journalists Code of Conduct and the Institute of Journalists Code of Ethics (1963) define the form of professional conduct for British journalists.

The Press Council is a non-statutory association of newspaper editors, publishers, journalists organizations and lay members which though having no legal powers has acquired considerable moral authority. Its aims are to preserve the freedom and status of the Press; it investigates complaints against the Press or developments likely to restrict the access of members of the Press to information in the public interest.

Although many British newspapers are owned by individual publishers the great rate of news consumption has fostered the growth of large national groups or chains of papers controlled by a single organization or individual. The five largest of these chains are as follows:

Thomson Organization Ltd. (Chair. Lord THOMSON OF FLEET): controls twenty-seven daily and weekly papers (including *The Times* and *The Sunday Times*) in England, ten (including *The Scotsman*) in Scotland, seventeen in Wales and four in Northern Ireland; also controls forty-one papers in Canada, one in South Africa, seven in West Indies and fifty in the United States; and owns Scottish Television Ltd.

International Publishing Corporation Ltd. (Chair. CECIL KING): controls, through its associated companies, three national daily papers (*The Daily Mirror*, *The Sun* and *The Sporting Life*), two national Sunday papers (*The People*, *Sunday Mirror*), provincial newspapers and some three hundred magazines, technical and trade journals and periodicals; also publishes books and produces records through its subsidiary the Hamlyn Group.

Beaverbrook Newspapers Ltd. (Chair. Sir MAX AITKEN): controls *The Daily Express*, *The Evening Standard* (London), *The Glasgow Evening Citizen* and *The Sunday Express*.

Associated Newspapers Ltd. (Chair. Viscount ROTHERMERE): controls three metropolitan dailies (*The Daily Mail*, *The Daily Sketch*, *The Evening News* and *Star*), fourteen provincial daily papers and sixteen weekly papers.

United Newspapers Publications Ltd. (Chair. WILLIAM D. BARNETSON): controls five daily papers, one twice weekly and twenty-seven weekly papers.

No newspaper is directly owned by a political party. *The Morning Star*, closely related to the British Communist Party, is effectively owned by the People's Press Printing Society, a co-operative society with 30,000 members. Several influential newspapers are owned and operated by independent companies, notably *The Observer*, *The News of the World*, and *The Economist*.

Among the most influential newspapers may be included: *The Times*, *The Guardian*, *The Daily Telegraph* and *The Financial Times* (daily), *The Observer*, *The Sunday Times* and *The Sunday Telegraph* (Sunday newspapers), *The Economist*, *The New Statesman*, *Punch* and *The Spectator* (weekly news journals). Outstanding among the popular press are: *The Daily Mirror*, *The Daily Express* and *The Daily Mail* (daily), *The Sunday Mirror*, *The News of the World* and *The People* (Sunday newspapers), *Woman* and *Woman's Own* (weekly magazines), which together with *The Radio Times* and the *T.V. Times* represent the most widely distributed newspapers and magazines.

THE PRESS COUNCIL

6 Salisbury Square, Fleet Street, E.C.4.

The Press Council, a voluntary body consisting of an independent chairman, five lay-members and twenty members nominated by the Newspaper Proprietors Association, the Newspaper Society, the Scottish Daily Newspaper Society, the Scottish Newspaper Proprietors' Association, the Periodical Publishers Association, the National Union of Journalists, the Institute of Journalists and the Guild of

British Newspaper Editors, was set up in June 1953 and reconstituted in July 1963. Its principal aims are to safeguard the freedom of the Press, to maintain its highest professional and commercial standards, to deal with any complaints it may receive about the conduct of the Press or of any persons towards the Press, to keep under review developments likely to restrict the supply of information of public interest and importance and to report publicly on developments that may tend towards greater concentration or monopoly in the Press.

Chair. Lord DEVLIN; Vice-Chair. HENRY BATE; Members: A. FRASER ANDERSON, M. CHAPMAN-WALKER, C.B.E., M.V.O., Sir ERIC CLAYSON, Mrs. GORDON CLEMETSON, Sir TREVOR EVANS, C.B.E., D. C. FLATLEY, DAVID GREENSLADE, C. D. HAMILTON, D.S.O., WM. HEALD, KENNETH HOLMES, J. CLEMENT-JONES, F. M. JOHNSTON, ALFRED M. LEE, ALLAN LOFTS, EDWARD PICKERING, C. REGINALD WILLIS, CHARLES A. RAMSDEN, DONALD TYERMAN, B.A., Sir JAMES WATERLOW, Bt., C.B.E., T.S.; Lay members: Mrs. ELAINE KELLETT, M.A., Major W. K. BUCKLEY, M.B.E., M.A., A. NORMAN SCHOFIELD, C.B.E., L.L.M., Rev. R. G. LUNT, M.C., M.A., Mrs. MARIE PATTERSON, B.A.; Sec. Col. W. C. CLISSITT, T.D.

Publ. *The Press and the People*.

CIRCULATION FIGURES OF THE LEADING NEWSPAPERS

(Six-monthly average: Jan.-June 1967)

MORNING PAPERS

<i>Daily Mirror</i>	5,221,626
<i>Daily Express</i>	3,963,189
<i>Daily Mail and News Chronicle</i>	2,190,548
<i>Daily Telegraph</i>	1,384,975
<i>The Sun</i>	1,160,686
<i>Daily Sketch</i>	870,906
<i>The Times</i>	334,143
<i>The Guardian</i>	288,862
<i>Financial Times</i>	150,317

SUNDAY PAPERS

<i>News of the World</i>	6,149,019
<i>The People</i>	5,572,348
<i>Sunday Mirror</i>	5,264,007
<i>Sunday Express</i>	4,218,805
<i>Sunday Times</i>	1,511,943
<i>Observer</i>	902,100
<i>Sunday Telegraph</i>	650,778

LONDON EVENING PAPERS

<i>Evening News and The Star</i>	1,278,423
<i>Evening Standard</i>	676,607

PRINCIPAL NATIONAL DAILIES

Daily Express: 121-128 Fleet Street, E.C.4; f. 1900; Independent; Editor DEREK MARKS; Proprs. Beaverbrook Newspapers, Ltd. (Companion Sunday paper, *Sunday Express*. Companion evening papers, *Evening Standard*, *Evening Citizen*).

Daily Mail and News Chronicle: Northcliffe House, Tudor Street, E.C.4; f. 1896, incorporated *News Chronicle* 1960; Chair. Viscount ROTHERMERE; Managing Dir. R. F. HAMMOND; Editor ARTHUR BRITTENDEN; Independent; Proprs. Associated Newspapers Ltd.; Companion evening paper, *The Evening News and Star*.

Daily Mirror: Holborn Circus, E.C.1; f. 1903; independent newspaper of the Left; Editor L. A. LEE HOWARD.

Daily Sketch: New Carmelite House, E.C.4; f. 1909; independent; Proprs. Daily Sketch and Daily Graphic Ltd.; Editor HOWARD FRENCH.

Daily Telegraph and Morning Post, The: 135 Fleet Street, E.C.4; (*Daily Telegraph* f. 1855, *Morning Post* f. 1772; amalgamated 1937); Independent; Managing Editor MAURICE GREEN; Proprs. Daily Telegraph, Ltd.; Chair. and Editor-in-Chief Lord HARTWELL; Dir. Viscount CAMROSE. Companion Sunday paper, *The Sunday Telegraph*.

Financial Times: Bracken House, Cannon Street, E.C.4; f. 1888, incorporates *The Financial News*; Proprs. Financial and Provincial Publishing Co. Ltd.; Editor Sir GORDON NEWTON.

Guardian, The (formerly *The Manchester Guardian*): 192 Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C.1 and 3 Cross Street, Manchester; f. 1821; Independent Liberal; Chair. and Managing Dir. L. P. SCOTT; Editor H. A. HETHERINGTON.

Morning Star (formerly *Daily Worker*): William Rust House, 75 Farringdon Road, E.C.1; f. 1930 by Communist Party; co-operatively owned since 1945; Communist; Editor GEORGE MATTHEWS.

Sun: 2-12 Endell Street, W.C.2; f. 1964; Independent and Radical; Propr. International Publishing Corporation Ltd.; Editor R. L. DINSDALE.

Times, The: Printing House Square, E.C.4; f. 1785; Independent; Editor WILLIAM REES-MOGG; Since December 1966 *The Times* and *The Sunday Times* have been owned by Times Newspapers Ltd., Chair. Hon. KENNETH THOMSON, Editor-in-Chief and Chief Executive DENIS HAMILTON.

LONDON EVENING DAILIES

Evening News and The Star, The: Harmsworth House, London, E.C.4; f. 1881; Independent; Propr. Associated Newspapers Ltd.; Editor J. J. M. GOLD; circ. 1,278,423.

Evening Standard: 47 Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4; f. 1827; Independent; Propr. Beaverbrook Newspapers Ltd.; Editor C. WINTOUR; circ. 676,607.

PRINCIPAL SUNDAY PAPERS

News of the World: 30 Bouverie Street, E.C.4; f. 1843; incorporated *Empire News* 1960; Editor STAFFORD SOMERFIELD; Proprs. News of the World Ltd.

Observer, The: 160 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4; f. 1791; Independent; owned since 1945 by the Observer Trust, mems. of which are: Lord GOODMAN (Chair.); Lord EVANS OF HUNGERSHALL; Sir EDWARD PLAYFAIR; ALAN BULLOCK; Sir MARK TURNER; The Countess of ALBEMARLE; Chair. of Dirs. Hon. DAVID ASTOR; Dirs. Lord GOODMAN, Hon. J. J. ASTOR, TRISTAN JONES, J. C. LITTLEJOHNS, PETER GIBBINGS; Editor Hon. DAVID ASTOR.

People, The: 2/12 Endell St., W.C.2; f. 1881; Independent; Editor R. J. EDWARDS; Proprs. Odhams Press Ltd.,

Sunday Express: Fleet Street, E.C.4; f. 1918; incorporated *Sunday Dispatch* 1961; Independent; Editor JOHN JUNOR; Proprs. Beaverbrook Newspapers, Ltd.; Sunday companion of the *Daily Express*

Sunday Mail: Record House, Glasgow, C.2, Scotland; London Office: Holborn Circus, E.C.1; Editor A. WEBSTER.

Sunday Mercury: The Birmingham Post and Mail, Ltd., Colmore Circus, Birmingham 4; London Office: 8-16 Great New Street, E.C.4; f. 1918 (as *Birmingham*

Weekly Mercury 1848), incorporating *Sunday News* f. 1919; incorporating *Birmingham Weekly Post* from 1960; Editor FREDERICK WHITEHEAD; circ. 220,000.

Sunday Mirror: Holborn Circus, E.C.1; f. 1915; independent newspaper of the Left; Editor MICHAEL CHRISTIANSEN; circ. 5,265,000.

Sunday Post (Glasgow): Courier Place, Dundee, Scotland; London Office: 12 Fetter Lane, E.C.4; circ. over 1,000,000.

Sunday Telegraph, The: 135 Fleet Street, E.C.4; f. 1961; Proprs. Daily Telegraph Ltd.; Chair. Lord HARTWELL; Editor BRIAN R. ROBERTS.

Sunday Times: Thomson House, 200 Gray's Inn Rd., W.C.1; f. 1822; Editor HAROLD EVANS.

PROVINCIAL DAILIES

(The following list is necessarily confined to a few only of the oldest and most representative of those provincial newspapers which have a fairly large circulation.)

Birmingham Evening: The Birmingham Post & Mail, Ltd., Colmore Circus, Birmingham 4; London Office: 88 Fleet Street, E.C.4; f. 1870; Independent; evening; Editor FRANK OWENS; circ. 415,000.

Birmingham Post and Gazette: Colmore Circus, Birmingham 4; London Office: 88 Fleet Street, E.C.4; *Gazette* f. 1741; *Post* f. 1857; Independent; Editor D. H. HOPKINSON. Companion paper: *Birmingham Evening Mail*.

Bradford Telegraph and Argus, The: Bradford and District Newspaper Co., Ltd., Hall Ings, Bradford; London Office: 8-16 Great New Street, E.C.4; f. 1898 (incorporating *Bradford Daily Telegraph* 1868, *Yorkshire Evening Argus* 1892, *The Yorkshire Observer*, 1834); evening; Man. Dir. SHANNAN STEVENSON; Editor P. W. HARLAND; Dir. and Gen. Man. I. H. N. YATES.

Daily Record: Record House, Glasgow, C.2, Scotland; London Office: c/o Daily Mirror, 33 Holborn, E.C.1; Editor ALEX LITTLE.

Derby Evening Telegraph and Express: Derby Daily Telegraph, Ltd., Northcliffe House, Derby; London Office: Carmelite House, E.C.4; Advertisement Dept.: Carmelite House, E.C.4; f. 1932 (incorporating *Daily Telegraph* 1879, *Derby Daily Express* 1884); Independent; Editor E. M. McINNES; circ. 95,000.

East Anglian Daily Times: P.O. Box 33, Ipswich; f. 1874; Independent; circ. over 34,000; Companion papers: *Evening Star*, *Suffolk Chronicle* and *Mercury*, *Felixstowe Times*, *Hadleigh Weekly News*, *Halesworth Times*, *Leiston Observer*, *Stowmarket Chronicle*, *Woodbridge Reporter*.

Evening Citizen: 195 Albion Street, Glasgow, C.1; London Offices: Beaverbrook Newspapers, Ltd., Fleet Street, E.C.4 (Adverts.); *Evening Standard*, Shoe Lane, E.C.4 (Editorial); f. 1842; Independent; circulation over 200,000; Editor W. STEEN.

Evening Times: 65-69 Buchanan Street, Glasgow, C.1, Scotland; Independent; circ. over 225,590; Editor S. L. MCKINLAY.

Glasgow Herald: 65-69 Buchanan Street, Glasgow, Scotland; f. 1783; Independent; Editor ALASTAIR WARREN (Companion paper *Evening Times*); circ. 84,392.

Guardian, The: 3 Cross Street, Manchester and 192 Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C.1 (formerly *The Manchester Guardian*); see under Principal National Dailies, above.

Journal, The: Thomson House, Great Market, Newcastle upon Tyne 1; f. 1711; circ. 125,000; also publishes *Evening Chronicle*, *Sunday Sun*; Editor ERIC B. DOBSON.

Journal of Commerce and Shipping Telegraph, The: 19 James Street, Liverpool 2; London Office: 6-8 Fenchurch Buildings, E.C.3; (f. as *Shipping Telegraph*, 1826, *Journal of Commerce*, 1860); morning, daily; Shipbuilding and Engineering Section, Wednesday; Export Services supplement, Monday and Thursday; Editor J. RICKARD; Man. Dir. R. S. TARGETT.

Liverpool Daily Post: Liverpool Daily Post and Echo Ltd., P.O.B. 48, Victoria St., Liverpool; London Office: 132-134 Fleet St., E.C.4; f. 1855 (incorporating *Liverpool Mercury* 1811); Independent; morning; Editor-in-Chief Sir ALICK JEANS; Editor IAN HOSIE; circ. 94,909.

Liverpool Echo: Liverpool Daily Post and Echo, Ltd., 46-58 Victoria Street, Liverpool; London Office: 132-134 Fleet Street, E.C.4; f. 1879; Independent; evening; Editor-in-Chief Sir ALICK JEANS; Editor KENNETH STAMP; circ. 411,030.

Manchester Evening News and Chronicle: 3 Cross Street, Manchester; f. 1868; Independent; Man. Dir. K. A. SEARLE; Editor-in-Chief T. E. HENRY; circ. 474,644.

Morning Telegraph: York St., Sheffield 1; Sheffield Newspapers Ltd.; f. 1855; Independent; Editor MICHAEL FINLEY; circ. 70,000.

Northern Echo: North of England Newspaper Co., Ltd., Priestgate, Darlington; London Office: 8-16 Great New Street, E.C.4; f. 1869; Independent; Managing Dir. SHANNAN STEVENSON; Editor J. D. EVANS; circ. 116,546.

Scotsman, The: North Bridge, Edinburgh, Scotland; f. 1817; Independent; Editor ALASTAIR M. DUNNETT; Dirs. Lord THOMSON OF FLEET, J. M. COLTART, JAMES WHITTON, C. N. MCQUEEN, ALASTAIR M. DUNNETT; Sec. J. H. B. MUNRO; circ. 71,721.

Western Mail: Thomson House, Cardiff; f. 1869; Independent Conservative; Editor JOHN GIDDINGS; circ. 103,000; Companion evening paper, *South Wales Echo*.

Western Morning News and Daily Gazette, The: Leicester Harmsworth House, New George Street, Plymouth; f. 1860; incorporating *Western Daily Mercury* (1921) and *Devon and Exeter Daily Gazette* (1932); Editor N. A. T. VINSON; Companion evening paper, *Western Evening Herald*; Editor G. W. IRISH; circ. 70,345.

Yorkshire Post: Albion St., Leeds 1; f. 1754; Conservative; Proprs. Yorkshire Post Newspapers Ltd.; Editor J. E. CROSSLEY; London Editor JOHN BUXTON.

SELECTED PERIODICALS

WEEKLIES, BI-WEEKLIES AND FORTNIGHTLIES

The following are weeklies unless otherwise stated:

Advertiser's Weekly: Mercury House, Waterloo Rd., S.E.1; f. 1913; Fri.; Editor DONALD BILLETT; circ. 12,427

Aeroplane: Temple Press, Ltd., Bowling Green Lane, E.C.1; f. 1911; Thurs.; Editor J. SEEKINGS.

Amateur Photographer: Iliffe Specialist Publications Ltd., Dorset House, Stamford Street, S.E.1; f. 1884; Wed.; Editor R. H. MASON, M.A., F.I.I.P., F.R.P.S.

Architects' Journal: 9-13 Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.1; f. 1895; Wed.; Editorial Dir. H. de C. HASTINGS; Exec. Editor D. A. C. A. BOYNE; circ. 22,056.

Arts Review, The: 8 Wyndham Place, W.1; f. 1949; fortnightly; Editor RICHARD GAINSBOROUGH.

Autocar: Iliffe Transport Publications, Dorset House, Stamford St., S.E.1; f. 1895; Thurs.; Editor MAURICE A. SMITH; circ. 140,000.

Baptist Times: 4 Southampton Row, W.C.1; f. 1855; Thurs.; Editor Rev. W. W. BOTTOMS; circ. 21,000.

Board of Trade Journal: 1 Victoria St., London, S.W.1; f. 1886; Fri.; Editor JAMES E. HOLROYD.

Bookseller, The: 13 Bedford Square, W.C.1; f. 1858; Sat.; Editor EDMOND SEGRAVE; incorporates *Beni's Literary Advertiser* (f. 1801).

British Dental Journal: 64 Wimpole St., W.1; f. 1880; journal of the British Dental Association; 1st and 3rd Tuesdays; Editor J. A. DONALDSON, L.D.S.R.C.S.; circ. 14,900.

British Medical Journal: British Medical Assn. House, Tavistock Square, W.C.1; f. 1840; Sat.; Editor Dr. MARTIN WARE, F.R.C.P.; Manager C. G. A. PARKER, M.A.; circ. 82,126.

British Weekly and Christian World: 38 Melville St., Edinburgh 3; and 86 Tavistock Place, W.C.1; f. 1886; religious, political and literary review; Thurs.; Editor Rev. DENIS DUNCAN.

Cambridge Review: W. Heffer & Sons, Ltd., 3-4 Petty Cury, Cambridge; f. 1879; Sat. during term.

Catholic Herald: 67 Fleet St., E.C.4; f. 1888; Catholic weekly newspaper; Fri. Editor DESMOND ALBROW; circ. 95,664.

Christian and Christianity Today, The: Billy Graham Evangelical Association, Bush House, N.E. Wing, Aldwych, W.C.2; f. 1859; Fri.; evangelical and interdenominational; Editor Dr. J. D. DOUGLAS.

Christian World: Christian World, Ltd., 110 Fleet Street, E.C.4; f. 1857; Thurs.; Editor ERNEST H. JEFFS.

Church of England Newspaper and The Record: 182 Fleet Street, E.C. 4; f. 1894; Fri.; represents the Evangelical viewpoint in the Church of England; Editor Rev. J. C. KING.

Church Times: 7 Portugal Street, W.C.2; f. 1863; Church of England; Fri.; Editor Rev. R. L. ROBERTS; circ. 57,451.

Country Life: George Newnes, Ltd., Tower House, Southampton Street, W.C.2; f. 1897; Thurs.; Editor J. K. ADAMS.

Economist, The: 25 St. James's Street, S.W.1; f. 1843; half of the shares bought in 1928 by the Financial Newspaper Proprietors, Ltd., now Financial News, Ltd., and half by a group of individual shareholders; Spanish edition f. May 1967; Sat.; Editor ALASTAIR BURNET; circ. 88,099.

English by Radio and Television: 35 Marylebone High Street, W.1; f. 1963; circ. 12,381; fortnightly.

English Churchman: English Churchman Trust, Ltd., 69 Fleet Street, E.C.4; f. 1843; no politics; Fri.; Editor Rev. G. J. MURRAY.

Farm and Country: Elm House, Elm St., W.C.1; monthly; Editor PHILIP HASSALL.

Farmer and Stockbreeder: Dorset House, Stamford St., S.E.1; f. 1843; Editor ROBERT TROW-SMITH.

Farmers Weekly: Farm Journals Ltd., 161-166 Fleet St., E.C.4; f. 1934; Editor TRAVERS LEGGE; circ. 134,629.

Field, The: Harmsworth Press Ltd., 8 Stratton St., W.1; f. 1853; sporting and country journal; Editor WILSON STEPHENS.

Flight International: Iliffe Transport Publications Ltd., Dorset House, Stamford Street, S.E.1; f. 1909; Thurs.; Editor J. M. RAMSDEN.

Friend: British Periodicals, Ltd., 46-47 Chancery Lane, W.C.2; Editorial Office: Drayton House, Gordon Street W.C.1; f. 1843; Fri.; Editor CLIFFORD HAIGH.

Gardeners' Chronicle (incorporating *Gardening Illustrated* and *The Greenhouse*): Gillow House, Winsley St., W.1; f. 1841; Wed. for Sat.; Editor JOHN G. SCOTT MARSHALL; circ. 11,495.

Illustrated London News: Elm House, 10-16 Elm St., W.C.1; f. 1842; Sat.; Editor J. H. KISH.

Investors Chronicle and Stock Exchange Gazette: St. Alphage House, Fore St., E.C.2; f. as *Money Market Review* 1860; amalgamated with *Investors' Chronicle* 1914; amalgamated with the *Stock Exchange Gazette* 1967; independent financial and economic review; Fri.; Editor JOHN COBB.

Jewish Chronicle: Jewish Chronicle, Ltd., 25 Farnival St., E.C.4; f. 1841; Fri.; Editor W. FRANKEL.

Jewish Observer and Middle East Review: 36-38 Whitefriars St., London, E.C.4; f. 1952; Israeli, Middle East and Jewish affairs; Editor MAURICE SAMUELSON.

Keessing's Contemporary Archives: 65 Bristol Road, Keynsham, Bristol; f. 1931; Fri.; subscription only.

Lady, The: 39-40 Bedford Street, Strand, W.C.2; f. 1885; Editor Miss M. WHITFORD; circ. 80,075.

Lancet: 7 Adam Street, Adelphi, Strand, W.C.2; f. 1823; medical; Editor I. DOUGLAS-WILSON, M.D., F.R.C.P.E.; circ. 35,909.

Listener, The: 35 Marylebone High Street, W.1; f. 1929; radio and literary journal; published by British Broadcasting Corporation; Thurs.; Editor KARL MILLER; circ. 74,646.

London Gazette: publ. by H.M. Stationery Office at First Avenue House, Holborn, W.C.1; f. 1665; the oldest existing European newspaper; Government journal of official announcements; Tues., Thurs. and Fri.

Look of London: 2 Salisbury Square, London, E.C.4; f. 1967; Independent; Editor DAVID CASTEL.

Manchester Guardian Weekly: 3 Cross Street, Manchester; f. 1919; Thurs.; Editor J. R. TOWNSEND; circ. 43,700.

Medical News: 24 Store St., London, W.C.1; f. 1962; Editor Dr. DAVID J. E. L. CARRICK.

Methodist Recorder: 176 Fleet Street, E.C.4; f. 1861; an independent national weekly newspaper; Thurs.; Editor W. E. PIGOTT; circ. 66,290.

Motor: Temple Press Ltd., Bowling Green Lane, E.C.1; f. 1903; Wed.; Editor CHARLES BULMER.

Motor Cycle: Iliffe Specialist Publications Ltd., Dorset House, Stamford St., S.E.1; f. 1903; incorporating *Motor Cycling* (f. 1902) in 1967; Wed.; Editor-in-Chief H. W. LOUIS; Editor N. SHARPE.

Municipal and Public Services Journal, The: Municipal Journal, Ltd., 3 Clement's Inn, W.C.2; f. 1893; Fri.; Editor C. E. TIFFEN.

Nature: Macmillan (Journals) Ltd., 4 Little Essex Street, W.C.2; f. 1869; scientific; Sat.; Editor JOHN MADDOX.

New Law Journal: Butterworth & Co. (Publishers) Ltd., 88 Kingsway, W.C.2; f. 1965 through merger of *Law Journal* (f. 1822) and *Law Times* (f. 1843).

New Scientist: Cromwell House, Fulwood Place, High Holborn, W.C.1; f. 1956; a journal covering the whole field of science and its industrial applications; Thurs.; Editor Dr. DONALD GOULD.

New Society: Cromwell House, Fulwood Place, High Holborn, W.C.1; f. 1962; weekly; sociological; Editor TIMOTHY RAISON.

New Statesman: 10 Great Turnstile, W.C.1; independent; Editor PAUL JOHNSON. *The New Statesman* (f. 1913), *Nation* (f. 1907) and *Athenaeum* (f. 1828) (*Nation* and

Athenaeum were amalgamated in 1921); *New Statesman* and *Nation* were amalgamated in 1931; *Week-end Review* (f. 1930) was amalgamated in 1934; circ. 90,282.

Nursing Mirror: Iliffe Technical Publications, Ltd., Dorset House, Stamford Street, S.E.1; f. 1888; Fri.; Editor Mrs. Y. CROSS; circ. 67,916.

Nursing Times: c/o Macmillan Journals Ltd., Little Essex St., W.C.2; journal of the Royal College of Nursing; Fri.; Editor Miss P. D. NUTTALL, S.R.N., M.C.S.P.; circ. 33,599.

Private Eye: 22 Greek St., W.1; f. 1961; satirical; fortnightly; Editor RICHARD INGRAMS; circ. 50,000.

Punch: 10 Bouverie Street, E.C.4; f. 1841; Editor BERNARD HOLLOWOOD; circ. 117,000.

Queen: Stevens Press Ltd., 52-53 Fetter Lane, E.C.4; f. 1861; fortnightly; Editor JOCELYN STEVENS; circ. 57,035.

Radio Times: 35 Marylebone High Street, W.1; f. 1923; Journal of the B.B.C.; Thurs.; Editor D. GRAEME WILLIAMS; circ. 4,361,387.

Railway Gazette: 161-166 Fleet St., E.C.4; f. 1835 as *Herapath's Railway Magazine* (incorporating *Transport* 1892; which became *Transport and Railroad Gazette* 1904; *Railway Gazette* 1905. *Railway Times* 1837; *Railway News* 1864, *Railway Engineer* 1880 and *Diesel Railway Traction* 1963); twice monthly; Man. Editor H. M. DANNATT.

Solicitors' Journal: Oyez House, Breems Buildings, Fetter Lane, E.C.4; f. 1857; publ. Fri.; Editor PHILIP ASTERLEY JONES.

Spectator: 99 Gower Street, W.C.1; f. 1828; independent political and literary review; Fri.; Managing Dir. GEORGE HUTCHINSON, C.B.E.; Editor NIGEL LAWSON; circ. 32,000.

Stage and Television Today: 19 Tavistock Street, W.C.2; f. 1880; theatre, light entertainment, television, repertory; Thurs.; Editors ERIC JOHNS (stage), EDWARD DURHAM TAYLOR (television); circ. 27,000.

Tablet, The: 14 Howick Place, S.W.1; f. 1840; Catholic newspaper and review; Sat.; Editor TOM BURNS.

Time and Tide: 40-43 Chancery Lane, W.C.2; f. 1920; Independent; Thurs.; Editor W. J. BRITAIN; circ. 28,165.

Times Educational Supplement, The: Times Newspapers Ltd., Printing House Square, E.C.4; f. 1910; Fri.; Editor A. W. JAMES.

Times Literary Supplement, The: Times Newspapers Ltd., Printing House Square, E.C.4; f. 1902; weekly journal of literary criticism; Thurs.; Editor A. C. W. CROOK.

Tribune: 24 St. John St., E.C.1; f. 1937; Socialist; Editor RICHARD CLEMENTS.

TV Times: Bishop's House, High Holborn, W.C.1; f. 1955; seven weekly editions (London, North, Southern, Anglia, Border, Scottish Television and Grampian); Fri.; Editor GERALD SCHEFF; circ. 2,750,000.

The Universe: Universe House, 21 Fleet St., E.C.4; f. 1860; Proprs. The Associated Catholic Newspapers (1912) Ltd.; an illustrated Catholic newspaper and review; Fri.; Editor D. C. HENNESSY; circ. 305,221.

Woman: 189 High Holborn, W.C.1; f. 1937; Wed.; Proprs. Odhams Press Ltd.; circ. over 3,000,000; Editor Miss BARBARA BUSS.

Woman's Own: Tower House, Southampton Street, W.C.2; f. 1932; Weds.; Proprs. George Newnes Ltd.; circ. over 2,300,000; Editor G. A. ROGERS.

U.K. (GREAT BRITAIN)—(THE PRESS)

Woman's Realm: 189 High Holborn, W.C.1; f.1958; Proprs. Odhams Press Ltd.; circ. 1,319,207; Editor Mrs. JOSY ARGY.

World's Press News and Advertisers' Review: Gillow House, 5 Winsley St., W.1; f. 1929; Proprs. Haymarket Publishing Group; a review of the press, commercial television advertising and printing; Fri.; Editor K. R. VINEY; circ. 12,045.

MONTHLIES

Achievement: 40-43 Chancery Lane, W.C.2; f. 1939; is concerned with progress in British industry and business throughout the world; Managing Editor G. B. CUTHBERT; circ. 20,000.

Anglican World: 29 Tufton St., S.W.1; f. 1960; illustrated magazine for Anglicans throughout the world; quarterly; Managing Editor PETER HARVEY; circ. 25,000.

Apollo: 22 Davies Street, W.1; international magazine of art and antiques; Editor DENYS SUTTON.

Architectural Design: 26 Bloomsbury Way, W.C.1; illustrated journal; Editors M. PIDGEON and R. MIDDLETON.

Architectural Review: 9-13 Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.1; f. 1896; Directing Editors J. M. RICHARDS, NIKOLAUS PEVNER, H. DE C. HASTINGS, Sir HUGH CASSON; Exec. Editor J. M. RICHARDS; circ. 13,159.

Argosy: Fleetway Publications Ltd., Fleetway House, Farringdon Street, E.C.4; f. 1926; British and foreign short stories, short novels; circ. 49,615.

Art and Artists: Hansom Books Ltd., 16 Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1; f. 1966; Editor MARIO AMAYA.

Banker, The: Editorial address: Bracken House, 10 Cannon Street, E.C.4; f. 1926; economic and financial policy, banking and monetary technique, home and foreign; Editorial Consultant W. M. CLARKE; Exec. Editor MICHAEL GREEN; Assoc. Editor ROBIN PRINGLE.

Bankers' Magazine, The: 12 Vandy St., London, E.C.2; f. 1844; Editor D. C. BROWN.

Biochemical Journal: publ. by The Biochemical Society, 7 Warwick Court, W.C.1; Editorial Board: Chair. Dr. W. N. ALDRIDGE; Sec. F. CLARK.

Blackwood's Magazine: 45 George Street, Edinburgh, Scotland, and 6 Buckingham Street, W.C.2; f. 1817; Editor G. D. BLACKWOOD.

Books and Bookmen: Hansom Books Ltd., 16 Buckingham Palace Rd., S.W.1; f. 1956; Editor JAMES GORDON.

British Book News: British Council, 59 New Oxford Street, W.C.1; f. 1940; circ. 9,350; Editor PATRICIA BINGHAM.

British Journal of Psychiatry (Journal of Medical Science): Chandos House, 2 Queen Anne Street, W.1; f. 1853; original articles, reviews and correspondence; Editor ELIOT SLATER, C.B.E., M.D., F.R.C.P.

Burlington Magazine, The: 258 Gray's Inn Rd., W.C.1; f. 1903; all forms of art, ancient and modern; Editor BENEDICT NICOLSON.

Business Management: Mercury House, 109-119 Waterloo Rd., S.E.1; f. 1928; journal for management; 2nd of month; Editor MICHAEL WADE; circ. 17,350.

Caravan: Link House, Dingwall Ave., Croydon, CR9, 2TA, Surrey; f. 1933; Managing Editor W. M. WHITEMAN; circ. 50,000.

Connoisseur: Chestergate House, Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W.1; f. 1901; a magazine for collectors; art and antiques; Proprs. The National Magazine Co. Ltd.; Editor L. G. G. RAMSEY, F.S.A.

Contemporary Review incorporating *The Fortnightly*: 36 Broadway, Westminster, S.W.1; f. 1866; publishers, Contemporary Review Co. Ltd.; Editor DOMINIC LE FOE; Man. MARGARET FREAN.

County Fair (incorporating *The Courier*): Norman Kark Publication Ltd., 268-70 Vauxhall Bridge Rd., S.W.1; f. 1937; fiction, art, satire; Editor NORMAN KARK.

Countrywoman, The: 17 Old Court Place, 40 Kensington High St., W.8; f. 1934; international and rural interest; bi-monthly; Editor N. W. B. SCHRODER.

Dance and Dancers: Hansom Books Ltd., 16 Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1; f. 1950; Editor PETER WILLIAMS.

Design: Council of Industrial Design, 28 Haymarket, S.W.1; f. 1949; all aspects of graphic and industrial design; Editor CORIN HUGHES-STANTON; circ. 17,277.

Do It Yourself: Link House, Dingwall Ave., Croydon, CR9, 2TA, Surrey; f. 1957; Editor D. G. JOHNSON; circ. 251,772.

Encounter: Pantan House, 25 Haymarket, S.W.1; f. 1953; literature, arts, current affairs; Editors MELVIN J. LASKY, Prof. FRANK KERNODE.

Envoy Magazine: 17 Curzon St., London, W.1; f. 1967; leisure, art, travel; Editor L. GORLAY; circ. 50,000.

Far East Trade and Development: 3 Belsize Crescent, N.W.3; concerned with issues affecting East and West, Asian development, Afro-Asian affairs and reports on the technology of emerging economies.

Films and Filming: Hansom Books Ltd., 16 Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1; f. 1954; Editor PETER BAKER.

Flying Review International (formerly *R.A.F. Flying Review*): Gillow House, 5 Winsley St., W.1; f. 1946; third Friday of month preceding cover date; Editorial Dir. WILLIAM GREEN; Editor GORDON SWANBOROUGH; circ. 58,089.

Geographical Magazine, The: Editorial Office: Odhams Press Ltd., Long Acre, W.C.2; f. 1935; Editor DEREK WEBER.

Good Housekeeping: Chestergate House, Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W.1; f. 1922 (incorporating *Nash's Pall Mall Magazine* 1909); 25th of the month; Editor LAURIE PURDEN.

Gramophone, The: 379 Kenton Road, Harrow, Middlesex; f. 1923; Editor ANTHONY POLLARD; circ. 71,928.

Harper's Bazaar: Chestergate House, Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W.1; f. 1929; international fashion, fiction, general features; Editor RUTH LYNNAM.

History Today: Bracken House, 10 Cannon Street, E.C.4; f. 1951; monthly; illustrated historical magazine; Editors PETER QUENNEL, ALAN HODGE; circ. 30,000.

Homes and Gardens: Country Life Ltd., 2-10 Tavistock Street, W.C.2; f. 1919; Editor JOHN MENDES; circ. 234,089.

House and Garden: Vogue House, Hanover Square, W.1; Editor ROBERT HARLING.

Ideal Home: Odhams Press Ltd., 189 High Holborn, W.C.1; all practical aspects of the house and garden; Editor ALAN MORGAN.

Industrial Envoy: Envoy Journals Ltd., 67 Clerkenwell Rd., London, E.C.1; f. 1959; industrial developments; Editor A. JAMES; circ. 21,056.

Industrial Intelligence: Envoy Journals Ltd., 67 Clerkenwell Rd., London, E.C.1; f. 1959; worldwide industrial development; Editor A. JAMES; circ. 20,925.

Islamic Review, The: The Shah Jehan Mosque, 149 Oriental Road, Woking, Surrey; f. 1912; Joint Editors ABDUL MAJID, M.A., B.T., BASHEER AHMAD MISRI, B.A.(Hons.); circ. 7,000.

Labour: Trades Union Congress, Great Russell Street, W.C.1; f. 1965; official organ of the T.U.C.; Editor C. H. HARTWELL.

Labour Monthly: 134 Ballards Lane, N.3; f. 1921; Marxist; Editor R. PALME DUTT; circ. 9,000.

Law Guardian: 39 Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1; law review.

London Magazine: 30 Thurloe Place, S.W.7; f. 1954; literary; Editor ALAN ROSS.

Management Today: Gillow House, 5 Winsley St., W.1; f. 1966; Editor ROBERT HELLER; circ. 40,150.

Methodist Magazine: Epworth Press, 25-35 City Rd., E.C.1; f. 1778.

Motor Sport: Standard House, Bonhill St., E.C.2; f. 1924; Editor W. BODDY.

Music and Musicians: Hansom Books Ltd., 16 Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1; f. 1952; covers performances, records, scores and books on music; illustrated; Editor FRANK GRANVILLE BARKER.

Musical Opinion: Musical Opinion Ltd., 87 Wellington Street, Luton, Beds.; f. 1887; Editor LAURENCE SWINYARD; circ. 8,000.

Musical Times: Novello & Co., Ltd., 27 Soho Square, W.1; f. 1844; 1st of the month; Editor STANLEY SADIE.

Navy: Navy League, Inc., Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W.C.2; f. 1895; 15th of the month; also *Sea Cadet*; Editor J. M. PALMER; circ. 7,674.

New Blackfriars: Blackfriars, Cambridge; f. 1920; religious and cultural; Editor PASCAL LEFEBURE.

Opera: Rolls House, 2 Breems Buildings, E.C.4; f. 1950; illustrated; Editor HAROLD ROSENTHAL.

Photography: Fountain Press Ltd., 46-47 Chancery Lane, W.C.2; Editor RICHARD GEE.

Plays and Players: Hansom Books Ltd., 16 Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1; f. 1953; Editor PETER ROBERTS.

Practical Gardening: Mercury House, 103-119 Waterloo Road, S.E.1; f. 1960; last Friday of month; Editor S. RUSSELL; circ. 111,273.

Practitioner: 5 Bentinck Street, W.1; f. 1868; medical; Editor WILLIAM A. R. THOMSON, M.D.; Consultant Editor in U.S.A. JOSEPH GARLAND, M.D.; circ. 33,496.

Readers' Digest (British Ed.): Reader's Digest Association, Ltd., 25 Berkeley Square, W.1; f. 1939; last Fri. of the month; Editor and Dir. MICHAEL RANDOLPH; circ. 1,35m.

Records and Recording: Hansom Books Ltd., 16 Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1; f. 1957; classical recordings of music and drama.

Scottish Field: 65 Buchanan Street, Glasgow, C.1, Scotland; f. 1903; Independent; Editor A. E. COMYN WEBSTER; circ. 70,000.

She: National Magazine Co., Ltd., Chestergate House, Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W.1; f. 1955; Editor PAMELA CARMICHAEL.

Sputnik: 3 Rosary Gardens, S.W.7; Editor SYDNEY JACOBSON; circ. 250,000.

Studio, The: Fair Row, Chatham, Kent; f. 1893; last Wednesday of the month; Editor G. S. WHITTET.

Sunday: 29 Tufton St., S.W.1; formerly *Church Illustrated* f. 1956; interdenominational feature magazine; Managing Editor PETER HARVEY; circ. 100,000.

Town: Gillow House, Winsley St., W.1; f. 1953; Editor BRIAN MOYNAHAN; literary criticism, men's fashions, politics, entertainment; circ. 60,000.

Vanity Fair: Chestergate House, Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W.1; f. 1949; fashion and beauty magazine for younger women; Editor HAZEL EVANS.

Vogue: The Condé Nast Publications Ltd., Vogue House, Hanover Square, W.1; f. 1916; Editor BEATRIX MILLER.

Wireless World: Iliffe Technical Publications Ltd., Dorset House, Stamford St., S.E.1; f. 1911; Editor H. W. BARNARD.

Woman's Home Journal: Fleetway Publications Ltd., Fleetway House, Farringdon St., E.C.4; f. 1927; a high-class monthly for women; Editor AILSA GARLAND.

World Today: Chatham House, St. James's Square, S.W.1; published by Oxford University Press, Ely House, 37 Dover St., W.1; f. 1945; current international affairs; Editor MARGARET CORNELL.

Yachting Monthly: 3 Clement's Inn, Strand, London, W.C.2; f. 1906; Editor J. D. SLEIGHTHOLME; 1st of month.

Yachting World: Iliffe Specialist Publications Ltd., Dorset House, Stamford Street, S.E.1; f. 1894; Editor BERNARD HAYMAN; circ. 37,780.

QUARTERLIES

Army Quarterly and Defence Journal: W. Clowes & Sons, Ltd., Dorland House, 14 and 16 Lower Regent St., S.W.1; f. 1920 (as *United Service Journal* 1829, as *United Service Magazine* 1890); Editor Maj.-Gen. R. F. K. GOLDSMITH, C.B., C.B.E.

Asian Review: 3 Temple Chambers, Temple Ave., E.C.4; f. 1886 as *Asiatic Quarterly Review*; quarterly journal of the Royal Society for India, Pakistan and Ceylon; Editor JOHN WHITE.

Brain: 86 Harley St., W.1; neurology; Editor (vacant); circ. 3,200.

British Journal for the Philosophy of Science: Cambridge University Press, Bentley House, 200 Euston Rd., N.W.1; f. 1950; Editor Dr. M. B. HESSE.

British Journal of Sociology: London School of Economics and Political Science, Houghton Street, Aldwych, W.C.2; f. 1950; Managing Editor TERENCE MORRIS; Review Editor ANGUS STEWART.

British Medical Bulletin: British Council, 65 Davies Street, W.1; f. 1943; publ. Jan., May and Sept.; each number contains papers on one special aspect of medical or scientific research, contributed by authorities on the subject; circ. 6,000.

Church Quarterly Review: S.P.C.K., Holy Trinity Church, Marylebone Road, N.W.1; f. 1875; Editor Rt. Rev. and Rt. Hon. J. W. C. WAND, K.C.V.O., D.D.

Churchman, The: 7 Wine Office Court, E.C.4; f. 1879; Anglican theological quarterly; evangelical; Editor G. E. DUFFIELD, M.A.; circ. 2,100.

Classical Quarterly: Oxford University Press, Ely House, 37 Dover Street, W.1; f. 1907; Editors K. J. DOVER, M.A., D. A. F. M. RUSSELL, M.A.

Classical Review: Oxford University Press, Ely House, 37 Dover Street, W.1; f. 1887; Editors C. J. FORDYCE, M.A., LL.D., J. S. MORRISON, M.A.

Common Market Law Reports: 258 Gray's Inn Rd., W.C.1; f. 1962; Editors P. BENENSON, L. BLOM-COOPER, N. MARCH HUNNINGS and D. VALENTINE.

Contrast: British Film Institute, 81 Dean Street, W.1; f. 1961; comment and criticism on television; Editor DAVID ROBINSON.

Cornhill Magazine: John Murray, 50 Albemarle Street, W.1; f. 1860; First Editor W. M. THACKERAY; essays, travellers' tales, fiction, verse; illustrated.

Countryman: Countryman, Ltd., 10 Bouverie Street, E.C.4. Editorial, Burford, Oxford; f. 1927; Independent, Editor JOHN CRIPPS; circ. exceeds 56,023.

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Government and Opposition: London Sch. of Ec. and Pol. Sci., Houghton St., W.C.2; a quarterly journal of comparative politics; f. 1965; Chair. of Editorial Board Prof. LEONARD SCHAPIRO; Editor GHITA IONESCU.

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Library: Oxford University Press, Ely House, 37 Dover Street, W.1; f. 1889; Editor D. G. NEILL, Bodleian Library, Oxford.

London Quarterly and Holborn Review: Epworth Press, 25-35 City Road, E.C.1; f. 1853.

Mind (Philosophy): Mind Association, c/o Basil Blackwell, 49 Broad St., Oxford; f. 1876; Editor Prof. GILBERT RYLE.

Modern Law Review: Stevens & Sons, Ltd., 11 New Fetter Lane, E.C.4; f. 1937; 6 parts a year; Editor Lord CHORLEY, Q.C., M.A.

Organ, The: Musical Opinion Ltd., 87 Wellington St., Luton, Beds.; f. 1921; Editor LAURENCE SWINYARD; circ. 3,000.

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Review of English Studies: Oxford University Press, Ely House, Dover Street, W.1; f. 1925; Editor JOHN BAMBOROUGH, c/o Clarendon Press, Oxford.

Round Table: The Round Table, Ltd., 166 Piccadilly, W.1; f. 1910; a non-party review of world politics, devoted particularly to Commonwealth affairs; Editor LEONARD BEATON.

Science Progress: 41 Maddox Street, W.1; quarterly.

Scripture: T. Nelson and Sons, Ltd., 18 Dalkeith Rd., Edinburgh 9; f. 1950; Editor Rev. T. WORDON, S.T.L., L.S.S.

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Town and Country Planning: Town and Country Planning Association, 28 King Street, Covent Garden, W.C.2; f. 1932; Man. Editor HAZEL EVANS.

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Universities Quarterly: Turnstile Press, Ltd., Great Turnstile, W.C.1; f. 1946; Editor Prof. BORIS FORD.

Journal of Commonwealth Political Studies: Leicester University Press, Leicester; f. 1961; Commonwealth politics and government, articles and reviews; Editors Prof. COLIN LEYS, Prof. W. H. MORRIS-JONES; three times yearly.

Scottish Historical Review: Aberdeen University Press Ltd., Aberdeen, Scotland; twice yearly.

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RADIO AND TELEVISION

British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC): Broadcasting House, London, W.1; Chair. Rt. Hon. Lord HILL of LUTON, P.C.; Dir.-Gen. Sir HUGH GREENE, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.

The British Broadcasting Company, which was formed in 1922, was superseded in 1927 by the British Broadcasting Corporation.

The objects of the Corporation under its Royal Charter (Cmd. 2385) include the provision of a public service of broadcasting as a means of information, education and entertainment and the development of the service in the national interest. The Governors of the BBC are appointed by Her Majesty in Council.

The Corporation's stations in the United Kingdom are operated under a licence from the Postmaster-General (Cmd 2236), which prohibits the BBC from broadcasting commercial advertisements or sponsored programmes.

The Postmaster-General's licence is required to install and operate broadcast receiving apparatus. The annual fee for a licence covering television and sound is £5; for sound only the fee is 25/-. For the conduct of its Home Services (Sound and Television) the BBC receives from the Postmaster General the revenue from licence fees remaining after deduction of Post Office expenses.

The number of broadcast receiving licences current at the end of September 1967 was 17,369,903, including 14,775,699 for television and radio combined.

Independent Television Authority (ITA): 70 Brompton Road, Knightsbridge, London, S.W.3; Members of the Authority; The Rt. Hon. Lord AYLESTONE, C.B.E. (Chair.), Sir RONALD GOULD, LL.D. (Deputy Chair.), Mrs. MARY ADAMS, O.B.E., Baroness SHARP, G.B.E., Baroness BURTON of COVENTRY, W. MACFARLANE GRAY, O.B.E., O.ST.J., J.P., Sir PATRICK HAMILTON, Bt., Prof. HUGH HUNT, M.A., Prof. Sir OWEN SAUNDERS, M.A., D.S.C., M.I.MECH.E., F.R.S., Sir VINCENT TEWSON, C.B.E., M.C., Sir BEN BOWEN THOMAS, M.A., DAVID GILLILAND, Baroness PLUMMER of TOPESFIELD, J.P.; Dir.-Gen. Sir ROBERT FRASER, O.B.E.

The Independent Television Authority is a public corporation created by the Television Act of 1954.

The Act requires the Authority to plan and provide national television services. The first programmes were transmitted in London in 1955. Well over 98 per cent of the population now live within the reach of the Independent Television transmitting stations. The Authority builds, owns and operates all these stations.

The programmes transmitted by the Authority are provided by independent companies which it appoints and from which it draws its own income. The Authority's stations are linked by a network of lines which enables programmes to be exchanged between all the companies.

Independent Television draws no income from licence fees or from other public funds. Its financial resources come from the sale of advertising time by the different companies and from the sale of programmes abroad.

The 1964 Television Act gave the Authority increased powers in the control of programmes and advertising, and reallocated new programme contracts. In July 1968 these will be replaced by 5 central areas; 4 will become 7-day operations and the week in London will remain divided.

Colour service is expected to begin simultaneously with BBC-1 by early 1970.

RADIO

BBC DOMESTIC SERVICES

The BBC broadcasts four separate radio services in the United Kingdom.

Radio 1 provides a continuous service of popular music, carrying at certain times the same programme as Radio 2, and is broadcast on 247 metres medium wave.

Radio 2, designed to provide a service of entertainment and relaxation, uses one long wavelength (1500m.) covering most of the United Kingdom, and is also carried on VHF.

Radio 3 is a service which takes different names at different times, reflecting the nature of the programme items. It is broadcast on two medium wavelengths (464 and 194m.) and provides the following services:

Music Programme: programmes of and about music.

Study Session: further education programmes.

Third Programme: artistic and intellectual programmes.

Sports Service: deals with a wide variety of sporting events.

Radio 4 is broadcast in seven regional versions, which include a number of programmes of special interest for the different regions: London and the South-East, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland, North, Midlands, and South and West. The service uses ten medium wavelengths and VHF.

BBC LOCAL STATIONS

Brighton: Marlborough Place, Brighton, Sussex; first transmission, Feb. 1968; frequency 88.1; Station Man. ROBERT GUNNELL; Programme Organiser DAVID WAINE.

Leicester: Epic House, Charles Street, Leicester; first transmission, Nov. 1967; frequency 95.05; Station Man. MAURICE ENNALS; Programme Organiser ROBERT KENNEDY.

Merseyside: Commerce House, 13-17 Sir Thomas St., Liverpool 2; first transmission, Nov. 1967; frequency 95.85; Station Man. MICHAEL HANCOCK; Programme Organiser DONALD NORBROOK.

Nottingham: York House, 44-62 Mansfield Rd., Nottingham; first transmission, Jan. 1968; frequency 94.8; Station Man. GERALD METHERCOT; Programme Organiser ROBERT MCLEISH.

Sheffield: Ashdell Grove, 60 Westbourne Rd., Sheffield; first transmission, Nov. 1967; frequency 88.6 (for Rotherham 95.05); Station Man. MICHAEL BARTON; Programme Organiser TIMOTHY NEALE.

Stoke-on-Trent: Conway House, Cheapside, Hanley, Stoke-on-Trent; first transmission, March 1968; frequency (not yet approved); Station Man. HAROLD WILLIAMS; Programme Organiser JOHN CORDEAUX.

BBC EXTERNAL SERVICES

The following services are transmitted for listeners overseas:

The World Service (in English), broadcast for 24 hours daily and directed to all areas of the world in turn. In addition there are special services to:

Australasia
The Far East

In English.
In Burmese, Cantonese, Indonesian, Japanese, Kuoyu Malay, Thai, Vietnamese.

India, Pakistan, Ceylon	In Bengali, Hindi, Urdu, Sinhalese, Tamil.
The Middle East, Malta, North Africa	In Arabic, Hebrew, Persian, Turkish and Maltese.
Central, East, West and South Africa	In English, French, Hausa, Somali, Swahili, Hindi, Arabic and Urdu.
The Western Hemisphere	In English, French for Canada, Portuguese for Brazil, Spanish for Latin America.

Services in the following languages are transmitted for listeners in Europe:

English, Bulgarian, Czech and Slovak, Finnish, French, German, Greek, Hungarian, Italian, Polish, Portuguese, Romanian, Russian, Spanish, Yugoslav (Serbo-Croat and Slovene).

Director of External Broadcasting: CHARLES CURRAN.

TELEVISION

BBC Television: operates two services, known as BBC-1 and BBC-2.

BBC-1: uses 405-line standards; provides a coverage of over 99 per cent of the population of the United Kingdom by means of a chain of over 80 transmitting stations and like Radio 4 provides variations of programmes for the seven regions.

BBC-2: uses 625-line standards, was opened in the London area in April 1964, and by the end of 1967 was available to approximately 74% of the population.

Director of Television: KENNETH ADAM, C.B.E.

ITA Television: The Authority has given contracts to the following 14 programme contractors until July 1968;

PROGRAMME CONTRACTORS

ABC Television, Ltd.: 1 Hanover Square, London, W.1, and Broom Road, Teddington, Middlesex; offices in Manchester, Birmingham and Leeds; transmission started 1956; Chair. Sir PHILIP WARTER; North and Midlands areas, Sat. and Sun.

Anglia Television, Ltd.: Anglia House, Norwich; Brook House, Park Lane, London, W.1, and Television House, Mount Street, Manchester 2; started transmission 1959; Chair. The Marquess TOWNSEND OF RAYNHAM; the East of England, all week.

ATV Network Ltd.: ATV House, Great Cumberland Place, London, W.1, and ATV House, 150 Edmund St., Birmingham; Chair. Lord RENWICK, Bt., K.B.E.; Joint Man. Dirs. LEW GRADE (Deputy Chair.), ROBIN D. GILL; responsible for operation of Independent Television programme for London week-ends, and Midlands week-days.

Border Television, Ltd.: The Television Centre, Carlisle, and 14 Curzon Street, London, W.1; started transmission 1961; Chair. JOHN L. BURGESS, O.B.E., T.D., D.L., J.P.; Managing Dir. JAMES J. BREDIN; Border area, all week.

Channel Television: The Television Centre, Rouge Bouillon, St. Helier, Jersey, and 195 Knightsbridge, London, S.W.7; started transmission 1962; Chair. Senator W. H. KRICHESKI, O.B.E., K. A. KILLIP (Man. Dir.); Channel Islands, all week; publ. *Channel Viewer* (weekly); circ. 13,924.

Grampian Television, Ltd.: Queen's Cross, Aberdeen, 26 Calton Rd., Edinburgh, and 103-105 Marketgait, Dundee, Scotland; London Office: Nuffield House, 41

Piccadilly, London, W.1; started transmission 1961; Chair. Sir ALEXANDER B. KING, C.B.E., LL.D., D.L., J.P.; Man. Dir. Lord WINDLESHAM; North-East Scotland, all week.

Granada Television Ltd.: Granada TV Centre, Manchester 3, and 36 Golden Square, London, W.1; transmission started 1956; Chair. SIDNEY L. BERNSTEIN; Northern area, Mon. to Fri.

Rediffusion Television, Ltd.: Television House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2; offices in Birmingham and Manchester; transmission started 1955; Chair. J. SPENCER WILLS, Man. Dir. PAUL ADORIAN; London area Mon. to Fri.

Scottish Television, Ltd.: Theatre Royal, Hope Street, Glasgow, Television House, 13 Melville St., Edinburgh 3 and 70 Grosvenor St., London, W.1; offices in Birmingham and Manchester; transmission started 1957; Chair. Lord THOMPSON OF FLEET; Central Scotland, all week.

Southern Independent Television, Ltd.: Southern Independent Television Centre, Northam, Southampton; Dover Studio, Russell St., Dover; and Glen House, Stag Place, London, S.W.1; transmission started 1958; Chair. JOHN H. DAVIS; Man. Dir. C. D. WILSON, M.C.; Central Southern and South Eastern England, all week.

Television Wales and West: T.W.W. House, 207 Sloane Street, S.W.1; studios: T.W.W. T.V. Centre, Bath Road, Bristol; Pontcanna Studios, Cardiff; incorporates *Teledu Cymru* (formerly Wales Television Association); began production January 1958; Man. Dir. JOHN BAXTER; Programme Controller BRYAN MICHE; Publicity Director FRANK BROWN; Sales Director STANLEY LEACH; provides programmes for Wales and the West throughout the week until July 29th, 1968.

Tyne Tees Television, Ltd.: The Television Centre, City Road, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and 1 Great Cumberland Place, London, W.1; started transmission 1959; Chair. E. G. FAIRBURN; North East area, all week.

Ulster Television, Ltd.: Havelock House, Ormeau Road, Belfast 7, and 19 Marylebone Road, London, N.W.1; started transmission 1959; Chair. The Rt. Hon. The Earl of ANTRIM, D.L., J.P.; Managing Dir. R. B. HENDERSON, M.A.; Northern Ireland, all week.

Westward Television, Ltd.: Derry's Cross, Plymouth, St. Augustine's Parade, The Centre, Bristol, and 4-7 Woodstock St., New Bond St., London, W.1; started transmission 1961; Chair. PETER CADBURY; South West, all week.

PROGRAMME CONTRACTORS FROM JULY 1968

ATV Television, Ltd.: (see above, but covering Midlands, all week).

Anglia Television, Ltd.: (see above).

Border Television, Ltd.: (see above).

Channel Television, Ltd.: (see above).

Grampian Television, Ltd.: (see above).

Granada Television, Ltd.: (see above, but covering Lancashire and Cheshire, all week).

Harlech Television, Ltd.: 97 Baker St., London, W.1; Chair. Lord HARLECH; Man. Dir. A. J. GORARD; Wales and the West, all week.

London Weekend Television, Ltd.: 25-28 Old Burlington St., London, W.1; Chair. A. CRAWLEY; Man. Dir. MICHAEL PEACOCK; London area week-ends.

Scottish Television, Ltd.: (see above).

Southern Television, Ltd.: (see above, but covering the entire South of England).

Thames Television, Ltd.: Teddington Lock, Teddington, Middx.; Chair. Sir PHILIP WARTER; Man. Dir. HOWARD THOMAS, C.B.E.; London area, all week.

Tyne Tees Television, Ltd.: (see above).

Ulster Television, Ltd.: (see above).

Westward Television, Ltd.: (see above).

Yorkshire Television, Ltd.: Television Centre, Leeds, 1; Chair. Sir RICHARD GRAHAM; Man. Dir. G. E. WARD THOMAS; Yorkshire, all week.

Independent Television News, Ltd. (ITN): Television House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2; f. 1955; provides the main news programmes for all ITA areas; Editor Sir GEOFFREY COX.

Independent Television Companies Association: Knighton House, 52-66 Mortimer St., London, W.1; acts on behalf of all the programme companies on certain matters of common interest; Chair. R. D. GILL.

FINANCE

(brs. = branches; cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; subs. = subscribed; dep. = deposits; m. = million.)

Lombard merchants, from Southern Europe and the main Italian towns, were active in the City of London before the reign of Edward II. By the time of the Restoration, the United Kingdom, through their influence, was already a major financial power. Seizure by Charles I of £200,000 stored in the Tower forced the goldsmiths to keep ready cash in circulation and to operate, for the first time, the modern banking system based on credit. By 1677, 37 goldsmiths were keeping "running cashes" or accounts in Lombard Street, which forms to this day the centre of the banking area of the City of London.

Until 1826 commercial banks in England were restricted to six partners, resulting in a regular succession of bank failures in times of crisis. Banking joint stock companies were established all over the country by 1833. By 1866 there were 154 joint stock banks with 850 branches, against 246 private banks with 376 branches. By 1900 there were only 19 private banks in existence.

As a result of England's lead in international trade and finance during and after the industrial revolution, several countries tended to use sterling rather than their national currency for international trading transactions, and maintained their central currency reserves in London. These countries pegged their currency exchange rate to the pound sterling when the gold standard was abandoned by the U.K. in 1931; the pound was further devalued by 33½ per cent in 1949, and by 14.3 per cent in 1967. Since 1958 sterling has been, for non-residents, freely transferable and convertible into dollars, and in 1961 became fully convertible. (For Sterling Area see Commonwealth Co-operation in Part I). United Kingdom gold and foreign exchange reserves are held in the Government Exchange Equalization Account operated since 1932 by the Bank of England as agent for the Treasury.

The United Kingdom's central bank is the Bank of England, which was established by Act of Parliament and Royal Charter in 1694 and was nationalized under the Bank of England Act, 1946. The Charter Act of 1833 made the currency of the Bank of England legal tender throughout England, and slowly the notes of the other London bankers were driven out of use. The 1844 Charter Act provided that no new bank should have the right of issue and that paper money could only be issued to a fixed amount against securities and gold. Due to further failures, a wholly managed currency was ultimately achieved by 1914. The Bank of England is responsible for coordinating the implementation of the Government's monetary policy. It holds the main Government accounts and acts as Agent for the issue and registration of Government loans. It is the sole bank of issue for England and Wales, but the principal banks in Scotland and Northern Ireland may, and in the case of Scotland do, act as their own banks of issue, though the amount issued by them must be fully

covered by Bank of England note and coin. The Bank is further responsible for exchange control regulations.

The Bank of England holds large deposits from the commercial banks; these form a major part of the commercial banks' cash reserves. Special Deposits are called in from all British commercial banks by the Bank of England to restrict the liquidity of the banking system, and are not freely disposable. These have been called in between June 1960 and December 1962, and again in May 1965 and July 1966.

The principal commercial banks in the U.K. are all limited liability companies. The 'Big Five'—Barclays, Lloyds, Midland, National Provincial and Westminster—together with Coutts, District, Glyn Mills, Martins, National, Williams Deacons, with, in addition, The Bank of England, form the London Bankers' Clearing House. All other commercial banks operating in the U.K. have agreements with one of the clearing banks. These eleven banks, together with the five Scottish banks and three in Northern Ireland, account for about two-thirds of the deposits of the entire banking system. There are about 14,000 branches of these banks throughout the U.K. In 1967 at least 29.5 per cent of deposits were covered by the banks in cash and such liquid securities as loans to discount houses and holdings of treasury and commercial bills.

The U.K. commercial banks undertake all normal types of banking business, but it is not their practice to provide fixed capital for business concerns. Finance of industry is mainly limited to short-term advances and overdrafts by the customer on his bank. Special financial facilities are left to other financial institutions such as the discount market, finance corporations, investment trusts and the insurance market.

There are nine major British Overseas and Commonwealth Banks which have branches in London and seven of these have their headquarters here. These are the Australia and New Zealand Bank, Barclays D.C.O., Bank of London and South America, Chartered Bank, The English, Scottish and Australian, Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, National and Grindlays, Ottoman, and The Standard Bank. Their main purpose is to finance trade between the U.K., their own countries and also third countries. Their network was built up in the second half of the nineteenth century; there are nearly 4,500 branches of these banks in over 70 countries of the world. They are active in specialized areas: for example the Bank of London and South America deals with Spanish- and Portuguese-speaking countries and The Standard Bank and Barclays D.C.O. specialize in Africa. There are several other smaller banks of this kind. In addition there are 12 United States Banks, eight Japanese Banks and over 50 other foreign banks including one from the U.S.S.R. operating branches in 1967.

The London Gold Market evolved in the days of the Australian and Canadian gold rushes in the nineteenth century. It is the leading world centre for gold and handles the majority of dealings on the free markets of the world. There are five members of the gold market who are present at the daily price-fixing of London Gold, though all authorized banks may, but rarely do, deal in the commodity. The Gold Market was closed from the outbreak of the Second World War until March 1954, when it was successfully re-opened under the general supervision of the Bank of England. In 1966 a gold pool was initiated to co-ordinate the gold operations of European central banks in London and the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. The pool consists of a selling consortium, only in operation when the market requires stabilization, and a buying syndicate.

Britain is also the traditional centre for marketing many of the world's basic commodities. Among the most important exchanges are the London Wool Exchange, the Baltic Exchange, the London Commodity Exchange (cocoa, coffee, copra, rubber, skins, and sugar), the London Metal Exchange and the Liverpool Cotton and Corn Exchanges.

The Merchant Banks, divided into accepting houses and issuing houses, play an important role in the U.K. banking system. They issue long and short-term loans and also specialize in the gold and foreign exchange markets and financial trusts, investment management and insurance.

The specialized Discount Market trades in and holds commercial bills of exchange and other short-term securities. Treasury bills and government short-term bonds are, however, the main business undertaken by the 12 members of the London discount market. They finance the purchase of the bills and securities they hold, principally by loans from the commercial banks. They may also borrow from the Bank of England but at a higher rate of interest.

The Finance Corporation for Industry and the Industrial and Commercial Finance Corporation were formed in 1945 to assist in the provision of capital for the re-equipment and development of major industries. The Commonwealth Development Finance Company, set up in 1953, invests private capital in Commonwealth development schemes. Other financial corporations include the Agricultural Mortgage Corporation, founded in 1928, and the Scottish Agricultural Securities Corporation founded in 1933. These grant long-term loans against mortgages on agricultural lands and buildings in England, Wales and Scotland.

The Co-operative Wholesale Society formed a deposit and loan department in 1872 and was legally chartered in 1876. It is the financial centre of the co-operative movement with headquarters in Manchester. In 1948 the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society also commenced banking operations.

Small savings are for the most part entrusted to Trustee Savings Banks and the National Savings Movement, together with the Post Office Savings Bank. The Trustee Savings Banks were started in the nineteenth century and in 1966 there were 78 banks with 1,374 offices and over £10 million in accounts. Cheque services were started in 1964. National Savings Certificates were first introduced during the First World War. Interest is payable on encashment and free from income tax. The National Savings Movement is led by the National Savings Committee for England and Wales and similar committees for Scotland and Northern Ireland. Premium bonds were first issued in 1956, receiving prizes instead of fixed interest rates. In June 1966 £557 million was invested in Premium Bonds, and £813 million in the Post Office Savings Bank. This was founded in 1861 and has about 22 million

accounts. The depositor may pay in or withdraw money at any of the post offices throughout the country. The Post Office Giro is to be opened in October 1968, with headquarters on Merseyside. This will provide a postal cheque service for anyone with a current postal account but there are no overdraft facilities. The Clearing and Scottish banks are already operating a Bank Giro service of their own.

Another very popular form of saving is in Building Societies. There were 605 of these in the U.K. in 1966 and 11 of the companies account for over 60 per cent of the total funds invested in this way.

There are 21 Stock Exchanges in the U.K.; 15 in England and Wales, five, of which four were linked together in 1964, in Scotland and one in Northern Ireland. The London Stock Exchange (founded 1801) is by far the most important as 9,400 securities are handled by it and it is linked all over the world by an instantaneous network.

Lloyds has a world-wide reputation for shipping insurance and also for other forms of insurance. There are 5,800 underwriting members of Lloyds divided into about 300 syndicates. Lloyds was the world's first recognized insurance market. There are also over 400 insurance companies incorporated in the U.K., and a further 100 foreign companies with branches in this country. Most of the British work is in the hands of 100 of the British-based companies.

BANKING

CENTRAL BANK

Bank of England: Threadneedle Street, London, E.C.2.; incorporated by Royal Charter in 1694, and nationalised by Act of Parliament on March 1st, 1946; is the Government's banker and on its behalf manages the note issue and the National Debt and administers the Exchange Control Regulations; also the central bank of the country and the bankers' bank; mem. of the Clearing House; brs. at Birmingham, Bristol, Liverpool, Leeds, Manchester, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Southampton and Law Courts Branch, Temple Bar, W.C.2.; capital stock amounting to £14.6m. is held by the Treasury; Governor Sir LESLIE O'BRIEN, G.B.E.; Deputy Governor Sir MAURICE PARSONS; Sec. P. A. S. TAYLOR.

PRINCIPAL BANKS INCORPORATED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

Australia and New Zealand Bank Ltd.: Head Office: 71, Cornhill, London, E.C.3; cap. authorised £22.5m. p.u. £15.4m.; Chair. The Rt. Hon. Lord CARRINGTON, P.C., K.C.M.G., M.C.; Deputy Chair. R. E. B. LLOYD; Exec. Dir. R. C. WHEELER-BENNETT; Gen. Man. C. H. RENNIE.

Bank of London & South America Ltd.: 40-66 Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.4; f. 1862 as London, Buenos Ayres and River Plate Bank Ltd., present title 1923; cap. p.u. £20.1m.; dep. £12.1m.; Chair. Sir GEORGE BOLTON, K.C.M.G.; Deputy Chair. E. HOLLAND-MARTIN, GEORGE F. TAYLOR, C.B.E.; Exec. Dir. W. J. M. LONGMORE, R. V. LOW, D. G. MITCHELL, H. SAUNDERS, O.B.E.; publs. *Monthly Review*.

Bank of Scotland: The Mound, Edinburgh 1, Scotland; London Office: 30 Bishopsgate, E.C.2; f. 1695; cap. p.u. £8.4m.; Gov. Rt. Hon. Lord POLWARTH, T.D., D.L., LL.D., C.A.; Deputy Gov. J. B. FINDLAY; now incorporates the Union Bank of Scotland Ltd.

Barclays Bank Ltd.: 54 Lombard St., London, E.C.3; f. as a private bank before 1896; cap. issued £70,254,313; res. £48,000,000 (1967); Chair. J. THOMSON, Deputy

Chair. Sir THOMAS M. BLAND, Vice-Chairs. W. G. BRYAN, L. E. D. BEVAN, C.B.E., H. E. DARVILL; brs. over 2,600; Gen. Mans. E. D. WILDE, G. C. CUNDY, M.C., C. R. LING (staff), D. M. TAYLOR, M.M., H. R. H. LEE; Sec. R. J. H. GILLMAN.

Barclays Bank D.C.O.: 54 Lombard St., London, E.C.3; f. 1836; cap. auth. £30m.; issued £24m.; Chair. FREDERIC SEEBOHM; Deputy Chair. The Hon. Sir GEOFFREY COKAYNE GIBBS, K.C.M.G.; Gen. Managers, A. E. AMBROSE, J. RODWAY, J. P. G. WATHEN (Staff), S. G. MOGFORD; Sec. A. E. V. OLIVER.

British Bank of the Middle East, The: Head Office: 7 King William St., London, E.C.4; f. 1889; (1967) cap. p.u. £2.5m.; Chair. C. E. LOOMBE, C.M.G.; Gen. Man. A. MACQUEEN.

British and French Bank Ltd.: 8-13 King William St., London, E.C.4; f. 1947 to acquire business of the London Branch of the Banque Nationale pour le Commerce et l'Industrie; merged 1967 with Banque Nationale de Paris, London branch; cap. p.u. £3m. (1967); Chair. Sir JOHN BALFOUR, G.C.M.G., G.B.E.; Dir. and Gen. Man. G. GEAS; Joint Gen. Man. G. A. H. KORTS.

British Linen Bank: 38 St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh 2, Scotland; f. 1746 (in 1919 practically whole stock acquired by Barclays Bank Ltd.); cap. issued £2m. (September 1967); Gov. The Duke of HAMILTON, K.T., G.C.V.O., A.F.C., LL.D.; Deputy Gov. Lord CLYDESMUIR OF BRAIDWOOD, C.B., M.B.E., T.D.; Gen. Man. T. W. WALKER; 220 brs.

Chartered Bank, The: 38 Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2; f. 1853; cap. auth. £10m.; issued £8.5m.; Chair. W. G. PULLEN; Chief Gen. Manager STAFFORD NORTHCOTE.

Glydesdale Bank Ltd.: affiliated to Midland Bank; 30 St. Vincent Place, Glasgow, C.1, Scotland; f. 1838; p.u. cap. £3.4m.; Chair. The Rt. Hon. Lord MACLAY, K.B.E.; Joint Deputy Chair. WILLIAM THYNE, WILLIAM DONALD, C.B.E.; Dir. and Gen. Man. R. D. FAIRBAIRN; 350 brs.

Co-operative Wholesale Society Ltd. (Co-operative Bank): Head Office: 1 Balloon St., Manchester 4; London Office: 99 Leaman St., E.1; f. 1863 (banking business began 1872); cap. p.u. (January 1967) £31.5m.; Chair. Sir LEONARD COOKE; Sec. A. WILSON; Bank Gen. Man. R. C. YELLAND.

Coutts and Co.: 440 Strand, London, W.C.2; City Office: 15 Lombard St., E.C.3; f. 1692 and incorp. 1892 as a Joint Stock Co.; affiliated to National Provincial Bank Ltd., 1920; cap. issued and p.u. £1m.; Chair. S. J. L. EGERTON; Sec. R. A. ROBERTSON; 8 brs.

District Bank Ltd.: affiliated to National Provincial Bank; Spring Gardens, Manchester, 2; London City Office: 75 Cornhill, E.C.3; f. 1829; cap. issued £12m.; Chair. Sir RICHARD F. SUMMERS; Deputy Chair. ALAN RUSSELL, GEOFFREY PARKES, C.M.G.; Chief Gen. Man. and Dir. F. A. RUSHTON; 590 brs.

Eastern Bank Ltd., The: Wholly-owned subsidiary of The Chartered Bank (Incorp. by Royal Charter, 1853); Head Office: 2-3 Crosby Square, London, E.C.3; f. 1909; (Dec. 1966) cap. p.u. £1m.; Chair. ROGER LEIGHWOOD; Chief Man. A. FINDLAY; London Man. J. J. HANN; Sec. R. J. COOK.

The English, Scottish and Australian Bank, Ltd.: 55 Gracechurch St., London, E.C.3; f. 1852; nominal cap. £12m.; dep. £186m.; Chair. The Rt. Hon. Viscount HAMPDEN; Dep. Gen. Manager and Sec. R. B. SCOTCHER.

Glyn, Mills and Co.: 67 Lombard St., London, E.C.3; f. 1753; cap. p.u. £2m.; Exec. Dirs. E. O. FAULKNER, M.B.E. (Chair.), Sir JOHN HOGG (Deputy Chair.),

J. P. R. GLYN, A. E. DAVIES, J. N. BUTTERWICK, R. E. B. LLOYD, A. J. O. RITCHIE; Sec. G. P. WEBSTER; brs. 3.

Ionian Bank Ltd.: Head Office: 64 Coleman St., London, E.C.2; f. 1839; authorized cap. p.u. £1,600,000; Man. Dirs. R. E. BROOK, C.M.G., O.B.E., A. G. RIDLEY, G. S. BOSTOCK, H. C. P. J. FRASER, P.C., M.B.E., M.P.; Dirs. S. HAMBURGER, E. M. BEHRENS, J. M. TRUSTED, M. A. GAZE, B. W. S. IRWIN, M. BAIRD, A. J. WHEWAY, P. F. HUTTON, S. L. FENN.

Lloyds Bank Europe Ltd.: 100 Pall Mall, London, S.W.1; f. 1911 as Lloyds Bank (France) Ltd., re-named 1964; cap. £2.5m.; Chair. Rt. Hon. Viscount RUNCIMAN OF DOXFORD, O.B.E.; Gen. Man. A. E. LUFF.

Lloyds Bank Limited: 71 Lombard Street, London, E.C.3; inc. as Joint Stock Co. 1865; cap. issued £64.8m.; Chair. HARALD PEAKE; Deputy Chair. The Rt. Hon. Viscount RUNCIMAN OF DOXFORD, O.B.E., A.F.C., D.C.L., D.L., Sir REGINALD VERDON SMITH, LL.D.; Vice-Chair. E. J. N. WARBURTON, C.B.E.; Chief Gen. Man. M. T. WILSON, M.B.E.; Sec. J. W. A. NICHOLL-CARNE; 2,150 brs.

Lombard Banking Ltd.: Lombard House, Curzon Street, London, W.1; f. 1938; cap. issued and p.u. £5.8m.; Chair. E. P. J. C. LOMBARD KNIGHT, MAXWELL JOSEPH.

Martins Bank Limited: 4 Water Street, Liverpool 2, and 68 Lombard Street, London, E.C.3; f. 1831; issued cap. £14.8m.; Chair. Sir CUTHBERT CLEGG, T.D.; Deputy Chair. Sir JOHN M. BROCKLEBANK, Bt., Sir DOUGLAS CRAWFORD, C.B., D.S.O., T.D., D.L., J. H. KESWICK, C.M.G.; Chief Gen. Man. D. O. MAXWELL; 710 brs.

Mercantile Bank Ltd.: Registered Office: 15 Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.3; f. 1892; cap. p.u. £2.9m.; Chair. J. A. H. SAUNDERS; Gen. Man. J. M. GREGOIRE.

Midland Bank Ltd.: Poultry, London, E.C.2; f. 1836; cap. p.u. £64m.; dep. £2,184m.; Chair. Sir ARCHIBALD FORBES, G.B.E.; Deputy Chair. WILLIAM DONALD, C.B.E., The Rt. Hon. Lord BLACKFORD, C.B.E., D.S.O., J.P.; Dir. and Chief Gen. Manager H. H. THACKSTONE; Sec. K. L. BARBER; 2,650 brs.

Midland and International Banks Ltd.: 26 Throgmorton Street, London, E.C.2; f. 1964 by Midland Bank, Commercial Bank of Australia, Standard Bank and Toronto-Dominion Bank; conducts international financing (particularly medium-term) of development projects abroad; cap. p.u. and res. £10.5m.; Chair. Sir ARCHIBALD FORBES, G.B.E.; Gen. Man. H. J. WITHERIDGE.

National Bank Ltd., The: 13-17 Old Broad St., London, E.C.2; f. 1835; affiliated to National Commercial Bank of Scotland; 36 brs.; cap. p.u. £3m.; Chair. WILLIAM A. ACTON; Deputy Chair. C. M. RAIT, M.C., T.D.; Gen. Man. A. J. PRENDERGAST.

National Bank of New Zealand Ltd., The: Head Office: 8 Moorgate, London, E.C.2; issued cap. £3.5m.; Chair. MICHAEL G. H. BROWN; Gen. Man. in New Zealand, J. MOWBRAY; London Man. G. L. DAVIES.

National Commercial Bank of Scotland Ltd.: 42 St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh, 2; over 440 brs.; f. 1959 by merger of The Commercial Bank of Scotland Ltd. and The National Bank of Scotland Ltd.; to merge with Royal Bank of Scotland; cap. issued £13m.; Chair. I. W. MACDONALD; Vice-Chair. Sir WILFRED AYRE, D. ALEXANDER; Gen. Man. J. B. BURKE.

National and Grindlays Bank Ltd.: Head Office: 26 Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2; City Office: 55 Bishopsgate, E.C.2; f. 1958 as the result of the amalgamation of The National Bank of India Ltd. and Grindlays Bank Ltd.;

brs. in Africa and the East; cap. p.u. £7,604,000; Chair. The Rt. Hon. Lord ALDINGTON, P.C., K.C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O.; Chief Gen. Manager H. D. CAYLEY, O.B.E.; Sec. A. MCGINN.

National Provincial Bank: P.O.B. 34, 297 Drapers Gardens, 12 Throgmorton Ave., London, E.C.2; f. 1833; to merge with Westminster Bank; cap. issued £38.7m.; Chair. DAVID JOHN ROBERTS; Deputy Chair. Lord CLITHEROE, Sir IVAN ARTHUR RICE STEDEFORD, G.B.E.; Chief Gen. Man. W. B. DAVIDSON; Sec. C. F. GREEN; 1,630 brs.

Reliance Bank Ltd.: 101 Queen Victoria St., London, E.C.4; f. 1900; cap. p.u. £60,000; Pres. FREDERICK COURTS; Vice-Pres. ERIK WICKBERG; Chair. and Managing Dir. FRANK FAIRBANK; Sec. ARTHUR S. ASHBY.

Royal Bank of Scotland, The: St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh 2, f. 1727; to merge with National Commercial Bank of Scotland; cap. issued £11.4m.; Gov. His Grace The Duke of BUCCLEUCH and QUEENSBERRY, K.T., P.C., G.C.V.O., LL.D.; Deputy Gov. The Rt. Hon. The Earl of CRAWFORD and BALCARRES, K.T., G.B.E., LL.D.; Chair. J. O. BLAIR-CUNYNGHAME, O.B.E., LL.D.; Gen. Man. G. P. ROBERTSON; 260 brs.

The Standard Bank, Ltd.: 10 Clements Lane, London, E.C.4; f. 1862 as Standard Bank of British South Africa Ltd., name changed 1883 and 1962; authorized cap. £25m.; cap. p.u. £17.87m.; Chair. Sir CYRIL HAWKER; Group Gen. Mans. in London R. E. WILLIAMS, J. C. READ.

Standard Bank of West Africa Ltd.: 37 Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.3; f. 1894; cap. authorised £6,000,000, issued and fully paid £4,000,000; branches in Liverpool, Manchester, Ghana, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Cameroon and Gambia; Chair. Sir CYRIL HAWKER; Group Gen. Mans. J. C. READ, R. E. WILLIAMS.

Westminster Bank Ltd.: 41 Lothbury, London, E.C.2; 1,400 brs.; f. 1836; to merge with National Provincial Bank; authorized cap. £50,000,000; p.u. £39,371,864; Chair. D. A. STIRLING; Deputy Chair. S. G. GATES, C.B.E., J. F. PRIDEAUX, O.B.E.; Chief Gen. Man. R. E. ELLIOTT; Sec. M. P. SPARKES.

Westminster Foreign Bank Ltd.: 41 Threadneedle Street, London, E.C.2 (private company); Chair. D. A. STIRLING; Gen. Man. D. ROBSON; Sec. M. P. SPARKES.

Williams Deacon's Bank Ltd.: Mosley St., Manchester; Chief London Office: 20 Birchin Lane, E.C.3; f. 1771, limited company est. 1836; affiliated to Royal Bank of Scotland; cap. p.u. £5m.; Chair. K. G. HOLDEN; Deputy Chairs. Rt. Hon. Lord TANGLEY, K.B.E., LL.D., Sir CYRIL E. HARRISON; Gen. Man. L. FLETCHER; 207 brs.

Yorkshire Bank Ltd.: 56-58 Cheapside, London, E.C.2, Reg. Office: Branch Administration Office: 2 Infirmary Street, Leeds; 173 brs.; f. 1859; subs. cap. £3.3m.; Chair. Sir ERIC A. CARPENTER, O.B.E.; Gen. Manager E. C. MUXLOW.

PRINCIPAL MERCHANT BANKERS AND FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

Baring Brothers and Co., Ltd.: 8 Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2; f. 1763; cap. p.u. £3.0m.; Dirs. Lord ASHBURTON, K.C.V.O.; Managing Dirs. The Earl of CRAMER, P.C., M.B.E., J. G. PHILLIMORE, C.M.G., A. H. CARNWATH, Hon. J. F. H. BARING, A. W. GILES, M.B.E., C.A., N. H. BARING, J. PEMBERTON, R. J. DENT, W. D. McLENNAN, F.C.A.; E. M. P. WELMAN; Sec. P. C. CROSS, B.Sc., A.C.I.S.

B. W. Blydenstein and Co.: 13-14 Austin Friars, London, E.C.2; f. 1858; cap. £250,000; Partners: R. A.

VREEDE, THE TWENTSCHE BANK (LONDON) LTD., NETHERLANDS TRADING SOC. (LONDON) LTD.

Wm. Brandt's Sons and Co. Ltd.: 36 Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.3; f. 1805; Chair. W. A. BRANDT; Dirs. W. E. BRANDT, H. A. BRANDT, F. D. O'BRIEN NEWMAN, Lord ALDINGTON, H. D. CAYLEY; Man. Dirs. J. M. BRANDT, P. A. BRANDT, A. C. F. THOMSON, F. R. WELSH.

Brown, Shipley & Co. Ltd. (subsidiary of Brown, Shipley Holdings Ltd., public company): Founders Court, Lothbury, London, E.C.2; f. 1810; cap. issued £2.25m.; Chair. ION H. T. GARNETT-ORME; Gen. Manager R. E. BLACKMAN.

Charterhouse, Japhet and Thomasson Ltd.: 1 Paternoster Row, London, E.C.4; f. 1880 as S. Japhet & Co., present name 1965; cap. p.u. (1966) £1.3m.; Chair. W. R. WARNOCK; Deputy Chair. R. A. HARRARI, O.B.E.; Man. Dirs. J. G. WALFORD, G. E. BORRETT, M.B.E.; Sec. C. E. WATSON.

Dawney, Day and Co. Ltd.: Garrard House, 31 Gresham Street, London, E.C.2; f. 1928; cap. auth. £1m.; p.u. £500,000; Chair. DAVID FINNIE; Dirs. Lt.-Col. JULIAN C. DAY, Hon. M. J. LAMBERT, J. H. PATTISON, J. W. P. JOHNSTON, I. A. MARSHALL; Sec. W. H. BODEN.

English Transcontinental, Ltd.: 2 London Wall, London, E.C.2; cap. p.u. £500,000; Dirs. Sir IAN R. H. STEWART-RICHARDSON, Bt., The Rt. Hon. The Earl of HARDWICKE, WALTER STRAUSS, R. BITTLESTONE, L. J. MATCHAN, L. J. MANSON, I. B. RICHARDS, M. N. CLAFF.

Antony Gibbs and Sons Ltd.: 22 Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2; inc. 1948; formerly Antony Gibbs and Sons; f. 1808; Man. Dirs. Hon. Sir GEOFFREY GIBBS, K.C.M.G. (Chair), Lord ALDENHAM, H. KENNETH GOSCHEN, C. J. J. CLAY, Hon. ANTHONY D. GIBBS, Hon. DAVID C. CAMPBELL, D. C. L. GIBBS, MICHAEL R. SCANLON; Mans. G. B. WORNE (Sec.), F. HELLMAN, E. MORLEY-FLETCHER.

Guinness, Mahon & Co. Ltd.: 3 Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.3; f. 1836; Dirs. HAMILTON HAWKINS WHITSHED POLLARD (Chair.), Sir GEORGE EDWARD JOHN MAHON, Bt.; Man. Dirs. MARTIN MONTAGUE BROOKE, RALPH OLIVER CUTTERIDGE, HAROLD WILLIAM EVERITT, A. P. BOOTHBY GUINNESS, J. E. A. RUNDELL GUINNESS, ERIC LYALL, JOHN HENRY GUINNESS.

Hambro Bank Ltd.: 41 Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2; C. J. Hambro and Sons, f. 1839; amalgamated with British Bank of Northern Commerce in 1920, style changed as above in 1921; cap. p.u. £4.5m. (1963); Chair. J. O. HAMBRO, M.C.; Man. Dirs. C. E. A. HAMBRO (Deputy Chair.), H. N. SPORBORG, C.M.G., J. W. R. WOODROFFE, J. M. CLAY, O. R. NORLAND, J. E. NORTON.

Hill, Samuel and Co. Ltd.: 100 Wood Street, London, E.C.2; f. 1964 as a result of a merger between Philip Hill, Higginson, Erlangers Ltd. (f. 1907) and M. Samuel and Co. Ltd. (f. 1831); cap. p.u. £8.4m.; res. £8.1m.; dep. £167.4m.; Chair. Lord SHERFIELD, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.; Deputy Chair. KENNETH KEITH and Hon. P. M. SAMUEL, M.C., T.D.; Jt. Secs. H. G. OLIVER, C. R. REEVES.

G. Hoare and Co.: 37 Fleet Street, London, E.C.4; f. 1672; p.u. cap. and res. £1,000,000; Partners: Sir P. W. HOARE, Bt. (Chair.), HENRY P. R. HOARE, Q. V. HOARE, O.B.E., Sir F. A. HOARE, Bt., R. G. S. HOARE, H. C. HOARE, D. J. HOARE; Sec. H. L. GROVE.

Keyser, Ullmann Ltd.: 31 Throgmorton St., London, E.C.2, and 85 Gracechurch St., London, E.C.3; f. 1966 by an amalgamation of A. Keyser and Co. Ltd. (est. 1868) and Ullmann and Co. (est. 1932); cap. £2.05m.; Dirs. C. M. KEYSER, N. F. COOPER, P. E. LANGDON,

U.K. (GREAT BRITAIN)—(FINANCE)

W. RITCHIE, J. L. HOFFMANN, G. A. NAGGER, R. A. GOODE, D. E. FRANKLIN, R. A. E. FRANKLIN, I. I. STOUTZKER, M. HARPER; Sec. T. K. DAY, A.C.C.S.

Kleinwort, Benson Ltd.: St. Albans House, Goldsmith Street, London, E.C.2; also Aldermanbury House, London, E.C.2 and Abbey House, Leopold Street, Sheffield; f. Cuba 1792, England 1830; Dirs. CYRIL H. KLEINWORT (Chair.), Sir MARK TURNER (Dep. Chair.).

Lazard Bros. and Co. Ltd. (incorporating Edward de Stein and Co.): 11 Old Broad Street, London, E.C.2; reg. 1919; cap. p.u. £3.37m.; Chair. Lord POOLE; Joint Secs. G. R. NEW and A. J. HARDMAN.

Samuel Montagu and Co. Ltd.: 114 Old Broad St., London, E.C.2; f. 1853; merchant bankers; cap. £3m.; Dirs. S. E. FRANKLIN, D. KESWICK, C.M.G., L. FRANCK, C.B.E., P. JEANTY, Hon. D. MONTAGU.

Morgan Grenfell & Co. Ltd.: 23 Great Winchester Street, London, E.C.2; f. 1838; cap. fully paid £3.475m.; Managing Dirs. Viscount HARCOURT (Chair.), Lord CATTO, J. E. H. COLLINS, K. C. P. BARRINGTON, D. A. PEASE, D. E. BERNARD, E. P. CHAPPELL, D. BERRIMAN, S. A. W. EBURNE, G. L. LAW, Sir JOHN STEVANS.

Ogilvy, Gillanders and Co. Ltd.: King William House, 2A Eastcheap, London, E.C.3; f. 1826; cap. £350,000; Dirs. THOMAS STEUART GLADSTONE, S. C. GLADSTONE, P. E. G. W. PARISH, O.B.E., Sec. E. B. ADAMS.

Ralli Brothers Ltd.: 30 St. Paul's Churchyard, London, E.C.4; f. 1820; cap. p.u. £3.72m.; Dirs. D. FINNIE, R. A. J. EMERY, C. E. M. HARDIE, C.B.E., J. CAMPBELL RITCHIE, J. A. MACDOUGALL, S. COORSH.

P. P. Rodocanachi and Co. Ltd.: 56-60 New Broad St., London, E.C.2; f. 1860; Dirs. J. G. GOMMES (Chair.), C. J. BRIDGE, M.B.E., J. C. Y. P. GOMMES, N. J. FREEMAN, A. LORIA, O.B.E., D. YASSUKOVICH (U.S.A.).

N. M. Rothschild and Sons: New Court, St. Swithin's Lane, London, E.C.4; f. 1804; Partners: EDMUND L. DE ROTHSCHILD, LEOPOLD DAVID DE ROTHSCHILD, EVELYN R. A. DE ROTHSCHILD, Hon. JACOB ROTHSCHILD, DAVID R. COLVILLE, MICHAEL BUCKS, PHILIP SHELBOURNE, ROTHSCHILDS CONTINUATION LTD., SECOND CONTINUATION LTD.; Associates ROLAND WILLIAMS, SAMUEL J. DAVIES, MICHAEL COMNINOS.

J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Ltd.: 120 Cheapside, London, E.C.2; f. 1804; incorporated Helbert, Wagg and Co. Ltd. 1960, merged 1962; Chair. GORDON RICHARDSON, M.B.E.

S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd. (incorporating Seligman Brothers): 30 Gresham St., London, E.C.2.

SAVINGS ORGANIZATIONS AND BANKS

National Savings Committee: Alexandra House, Kingsway London, W.C.2; f. 1916; Chair. Sir MILES THOMAS D.F.C.; Sec. D. R. DAVIDSON, O.B.E.

National Savings Committee for Scotland: 68 George Street, Edinburgh, Scotland; f. 1916; Pres. H.E. The Lord ERSKINE OF KERRICK, G.B.E., D.L., LL.D.; Chair. Hon. Lord BIRSA, C.B.E., T.D., D.L., LL.D.; Sec. ALLAN M. SWANSON, O.B.E.

Post Office Savings Department: Savings Bank Division: Blythe Road, West Kensington, London, W.14; Savings Certificate Office: Manor Gardens, London, N.7; Bonds and Stock Office (Premium Savings Bonds and Government Stock and Bonds): Lytham St. Annes, Lancs.; f. 1861; Post Office Savings Bank deposits (Ordinary Accounts) £1,688m., (Investment Accounts) £100m.; National Savings Certificates Holdings £2,038m.; Government Stock and Bond

Holdings £1,002m.; Premium Savings Bonds £611m. (figures at August 1967); Dir. of Savings H. W. SMART, C.B.

Trustee Savings Banks Association: Knighton House, Mortimer St., London, W.1; f. 1887; inc. 1928; statutory recognition in Savings Banks Act 1929; the Association is the central consultative organization of the Trustee Savings Banks in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the collective funds of the constituent banks exceed £2,400,000,000 with 1,400 offices; depositors exceed 9,500,000; Chair. E. A. G. CARÖE; Sec. J. F. D. MILLER, F.S.B.I.

DISCOUNT COMPANIES

Alexanders Discount Company Ltd.: 24 Lombard Street, London E.C.3; f. 1810 as Alexander and Co. Ltd., name changed as above 1919; cap. auth. £3.5m.; p.u. £3.2m.; res. £1,989,246; Chair. J. P. R. GLYN; Dep. Chair. D. MEINERTZHAGEN; Dirs. MARK DINELEY, SEYMOUR JOHN LOUIS EGERTON, DERRICK A. PEASE, F.C.A., ALAN RUSSELL.

Allen, Harvey and Ross Ltd.: 45 Cornhill, London, E.C.3; f. 1888; regd. unlimited 1934, regd. Ltd. 1943, public company 1946; cap. issued and fully paid £1.550m.; published resources over £3m.; Man. E. N. HANLEY.

Cater Ryder and Co. Ltd.: 38 Lombard Street, London, E.C.3; f. 1960 by merger of Cater, Brightwen and Co. Ltd. and Ryders Discount Co. Ltd.; cap. issued £5,125,000; Chair. and Man. Dir. Sir JOHN MUSKER.

Clive Discount Co. Ltd.: 1 Royal Exchange Avenue, London, E.C.3; f. 1946; cap. auth. £2,000,000, p.u. £1,820,000; Chair. Sir THOMAS BLAND, T.D., D.L.; Man. Dirs. M. C. RAWLENCE, M.B.E., D. TAYLOR-SMITH, C.A., E. B. CLIVE, J. LIDDELL-SIMPSON, A.C.A., The Earl of BRECKNOCK, J. W. NICHOLLS, W. J. ALLEN, P. E. COOPER, J. LIDDELL-SIMPSON, F.C.A., P. E. COOPER, A.C.A., Hon. ANGUS J. B. OGILVY (Dir.), A. N. BURMAN, A.I.B.

Gillett Brothers Discount Co. Ltd.: 65 Cornhill, London, E.C.3; f. 1867; cap. auth. £2,500,000, issued £1,750,000 (March 1968); Man. Dirs. H. M. O'CONNOR, O.B.E., C. J. B. CHALKLEY, F.C.A., F. M. GILBERTSON, G. E. BULLARD, D. STEWART, R. D. WHITBY.

Jessel, Toynbee and Co. Ltd.: 1 Grocers' Hall Garden, Princes Street, London, E.C.2; f. 1922; Regd. 1943; cap. issued £1.5m.; Chair. D. C. G. JESSEL.

King and Shaxson Ltd.: 52 Cornhill, London, E.C.3; an amalgamation of King and Foa and White and Shaxson, May 1933; regd. 1936; authorized cap. £2.3m.; issued £1.9m.; Chair. T. S. HOHLER, M.C.; Dirs. G. W. R. FANE, D.S.C., W. A. O. J. BELL, E. C. W. MCK. PENN, O.B.E., M.C., P. G. S. FANE, W. E. C. D'ABBANS, R. J. V. ASTELL; Sec. W. A. O. J. BELL.

National Discount Company Ltd.: 35 Cornhill, London, E.C.3; f. 1856; cap. p.u. £4.4m.; Chair. Rt. Hon. Lord McCORQUODALE OF NEWTON, P.C., K.C.V.O.; Man. Dir. A. H. STANTON, M.B.E., T.D.; about 5,000 mems.

Secombe, Marshall and Campion Ltd.: 22 Finch Lane, London, E.C.3; f. 1922; Dirs. H. D. SECCOMBE, M. BARING, D. T. PAGE, C. C. C. BRIDGE, D. G. CAMPION, Earl of CLARENDON (and Sec.).

Smith, St. Aubyn and Co. Ltd.: White Lion Court, Cornhill, London, E.C.3; f. 1891; regd. as private co. 1932; converted to public co. 1943; cap. authorized £2,000,000; issued £1,620,000; Chair. DUNCAN MACKINNON; about 300 mems.

Union Discount Company of London Ltd.: 39 Cornhill, London, E.C.3; f. 1885; cap. issued £7.5m.; dep. etc. £331m.; Chair. ERIC O. FAULKNER, M.B.E.; Deputy Chair. MARK R. NORMAN, O.B.E.; Sec. G. T. CLEAVER.

CREDIT INSTITUTIONS

Finance Corporation for Industry Ltd.: 4 Bread Street, London, E.C.4; f. 1945; cap. £25,000,000 (2 per cent. p.u.), subscribed by insurance coys., investment trust coys., Bank of England. Borrowing resources £100,000,000. F.C.I. is designed to assist in provision of capital for the re-equipment and development of industry in the national interest. Chair. Sir HUMPHREY MYNORS, Bart.; Manager G. S. NELSON; Sec. G. FRANK; 224 mems.

Industrial and Commercial Finance Corporation Ltd.: 7 Copthall Avenue, London, E.C.2; an institution designed to provide medium and long-term finance to the smaller and medium-sized concern, operating in the British Isles. Usual limits £5,000 to £300,000. Founded in 1945 by the English and Scottish Joint Stock Banks, with authorized share capital of £30 million and total reserves of £80 million. A public company, but the shares are held by the banks. Chair. Lord SHERFIELD, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.; Gen. Man. L. V. D. TINDALE; Sec. S. V. WARREN.

United Dominions Trust Ltd.: 51 Eastcheap, London, E.C.3; f. 1919; cap. auth. £20m.; issued and p.u. £11.5m.; Chair. ALEXANDER ROSS; Deputy Chair. P. M. GRAY, C.A.; 7,805 mems.

BANKING ORGANISATIONS

Accepting Houses Committee: St. Albans House, Goldsmith Street, London, E.C.2; f. 1914; Chair. ANGUS MACKINNON, D.S.O., M.C., T.D. (Brown, Shipley and Co. Ltd.); Deputy Chair. C. E. A. HAMBRO (Hambros Bank Ltd.).

British Bankers' Association: 10 Lombard St., London, E.C.3; f. 1919; Pres. D. A. STIRLING; Vice-Pres. D. J. ROBERTS, JAMES LETHAM, STAFFORD NORTHCOLE; Sec. R. H. BARKSHIRE; 55 mem. banks.

The British Overseas and Commonwealth Banks Association: 10 Clements Lane, London, E.C.4; Chair. STAFFORD NORTHCOLE (The Chartered Bank); Sec. A. G. G. O'BRIEN.

Committee of London Clearing Bankers: 10 Lombard Street, London, E.C.3; f. about 1770; reputed to be the oldest organisation of its kind in the world; Chair. D. A. STIRLING; Sec. R. H. BARKSHIRE.

Institute of Bankers, The: 10 Lombard Street, London, E.C.3; f. 1879; Pres. FREDERIC SEEBOHM; Vice-Pres. Governor and Deputy Governor of the Bank of England (*ex-officio*) and 21 others; 91 centres of which 84 are in the U.K.; over 70,000 British and overseas mems.; Sec.-Gen. HENRY EASON; *Journal* published alternate months.

Institute of Bankers in Scotland: 62 George St., Edinburgh; f. 1875; Pres. (1967-68) G. P. ROBERTSON; approx. 7,500 mems.; Sec. F. S. TAYLOR; publ. *Scottish Bankers Magazine* (quarterly).

Issuing Houses Association: St. Albans House, Goldsmith Street, London, E.C.2; f. 1945; a consultative and advisory body representing institutions acting as issuing houses; Chair. Exec. Cttee. MICHAEL BUCKS (N. M. Rothschild and Sons); Deputy Chair. K. C. P. BARRINGTON (Morgan Grenfell and Co. Ltd.).

Liverpool and District Bankers' Institute: 25 Fenwick Street, Liverpool 2; f. 1894; Joint Hon. Secs. S. N. JOYNSON (Martins Bank Ltd.), N. WADDINGTON (Midland Bank Ltd.).

London Discount Market Association, The: 39 Cornhill, London, E.C.3; Chair. H. A. STANTON; Hon. Sec. G. T. CLEAVER.

Manchester and District Bankers' Institute: Co-operative Bank, New Century House, Manchester 4; f. 1895; Pres. J. F. PRIDEAUX, O.B.E.; Chair. E. W. WILLIAMS.

STOCK EXCHANGES

The Stock Exchange: Throgmorton Street, London, E.C.2; f. 1801; 3,300 mems. Members act either as Brokers or Jobbers. The Stock Exchange Daily Official List contains about 9,600 different securities with a market value of about £82,000m. Dealings are also permitted in securities quoted on a Federated Stock Exchange or on a Stock Exchange overseas; Chair. R. F. M. WILKINSON; Deputy Chair. R. W. GORDON, M.C., H. J. R. J. RADCLIFFE, M.B.E., Lord RITCHIE OF DUNDEE, P.C.; Sec.-Gen. C. D. MORLEY, C.B.E.

The Scottish Stock Exchange: Glasgow; f. 1964; formed by the Glasgow, Edinburgh, Aberdeen and Dundee Exchanges; Joint Secs. M. M. SLOAN (Glasgow) and W. A. STUPART (Edinburgh).

The Council of Associated Stock Exchanges: composed of the following Stock Exchanges: Belfast, Cork, Dublin, Midlands and Western, Northern, Scottish; Pres. H. P. McMASTER (Scottish); Sec. W. A. STUPART (Scottish).

Oldham Stock Exchange: Oldham, Lancashire; Sec. H. CHETHAM.

INSURANCE

Lloyd's: Offices: Lime Street, London, E.C.3; the coffee house opened by Edward Lloyd in the City of London before 1688 has given the name to a great Corporation, whose members transact almost every kind of insurance. There are 6,000 Underwriting Members, and about 225 firms of Lloyd's Brokers who have universal connections. LLOYD's Agents have been appointed all over the world and send information to LLOYD's for publication in *Lloyd's List and Shipping Gazette* (est. 1734) and other journals and periodicals. Principal Clerk C. G. WASTELL.

Members of Committee (1968): R. HISCOX, O.B.E. (Chair), H. S. MANCE and H. H. T. HUDSON (Deputy Chair), L. W. A. CHAPPELL, M.C., C. N. CLOSE-SMITH, P. A. G. DIXEY, J. G. EAST, G. P. ELIOT, J. GIBB, A. W. HIGGINS, M.B.E., M.C., T. B. LANGTON, M.C., P. S. McDOUGALL, E. B. PARKE, A. C. STURGE, M.C., E. F. WILLIAMS

Blackburn Assurance Co. Ltd.: 151 Dale Street, Kingsway, Liverpool, 2; f. 1839; cap. auth. £1m.; Chair. HENRY INGHAM; Gen. Manager and Actuary N. PETERSON; Sec. W. ALAN MAY.

Britannic Assurance Co. Ltd.: Moor Green, Moseley, Birmingham, 13; f. 1886; cap. auth. £1,023,800; Chair. JOHN F. JEFFERSON; Gen. Man. D. HAMILTON SHAW.

Clerical, Medical and General Life Assurance Society: 15 St. James's Square, London, S.W.1; f. 1824; Mutual Society; Chair. The Rt. Hon. Lord GEDDES, C.B.E., D.L.; Gen. Manager and Actuary JAMES B. H. PEGLER; Sec. R. I. MACINTOSH.

Commercial Union Assurance Co. Ltd.: 24 Cornhill, London, E.C.3; f. 1861; cap. auth. £19.25m., p.u. £16.4m.; Chair. R. C. BROOKS, O.B.E., M.C.; Chief Gen. Manager F. E. P. SANDILANDS; Sec. L. S. COOPER.

British General Insurance Co. Ltd.: 24 Cornhill, London, E.C.3; f. 1904; cap. auth. £1,000,000; issued £700,000; paid up £175,000; Chair. Sir S. HAROLD GILLET, Bt., M.C., F.C.A.; Man. E. ORBELL; Sec. L. N. WILLS.

Edinburgh Assurance Co. Ltd.: 26 George St., Edinburgh; Chief Administrative Office: 24 Cornhill, London, E.C.3; f. 1823; cap. p.u. £100,000; res. £50,000; Gen. Manager F. E. P. SANDILANDS, M.A.; Sec. H. T. FROST.

North British and Mercantile Insurance Co. Ltd.: 24 Cornhill, London, E.C.3; f. 1809; cap. auth. £6m.; subs. and p.u. £4,500,000; Chair. CYRIL H. KLEINWORT; Deputy Chair. J. G. PHILLIMORE, C.M.G.; Man. and Sec. H. T. FROST, F.C.I.S., F.A.C.C.A.

Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation Ltd.: 24 Cornhill, London, E.C.3; f. 1871; cap. authorized £1,000,000; issued £621,540; called up £200,000; Chair. Sir HAROLD GILLET, M.C., F.C.A.; Man. E. ORBELL; Sec. L. N. WILLS.

Ocean Marine Insurance Co. Ltd.: 36-39 Lime St., London, E.C.3; f. 1859; cap. p.u. £100,000; Chair. CYRIL H. KLEINWORT; Underwriter S. J. CHARLTON.

Union Assurance Society Ltd.: 24 Cornhill, London, E.C.3; f. 1714; cap. authorized and subs. £450,000; p.u. £450,000; gen. res. £500,000; Chair. Sir S. HAROLD GILLET, Bt., M.C., F.C.A.; Man. E. ORBELL; Sec. L. N. WILLS.

Co-operative Insurance Society Ltd.: Miller Street, Manchester 4; f. 1867; cap. p.u. £52,500; res. £400m.; Gen. Man. and Sec. R. DINNAGE, F.I.A.

Cornhill Insurance Co. Ltd.: 32 Cornhill, London, E.C.3; f. 1905; cap. auth. £1m.; Chair. D. C. CANN; Joint Gen. Man. L. B. REYNOLDS and J. E. TURNER.

Eagle Star Insurance Co. Ltd.: 1 Threadneedle St., London, W.C.2; f. 1904; cap. p.u. £13.7m.; Chair. Sir BRIAN MOUNTAIN, Bt.; Gen. Mans. H. J. A. HARBOUR, F.R.I.C.S., S. G. H. COOKE, F.C.I.I.; Sec. H. J. H. SMITH, F.C.I.S., A.C.I.I.

Ecclesiastical Insurance Office Ltd.: Aldwych House, London, W.C.2; f. 1887; cap. p.u. £100,000 (1967); Chair. Sir JAMES R. BROWN, LL.D.; Gen. Man. A. W. GRANT, M.C., T.D., LL.B.

Equitable Life Assurance Society: 4 Coleman St., London, E.C.2; f. 1762; Pres. FORD I. GEDDES; Actuary and Manager H. J. TAPPENDEN.

Equity & Law Life Assurance Society Ltd.: 29 Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.C.2; f. 1844; cap. auth. £1m.; Chair. Sir JOHN WITT; Gen. Man. and Actuary N. BENZ; Sec. C. J. WEBB.

Excess Insurance Co. Ltd.: 13 Fenchurch Avenue, London, E.C.3; f. 1894; cap. auth. £1.5m.; p.u. £1.25m.; Chair. H. L. LIGHT; Man. Dir. H. G. JAGO; Sec. M. W. S. DANE.

Friends' Provident and Century Life Office and The Century Insurance Co. Ltd.: 7 Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.3; f. 1832; Chair. FREDERIC SEEBOHM; Gen. Manager D. B. TREGONING, T.D., M.A., F.C.I.I.; Sec. R. N. JOHNSON, F.C.I.S.

Century Insurance Co. Ltd.: 7 Leadenhall St., London, E.C.3; f. 1885; cap. p.u. £750,000; Chair. F. SEEBOHM; Gen. Man. D. B. TREGONING, T.D., M.A., F.C.I.I.; Sec. R. N. JOHNSON, F.C.I.S.

General Accident Fire and Life Assurance Corporation Ltd.: General Buildings, Perth; f. 1885; cap. p.u. £24m.; Chair. Sir STANLEY NORIE-MILLER, Bt., M.C., D.L., J.P.; Chief Gen. Man. A. MACDONALD, F.C.I.S.

General Life Assurance Company, The: 4-5 Grosvenor Place, London, S.W.1; f. 1837; cap. p.u. £50,000; Chair. W. W. HICKS BEACH; Gen. Manager H. S. EDWARDS; Asst. Gen. Manager and Actuary L. V. BEARD, F.F.A.

Guardian Assurance Co. Ltd.: 68 King William St., London, E.C.4; f. 1821; cap. sub. and p.u. £9,483,100; Chair. Lt. Col. C. P. DANNAY, C.B.E., M.V.O.; Managing Dir. E. F. BIGLAND; Sec. E. P. GREENFIELD, F.F.A.

Caledonian Insurance Co.: 13 St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh 2, Scotland; f. 1805; cap. £1m. fully paid stock; Gen. Man. H. P. WEAVER; Sec. C. D. A. COUSLAND, Overseas Dept.: 5 Lothbury, London, E.C.2; Man. D. A. L. THOMAS; Marine Dept.: 4 Fenchurch Ave., London, E.C.3. Underwriter C. E. R. TAYLOR.

Iron Trades Employers' Insurance Association Ltd.: 21-24 Grosvenor Place, London, S.W.1; f. 1880; employers' liability, third party and personal accident only; Chair. Sir CHARLES CONNELL; Gen. Manager A. E. SANSOM.

Iron Trades Mutual Insurance Co. Ltd.: 21-24 Grosvenor Place, London, S.W.1; inc. Jan. 1946; wholly owned and administered by the Iron Trades Employers' Insurance Association Ltd.; cap. p.u. £470,000; all classes of insurance; Chair. Sir CHARLES CONNELL; Gen. Man. A. E. SANSOM.

Legal and General Assurance Society Ltd.: Temple Court, 11 Queen Victoria St., E.C.4; f. 1836; cap. auth. £3m.; Chair. The Rt. Hon. Viscount HARCOURT, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.; Gen. Man. P. CAHILL, O.B.E.; Dep. Gen. Man. and Sec. H. F. PURCHASE, F.I.A.

British Commonwealth Insurance Co. Ltd.: Temple Court, 11 Queen Victoria St., London, E.C.4; inc. 1946; cap. auth. £500,000; Chair. The Rt. Hon. Viscount HARCOURT, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.; Man. L. J. BATTY, A.C.I.I.; Sec. H. F. PURCHASE, F.I.A.

Gresham Fire and Accident Insurance Society Ltd.: Temple Court, 11 Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.4; f. 1910; cap. issued £400,000; p.u. £400,000; Chair. The Rt. Hon. Viscount HARCOURT, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.; Managing Dir. P. CAHILL, O.B.E.; Manager L. J. BATTY, A.C.I.I.; Sec. H. F. PURCHASE, F.I.A.

Gresham Life Assurance Society Ltd.: Barrington House, 59 Gresham St., London, E.C.2; f. 1848; cap. p.u. £100,000; Chair. The Rt. Hon. Viscount HARCOURT, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.; Man. Dir. P. CAHILL, O.B.E.; Man. and Sec. E. ROBINSON, F.C.I.I.

Life Association of Scotland Ltd.: 10 George St., Edinburgh; London Office: 1-2 Finsbury Square, E.C.2; f. 1838; cap. issued £400,000, p.u. £100,000; total assets £24,978,962; Chair. Sir ROBERT ERSKINE-HILL, Bt.; Gen. Manager and Actuary F. C. SIBBALD, F.F.A.; Agency Manager PHILIP J. SMITH, B.A.; Asst. Gen. Man. and Sec. J. M. SOUNESS, F.F.A.

Liverpool Victoria Friendly Society: Head Office: Victoria House, Southampton Row, London, W.C.1; f. 1843; Chair. G. S. MALLINSON; Sec. H. F. FISHER, F.I.A.; Treas. C. J. HUMPHREYS.

London and Manchester Assurance Co. Ltd.: 50 Finsbury Square, London, E.C.2; f. 1869; cap. p.u. (1967) £1m.; Chair. LEWIS G. WHYTE, F.F.A.; Man. Dir. and Sec. H. L. K. BROWNE, F.C.A.

London Life Association Ltd., The: 81 King William St., London, E.C.4; f. 1806; Pres. Sir LESLIE FARRER; Actuary and Manager F. H. WALES, F.I.A.; Sec. A. L. LODDE, LL.B.

Marine and General Mutual Life Assurance Society: 1 St. Swithin's Lane, London, E.C.4; f. 1852; Chair. C. E. WRANGHAM, C.B.E.; Dir. and Gen. Manager H. C. H. CARPENTER, F.I.A.

Municipal Mutual Insurance, Ltd.: 22 Old Queen St., London, S.W.1; f. 1903; Chair. Sir GEORGE W. MARTIN, K.B.E., LL.D., J.P.; Gen. Man. A. J. WATSON.

National Employers' Mutual General Insurance Association, Ltd.: National Employers House, Bury Street, London, E.C.3; f. 1914; Chair. Sir STANLEY BELL, O.B.E., J.P.; Managing Dir. C. A. ROWLAND, M.B.E., M.A.; Gen. Managers M. J. D. GOLDINGHAM, M.C. (Overseas), J. D. MILLAR, A.C.I.I. (U.K. and Eire).

National Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Society Ltd.: Church Street, Stratford-on-Avon; f. 1910; Chair. J. H. GRAY; Gen. Manager R. F. SPENCER, A.C.I.I.

National Mutual Life Assurance Society: 5 Bow Churchyard, London, E.C.4; f. 1830; Chair. KENNETH A. E. MOORE, F.C.A.; Actuary and Manager M. H. ORAM, T.D., M.A., F.I.A.; Joint Actuary K. A. WOOD, F.I.A.; Sec. and Investment Manager R. G. GLENN, J.P., F.C.I.I.; Deputy Actuary D. S. ROSE, F.I.A.; Agency Man. E. E. G. STREET, M.INST.M.S.M.

National Provident Institution: 38 Gracechurch St., London, E.C.3; f. 1835; Chair. JOHN L. HARVEY, M.B.E.; Manager and Actuary G. V. BAYLEY, F.I.A.

Northern and Employers Assurance Company: 5 Moorgate, London, E.C.2; f. 1960; cap. p.u. (1967) £10.4m.; fire, motor, accident, marine and life; Chair. G. F. B. GRANT; Vice-Chair. N. H. BARING, MICHAEL J. VEREY, T.D.; Sec. D. A. MILLS.

Employers' Liability Assurance Corp., Ltd.: 1 Moorgate, London, E.C.2; f. 1880; Gen. Man. C. E. KEYSELL.

London and Scottish Assurance Corporation Ltd.: 1 Moorgate, London, E.C.2; f. 1862; cap. p.u. £120,000; Chair. and Gen. Man. C. E. KEYSELL.

Northern Assurance Co., Ltd.: 1 Moorgate, London, E.C.2; and 1 Union Terrace, Aberdeen; f. 1836; Gen. Man. C. E. KEYSELL.

Norwich Union Life Insurance Society: Surrey St., Norwich; f. 1808; a mutual office (no shareholders); Pres. DESMOND E. LONGE, M.C.; Chief Gen. Manager B. ROBERTS, F.I.A.; Gen. Manager and Actuary B. O. ROLPH, F.I.A., Sec. P. M. CHASE, M.A., F.C.I.I.

Maritime Insurance Co. Ltd.: India Buildings, Water St., Liverpool 2; London Office: 51 Fenchurch St., E.C.3; f. 1864; cap. p.u. (1966) £750,000; Chair. E. A. G. CAROE, C.B.E.; Underwriter R. POWELL, O.B.E.; Sec. D. A. HOLMES.

Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society Ltd.: Surrey St., Norwich; London Office: 51/54 Fenchurch St., E.C.3; cap. auth. £5m.; f. 1797; Pres. and Chair. DESMOND E. LONGE, M.C.; Chief Gen. Manager B. ROBERTS, F.I.A.; Gen. Manager E. S. A. MATHIE, A.C.I.I.; Sec. P. M. CHASE, M.A., F.C.I.I.

Scottish Union and National Insurance Co.: 35 St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh 2, Scotland; London Office: Scottish Union House, 25 Bucklersbury, E.C.4; f. 1824; cap. subs. £5,884,554, p.u. £1,200,000; gen. res. £9,557,289; Pres. Sir ROBERT BIGNOLD, D.L., J.P.; Chair. CHARLES F. J. YOUNGER; Gen. Man. E. S. A. MATHIE, A.C.I.I.; Asst. Gen. Man. R. T. ELLIOT; Sec. A. L. SMITH, F.C.I.I.

Orion Insurance Co. Ltd.: 70-72 King William Street, London, E.C.4; f. 1931; cap. auth. (1966) £1.5m.; Chair. PHILIP BELLINGHAM GILBERT; Gen. Man. J. L. SAGE.

Pearl Assurance Co. Ltd.: High Holborn, London, W.C.1; f. 1864; cap. auth. £1.5m.; Chair. Sir GEOFFREY KITCHEN, T.D.; Deputy Chair. S. C. MCINTYRE, M.B.E., F.C.I.S.; Dirs. D. J. COWIE, F.I.A., A.S.A., E. F. J. PLUMRIDGE, F.I.A., W. L. GRANT, F.C.I.I., T. A. MORRIS, F.C.I.S., W. CATER, D. L. MORRISON.

Phoenix Assurance Co. Ltd.: Phoenix House, King William St., London, E.C.4; f. 1782; cap. p.u. £1.6m.; total assets £196,968,469; Chair. Rt. Hon. Viscount DE L'ISLE, V.C., P.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., M.A., F.C.A.; Gen. Man. D. J. R. EVANS, F.C.I.I.; Sec. K. WILKINSON, F.C.I.I.

London Guarantee and Accident Co. Ltd.: 4 and 5 King William St., London, E.C.4; f. 1869; cap. issued and p.u. £250,000; total assets £16,964,824; Chair. Rt. Hon. Viscount DE L'ISLE, V.C., P.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., M.A., F.C.A.; Man. Dir. D. J. R. EVANS, F.C.I.I.; Sec. K. WILKINSON, F.C.I.I.

Union Marine and General Insurance Co. Ltd.: 4-5 King William St., London, E.C.4; f. 1863; auth. cap. £1,500,000, p.u. £163,500; res. £600,000; Chair. D. J. R. EVANS; Man. and Underwriter K. R. BELCHER.

Pioneer Life Assurance Co. Ltd.: 31 Dale Street, Liverpool, 2; f. 1891; cap. auth. (1963) £100,000; Chair. BRYAN A. SNODGRASS; Gen. Man. and Actuary D. S. CLAYTON, F.I.A.; Sec. J. B. WHITLOW, A.C.I.I.

Provident Mutual Life Assurance Association: 25-31 Moorgate, London, E.C.2; f. 1840; Chair. ALEX ABEL SMITH; Deputy Chair. and Managing Dir. J. M. ROBERTSON.

Provincial Insurance Co. Ltd.: Head Office, Stramongate, Kendal; London Office: 100 Cannon Street, E.C.4; f. 1903; cap. p.u. £1.1m.; Chair. PETER F. SCOTT; Joint Gen. Managers D. W. HOLLOWAY, A. MURDOCH.

Prudential Assurance Co. Ltd., The: Holborn Bars, London, E.C.1; f. 1848; cap. auth. (1967) £6m.; Chair. Sir JOHN S. P. MELLOR, Bt., Gen. Man. R. H. OWEN, F.I.A.

Refuge Assurance Co. Ltd.: Oxford St., Manchester 1; f. 1858; cap. auth. £1,008,000; Gen. Mans. D. B. BERRY, F.I.A., R. J. BRYCE, F.I.A.; Sec. P. M. WILLIAMS.

Reinsurance Corporation Ltd.: 17 Billiter St., London, E.C.3; f. 1919; cap. p.u. (1966) £488,000; Chair. J. BACKHOUSE; Gen. Manager A. A. PULFORD; Sec. and Investment Manager K. S. HALL.

Royal Exchange Assurance: Royal Exchange, London, E.C.3; f. 1720; cap. p.u. (1967) £13m.; Gov. Lord KINDERSLEY, C.B.E., M.C.; Gen. Man. M. A. WILKINSON; Sec. R. M. EGGLESTON; 9 affiliated companies as follows:

Atlas Assurance Co. Ltd.: Royal Exchange, London, E.C.3; f. 1808; Chair. WILLOUGHBY R. NORMAN; Deputy Chair. J. E. H. COLLINS, M.B.E., D.S.C.; Gen. Manager M. A. WILKINSON; Sec. R. M. EGGLESTON.

British Equitable Assurance Co. Ltd.: Royal Exchange, London, E.C.3; f. 1854; Chair. M. A. WILKINSON; Actuary E. L. DUNNETT, M.A., F.I.A.; Sec. R. M. EGGLESTON.

Car and General Insurance Corporation Ltd.: Royal Exchange, London, E.C.3; f. 1903; all classes except life; Chair. L. W. FARROW, C.B.E., F.C.A.; Deputy Chair. ARTHUR R. COOK; Gen. Man. M. A. WILKINSON; Sec. R. M. EGGLESTON.

Essex and Suffolk Insurance Co. Ltd.: Colchester, Essex; f. 1802; Chair. C. CHEVELEY; Sec. R. M. EGGLESTON.

Local Government Guarantee Society Ltd.: Royal Exchange, London, E.C.3; f. 1890; Chair. L. W. FARROW, C.B.E., F.C.A.; Deputy Chair. and Gen. Man. M. A. WILKINSON; Sec. R. M. EGGLESTON.

Motor Union Insurance Co. Ltd.: Royal Exchange, London, E.C.3; f. 1906; all classes except life; Chair. L. W. FARROW, C.B.E., F.C.A.; Deputy Chair. ARTHUR R. COOK; Gen. Man. M. A. WILKINSON; Sec. R. M. EGGLESTON.

- National Provincial Insurance Co. Ltd.:** Royal Exchange, London, E.C.3; f. 1854; Chair. M. A. WILKINSON; Man. E. D. LYE; Sec. R. M. EGGLESTON.
- State Assurance Co. Ltd.:** State House, Dale St., Liverpool 2; f. 1891; all classes except life; cap. auth. and issued £800,000; called up £100,000; Chair. and Gen. Man. M. A. WILKINSON; Deputy Chair. E. E. WILLMER, T.D., D.L.; Sec. R. M. EGGLESTON.
- Union British Insurance Co. Ltd.:** Royal Exchange, London, E.C.3; f. 1915; all classes except life; Chair. L. W. FARROW, C.B.E., F.C.A.; Deputy Chair. and Gen. Man. M. A. WILKINSON; Sec. R. M. EGGLESTON.
- Royal Insurance Co. Ltd.:** 1 North John Street, Liverpool 2; London Office: 24-28 Lombard Street, E.C.3; f. 1845; cap. p.u. (1967) £29m.; Chair. F. LESLIE ORME, O.B.E., T.D., D.L.; Deputy Chair. Sir PAUL CHAMBERS, K.B.E., C.B., C.I.E., D. MEINERTZHAGEN, ELLIOT F. M. BUTLER; Chief Gen. Manager T. H. SMEDDLES; Sec. E. HERBERT.
- Law Union and Rock Insurance Co. Ltd.:** 7 Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2; f. 1806; cap. p.u. £525,000; Chair. Sir JOHN CRAIK HENDERSON; Chief Gen. Man. T. H. SMEDDLES.
- Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Co. Ltd., The:** 1 Dale St., Liverpool 2; London Office: 1 Cornhill, E.C.3; f. 1836; cap. p.u. (1967) £1m.; Chair. F. LESLIE ORME, O.B.E., T.D., D.L.; Deputy Chair. Sir PAUL CHAMBERS, K.B.E., C.B., C.I.E., D. MEINERTZHAGEN, ELLIOT F. M. BUTLER; Chief Gen. Manager T. H. SMEDDLES; Sec. E. HERBERT.
- London and Lancashire Insurance Co. Ltd.:** 45 Dale St., Liverpool 2, 155 Leadenhall St., E.C.3; f. 1861; Chair. F. LESLIE ORME, O.B.E., T.D., D.L.; Deputy Chair. Sir PAUL CHAMBERS, K.B.E., C.B., C.I.E., D. MEINERTZHAGEN, ELLIOT F. M. BUTLER; Chief Gen. Manager T. H. SMEDDLES; Sec. E. HERBERT.
- Marine Insurance Co. Ltd.:** 159 Leadenhall St., London, E.C.3; f. 1836; cap. £1,000,000; cap. p.u. £600,000; res. £1,375,327; Chair. JAMES M. DUBUISSON; Manager B. K. WILLIAMS; Dep. Man. and Sec. N. R. HAYDEN.
- Royal Liver Friendly Society:** Royal Liver Building, Liverpool 3; f. 1850; Sec. T. J. FREYNE, O.B.E., F.C.I.S.; Treas. C. H. EATON.
- Royal London Mutual Insurance Society Ltd.:** 18 Finsbury Square, London, E.C.2; f. 1861; assets exceed £214,000,000; Chair. E. H. HAYNES, F.I.A.; Joint Managing Dir. S. GOODALL.
- Salvation Army Assurance Society Ltd.:** 220-226 Tottenham Court Road, London, W.1; f. 1891; Pres. Gen. FREDERICK COUTTS; Chair. and Managing Dir. Commissioner WILLIAM A. VILLENEUVE; Gen. Manager Col. FREDERICK A. GRANT.
- Scottish Amicable Life Assurance Society:** 35 St. Vincent Place, Glasgow, C.1; London Office: 17 Tokenhouse Yard, E.C.2; f. 1826; Pres. The Rt. Hon. Lord BILSLAND, K.T.; Gen. Man. A. TREVOR HAYNES, F.F.A., F.I.A.; Asst. Gen. Man. and Sec. T. S. JENKINS, M.A., F.I.A.
- Scottish Equitable Life Assurance Society:** 28 St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh 2, Scotland; London Office: 13-14 Cornhill, E.C.3; f. 1831; Gen. Manager IAN ISLES, M.C., F.F.A.
- Scottish Legal Life Assurance Society:** 95 Bothwell Street, Glasgow, C.2; f. 1852.
- Scottish Life Assurance Co. Ltd.:** 19 St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh 2, Scotland; f. 1881; Chair. CHARLES R. MUNRO, C.A.; Gen. Man. and Actuary J. G. WALLACE, F.F.A.; Asst. Gen. Manager and Sec. J. M. DENHOLM, F.F.A.
- Scottish Mutual Assurance Society, The:** 109 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow, C.2; London Office: 6 Bell Yard, Law Courts, W.C.2; f. 1883; Chair. T. R. PATTERSON, C.B.E., D.L., J.P.; Gen. Manager and Actuary G. F. MENZIES, F.F.A.
- Scottish Provident Institution, The:** 6 St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh, 2; London Office: 3 Lombard Street, E.C.3; f. 1837; funds exceed £100m.; Chair. JAMES KENNEDY, D.L.; Gen. Man. and Actuary D. A. B. SCRIMGEOUR, F.F.A., F.I.A.
- Scottish Widows' Fund and Life Assurance Society:** 9 St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh 2, Scotland; London Office: 28 Cornhill, E.C.3; f. 1815; Gen. Man. J. L. ANDERSON, F.I.A., F.F.A.
- Standard Life Assurance Co.:** 3 George Street, Edinburgh London Office: 3 Abchurch Yard, E.C.4; f. 1825; Chair. Sir WILLIAM WATSON, C.A.; Gen. Manager and Actuary J. B. DOW, M.A., F.F.A.
- Sun Alliance & London Assurance Co. Ltd.:** Bartholomew Lane, London, E.C.2; f. 1967; cap. p.u. £1m.; Chair. T. D. BARCLAY; Chief Gen. Man. R. L. BARNETT; Sec. T. LLOYD DAVIES; Principal subsidiaries include: **Alliance Assurance Co. Ltd.:** Bartholomew Lane, London, E.C.2; f. 1824; cap. p.u. £5,750,000; Chair. T. D. BARCLAY; Deputy Chair. W. J. KESWICK; Chief Gen. Manager R. L. BARNETT; Sec. T. LLOYD DAVIES.
- Beacon Insurance Co. Ltd.:** 1301 Stratford Rd., Hall Green, Birmingham 28; London Office: 1 King William St., E.C.4; f. 1883; cap. p.u. £405,000; Chair. R. L. BARNETT; Sec. T. LLOYD DAVIES.
- British Law Insurance Co. Ltd.:** 1 King William St., London, E.C.4; f. 1888; cap. p.u. £300,000; Chair. C. F. PENRUDDOCK; Manager S. BETTESWORTH; Sec. T. LLOYD DAVIES.
- Law Fire Insurance Society Ltd.:** 114 Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2; f. 1845; cap. p.u. £500,000; Chair. S. F. VILLIERS-SMITH; Vice-Chair. J. D. FLOYD; Manager and Sec. P. GOHNS.
- London Assurance:** 1 King William St., London, E.C.4; f. 1720; Gov. R. E. FLEMING, M.C.; Gen. Man. R. L. BARNETT; Sec. T. LLOYD DAVIES.
- Planet Assurance Co. Ltd.:** 63 Threadneedle St., London, E.C.2; f. 1920; cap. p.u. £300,000; Chair. R. G. DE QUETTEVILLE; Man. Dir. R. L. BARNETT; Sec. T. LLOYD DAVIES.
- Sea Insurance Co. Ltd.:** Exchange Buildings, Liverpool 2; f. 1875; cap. p.u. £750,000; Chair. A. REITH GRAY; Gen. Man. N. F. JACKSON; Sec. H. H. H. NEEDHAM.
- Sun Insurance Office Ltd.:** 63 Threadneedle St., London, E.C.2; f. 1710; cap. p.u. £2.4m.; Chair. T. D. BARCLAY; Chief Gen. Man. R. L. BARNETT; Sec. T. LLOYD DAVIES.
- Sun Life Assurance Society Ltd.:** 107 Cheapside, London, E.C.2; f. 1810; Vice-Chairs. R. M. M. PRIOR, M.B.E., P. G. WALKER, F.C.A.; Gen. Man. K. C. ASLET, F.I.A.
- United Kingdom Provident Institution:** 33-36 Gracechurch St., London, E.C.3; f. 1840; Chair. and Managing Dir. Sir JOHN BENN, Bt.; Sec. and Accountant P. KEMP, A.C.I.I.
- Vehicle and General Insurance Co., Ltd.:** Argyle House, Joel St., Northwood Hills, Middx.; f. 1923; Man. Dir. A. T. HUNT; Gen. Man. R. A. BARBERIS, H. M. GAYWOOD; Sec. G. KENT, F.I.A.C.
- Wesleyan and General Assurance Society:** Colmore Circus, Ringway, Birmingham 4; f. 1841; Chair. A. H. SAYER, M.C., J.P.; Gen. Manager D. R. WOODGATE, M.COM., F.I.A.

Yorkshire Insurance Co. Ltd., The: St. Helen's Square, York, Head London Office: Becket House, 36-37 Old Jewry; E.C.2; f. 1824; cap. p.u. £2.2m.; Chair. Rt. Hon. Lord MIDDLETON, K.G., M.C., LL.D.; Gen. Man. R. GUDGEON, F.C.I.I.; Sec. D. J. FEARNLEY.

Scottish Insurance Corporation Ltd.: 113-115 George St., Edinburgh, Scotland; f. 1877; cap. p.u. £150,000; Man. C. F. GIBSON, F.C.I.I.

INSURANCE ASSOCIATIONS

British Insurance Association: Aldermay House, Queen Street, London, E.C.4; f. 1917; Objects: Protection, promotion, and advancement of the common interests of all classes of insurance business; 282 mems.; Chair. P. CAHILL; Deputy Chair. B. ROBERTS, K. M. BEVIN; Sec. R. T. D. WILMOT.

Accident Offices Association: Aldermay House, Queen Street, London, E.C.4; Chair. C. W. RIVINGTON, B.A.; Deputy Chair. O. S. MASEFIELD, M.B.E.; Sec. T. A. KENT.

Accident Offices Association (Overseas): Aldermay House, Queen St., London, E.C.4; Chair. O. S. MASEFIELD, M.B.E.

Associated Scottish Life Offices: 23 St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh 2; constituted 1841 as an Association of General Managers of Scottish Offices transacting life assurance business; 8 full mems. and some partial mems.; Chair. D. SCRIMGEOUR, F.F.A., F.I.A.; Sec. G. C. TRAIN, M.A., F.F.A. (A.S.L.O.).

Chartered Insurance Institute, The: 20 Aldermanbury, London, E.C.2; (consists of 80 local Insurance Institutes in Great Britain); f. 1897; inc. 1912; Pres. A. E. SANSOM, F.C.I.I.; Sec. H. A. L. COCKERELL, O.B.E., B.A., F.C.I.I.; approx. 50,000 mems.

Fire Offices' Committee: Aldermay House, Queen Street, London, E.C.4; Chair. J. H. E. HOWORTH, Deputy Chair. A. A. MACLAREN; Joint Secs. J. F. BROADWAY, P. G. T. WALKER.

Industrial Life Offices Association: Aldermay House, Queen St., London, E.C.4; f. 1901; Chair. K. A. USHERWOOD, C.B.E., M.A., F.I.A.; Vice-Chair. E. H. HAYNES, F.I.A.; Sec. D. J. MASON; assoc. offices 20.

Institute of London Underwriters: 40 Lime Street, London, E.C.3; f. 1884; Chair. C. E. R. TAYLOR; Deputy Chair. G. D. TAYLOR; Manager and Sec. A. C. HULL; the institute is representative of Marine Insurance Companies operating in the London market, 118 of which are mems.

Life Offices' Association, The: Aldermay House, Queen Street, London, E.C.4; (which has established with the Associated Scottish Life Offices a Joint Standing Committee); f. 1889; Object: The advancement of the business and the protection of the interests of ordinary life assurance; 83 mems.; Chair. E. H. POTTER (Northern and Employers); Sec. R. W. BOSS, F.C.I.I.

Liverpool Underwriters' Association: Derby House, Exchange Buildings, Liverpool 2; f. 1802; Chair. G. N. CUSHING.

ASSOCIATIONS OF ACTUARIES

Faculty of Actuaries, The: 23 St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh 2; f. 1856; inc. 1868; 404 Fellows; Pres. J. B. DOW, M.A., F.F.A.; Sec. G. C. TRAIN, M.A., F.F.A.; publ. *Transactions* (irregular).

Institute of Actuaries, The: Staple Inn Hall, High Holborn, London, W.C.1; f. 1848; inc. 1848; 1,256 Fellows; Pres. Dr. B. BENJAMIN; Hon. Secs. L. G. HALL, D. F. GILLEY; Sec. N. J. PAGE; Publs. *Year Book*, *Journal of Institute of Actuaries*.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

GENERAL

Association of British Chambers of Commerce: 68 Queen Street, London, E.C.4; was formed in 1860 to provide a means whereby the opinions of its member chambers on matters affecting industry and commerce could be co-ordinated and presented at the national level. Approximately 100 U.K. Chambers are affiliated to the Association, together with 16 British Chambers of Commerce in foreign countries; Pres. Sir ROBERT MACLEAN; Dep. Pres. The Rt. Hon. Lord EBBISHAM; Sec. A. C. F. HEY.

Confederation of British Industry: 21 Tothill St., London, S.W.1; f. 1965; acts as a national point of reference for all seeking views of industry and is recognized internationally as the representative organization of British industry. Advises the Government on all aspects of policy affecting the interests of industry at home and abroad. Membership consists of 12,500 companies, 240 Trade Associations and Employer Federations; nationalized industries are Associate Members. Pres. Sir STEPHEN BROWN; Dir.-Gen. JOHN DAVIES, M.B.E.

Industrial Reorganisation Corporation: 46 Pall Mall St., London, S.W.1; f. 1967; Chair. Board of Dirs. Sir FRANK KEARTON, O.B.E., F.R.S.; Man. Dir. CHARLES VILLIERS.

Institute of Directors: 10 Belgrave Square, London, S.W.1; Royal Charter 1906; over 43,000 mems.; Pres. Sir P. CHAMBERS, C.B.E.; publ. *The Director* (monthly), etc.

National Chamber of Trade: 3 Hyde Park Place, London, W.2; f. 1897; 450,000 mems.; affiliates local Chambers of Trade and Traders' Associations in most towns in the British Isles. Gen. Sec. J. B. PEGNALL, F.C.C.S.

Society of Independent Manufacturers: f. 1965 as a break-away from the National Association of British Manufacturers on the formation of the Confederation of British Industry; 90 mems.; Chair. JOHN ORMISTON.

EXPORT

British Council for the Promotion of International Trade: 15 Hanover Square, London, W.1; f. 1952; non-profit-making organisation aiming to promote East-West trade; Pres. Lord BOYD ORR; Chair. Prof. JOAN ROBISON; publ. *Trade Partners*.

British National Export Council: 6-14 Dean Farrar St., London, S.W.1; f. 1964 by the Government and sponsored by British industrial, trade, financial and labour organizations to keep the overall export picture under constant review, to stimulate further export effort and to co-ordinate the work done in particular markets by B.N.E.C.'s 12 area councils and committees; 40 mems.; Chair. DEREK PRITCHARD; Dir.-Gen. P. F. D. TENNANT, C.M.G., O.B.E.

Export Council for Europe: 6-14 Dean Farrar St., London, S.W.1; f. 1960 with the support of the Government as an independent self-governing voluntary organization to promote the sale of

British goods and services to Europe; incorporated 1965 as one of the area organizations of the British National Export Council. Chair. HECTOR MCNEIL, C.B.E.; Chief Exec. J. F. PARR.

Institute of Export: Export House, 14 Hallam Street, London, W.1; f. 1935 as a professional educational organisation devoted to the development of British export trade and the interests of those associated with it; Pres. Sir ANTHONY J. ELKINS, C.B.E.; Dir. and Sec. A. J. TOWNSEND, C.B.E., M.C., M.A.; publ. *Export* (monthly).

PRINCIPAL EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATIONS

Asbestos Association Ltd.: f. 1918; Secs. BAKER, ROOKE and Co., C.A., 2 and 3 Norfolk Street, Strand, London, W.C.2; 10 companies are mems.

Association of British Launderers and Cleaners, Ltd.: 16-17 Lancaster Gate, London, W.2; f. 1886; Dir. E. W. SWETMAN, F.C.C.S.

Association of British Roofing Felt Manufacturers, Ltd.: 69 Cannon St., London, E.C.4; Sec. H. H. TICKNOR.

Association of Chemical and Allied Employers: 166 Piccadilly, London, W.1; Sec. S. CHAPMAN.

Association of Jute Spinners and Manufacturers: 1 Chamber of Commerce Buildings, Panmure Street, Dundee, Angus; f. 1918; Sec. GEORGE A. S. CROMBIE; Ass. Sec. I. D. MCINTYRE; 29 mems., 15 associate mems.

British Precast Concrete Federation: 9 Catherine Place, London, S.W.1; f. 1928; Dir. R. W. PARKS; more than 200 mems. and more than 40 Scottish mems. affiliated.

British Federation of Master Printers: 11 Bedford Row, London, W.C.1; f. 1900; Dir. L. E. KENYON, C.B.E.; approx. 4,000 mems.

British Hotels and Restaurants Association: 20 Upper Brook Street, London, W.1; f. 1907; Dir. and Sec. ERIC D. CROFT, M.B.E., M.A., B.S.C.

British Pottery Manufacturers' Federation: Federation House, Stoke-on-Trent, Staffs.; f. 1919; 168 mems.; Dir. SAM H. JERRETT, Sec. DERICK TURNER.

British Ready Mixed Concrete Association: 19 The Crescent, Ilford.

British Spinners' and Doublers' Association, The: 5th Floor, Royal Exchange, Manchester, 2; f. 1961; formerly Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Association; Dir. C. HENNIKER-HEATON, C.B.E.; Sec. W. R. HANKS.

British Tin Box Manufacturers' Federation: Dickens House, 15 Took's Court, London, E.C.4; Sec. R. H. BURDON-COOPER.

British Trawlers' Federation Ltd.: Trinity House Chambers, 12 Trinity Lane, Hull; Sec. K. C. BLEASE.

Cable Makers' Association, The: 15 Took's Court, Cursitor St., London, E.C.4; f. 1898; Dir. A. H. CARMICHAEL; Sec. E. H. ADAMS.

Caterers' Association of Great Britain: Vernon Place, Southampton Row, London, W.C.1; f. 1917; Sec. J. D. G. HOOPER.

Cement Makers' Federation: Terminal House, 52 Grosvenor Gardens, London, S.W.1; Sec. Rear Adm. C. K. T. WHEEN, C.B.

Crucible Steel Makers' Association: 59 Clarkehouse Road, Sheffield, 10; Dir. C. N. TAYLOR; Sec. FRANK HEPWORTH.

Employers' Association of the Port of Liverpool: Dock Board Building, Pier Head, Liverpool, 3; Chair. J. R. LEGGATE; Sec. J. E. L. BUFTON.

Employers' Federation of Papermakers and Boardmakers: 1 Clements Inn, London, W.C.2; Dir. M. LAMBERT.

Employers' Side of the Wallpaper Makers' Industrial Council: King's House, King Street West, Manchester 3.

Engineering Employers' Federation: Broadway House, Tothill St., London, S.W.1; f. 1896; Dir.-Gen. E. M. JUKES; Joint Secs. M. BETT, H. K. MITCHELL.

Federated Quarry Owners of Great Britain: Manfield House, 376-9 Strand, W.C.2; Sec. J. D. MORTIMER, F.C.C.S.

Federation of Civil Engineering Contractors: Romney House, Tufton Street, London, S.W.1; f. 1919; Chair. J. C. WHITE; Dir. D. V. SALTER, B.A., Barr. at Law; Gen. Sec. P. R. O'DAY, B.L.

Film Laboratory Association: Queen's House, Leicester Square, London, W.C.2.

Film Production Association of Great Britain: 49 Mount St., London, W.1; Pres. ROBERT CLARK; Dir. A. W. FILSON; Gen. Sec. J. P. H. WALTON, B.Sc., F.C.I.S.

Glass Manufacturers' Federation: 19 Portland Place, London, W.1; Dir. DENNIS RIDER.

Gypsum Mining Association: Ferguson House, Marylebone Road, London, N.W.1.

Lead Employers' Council: 33 King William Street, London, E.C.4.

Leather Producers' Association: Leather Trade House, 9 St. Thomas St., London, S.E.1; f. 1919; Sec. P. A. T. SMITH.

Linoleum and Felt Base Employers' Federation: 69 North End, Croydon, Surrey; Sec. C. M. SECRETT.

National Association of Port Employers: Three Quays, Tower Hill, London, E.C.3; f. 1920; Gen. Manager E. BAINBRIDGE.

National Association of Scottish Woollen Manufacturers: 27 Charlotte Square, Edinburgh, 2; Sec. E. F. AGLIN.

National Employers' Association of Rayon Yarn Producers: P.O. Box 16, Coventry; Sec. N. B. PETERSEN, M.B.E.

National Farmers' Union: Agriculture House, Knightsbridge, London, S.W.1; f. 1908; 59 county and over a thousand local branches in England and Wales; Pres. GWILYM TECWYN WILLIAMS; Gen. Sec. J. K. KNOWLES, C.B.E.

National Federation of Building Trades Employers: 82 New Cavendish St., London, W.1; f. 1878; Sec. H. L. FOSTER; 16,000 mems.

National Federation of Dyers and Gleaners: 11 Ironmonger Lane, London, E.C.2; f. 1919; Secs. PEAT, MARWICK, MITCHELL & Co.

National Federation of Vehicle Trades: Northway House, High Road, Whetstone, London, N.20; f. 1915; Pres. E. R. FOX; Sec. W. E. A. ROBINSON.

National Light Castings Ironfounders' Federation: Fleming House, Renfrew Street, Glasgow, C.3; f. 1912; Dir. and Sec. I. A. SUTHERLAND, M.A., LL.B., B.S.C.

Oil Companies Conciliation Committee: 93 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.

Rubber Manufacturing Employers' Association: 236-237 Royal Exchange, Manchester 2; Sec. A. BABBAGE.

Sand and Gravel Association of Great Britain: 48 Park St., London, W.1; Gen. Sec. C. B. MILLS, M.B.E.

Scottish Tube Makers' Wages Association: 41 Oswald Street, Glasgow; Sec. G. H. T. MACLEOD.

Scottish Woollen Trade Employers' Association: 27 Charlotte Square, Edinburgh; Sec. E. F. AGLIN.

Scottish Woollen Trade Mark Association Ltd.: 27 Charlotte Square, Edinburgh, 2; Sec. E. F. AGLIN.

Sheffield Lighter Trades Employers' Association: Light Trades House, Melbourne Avenue, Sheffield, 10; f. 1919; Gen. Sec. I. SUTHERLAND.

Shipbuilders' and Repairers' National Association: 21 Grosvenor Place, London, S.W.1; f. 1967 from the amalgamation of the Shipbuilding Employers' Federation with the Dry Dock Owners' & Repairers' Central Council; Dir. R. B. SHEPHEARD, C.B.E.; Joint Secs. R. D. BROWN, A. G. ROBERTSON, C. H. STANSFIELD.

Shipping Federation Ltd.: 146 Minorities, London, E.C.3 (see Transport section).

Silica and Moulding Sands Association: Drayton House, 30 Gordon St., London, W.C.1; Sec. G. K. TIMPERLEY.

Soap, Candle and Edible Fat Trades Employers' Federation: Alliance House, 12 Caxton Street, London, S.W.1; f. 1918; Sec. R. E. W. JOHNSON; 109 mems.

South Eastern and Stock Brick Federation Ltd.: 376-9 Strand, London, W.C.2.

Surgical Textiles Conference: Higham Hill Road, London, E.17; Sec. K. W. ROTHWELL (Leslies Ltd.).

Textile Finishing Trades Association, The: 65 Oxford Street, Fifth Floor (A Block), Manchester 1; f. 1917; Dir. A. E. HALL.

Timber Container Confederation (TIMCON): Malcolm House, Empire Way, Wembley, Middlesex; Sec. M. W. PAYNTER, F.C.C.S.

Timber Trade Federation of the United Kingdom: 75 Cannon Street, London, E.C.4; Sec. H. JOHN BOCKING.

Trustee Savings Bank Employers' Council: Knighton House, 52-66 Mortimer St., London, W.1.

United Kingdom Textile Manufacturers' Association, The: Midland Bank House, 26 Cross Street, Manchester 2; Dir. G. B. FIELDING, C.B.E.; Sec. J. GILL.

Wool (and Allied) Textile Employers' Council: Lloyds Bank Chambers, Hustlergate, Bradford, Yorks.; f. 1919; Dir. E. S. BOOTH.

OTHER GROUPS

Brewers' Society: 42 Portman Square, London, W.1; f. 1904; Chair. D. PETER CROSSMAN, T.D., D.L.; Sec. R. L. MATTHEWS, A.C.I.S.; *Publs. The Brewing Trade Review* (monthly), *The Brewers' Almanach* (annually).

British Brush Manufacturers' Association: Greenhill House, 90-93 Cowcross St., London, E.C.1; f. 1908; sections include the Brush Export Group (62 subscribers); Sec. R. F. KNOX, A.C.I.S.; 225 members.

British Electrical and Allied Manufacturers' Association, Inc.: 8 Leicester Street, Leicester Square, London, W.C.2; Dir. S. F. STEWARD, C.B.E.

British Footwear Manufacturers' Federation: Royalty House, 72 Dean Street, London, W.1; Dir. P. GLENNIE-SMITH; Overseas Manager B. E. WALLIS.

British Furniture Manufacturers' Federated Associations: 17 Berners St., London, W.1; Dir. D. D. MITCHELL.

British Sugar Refiners' Association: Plantation House Mincing Lane, London, E.C.3; Sec. R. C. HUGHES.

Clothing Manufacturers' Federation of Great Britain: 70 Pall Mall, London, S.W.1; f. 1910; Dir. M. K. REID, O.B.E., M.A., LL.B.

Conference of Omnibus Companies: Brettenham House, Lancaster Place, London, W.C.2; f. 1941; Chair. G. MCKAY; Sec. R. L. HOWLETT.

Co-operative Union, Ltd.: Holyoake House, Hanover Street, Manchester, 4; f. 1869; national association of 765 British Co-operative Societies, with 13,065,402 individual members; Gen. Sec. R. SOUTHERN, C.B.E.

Corsetry Manufacturers' Association: 70 Pall Mall, London, S.W.1; f. 1914; Dir. M. K. REID, O.B.E., M.A., LL.B.

Dock and Harbour Authorities' Association: 18 Queen Anne's Gate, London, S.W.1; Sec. T. A. McLOUGHLIN.

Farmers' Union of Wales: Queen's Square, Aberystwyth; f. 1955; 14,000 mems.; Pres. T. MYRDDIN EVANS; Sec. I. EMLYN THOMAS; *publ. Y tir* (The Land).

Federation of British Carpet Manufacturers: (1967) 55-61 Moorgate, London, E.C.2; Administrator J. B. RANSOME, F.C.A.; Sec. The Hon. W. G. M. SPENS, M.B.E., B.A., A.C.A.

Federation of Home and Export Tobacco Manufacturers Ltd.: Glen House, Stag Place, London, S.W.1; Sec. H. B. GRICE.

Federation of Municipal Passenger Transport Employers: Friars House, Friars Place, Chelmsford, Essex; Sec. R. E. HYSLOP.

Flat Glass Association: 6 Mount Row, London, W.1; Sec. L. F. BRETT, F.C.I.S.

Heating and Ventilating Contractors Association: Coastal Chambers, 172 Buckingham Palace Rd., London, S.W.1; Dir. G. F. CUTTING, B.COM., A.C.I.S.; Sec. Miss L. M. CONWAY, M.B.E.

Incorporated National Association of British and Irish Millers, Ltd.: 21 Arlington Street, London, S.W.1; Sec. L. CARRINGTON, M.B.E.

Motor Agents' Association, Ltd.: 201 Great Portland St., London, W.1; Dir. Gen. F. E. HIGHAM; Sec. C. J. KELLEY; 19,600 mems.; *publ. Motor Trade Executive* (monthly).

National Federated Electrical Association: 145 Charing Cross Rd., London, W.C.2; f. 1916; Dir. and Sec. B. E. GRAY.

National Federation of Clay Industries: Drayton House, 30 Gordon Street, London, W.C.1; f. 1928; Dir. G. K. TIMPERLEY.

National Federation of Demolition Contractors: Ramillies Buildings, 1-8 Hills Place, London, W.1; f. 1941; over 150 mems.; Sec. W. G. F. THOMPSON.

National Federation of Roofing Contractors: West Bar Chambers, 38 Boar Lane, Leeds, 1; f. 1944; Pres. W. J. HALL; Sec. A. K. DAVIDSON, M.B.E.

National Hosiery Manufacturers' Federation: 7 Gregory Boulevard, Nottingham; f. 1919; Pres. D. P. BUSSONS, J.P.; Dir. A. KERSHAW, T.D., F.C.W.A., F.A.C.S.A.; Sec. J. P. HARRISON, A.C.W.A.; 600 mems.

National Ironfounding Employers' Federation: 8 Frederick's Place, London, E.C.2; f. 1918; approx. 250 mems.; Pres. J. L. SMITH; Vice-Pres. A. W. W. TAYLOR, F. C. BAKER, E. A. FAWCETT.

National Paint Federation: 79-80 High Holborn, London, W.C.1; Gen. Sec. ERIC G. SANGSTER, B.L.

Newspaper Society, The: Whitefriars House, 6 Carmelite St., E.C.4; f. 1836; Pres. MICHAEL ROBINSON; Dir. WILLIAM G. RIDD, M.V.O., F.C.I.S.

Scottish National Federation of Building Trades' Employers: 13 Woodside Crescent, Glasgow, C.3; Dir. H. A. GRAEME LAPSLEY, B.L.

Shirt, Collar and Tie Manufacturers' Federation: 70 Pall Mall, London, S.W.1; f. 1913; Dir. M. K. REID, O.B.E., M.A., LL.B.

Timber Trade Federation of the United Kingdom: 75 Cannon Street, London, E.C.4; Sec. H. JOHN BOCKING.

NATIONALISED INDUSTRIES

(Information about the British Railways Board and the British Airways Corporations will be found in the section on Transport.)

BRITISH STEEL CORPORATION

22 Kingsway, London, W.C.2.

Established 1967; nationalized corporation representing the bulk of Britain's steelmaking capacity; Chair. Lord MELCHETT; Man. Dir. and Deputy Chair. A. J. PEECH (Midland Group); Man. Dirs. N. C. MACDIARMOD (Northern & Tubes Group), T. R. CRAIG (Scottish & Northwest Group), W. F. CARTWRIGHT (South Wales Group).

NATIONAL COAL BOARD

Hobart House, Grosvenor Place, London, S.W.1.

Established under the Coal Industry Nationalisation Act of 1946. Charged with the duties of (a) working and getting the coal in Great Britain to the exclusion of any other person; (b) securing the efficient development of the coal-mining industry; (c) making supplies of coal available of such qualities and sizes, in such quantities and at such prices as may seem to them best calculated to further the public interest in all respects.

Chairman: The Rt. Hon. Lord ROBENS, P.C.

ELECTRICITY

There are two authorities responsible for the Electricity Industry, the Electricity Council and the Central Electricity Generating Board, both of which were created by the Electricity Act, 1957.

The Electricity Council: 30 Millbank, London, S.W.1; the main functions of the Council are to advise the Minister of Power on all questions affecting the Electricity Supply Industry, and to promote and assist the maintenance and development by the Generating and Area Boards of an efficient, co-ordinated and economical system of electricity supply.

Chairman: Prof. Sir RONALD EDWARDS, K.B.E., D.S.C. (ECON), LL.D. (Hon.).

The Central Electricity Generating Board: Sudbury House, 15 Newgate Street, London, E.C.1; the Board is responsible for generating and supplying electricity in bulk to twelve Area Boards, who distribute it to their consumers. As an administrative arrangement England and Wales are divided into five Regions.

Chairman: Sir STANLEY BROWN.

GAS COUNCIL

Hyde Park House, 4/5 Grosvenor Place, London, S.W.1.

Established under the Gas Act, 1948, to advise the Minister of Power on questions affecting the gas industry and to promote and assist the efficient exercise and performance by the Area Boards of their functions. The Gas Act, 1965, gave the Council enlarged powers, including the right to manufacture or acquire gas in Great Britain or elsewhere and to supply gas in bulk to Area Boards.

There are twelve Area Gas Boards, whose Chairmen are members of the Gas Council. The main function of the Boards is to develop and maintain an efficient, co-ordinated, and economical gas supply for their areas.

Chairman: Sir HENRY JONES, K.B.E., M.A., M.I.C.E., M.I.GAS.E., M.I.CHEM.E.

TRADE UNIONS

CENTRAL ORGANISATIONS

Trades Union Congress: 23-28 Great Russell Street, London, W.C.1; founded 1868 by the voluntary association of a number of trade unions for the purpose of defending trade union rights against attacks then pending. Its original membership of less than 120,000

has grown until to-day it has a membership of 8,787,282, while the scope of its activity has been greatly enlarged. It not only formulates, through its governing body (the General Council), the main policies of trade unionism, but takes part in consultations with other leading economic and industrial bodies, and with Government departments, on topics affecting the lives of wage-earners and salaried employees. It maintains contact with the Labour Party by means of the National Council of Labour, on which the General Council and the Executives of the Labour Party, the Parliamentary Labour Party and the Co-operative Union, have representation.

The T.U.C. is affiliated to the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions and nominates the British Workers' Representative to the International Labour Organization.

Its General Council is elected annually by ballot of the unions attending Congress, exercising voting power according to the number of their members.

Chairman: (1967-68) LEWIS WRIGHT, C.B.E.

Gen. Secretary: The Rt. Hon. GEORGE WOODCOCK, P.C., C.B.E.

Asst. Gen. Secretary: VICTOR FEATHER, C.B.E.

Scottish Trades Union Congress: 12 Woodlands Terrace, Glasgow, C.3, Scotland; f. 1897; 842,284 Scottish trade unionists affiliated through 89 Scottish and British trade unions and 44 Scottish trade councils; Gen. Sec. JAMES JACK, C.B.E., J.P.

General Federation of Trade Unions: Central House, Upper Woburn Place, London, W.C.1; f. 1899 by the T.U.C., Affiliates 55 organisations, with a total membership of 277,335; Sec. L. HODGSON.

PRINCIPAL TRADE UNIONS AFFILIATED TO THE T.U.C. 169 Unions, with a total membership of 8,787,782 were affiliated to the T.U.C. at the end of 1966. The following Table shows the number of unions, with membership, in each of the 19 Trade Groups in which affiliated Unions are organised.

TRADE GROUP	NUMBER OF UNIONS	MEMBERSHIP
1. Mining and Quarrying	3	443,210
2. Railways	3	339,556
3. Transport (other than Railways)	10	1,551,932
4. Shipbuilding	3	126,041
5. Engineering, Founding and Vehicle Building	15	1,426,563
6. Electricity	3	349,094
7. Iron and Steel and Minor Metal Trades	15	231,447
8. Building, Woodworking and Furnishing	15	504,124
9. Printing and Paper	8	374,575
10. Cotton	6	82,584
11. Textiles (other than Cotton)	21	83,706
12. Clothing	7	170,073
13. Leather and Boot and Shoe	5	92,519
14. Glass, Pottery, Food, Chemicals, etc.	14	471,266
15. Agriculture	1	115,000
16. Public Employees	9	757,328
17. Civil Service	13	564,635
18. Professional, Clerical and Entertainment	14	302,790
19. General	4	800,839

The following list includes all affiliated Unions whose membership is in excess of 10,000:

Amalgamated Union of Engineering and Foundry Workers: 110 Peckham Rd., London, S.E.15; f. 1967; Pres. HUGH SCANLON; Gen. Sec. J. CONWAY; 1,129,835 mems.

Amalgamated Society of Boilermakers, Shipwrights, Blacksmiths and Structural Workers: Lifton House, Elington Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne, 2; f. 1963, as result of a merger of United Society of Boilermakers, Blacksmiths, Shipbuilders, and Structural Workers (f. 1834) and the Ship Contractors and Shipwrights Association; Pres. D. MCGARVEY; Gen. Sec. J. CHALMERS; 125,323 mems.

Amalgamated Society of Leather Workers: 4 Mexborough Avenue, Leeds, 7; Sec. A. L. BARRETT; 10,069 mems.

Amalgamated Society of Lithographic Printers: Senefelder House, 137 Dickenson Road, Rusholme, Manchester 14; f. 1880; Sec. R. EMERICK; 13,159 mems.

Amalgamated Society of Painters and Decorators: 55 South Side, Clapham, London, S.W.4; Sec. A. G. AUSTIN; 71,535 mems.

Amalgamated Society of Wire Drawers and Kindred Workers: Prospect House, Alma St., Sheffield 3; f. 1840; Sec. R. BIRTWHISTLE; 13,092 mems.

Amalgamated Society of Woodcutting Machinists: 8 Fairfield Street, Manchester, 1; f. 1866; Gen. Sec. CHARLES STEWART; 25,364 mems.

Amalgamated Society of Woodworkers: 9-11 Macaulay Road, Clapham, London, S.W.4; f. 1860; Sec. G. F. SMITH; 188,114 mems.

Amalgamated Union of Building Trade Workers of Great Britain and Ireland: The Builders, Crescent Lane, South Side, Clapham Common, London, S.W.4; f. 1921; Sec. GEORGE H. LOWTHIAN, C.B.E.; 72,500 mems.

Amalgamated Weavers' Association: Chronicle Buildings, 74 Corporation Street, Manchester 4; Gen. Sec. LEWIS T. WRIGHT, C.B.E.; 38,874 mems.

Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen: 9 Arkwright Road, London, N.W.3; f. 1880; Sec. A. E. GRIFFITHS; 39,369 mems.

Association of Cinematograph, Television and Allied Technicians: 2 Soho Square, London, W.1; f. 1933; Sec. G. H. ELVIN, F.C.I.S.; 11,503 mems.

Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs: 15 Half Moon St., London, W.1; f. 1968 on the amalgamation of Association of Supervisory Staffs, Executives and Technicians and Association of Scientific Workers; Joint Gen. Secs. CLIVE JENKINS and JOHN DUTTON; 71,961 mems.

Association of Teachers in Technical Institutions: Hamilton House, Mabledon Place, London, W.C.1; Gen. Sec. E. BRITTON; 25,562 mems.

Bakers Union: 8 Guilford St., London, W.C.1; f. 1861; Sec. A. E. HALLIDAY, O.B.E., F.INST.B.B.; 42,257 mems.

British Actors' Equity Association: 8 Harley Street, London, W.1; Sec. G. CROASDELL, O.B.E.; 16,469 mems.

Chemical Workers' Union: 155 Kennington Park Road, London, S.E.11; f. 1912; Sec. BOB EDWARDS, M.P.; 16,071 mems.

Civil Service Clerical Association: 215 Balham High Road, London, S.W.17; f. 1919; Gen. Sec. W. L. KENDALL; 151,641 mems.; publ. *Red Tape*; circ. 120,000.

Civil Service Union: 17-21 Hatton Wall, London E.C.1; Sec. J. O. N. VICKERS, M.A.; 26,105 mems.; publ. *The Whip* (bi-monthly).

Clerical and Administrative Workers' Union: 70 St. George's Square, London, S.W.1; f. 1890; Gen. Sec. HENRY G. CHAPMAN; 76,009 mems.

Confederation of Health Service Employees: Glen House, High St., Banstead, Surrey; f. 1910; Gen. Sec. A. R. AKERS; 68,200 mems.

Construction Engineering Union: 140 Lower Marsh, Waterloo, London, S.E.1; f. 1924; Sec. ERNEST PATTERSON; 27,278 mems.

Draughtsmen's and Allied Technicians' Association: Onslow Hall, Little Green, Richmond, Surrey; Sec. G. H. DOUGHTY; 73,420 mems.

Electrical Power Engineers' Association: Station House, Fox Lane North, Chertsey, Surrey; f. 1913; Gen. Sec. H. NORTON, O.B.E.; 26,000 mems.

Electrical Trades Union: Hayes Court, Hayes, Kent; f. 1889; Gen. Sec. FRANK CHAPPLE; 293,173 mems.

Entertainment Trades Alliance: Bilton House, 54-58 Uxbridge Rd., Ealing, London, W.5; f. September 1966; Pres. SIR TOM O'BRIEN; Gen. Sec. T. L. LITTLEWOOD.

Fire Brigades Union: 59 Fulham High Street, London, S.W.6; Sec. T. PARRY; 30,452 mems.

Greater London Council Staff Association: 73 The County Hall, London, S.E.1; Gen. Sec. F. T. HOLLOCKS; 10,934 mems.

Guild of Insurance Officials: Wardrobe Court, 146A Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.4; Sec. M. W. REYNOLDS; 13,287 mems.; publ. *Cover Note* (monthly).

Inland Revenue Staff Federation: 7 St. George's Square, London, S.W.1; f. 1892; Sec. C. T. H. PLANT, O.B.E.; 43,444 mems.; publ. *Taxes* (monthly).

Iron and Steel Trades Confederation: Swinton House, 324 Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C.1; f. 1917; Gen. Sec. D. H. DAVIES; 105,418 mems.

Medical Practitioners' Union: 55-56 Russell Square, London, W.C.1; f. 1914; Gen. Sec. DR. P. S. GREAVES; 5,560 mems.; publ. *Medical World*, *Medical World Newsletter*.

Merchant Navy and Airline Officers' Association: Oceanair House, 133-137 Whitechapel High Street, London, E.1; f. 1936; Sec. D. S. TENNANT, C.B.E.; 20,000 mems.

Ministry of Labour Staff Association: 244 Tolworth Rise, South Surbiton, Surrey; Sec. J. L. TINDALL; 12,061 mems.

Musicians' Union: 29 Catherine Place, London, S.W.1; f. 1921; Gen. Sec. HARDIE RATCLIFFE; 33,206 mems.

National and Local Government Offices Association: 8 Harewood Rd., London, N.W.1; Gen. Sec. W. C. ANDERSON; 360,691 mems.

National Association of Card, Blowing, and Ring Room Operatives: 81 Fountain Street, Manchester, 2; Sec. JOSEPH KING; 25,000 mems.

National Association of Colliery Overmen, Deputies and Shotfirers: Argyle House, 29-31 Euston Road, London, N.W.1; Sec. J. CRAWFORD; 30,000 mems.

National Association of Operative Plasterers: Clanrye, 1016 Harrow Road, Wembley, Middlesex; f. 1860; Sec. A. DUNNE, O.B.E.; 14,427 mems.

National Graphical Association: 63-67 Bromham Road, Bedford; f. 1963 with the amalgamation of the London Typographical Society and the Typographical Association; Joint Gen. Secs. J. M. BONFIELD, R. WILLIS; 84,000 mems.; publ. *Print*.

National Society of Metal Mechanics: 70 Lionel Street, Birmingham, 3; f. 1872; Sec. F. BRIGGS; 47,503 mems.

National Society of Pottery Workers: 5 Hillcrest Street, Hanley, Stoke-on-Trent, Staffs.; f. 1825; Gen. Sec. ALFRED DULSON; 28,298 mems.

National Union of Agricultural Workers: Headland House, 308 Grays Inn Road, London, W.C.1; f. 1906; Gen. Sec. Lord COLLISON, C.B.E.; 115,000 mems.

National Union of Bank Employees: 2 Holly Rd., Grosvenor Rd., Twickenham; f. 1918; Gen. Sec. A. G. BROOKS; 57,862 mems.

National Union of Blast Furnacemen, Ore Miners, Coko Workers and Kindred Trades: 93 Borough Road West, Middlesbrough; f. 1921; Gen. Sec. J. BARRY; 19,639 mems.

National Union of Boot and Shoe Operatives: The Grange, Earls Barton, Northamptonshire; f. 1874; Gen. Sec. R. GREGSON; 70,000 mems.

National Union of Dyers, Bleachers, and Textile Workers: Unity Chambers, 26 Manningham Lane, Bradford, Yorks.; Gen. Sec. J. A. PEEL, J.P.; 53,315 mems.

National Union of Furniture Trade Operatives: Fairfields, Roe Green, Kingsbury, London, N.W.9; f. 1865; Sec. A. G. TOMKINS, C.B.E.; 61,517 mems.

National Union of General and Municipal Workers: Ruxley Towers, Claygate, Esher, Surrey; f. 1889; Gen. Sec. Lord COOPER, J.P.; 792,995 mems.

National Union of Hosiery and Knitwear Workers: 55 New Walk, Leicester; Sec. H. L. GIBSON; 48,347 mems.

National Union of Insurance Workers: 59A St. John's Road, London, S.W.11; f. 1964; Gen. Sec. J. P. BROWN, J.P.; 36,280 mems.

National Union of Journalists: Acorn House, Grays' Inn Road, W.C.1; f. 1907; Sec. H. J. BRADLEY; 20,498 mems.

National Union of Mineworkers: 222 Euston Road, London, N.W.1; Pres. Sir SIDNEY FORD; Sec. W. PAYNTER; 412,936 mems.

National Union of Public Employees: Civic House, Aberdeen Terrace, London, S.E.3; f. 1907; Sec. ALAN FISHER; 270,000 mems.; publ. *Public Employees' Journal* (monthly).

National Union of Railwaymen: Unity House, Euston Road, London, N.W.1; f. 1872; Gen. Sec. S. F. GREENE, C.B.E.; 227,832 mems.

National Union of Seamen: Maritime House, Old Town, Clapham, London, S.W.4; f. 1887; Gen. Sec. WILLIAM HOGARTH; 62,500 mems.; publ. *The Seaman* (monthly).

National Union of Sheet Metal Workers, Coppersmiths, Heating and Domestic Engineers: 75-77 West Heath Rd., Hampstead, London, N.W.3; f. 1872; Gen. Sec. L. W. BUCK; 75,000 mems.

National Union of Tailors and Garment Workers: 14 Kensington Square, London, W.8; f. 1932; Gen. Sec. JOHN E. NEWTON; 113,928 mems.

National Union of Vehicle Builders: 44 Hathersage Road, Oxford Road, Manchester, 13; Gen. Sec. A. ROBERTS; 71,524 mems.

Plumbing Trades Union: 15 Abbeville Road, Clapham, London, S.W.4; f. 1865; Gen. Sec. CHARLES LOVELL, M.R.P.A.; 55,571 mems.

Post Office Engineering Union: Greystoke House, Hanger Lane, Ealing, London, W.5; Gen. Sec. Lord DELAN-COURT-SMITH; 99,651 mems.

Post Office Management Staffs Association: 52 Broadway, Bracknell, Berks.; Sec. S. A. R. SEATON; 14,672 mems.

Prison Officers' Association: Cronin House, 245 Church St., London, N.9; Gen. Sec. F. G. CASTELL; 10,313 mems.

Scottish Commercial Motormen's Union: 145 Queen St., Glasgow, C.1; Sec. A. H. KITSON, J.P.; 21,000 mems.

Scottish Union of Bakers and Allied Workers: "Baxterlee", 127 Fergus Drive, Glasgow, N.W.; Sec. W. MOWBRAY; 12,951 mems.

Society of Graphical and Allied Trades: 13-16 Borough Rd., St. Georges Circus, London, S.E.1; f. 1966 by a merger of the National Society of Operative Printers and Assistants and the National Union of Printing, Book-binding and Paper Workers; Gen. Secs. R. W. BRIGIN-SHAW, T. J. SMITH; 224,452 mems.

Society of Lithographic Artists, Designers, Engravers, and Process Workers: 54 Doughty Street, London, W.C.1; f. 1885; Gen. Sec. H. G. BELLINGHAM; 16,000 mems.; publ. *Process Journal* (quarterly); circ. 6,500.

Society of Technical Civil Servants: 43 Buckhurst Avenue, Sevenoaks, Kent; Sec. C. COOPER; f. 1948; 10,000 mems.

Tobacco Workers' Union: 218 Upper Street, London, N.1; f. 1834; Gen. Sec. CHARLES A. BUTLER; 17,240 mems.

Transport and General Workers' Union: Transport House, Smith Square, London, S.W.1; Gen. Sec. FRANK COUSINS; 1,428,030 mems.

Transport Salaried Staff's Association: 10 Melton Street, Euston, London, N.W.1; f. 1897; Gen. Sec. PERCY COLDRICK (Acting); 72,335 mems.

Union of Post Office Workers: U.P.W. House, Crescent Lane, Clapham Common, London, S.W.4; f. 1920; affiliated to the Labour Party; Sec. T. JACKSON; 180,288 mems.

Union of Shop, Distributive and Allied Workers: Oakley, 188 Wilmslow Road, Fallowfield, Manchester, 14; Gen. Sec. A. W. ALLEN; 300,000 mems.

United Patternmakers' Association: 15 Cleve Road, West Hampstead, London, N.W.6; Sec. S. McLAREN; 13,110 mems.

United Road Transport Union: 76 High Lane, Manchester 21; f. 1890; Gen. Sec. J. MOORE; 10,000 mems.

PRINCIPAL TRADE UNIONS NOT AFFILIATED TO THE T.U.C.

National Amalgamated Stevedores and Dockers: 653 Commercial Road, London, E.14; Sec. S. G. WOOD; 6,921 mems.

National Union of Teachers: Hamilton House, Mabledon Place, London, W.C.1; Sec. Sir RONALD GOULD, M.A., LL.D., F.C.P., Hon. F.E.I.S.; 278,000 mems.

NATIONAL FEDERATIONS

Co-ordinate matters of common interest to the unions within each group.

Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions: 103/105 Peckham Road, London, S.E.15; about 1,900,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. H. G. BARRATT, O.B.E.

Federation of Film Unions: 2 Soho Square, London, W.1; Pres. Sir TOM O'BRIEN; Sec. G. H. ELVIN.

Federation of Theatre Unions: 8 Harley Street, London, W.1; Sec. G. CROASDELL, O.B.E.

National Association of Unions in the Textile Trade: 26 Manningham Lane, Bradford; Sec. J. A. PEEL, J.P.

National Federation of Building Trades Operatives: Federal House, Cedars Road, London, S.W.4; f. 1918; 17 affiliated unions; about 420,000 mems.; Pres. J. H. MILLS, C.B.E.; Gen. Sec. HARRY WEAVER.

National Federation of Furniture Unions: Fairfields, Roe Green, London, N.W.9; Gen. Sec. A. G. TOMKINS, C.B.E.

National Federation of Hosiery Dyers and Finishers: 45A Lincoln Street, Basford, Nottingham; Pres. W. BEE; Gen. Sec. J. CHARLESWORTH; 7,500 mems.

National Federation of Professional Workers: Drayton House, Gordon Street, London, W.C.1; f. 1920; about 1,047,000 workers; Gen. Sec. JOHN FRYD.

Printing and Kindred Trades Federation: 60 Doughty Street, London, W.C.1; about 339,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. G. G. EASTWOOD.

United Textile Factory Workers' Association: Weavers' Offices, Bartlam Place, Oldham, Lancashire; about 180,000 mems.; Sec. J. MILHENCH.

ADVISORY AND SUPERVISORY BODIES

British Productivity Council: (formerly Anglo-American Council on Productivity; U.K. Section); Vintry House, Queen Street Place, London, E.C.4; representative of management and Trade Unions in the U.K.; Dir. Sir NIGEL POETT; publs. *Target*, *Productivity Reports*.

Iron and Steel Advisory Committee: Thames House South, Millbank, London, S.W.1; f. 1967; to discuss problems in nationalized and private sectors of the iron and steel industry, trade unions and Government Departments; Chair. RICHARD MARSH, M.P.

Monopolies Commission: 8 Cornwall Terrace, Regent's Park, London, N.W.1; to inquire into and report on matters referred to it by the Board of Trade under the Monopolies and Restrictive Practices Acts, 1948 and 1953, as amended by the Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1956 and by the Monopolies and Mergers Act, 1965; Chair. Sir ASHTON ROSKILL, Q.C.; Sec. Miss M. W. DENNEHY, C.B.E.

National Board for Prices and Incomes: Kingsgate House, Victoria St., London, S.W.1; f. 1965; to enquire into certain matters of special importance relating to prices and incomes; Chair. Rt. Hon. AUBREY JONES; Dep. Chair. Rt. Hon. H. A. MARQUAND; mems. E. BROUGH, D. A. C. DEWDNEY, R. C. MATHIAS, O.B.E., R. G. MIDDLETON, D.S.C., Dr. JOAN MITCHELL, Lord PEDDIE, M.B.E., W. B. REDDAWAY, P. E. TRENCH, C.B.E., T.D., Prof. H. A. TURNER, R. TURVEY; Sec. A. A. JARRATT.

National Economic Development Council: Millbank Tower, London, S.W.1; f. 1962 "to examine the economic performance of the nation with particular concern for plans for the future in both the private and the public sectors of industry; to consider together what are the obstacles to quicker growth, what can be done to improve efficiency, and whether the best use is being made of our resources; and to seek agreement upon ways of improving economic performance, competitive power, and efficiency, in other words to increase the rate of sound growth"; the Council has a full-time staff, drawn from industry and the commercial world, the Universities, the Civil Service and elsewhere; Mem. *Government*: Rt. Hon. HAROLD WILSON, Prime Minister (Chair.), Rt. Hon. ROY JENKINS, Chancellor of the Exchequer, Rt. Hon. PETER SHORE, Sec. of State for Economic Affairs, Rt. Hon. ANTHONY WEDGWOOD BENN, Minister of Technology, Rt. Hon. R. J. GUNTER, Minister of Labour, Rt. Hon. A. CROSLAND, President of the Board of Trade; *Management*: J. E. H. DAVIES, Sir FRANK KEARTON, K. A. KEITH, A. G. NORMAN, E. J. COOPER, Rt. Hon. FRANK COUSINS, S. F. GREENE, Rt. Hon. GEORGE WOODCOCK; *Nationalised Industry*: Sir RONALD EDWARDS, Rt. Hon. Lord ROBENS; *Nat. Board for Prices & Incomes*: Rt. Hon. AUBREY JONES; *Independent*: Sir STEUART MITCHELL, Prof. D. J. ROBERTSON.

Director-General: H. F. R. CATHERWOOD.

Industrial Director: T. C. FRASER, C.B.

Administrative Secretary: H. W. EVANS.

National Joint Advisory Council: Ministry of Labour, 8 St. James's Square, London, S.W.1; f. 1939, reconstituted 1946 to advise the Government on matters in which employers and workers have a common interest; meets quarterly under the chairmanship of the Minister of Labour; mems.: reps. from private and nationalised industry and the trade unions; committees are set up from time to time to examine matters in detail.

National Research Development Corporation: P.O. Box 236, Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1; public corporation set up in 1948 by the Board of Trade and is now responsible to the Minister of Technology, to develop and exploit the results of research by Government, public bodies and other sources in the public interest; Chair. Sir WILLIAM BLACK; Man. Dir. J. C. DUCKWORTH.

Regional Economic Planning Councils: Department of Economic Affairs, Storey's Gate, London, S.W.1; f. 1965; consists of an Economic Planning Council and an Economic Planning Board in each of eight English regions, Scotland and Wales to deal with regional planning and to advise the Government on aspects of national policy concerned with regional development.

PRINCIPAL

INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH ASSOCIATIONS

Science Research Council: *see under* Atomic Energy, below.

British Boot, Shoe and Allied Trades Research Association (S.A.T.R.A.): Satra House, Rockingham Road, Kettering, Northants.; f. 1919; Dir. D. GRIMWADE, M.A., F.B.S.I.

British Cast Iron Research Association: Alvechurch, Birmingham; f. 1921; 1,004 mems.; Dir. H. MORROGH, F.I.M., F.R.S.

British Ceramic Research Association: Beechfield, Queen's Road, Leatherhead, Surrey; f. 1938; Dir.-Gen. D. T. A. GREEN, O.B.E., D.S.C., F.R.I.C., F.INST.P., M.I.CHEM.E.

British Coal Utilisation Research Association: Randalls Road, Leatherhead, Surrey; f. 1938; 115 mems.; Dir.-Gen. Dr. L. C. F. BLACKMAN, PH.D., D.I.C., F.R.I.C., A.I.CERAM., M.INST.F.

British Coke Research Association: Coke Research Centre: Chesterfield, Derbyshire; f. 1944; Dir. G. W. LEE, O.B.E., D.S.C., M.I.CHEM.E., F.R.I.C., F.INST.F.

British Food Manufacturing Industries Research Association: Randalls Road, Leatherhead, Surrey; formed 1919, amalgamation 1947; 700 mems.; Dir. of Research A. W. HOLMES, B.S.C., PH.D., F.R.I.C.

British Hat and Allied Feltmakers Research Association: Stanley House, Manchester Road, Audenshaw, Manchester; f. 1947; Dir. T. BARR, PH.D., B.S.C., F.R.I.C., F.S.D.C., F.T.I.

British Hydromechanics Research Association: Cranfield, Bedford; f. 1947; Dir. L. E. PROSSER, O.B.E., B.S.C. (ENG.), M.I.MECH.E., M.I.W.E.; Sec. G. A. J. YOUNG, B.S.C. (ENG.).

British Internal Combustion Engine Research Institute Ltd.: 111-112 Buckingham Avenue, Slough, Bucks.; f. 1943; Dir. W. P. MANSFIELD, A.K.C. PH.D., B.S.C. (HONS).. M.I.MECH.E., C.ENG., M.S.A.E.

British Iron and Steel Research Association: 24 Buckingham Gate, London, S.W.1; f. 1944; 439 mems.; co-operative research in all aspects of iron and steel making; Dir. Sir CHARLES GOODEVE, O.B.E., D.S.C., F.R.S.; Deputy Dir. W. C. F. HESSENBERG, M.A. (Cantab.), F.I.M.; Sec. N. A. EVERETT, F.C.A.

U.K. (GREAT BRITAIN)—(TRADE AND INDUSTRY)

British Jute Trade Research Association: Kinnoull Road, Kingsway West, Dundee, Scotland; f. 1946; Dir. H. P. STOUT, B.A., PH.D., F.T.I., A.INST.P.

British Launderers' Research Association: The Laboratories, Hill View Gardens, Hendon, London, N.W.4; f. 1920; Dir. J. LEICESTER, M.I.CHEM.E., A.I.MAR.E., F.R.I.C., F.T.I.

British Leather Manufacturers' Research Association: Milton Park, Egham, Surrey; f. 1920; 240 mems.; Dir. R. L. SYKES, PH.D.; Sec. A. G. BEVAN, F.I.A.C.

British Non-Ferrous Metals Research Association, The: Euston St., London, N.W.1; f. 1919; 570 mems.; Dir. A. J. KENNEDY, D.S.C., PH.D., A.M.I.E.E., F.I.M., F.INST.P.; Sec. B. D. DOIG.

British Scientific Instrument Research Association (SIRA): South Hill, Chislehurst, Kent; f. 1918; Dir. S. S. CARLISLE, M.S.C., F.I.E.E., F.INST.P.; Dep. Dir. R. E. FISCHBACHER, B.S.C., A.R.C.S.T., F.I.E.E., M.S.I.T.; Sec. S. FITZMAURICE-KELLY, B.A., A.I.A.C.; publ. *Sira Abstracts and Reviews* (monthly).

British Ship Research Association: Prince Consort House, 27-29 Albert Embankment, London, S.E.1; f. 1945; Dir. of Research Dr. R. HURST, G.M.; Admin. Dir. and Sec. J. C. ASHER, B.S.C.(ECON.), Wallsend Research Station, Wallsend, Northumberland.

British Welding Research Association: Abington Hall, Cambridge; f. 1946; approx. 1,100 mems.; Dir. R. WECK, PH.D., M.I.C.E., M.I.MECH.E.

Coal Tar Research Association: Oxford Rd., Gomersal, Cleckheaton, Yorks.; f. 1949; Dir. D. MCNEIL, B.S.C., PH.D., F.R.I.C., M.I.CHEM.E.; publs. *Review of Coal Tar Technology* (six-monthly), *Coal Tar Data Book*.

Consumers' Association: 14 Buckingham Street, London, W.C.2; non-profit-making independent organisation testing and reporting on consumer goods and services; 460,000 mems.; Dir. PETER GOLDMAN, C.B.E.; Chair. Mrs. ROY JENKINS; publ. *Which?* (monthly), *Motoring Which?* (quarterly).

Cotton Silk and Man-made Fibres Research Association: Shirley Institute, Didsbury, Manchester 20; f. 1919, renamed and reconstituted 1961 by amalgamation of the British Cotton Industry Research Association and the British Rayon Research Association; Pres. Sir CYRIL E. HARRISON; Chair. JOHN H. SPENCER; Hon. Treas. D. D. HAROUN, J.P.; Dir. of Research D. W. HILL, C.B.E., D.S.C., PH.D., F.R.I.C., F.T.I.; research in cotton, silk, man-made and synthetic fibres.

Electrical Research Association, The: Cleeve Road, Leatherhead, Surrey; f. 1920; Dir. H. G. TAYLOR, D.S.C., (ENG.) F.I.E.E., F.INST.P.

Flour Milling and Baking Research Association: Chorleywood, Rickmansworth, Herts. and Old London Rd., St. Albans, Herts.; f. 1967 from the merger of the Research Association of British Flourmillers and the British Baking Industries Research Association; Chair. R. N. CANNON, O.B.E.; Dir. G. A. H. ELTON, D.S.C., PH.D., F.R.I.C.

Gelatine and Glue Research Association: Laboratories: Warwick St., Birmingham 12; f. 1948; Dir. Dr. A. COURTS, D.S.C., PH.D., F.R.I.C.

Hosiery and Allied Trades Research Association: 7 Gregory Boulevard, Nottingham; f. 1949; Dir. W. A. DUTTON, F.T.I.; Sec. N. F. COOPER, A.C.I.S.; publ. *Hosiery Abstracts* (monthly).

Lace Research Association: Glaisdale Drive West, Bilborough, Nottingham; f. 1949; Dir. of Research D. I. GRIGGS, B.S.C.

Linen Industry Research Association: The Research Institute, Lambeg, Lisburn, Co. Antrim, N. Ireland; f. 1919; Chair. M. F. GORDON; Dir. of Research D. A. DERRETT-SMITH, B.S.C., F.R.I.C., F.T.I., F.S.D.C.

Production Engineering Research Association of Great Britain: Melton Mowbray, Leicestershire; f. 1946; Dir. D. F. GALLOWAY, PH.D., WH.SCH., M.I.MECH.E., M.I.E.E., M.I.PROD.E., M.B.I.M., MEM.A.S.M.E., B.S.C., M.INST.PET.

Research Association for the Paper and Board, Printing and Packaging Industries (PIRA): Randalls Rd., Leatherhead, Surrey and Welcomes Rd., Kenley, Surrey; f. 1967; Dir. G. L. RIDDELL, B.S.C., PH.D., F.R.I.C.

Research Association of British Paint, Colour and Varnish Manufacturers: The Paint Research Station, Waldegrave Road, Teddington, Middlesex; f. 1926; Dir. (Vacant).

Rubber and Plastics Research Association of Great Britain: Shawbury, Shrewsbury, Shropshire; f. 1919; formerly Research Association of British Rubber Manufacturers; Chair. H. JACKSON, M.S.C.; Dir. of Research WILLIAM F. WATSON, PH.D., D.S.C., F.I.R.I.; publ. *Rapra Abstracts* (monthly).

Spring Research Association: Doncaster St., Sheffield 3; f. 1946; Dir. R. HAYNES, B.S.C., PH.D., F.INST.P., F.I.M.

Welwyn Hall Research Association: The Hall, Church Street, Welwyn, Herts.; f. 1948; Dir. D. C. SOUL, M.S.C., A.R.C.S., F.R.I.C.

Wool Industries Research Association: "Torridon", Headingley Lane, Leeds 6; f. 1918; Dir. of Research B. E. KING, B.S.C., PH.D., M.I.E.E.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

British Railways Board: 222 Marylebone Road, London, N.W.1; Chair. H. C. JOHNSON, C.B.E.; Vice-Chair. WILLIAM THORPE; Sec. J. R. HAMMOND.

In January, 1963, the Board took over the railways, hotels and shipping services of the former British Transport Commission. The Board's duty is to provide rail services in Great Britain. It is obliged to balance its accounts but during its first six years the Government will grant it up to £800m. Day-to-day management is operated by five Regional Boards:

British Railways, London Midland Region: Euston House, Eversholt St., London, N.W.1; route mileage 3,771; Gen. Man. ROBERT LAWRENCE.

British Railways, Western Region: Paddington Station, London, W.2; route mileage 2,472; Gen. Manager L. W. IBBOTSON, M.B.E.

British Railways, Southern Region: Waterloo Station, London, S.E.1; route mileage 1,512; Gen. Manager DAVID MCKENNA, C.B.E.

British Railways, Eastern Region: York; route mileage 3,607; Gen. Man. D. S. M. BARRIE, M.B.E.

British Railways, Scottish Region: Blythswood House, 200 West Regent Street, Glasgow, C.2, Scotland; route mileage (June 1965) 2,878; Chair. and Gen. Man. G. W. STEWART.

LONDON TRANSPORT BOARD

London Transport Board: 55 Broadway, London, S.W.1; provides road and rail passenger transport services in the London area; established 1963 as an independent body responsible to the Minister of Transport; Chair. MAURICE HOLMES; Vice-Chair. ANTHONY BULL, O.B.E.; mems. full-time: R. M. ROBBINS, K. G. SHAVE; part-time: Lord GEDDES OF EPSOM, JOHN BEDFORD, O.B.E., Lord CATTO.

ROADS

Total road mileage is 198,443 miles:

Motorways	194 miles
Trunk roads	8,347 "
Class 1	19,796 "
Class 2	17,608 "
Class 3	48,972 "
Unclassified	103,526 "

Passenger traffic is handled by municipal companies and private coach services; the handling of freight is controlled partly privately and partly by a public body, the Transport Holding Company.

Transport Holding Company (*British Road Services, Tilling and Scottish Bus Groups, Thos. Cook and other companies*): Argosy House, 215 Great Portland St., London, W.1; f. 1963 as independent body responsible to the Minister of Transport; Chair. Sir PHILIP WARTER; Deputy Chair. Sir REGINALD WILSON.

British Road Federation Ltd.: 26 Manchester Square, London, W.1; f. 1932; membership includes 100 national organizations concerned with the construction and use of roads in Great Britain; Chair. Rt. Hon. The Lord CHESHAM, P.C.; Sec. R. H. PHILLIPSON.

Road Haulage Association Ltd.: 22 Upper Woburn Place, London, W.C.1; f. 1945; membership embraces road hauliers throughout Great Britain holding A or B

licences. The Association has Area Offices in every Traffic Area in Great Britain; Chair. P. H. R. TURNER; Dir.-Gen. G. K. NEWMAN, M.A. Number of mems. 17,500; publ. *Road Way* (monthly).

MOTORISTS' ORGANISATIONS

Automobile Association (A.A.): Fannum House, Leicester Square, London, W.C.2; over 3,600,000 mems.; f. 1905; Chair. Rt. Hon. Viscount BRENTFORD; Dir.-Gen. A. C. DURIE; Sec. H. CECIL ORR, O.B.E.

Royal Automobile Club (R.A.C.): Pall Mall, London, S.W.1; club (full members) and service for motorists (associate members); Chair. WILFRID ANDREWS; Sec. Commander D. P. LITTLE, R.N.; Dir., Assoc. Section. Capt. E. W. GREGSON, C.B.E., R.N.R.

Royal Scottish Automobile Club (R.S.A.C.): 11 Blythswood Square, Glasgow, C.2; 8,000 mems.; Sec. Major R. TENNANT REID, M.C.

INLAND WATERWAYS

There are some 2,400 miles of Inland Waterways in Great Britain, of which 2,000 miles are under the control of British Waterways. These are of varying dimensions, from the river navigations and wide waterways accommodating craft with a carrying capacity of 50-400 tons, to canals taking boats 7 ft. wide with a load of 25-30 tons.

British Waterways Board: Melbury House, Melbury Terrace, London, N.W.1; f. 1963; Chair. Sir JOHN HAWTON, K.C.B.; Gen. Manager A. M. ALLEN.

SHIPPING

PORTS

There are about 300 ports in the United Kingdom of which London, Liverpool, Southampton, the Tyne ports, Glasgow, Hull, Belfast, Swansea, Bristol and Middlesbrough are the largest (in terms of the tonnage of shipping cleared). Twenty-two ports, including Hull, Southampton and the ports in South Wales, are nationally owned and administered by the British Transport Docks Board. London is administered by the Port of London Authority, Liverpool by the Mersey Docks and Harbours Board, Belfast by the Belfast Harbour Commission and Glasgow by the Clyde Port Authority. Bristol and a few smaller ports are under the control of local authorities, and there are over a hundred ports, of which Manchester is the largest, which are owned and administered by private companies.

British Transport Docks Board: Melbury House, Melbury Terrace, London, N.W.1; f. 1963; Chair. S. A. FINNIS, O.B.E., E.R.D.; Vice-Chair. Sir ANDREW CRICHTON; Man. Dir. S. JOHNSON.

The Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom: 30-32 St. Mary Axe, London, E.C.3; f. 1878; national organization of ship-owners; Pres. Hon. ANTHONY CAYZER (British & Commonwealth Shipping Co. Ltd.); Dir. L. J. H. HORNER, O.B.E.

The Baltic Mercantile and Shipping Exchange Ltd.: St. Mary Axe, London, E.C.3; world market for chartering of tramp shipping; for the sale and purchase of ships; for the purchase of grain and oil and oil-seeds and for the chartering of aircraft; 2,500 mems., and about 800 companies; Chair. W. AMÉDÉE FAIRCLOUGH; Sec. J. E. WALKER.

U.K. (GREAT BRITAIN)—(TRANSPORT)

PRINCIPAL SHIPPING COMPANIES

Aberdeen and Commonwealth Line Ltd., The: 88 Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.3; f. 1933; Chair. JOHN A. MACCONOCHIE, M.B.E.; Sec. J. W. MADDERN, F.C.I.S.

Anchor Line Ltd.: 59 Waterloo St., Glasgow, C.2; Regd. 1935; Chair. Viscount RUNICMAN; Sec. R. MILLER, C.A.

Asiatic Steam Navigation Co. Ltd.: Beaufort House, Gravel Lane, London, E.1; Regd. 1931; Chair. W. L. A. RADCLIFFE; Sec. R. F. J. J. HARRIS.

Associated Container Transportation: 14 Fenchurch Ave., London, E.C.3; f. 1966; consortium owned by Ben Line, Blue Star, Cunard, Ellermans and Harrison Line; first ship to sail 1969; Chair. Sir BASIL SMALLPIECE.

Bank Line, Ltd., The: 21 Bury Street, London, E.C.3; f. 1885; Managers: ANDREW WEIR and Co. LTD.; Sec. J. G. YOUNG, C.B.E., D.S.C., F.C.A.

Ben Line Steamers Ltd., The: 10 North St. David Street, Edinburgh 2; Managers WM. THOMSON AND Co.; Chair. Sir J. D. W. THOMSON, Bt.; Joint Man. Dirs. M. F. STRACHAN, H. R. MACLEOD, W. R. E. THOMSON, F. D. D. THOMSON.

Bibby Line: Martins Bank Building, Water Street, Liverpool; f. 1807; Managers; BIBBY BROS. AND Co.; Sec. R. K. SCOTT.

Blue Star Line Ltd.: Albion House, 34-35 Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.3; f. 1920; Dirs. R. A. VESTEY, G. H. TROTT, C.B.E., E. H. VESTEY, W. T. RAE; Sec. S. F. HUNT, F.C.I.S.

BP Tanker Co. Ltd.: Britannic House, Moore Lane, London, E.C.2; inc. 1915; Chair. The Hon. Sir MAURICE BRIDGEMAN, K.B.E.; Man. Dir. P. A. MEDCRAFT; Sec. K. H. PARKE.

British & Commonwealth Shipping Co. Ltd., The: Cayzer House, 2-4 St. Mary Axe, London, E.C.3; f. 1955 when The Clan Line Steamers and Union-Castle Mail Steamship Co. (*q.v.* separately below) merged; Chair. Sir W. NICHOLAS CAYZER, Bt.; Sec. G. A. ADKIN.

British India Steam Navigation Co. Ltd.: One Aldgate, London, E.C.3; f. 1856; Chair. and Managing Dir. K. M. CAMPBELL, M.B.E.; Managing Dir. W. J. CAMPBELL; Sec. A. Y. THOMSON, C.A.

Thos. and Jno. Brocklebank Ltd.: Cunard Building, Liverpool 3; Chair. PHILIP E. BATES; Man. Dir. T. H. TELFORD; Sec. H. M. GOULDEN, LL.B., F.C.I.S.

China Navigation Co. Ltd.: 66 Cannon Street, London, E.C.4; operates liner services in Far East and South Pacific; Managers JOHN SWIRE AND SONS LTD., Eastern Agents BUTTERFIELD AND SWIRE, Union House, 9 Connaught Road Central, Hong Kong.

Glan Line Steamers, Ltd., The: 2-4 St. Mary Axe, London, E.C.3; Chair. Sir W. NICHOLAS CAYZER, Bt.; Deputy Chair. Lord ROTHERWICK, B. G. S. CAYZER, The Hon. A. CAYZER; Managers CAYZER, IRVINE AND Co. LTD.

Common Bros. Ltd.: Exchange Buildings, Quayside, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; Dirs. B. ELIOT COMMON, C.B.E., J. W. COMMON, G. A. COMMON, C. FOX; Mans. of Hindustan Steam Shipping Co. Ltd., Home Line Ltd., Northumbrian Shipping Co. Ltd., Lowland Tanker Co. Ltd., The Vallum Shipping Co. Ltd., Kuwait Oil Tanker Co., The Burnside Shipping Co. Ltd., The North Shipping Co. Ltd., The Hopemount Shipping Co. Ltd.

Cunard Steam-Ship Company Ltd., The: (f. 1878) and **Cunard White Star Ltd.:** (f. 1934); Cunard Building, Liverpool; Chair. Sir BASIL SMALLPIECE, K.C.V.O.;

Deputy Chair. R. H. SENIOR, Lord MANCROFT, P. H. SHIRLEY; Gen. Man. P. BATES; Sec. H. M. GOULDEN, LL.B., F.C.I.S.

Donaldson Bros. and Black Ltd.: Head Office: 14 St. Vincent Place, Glasgow, C.1; f. 1854; Chair. FRED A. DONALDSON; Sec. S. THOM.

Ellerman Lines Ltd.: 12/20 Camomile Street, London, E.C.3; Regd. 1901; Dirs. D. F. MARTIN-JENKINS, T.D. (Chair. and Man. Dir.), Sir JOHN R. ELLERMAN, Bt., C. F. PRATT, S. W. W. COOPER, Col. G. W. BAYLEY, O.B.E., F. C. HITCH, D. A. LLOYD, R. A. LLOYD.

Ellerman's Wilson Line Ltd.: Commercial Rd., Hull; Chair. D. F. MARTIN-JENKINS, T.D.; Sec. H. MURRAY.

Esso Petroleum Company Ltd.: Victoria St., London, S.W.1; f. 1888; Chair. N. P. BIGGS; Man. Dirs. E. F. CHOPPEN, D. A. C. DEWDNEY; Sec. J. H. ROTHERA.

Federal Steam Navigation Co. Ltd.: Temporary address: Beaufort House, Gravel Lane, London, E.1; f. 1895; Chair. C. A. W. DAVES, M.C.; Deputy Chair. H. T. BEAZLEY; Sec. A. M. ALCOCK.

Furness Withy and Co. Ltd.: Furness House, Leadenhall St., London, E.C.3; Chair. J. A. MACCONOCHIE, M.B.E.; Sec. T. COLLYER, F.C.I.S.

Fyffes Line (Elders and Fyffes Ltd.): 15 Stratton St., Piccadilly, London, W.1; inc. 1901; Chair and Chief Exec. Officer JOHN A. TAYLOR; Sec. F. E. DARTER.

General Steam Navigation Co. Ltd.: Tower Hill, London, E.C.3; f. 1824; Chair. D. L. J. MORTELMAN; Sec. E. H. D. SMEETON.

Hain-Nourse Ltd., The: 24 St. Mary Axe, London, E.C.3; Regd. 1901; Chair. E. P. STUART-WILLIAMS; Man. Dir. J. C. GOODWIN.

J. and G. Harrison Ltd.: steamship owners and merchants; 71-74 Mark Lane, London, E.C.3; f. 1874; Joint Man. Dirs. D. T. HARRISON-SLEAP, R. F. L. HARRISON, E. PENFOLD; Sec. J. HUSTON.

H. Hogarth and Sons Ltd.: 120 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow, C.2; f. 1862; Dirs. H. HOGARTH, A. C. HOGARTH, G. S. BROWN, J. M. MACLEOD, J. P. WALKINSHAW, W. M. SCOTT.

Houlder Brothers and Co. Ltd.: 53 Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.3; f. 1849, inc. 1898; Chair. and Managing Dir. C. W. WARWICK; Managing Dir. J. M. HOULDER; Sec. C. F. W. DODGE.

King Line Ltd.: Cayzer House, 2-4 St. Mary Axe, London, E.C.3; f. 1889; Chair. Sir W. NICHOLAS CAYZER, Bt.; Sec. C. S. PHILIPPS.

Lamport & Holt Line Ltd.: Royal Liver Building, Liverpool 3; f. 1845; Gen. Manager W. LOUGH; Manager D. A. BARBER; Sec. C. L. CARPENTER.

Larrinaga Steamship Co. Ltd.: Corn Exchange Building, Brunswick Street, Liverpool 2; f. 1850; Chair. RAMON DE LARRINAGA; Sec. E. A. FERNEY.

Manchester Liners Ltd.: Manchester Liners House, St. Ann's Square, Manchester; f. 1898; Chair. K. STOKER, M.A., J.P.; Dep. Chair. and Man. Dir. R. B. STOKER; Sec. M. PATTINSON, M.A., A.C.A.

New Zealand Shipping Co. Ltd.: Temporary address: Beaufort House, Gravel Lane, London, E.1; f. 1873; Dirs. C. A. W. DAVES, M.C. (Chair.), H. T. BEAZLEY (Deputy Chair.); Sec. L. G. SANKEY.

Ocean Steam Ship Co. Ltd.: India Buildings, Water St., Liverpool, 2; f. 1865; Man. Dirs. Sir JOHN N. NICHOLSON, Bt., C.I.E., G. P. HOLT, M.B.E., R. O. C. SWAYNE, M.C., J. L. ALEXANDER, H. B. CHRIMES, R. H. HOB-

HOUSE, K. ST. JOHNSTON, R. J. F. TAYLOR, M. B. GLASIER, C.B.E., F. L. LANE, C.B.E., W. H. MCNEILL, C.B.E.; Dir. P. J. D. TOOSEY, C.B.E., D.S.O.; Sec. J. GREENWOOD.

Blue Funnel Line (Alfred Holt and Co.): India Buildings, Liverpool; f. 1865; Man. Dirs. J. L. ALEXANDER, R. H. HOBHOUSE; Dirs. H. R. DISLEY, H. W. GARTON, G. P. HOLT, M.B.E., C. D. LENOX-CONYNHAM, Sir JOHN N. NICHOLSON, Bt., C.I.E., K. ST. JOHNSTON.

Elder Dempster Lines, Ltd.: India Buildings, Water St., Liverpool; f. 1932; Chair. F. L. LANE, C.B.E.; Sec. ARTHUR J. WHITE.

Glen Line Ltd.: 16 St. Helen's Place, London, E.C.3; Chair. and Man. W. H. MCNEILL, C.B.E.

Henderson Line Ltd.: 80 Buchanan St., Glasgow, C.I.; Chair. F. L. LANE, C.B.E.

Nederlandsche Stoomvaart Maatschappij 'Ocean' N.V.: Prins Hendrikkade 159-160, Amsterdam; Man. Dirs. TH. G. GLEICHMAN; J. F. DUDOK VAN HEEL. (see Netherlands chapter).

Overseas Containers Ltd.: St. Mary Axe, London, E.C.3; f. 1966; consortium owned by P. & O., Alfred Holt & Co. (the Blue Funnel Line), Furness, Withy, and British and Commonwealth Shipping; first ship to sail 1969; Chair. Sir ANDREW CRIGHTON.

Pacific Steam Navigation Co., The: Pacific Building, James Street, Liverpool 2; f. 1840; Chair. Sir ERRINGTON KEVILLE, C.B.E.; Man. Dir. J. J. GAWNE; Man. W. R. MACRAE; Sec. B. P. SHAW, M.A.

Poninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.: Beaufort House, 2 Gravel Lane, London, E.1; f. 1837; Chair. Sir D. F. ANDERSON; Deputy Chair. F. E. HARMER, C.M.G.; Sec. L. J. A. COLLINS, C.A.

Port Line Ltd.: 88 Leadenhall St., London, E.C.3; f. 1914; Chair. R. H. SENIOR, D.S.O., T.D.; Man. Dir. D. G. HOLLEBONE, M.B.E., M.C., T.D.; Dir. and Sec. E. C. SUTTON.

Sir R. Ropner and Co. (Management) Ltd.: 140 Coniscliffe Road, Darlington, Durham; f. 1875; Chair. Col. Sir LEONARD ROPNER, Bt., M.C., T.D., D.L., M.P.; Sec. C. RINGWOOD, A.C.I.S.

Royal Mail Lines, Ltd.: 56 Leadenhall St., London, E.C.3; f. 1932; Chair. Sir ERRINGTON KEVILLE, C.B.E.; Man. Dir. C. G. MATTHEWS; Sec. B. P. SHAW.

Shaw Savill and Albion Co. Ltd.: 14-19 Leadenhall St., London, E.C.3; f. 1882, following Shaw, Savill and Co., f. 1858; Chair. JOHN A. MACCONOCHIE, M.B.E.; Deputy Chair. Sir ERRINGTON KEVILLE, C.B.E., W. R. RUSSELL; Sec. and Man. J. W. MADDERN, F.C.I.S.

Shell International Marine Ltd.: Shell Centre, London, S.E.1; provide freight services to, and act as marine consultants for, Shell International Petroleum Co. Ltd.; Chair. F. S. MCFADZEAN; Man. Dir. J. H. KIRBY; Sec. J. A. BLAIR.

Shell Tankers (U.K.) Ltd.: Shell Centre, London, S.E.1; owns and manages tankers of Royal Dutch/Shell Group under British flag; Chair. J. H. KIRBY; Man. Dir. B. E. BLAKELY; Sec. L. T. SAWYER.

Sir William Reardon Smith and Sons Ltd.: Head Office: Devonshire House, Greyfriars Rd., Cardiff; 18 London St., London, E.C.3; f. 1906; Chair. A. J. REARDON SMITH.

Frank C. Strick and Co. Ltd.: 12-20 Camomile Street, London, E.C.3; f. 1885; ship managers; Chair. W. A. WATTS; Dirs. E. P. HOPE-SMITH, C. W. HILLIER, P. A. GROVE-WHITE (secretary).

Union-Castle Mail Steamship Co. Ltd.: 4 St. Mary Axe, London, E.C.3; f. 1853; Chair. Sir NICHOLAS CAYZER, Bart.; Managing Dir. A. E. LEMON; Sec. C. H. LEMON.

United Molasses Co. Ltd. (Athel Line): Bowater House East, 68 Knightsbridge, London, S.W.1; f. 1926; Chair. J. O. WHITMEE; Joint Man. Dir. J. V. HOYLE, G. W. SCOTT; Sec. R. E. EVEREST, F.C.A.

ASSOCIATIONS

Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom: 30-32 St. Mary Axe, London, E.C.3; f. 1878; Pres. ANTHONY CAYZER; Vice-Pres. Lord GEDDES, C.B.E., D.L.; Chair. Sections: R. M. THWAITES (Deep Sea Tramp), P. A. MEDCRAFT (Oil Tanker), M. O. GILL (Coasting and Short Sea Tramp), Capt. H. K. SALVESSEN (Whaler), D. M. ROBINSON, J.P. (Documentary Cttee.), J. H. KIRBY (Advisory Cttee. on New Lighthouse Works); Dirs. L. J. H. HORNER, O.B.E.; Gen. Man. A. WATSON, M.B.E.; Sec. H. DAVY.

Liverpool Steam Ship Owners' Association: 10 Water St., Liverpool; f. 1858; Chair. GEORGE P. HOLT; Vice-Chair. J. J. GAWNE; Sec. R. LESLIE ADAM.

National Maritime Board: Portsoken House, 155-157 Minories, London, E.C.3; f. 1917, re-constituted 1920; Joint Chair. Sir DONALD F. ANDERSON (Employers), J. SCOTT (Employees); Clerk-in-Charge Miss D. M. ROBINSON.

Ocean Travel Development: Nuffield House, Piccadilly, London, W.1; f. 1958; 40 mems.; Chair. Sir COLIN ANDERSON; Gen. Manager JOHN LANCASTER-SMITH; Sec. J. H. PESTELL.

Shipping Federation Ltd.: 146-150 Minories, London, E.C.3; f. 1890; Chair. Sir W. L. DENHOLM, Kt., T.D., D.L.; Dir. J. K. RICE-OWLEY; Gen. Man. P. S. THURSFIELD; Sec. W. J. D. LYFORD-PIKE.

CIVIL AVIATION

British Airports Authority: f. 1966; responsible for the London airports and Prestwick Airport; Chair. PETER MASEFIELD; Chief Exec. GEORGE HOLE; Gen. Mans. C. D. WALDRON (Heathrow), L. W. GREEN (Gatwick), D. LIVINGSTON (Prestwick), H. M. JOHNSTON (Third London Airport); Traffic Dir. G. PITT.

STATE AIRLINES

British Overseas Airways Corporation: Head Office: B.O.A.C. Headquarters, London Airport, Hounslow, Middlesex; operates scheduled passenger, mail and freight air services; countries and territories served include Japan, Hong Kong, Australia, New Zealand, Burma, Thailand, India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Singapore, Malaysia, Middle East, West, East, Central and South Africa, North and South America, the Caribbean, Hawaii; also operates complete round-the-world services; Chair. Sir GILES GUTHRIE, O.B.E., D.S.C., J.P.; Deputy Chair. (full-time) KEITH GRANVILLE, C.B.E.; (part-time) C. E. M. HARDIE, C.B.E.; Senior Gen. Man. DAVID CRAIG, O.B.E.; Sec. R. M. FORREST.

Associated Companies of B.O.A.C.: Air Jamaica Ltd., Air Mauritius Ltd., Bahamas Airways Ltd., British West Indies Airways Ltd., Cathay Pacific Airways Ltd., Fiji Airways, Gulf Aviation, Malaysia-Singapore Airways Ltd., Turkish Airlines.

British European Airways Corporation: Head Office: Beeline House, Ruislip, Middlesex; London Office: West London Air Terminal, Cromwell Road, S.W.7; f. 1946; operates domestic services throughout the United Kingdom and overseas to European countries and to

U.K. (GREAT BRITAIN)—(TRANSPORT)

Turkey, Malta, Cyprus, North Africa; Chair. Sir ANTHONY H. MILWARD, C.B.E., B.A., M.INST.T.; Chief Executive HENRY MARKING, M.C., M.INST.

Subsidiary and Associated Companies of B.E.A.: B.K.S., Gibraltar Airways Ltd., Cambrian Airways Ltd., Cyprus Airways Ltd., Malta Airways Co. Ltd., International Aeradio Ltd., Société Internationale de Télécommunications Aéronautiques (A.I.T.A.), Airport Catering Services Ltd., College of Air Training, Airways Housing Trust Ltd., B.E.A. Helicopters Ltd., British Air Services Ltd., Silver Wing Surface Arrangements Ltd.

PRINCIPAL PRIVATE AIRLINES

Air Holdings Ltd.: Portland House, Stag Place, London, S.W.1; f. 1962; Chair. Sir M. D. N. WYATT, Kt.; the largest independent airways organization in Britain; holding company for the following:

British United Airways: Portland House, Stag Place, London, S.W.1; *Associated Companies:* British United Air Ferries Ltd., British United (C.I.) Airways, British United (Manx) Airways, Morton Air Service Ltd., Sierra Leone Airways Ltd.; scheduled passenger services to East, West, and Central Africa, Gibraltar, Holland, the Canary Islands, France, Italy, Spain, Channel Islands and Wales; inaugurated 1964, service to South America; long-

term contract, trooping and other passenger services all over the world; helicopter operations; all-freight Africargo Services between Europe and Africa; Man. Dir. M. STUART-SHAW.

British Eagle International Airlines Ltd.: 15 Lower Regent Street, S.W.1; scheduled services within the United Kingdom to the Continent, Channel Islands and Bermuda, Nassau, and Miami; charter trooping contracts, inclusive tour schedules, etc.; Chair. H. BAMBERG; Dir. and Gen. Man. H. W. G. ANDREWS; *Associated Companies:* British Eagle (Liverpool) Ltd., Eagle Aviation Ltd.

Cambrian Airways Ltd.: Cardiff (Rhoose) Airport, near Barry, Glamorgan; scheduled airline operator; Chair. J. MORGAN; Managing Dir. Wg./Cmdr. L. B. ELWIN, A.F.C.

Derby Aviation Ltd.: Derby Airport, Burnaston, Derbyshire and 78 Buckingham Gate, London, S.W.1; operate from Derby; scheduled services to the Channel Islands, Ireland and the Continent; charter flights; Chair. Wing Commr. H. A. ROXBURGH, A.F.C.; Managing Dir. R. R. PAINE.

Skyways Coach Air Ltd.: 7 Berkeley Street, London, W.1; combined scheduled coach and air services to Paris and other terminals; freight service to Paris; Chair. Sir WAVELL WAKEFIELD, M.P.; Managing Dir. ERIC RYLANDS.

TOURISM

British Travel Association: Queen's House, 64 St. James's St., London, S.W.1; f. 1929; Pres. The Marquess of EXETER, K.C.M.G., D.L.; Chair. Lord GEDDES, C.B.E.; Deputy Chair. T. EDWARD BEALE, C.B.E., J.P.; Gen. Man. L. J. LICKORISH; Britain's national tourist organization.

EUROPEAN OFFICES

Belgium: The British Travel Association, 144 Boulevard Adolphe Max, Brussels 1.

Denmark: The British Travel Association, Møntergade 1, Copenhagen K.

France: The British Travel Association, 6 Place Vendôme, Paris 1er.

Holland: The British Travel Association, 6-8 Nieuwe Spiegelstraat, Amsterdam C.

Italy: The British Travel Association, 40 via Torino, 00184 Rome.

Federal Germany: The British Travel Association, Neue Mainzer Strasse 22, Frankfurt-am-Main 1.

Spain: The British Travel Association, Torre de Madrid 11° 2, Plaza de España, Madrid 13.

Sweden: The British Travel Association, Malmskillnads-gatan 40, Stockholm C.

Other offices are maintained in New York, Chicago, Los Angeles, Sydney, Melbourne, Toronto, Vancouver, Mexico City, Buenos Aires, São Paulo, Johannesburg, Capetown and Tokyo.

Scottish Tourist Board: Rutland Place, West End, Edinburgh 1; Dir. W. A. NICHOLSON, O.B.E.

Wales Tourist Board: 7 Park Place, Cardiff.

Northern Ireland Tourist Board: 11 Berkeley St., London, W.1.

CULTURAL ORGANISATIONS

Department of Education and Science: 5 Curzon Street, London, W.1; Minister of State with special responsibility for the arts JENNIE LEE, M.P.

Arts Council of Great Britain: 4 St. James's Square, London, S.W.1; f. 1940 to develop knowledge, appreciation and practice of the fine arts, to increase their accessibility to the public and to co-operate with government departments, local authorities, etc.; Chair. Lord GOODMAN; Sec.-Gen. NIGEL JAMES ABERCROMBIE.

PRINCIPAL THEATRES

The National Theatre: Waterloo Road, London, S.E.1; classical and modern drama; Dir. Sir LAURENCE OLIVIER.

The Royal Shakespeare Theatre: Stratford-on-Avon, Warwickshire; mainly Shakespearean drama; the company also performs mainly modern plays at the Aldwych Theatre, London; Man. Dir. PETER HALL, C.B.E.

Nottingham Playhouse: classical and modern; Dir. STUART BURGE.

English Stage Company: Royal Court Theatre, London, S.W.1; modern, particularly the work of new dramatists; Dir. WILLIAM GASKILL.

Covent Garden Opera, The: Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, London, W.C.2; opera and ballet, Musical Dir. GEORG SOLTI; Dir. Sir FREDERICK ASHTON (The Royal Ballet).

PRINCIPAL ORCHESTRAS

London Symphony Orchestra: 1 Montague Street, London, W.C.1; Gen. Man. HAROLD LAWRENCE; Principal Conductor ISTVAN KERTESZ.

London Philharmonic Orchestra: 53 Welbeck Street, London, W.1.

New Philharmonia Orchestra: 61 Carey Street, London, W.C.2; Principal Conductor OTTO KLEMPERER.

Royal Philharmonic Orchestra: 12B St. George St., London, W.1; Gen. Man. HARVEY MITCHELL; Principal Conductor RUDOLF KEMPE.

Bournemouth Symphony Orchestra: Gervis Place, Bournemouth; Principal Conductor CONSTANTIN SILVESTRI.

City of Birmingham Symphony Orchestra: 60 Newhall Street, Birmingham 3; Principal Conductor HUGO RIGNOLD.

Hallé Orchestra: 8 St. Peter's Square, Manchester 2; f. 1858; Principal Conductor Sir JOHN BARBIROLLI.

Royal Liverpool Philharmonic Orchestra: Hope Street, Liverpool 1; Principal Conductor CHARLES GROVES.

Northern Sinfonia Orchestra: Osborne House, 28 Osborne Rd., Newcastle 1; Principal Conductor RUDOLF SCHWARZ.

Scottish National Orchestra: 150 Hope Street, Glasgow, C.2; Principal Conductor ALEXANDER GIBSON.

B.B.C. Symphony Orchestra: Broadcasting House, London, W.1; Principal Conductor COLIN DAVIS; each of the B.B.C.'s regional services also has its own orchestra.

ATOMIC ENERGY

United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority (UKAEA):

11 Charles II St., London, S.W.1; f. 1954; Chair. Dr. J. M. HILL; Deputy Chair. Sir CHARLES CUNNINGHAM, K.C.B., K.B.E., C.V.O.; Member for Reactors J. C. C. STEWART, C.B.E.; Member for Production (vacant); Member for Weapons Research and Development Air Chief Marshal Sir DENIS BARNETT, G.C.B., C.B.E., D.F.C.; Member for Research Dr. J. B. ADAMS, C.M.G., F.R.S.; Sec. D. E. H. PEIRSON, C.B.E.

London: central administration, public relations and overseas collaboration.

Group Headquarters:

Reactor Group: Risley, Lancs.; Man. Dir. R. V. MOORE, C.B.E., G.C.

Production Group: Risley, Lancs.; Man. Dir. T. TUOHY.

Engineering: Risley, Lancs.; Man. Dir. H. V. DISNEY, C.B.E.

Research: Atomic Energy Research Establishment, Harwell, Berks.; Dir. Dr. R. SPENCE, C.B., F.R.S.

Weapons: Atomic Weapons Research Establishment, Aldermaston, Berks.; Dir. E. F. NEWLEY, C.B.E.

The Authority deals with every aspect of nuclear energy other than certain matters relating to nuclear weapons. It undertakes research; it is the sole importer of uranium; it sells fuel to the electricity authorities, processes the spent fuel elements, and buys back plutonium extracted from them. (Separate electricity authorities implement the civil nuclear power programme.) In 1965 the functions of the Authority were extended to include the undertaking of scientific research and development in matters not connected with atomic energy, when required to do so by the Minister of Technology.

Atomic Energy Research Establishment: Harwell, nr. Didcot, Berks.; f. 1945; Dir. Dr. R. SPENCE, C.B., F.R.S.

The largest establishment of the Research Group. Research is mainly concerned with materials, their properties and the effects upon them of radiation. The work includes many branches of physics, chemistry and metallurgy, and also electronics, health physics, engineering and chemical engineering. There are six research reactors and several particle accelerators at Harwell.

Harwell Postgraduate Education Centre: f. 1963; Man. J. N. HULL.

Calder Operation School: Calder Bridge, Cumberland; Man. E. WILLIAMSON.

Wantage Research Laboratory: Wantage, Berks.; Division Head, B. S. SMITH.

Houses the Isotope Research Division of the A.E.R.E. Harwell. Devises and develops new methods employing radioactive materials, especially for industrial application. Site of the package irradiation plant for experimental irradiation.

Wantage Isotope School: Wantage; f. 1951; Man. R. A. FAIRES.

Culham Laboratory: Abingdon, Berks.; Head of Laboratory Dr. R. S. PEASE.

Research in nuclear fusion as a source of industrial power, and in plasma physics.

Dounreay Experimental Reactor Establishment: Dounreay, Caithness, Scotland; f. 1956; Dir. R. R. MATTHEWS.

Site of the 14 MW(E) Dounreay fast reactor and a materials testing reactor. A 250 MW(E) prototype fast reactor is now under construction and is due for com-

pletion in 1970. Supporting activities include the fabrication, irradiation and reprocessing of fast reactor fuel and the reprocessing of M.T.R. fuel.

Atomic Energy Establishment, Winfrith: Dorchester, Dorset; Dir. D. W. FRY.

Centre for studies in reactor physics, including nuclear data evaluation, heat transfer and fluid dynamics, reactor control, nucleonic instrumentation and the assessment of reactor core performance. New reactor concepts are investigated here and new applications for nuclear reactors. Site of the 100 MW(E) prototype steam-generating heavy water reactor and the European Nuclear Energy Agency high temperature gas-cooled reactor, Dragon.

Radiochemical Centre: Amersham, Bucks.; Dir. Dr. W. P. GROVE.

Produces and markets radioisotopes.

Atomic Weapons Research Establishment: Aldermaston, Berks.; Dir. Dr. E. F. NEWLEY, C.B.E.

Development of nuclear warheads and research and development for the civil energy programme.

Reactor Materials Laboratories: Culcheth, Warrington; Head of Laboratories J. M. HUTCHEON.

Investigation of physical and chemical properties of reactor and fuel element materials.

Reactor Fuel Element Laboratories: Springfields, Salwick, Preston; Head of Laboratories J. HARPER.

Development of new types of fuels and fuel elements for reactors.

Reactor Engineering Laboratories: Risley, Warrington; Head of Laboratories F. I. HURLEY.

Engineering development work on reactor components and test equipment.

Reactor Development Laboratories: Windscale, Sellafield, Cumberland; Head of Laboratories K. SADDINGTON, O.B.E.

Development of the Advanced Gas-cooled Reactor system and associated work, including a small experimental reactor.

Capenhurst Works: Cheshire; Gen. Man. W. R. A. TAYLOR, O.B.E.

Gasose diffusion plant for the supply of enriched uranium.

Springfields Works: Salwick, Preston; Gen. Man. Dr. H. ROGAN, O.B.E.

Uranium ore treatment and fuel element manufacture.

Windscale and Calder Works: Sellafield, Cumberland.

Operation of chemical plants for reprocessing irradiated fuels and the nuclear power station.

Chapelcross Works: Annan, Dumfriesshire; operation of nuclear power station, experimental fuel irradiation and radiological research; Gen. Manager Windscale and Calder and Chapelcross G. R. HOWELLS, M.B.E.

RESEARCH REACTORS

Harwell

"GLEEP", first British reactor; started 1947; graphite-moderated air-cooled low-energy pile; used for materials testing, research with an oscillator and on biological irradiations.

"BEPO", started 1948; graphite-moderated natural uranium reactor with a maximum heat output of 6 MW.

"LIDO" swimming-pool reactor, 200 kW, started 1956.
 "DIDO" heavy-water (DDO) reactor, 15MW, with maximum neutron flux 2×10^{14} neutrons per cm.² per second, for studies requiring high-energy flux, and for isotope production, started 1956.

"PLUTO" heavy-water reactor, 20 MW (H), similar to "DIDO", for materials studies, critical 1958.

"DAPHNE" 100-watt experimental reactor, cooled and moderated with heavy water; to simulate "DIDO" and "PLUTO".

Dounreay

60-MW(H) reactor for fast reactor breeding studies, cooled by liquid metal.

"DMTR" 22.5 MW (H) heavy-water "PLUTO" type reactor started 1958.

Aldermaston

"HERALD" (Heterogeneous Experimental Reactor Aldermaston), started 1959; 5-MW light-water reactor.

"HORACE" 10-watt experimental reactor to obtain basic information for "HERALD".

"VERA" 100-watt reactor to use for experimental studies on fast reactor systems.

"VIPER" pulsed fast reactor, for research on the effects of intense pulses of neutron and gamma radiation.

Winfrith

"ZENITH" 100-watt graphite-moderated reactor for investigating high-temperature, gas-cooled systems; started 1959.

"JUNO" 100-watt heavy or light water moderated reactor; started 1964.

"NESTOR" 10-kW light-water reactor to provide neutrons for sub-critical assemblies; started 1961.

"DIMPLE" Deuterium-moderated pile low-energy heavy-water pile for thermal reactor studies; started Harwell, re-erected Winfrith 1961.

"HECTOR" small experimental reactor fuelled with enriched uranium aluminium alloy; oscillator reactor, to study reactivity measurements on materials and fuel elements.

"ZEBRA" 100-watt experimental reactor with a flexible system designed primarily to investigate the physics of large fast reactors.

"S.G.H.W." steam-generating heavy-water moderated power reactor of 100 MW(E).

Windscale

"AGR" 100-MW(H) reactor fuelled with enriched uranium oxide, cooled with carbon dioxide and moderated with graphite; to study the advanced gas-cooled power reactor system.

"HERO" small experimental reactor fuelled with enriched uranium oxide; purpose to assist "AGR".

POWER REACTORS

Calder (Calderbridge): Two stations, four reactors; station "A" completed 1956, station "B" completed 1958; power 225 MW (H) per reactor; fuelled with natural uranium, cooled with carbon dioxide and moderated with graphite.

Chapelcross (Annan): Four reactors; first reactor completed 1958, second, third and fourth 1959; power 225 MW(H) per reactor; fuel, coolant and moderator as Calder.

Berkeley: Power 275 MW(E).

Bradwell: Power 300 MW(E).

Dungeness: Power 550 MW.

Hinckley Point: Power 500 MW.

Hunterston: Power 320 MW.

Sizewell: Power 580 MW.

Trawsfynydd: Power 500 MW.

POWER REACTORS UNDER CONSTRUCTION

Dungeness B: Power 1,200 MW; start-up date 1970; will use British-developed Advanced Gas-cooled Reactor System (A.G.R.).

Oldbury-on-Severn: Power 600 MW; started 1968.

Wylfa, Anglesey: Power 1,180 MW; start-up date 1968/9.

Finance. In 1955 'A Programme of Nuclear Power' was presented to Parliament outlining provisional proposals for the building of nuclear power stations to give a capacity of 1,500-2,000 MW by 1965. In March 1957 this programme was expanded to provide 5,000-6,000 MW by the end of 1965. Later this date was advanced to the end of 1966. In 1960 the policy was again reviewed and a further slowing down was decided on. Orders for new stations will be placed at a rate of roughly one a year, which will give the country about 5,000 MW of capacity in 1969. A "Second Programme of Nuclear Power" was announced in 1964 for a further 5,000 MW of capacity by 1975. Subsequently this figure was increased to 8,000 MW in October 1965. The first station of the Second Programme now under construction at Dungeness will use the British-designed Advanced Gas-cooled Reactor system, chosen in May 1965, for its clear economic and technical advantages over light water reactor systems.

Co-operation. The Atomic Energy Authority has collaboration agreements with Canada, Australia, Pakistan, U.S.A., U.S.S.R., Japan, France, Sweden, Greece, Switzerland, Spain, Denmark and Italy. The Authority is also collaborating with Belgo Nulcéaire, a consortium of Belgium firms, to develop a compact nuclear marine reactor. In 1964, UKAEA and the German company, Nuklear-Chemie und-Metallurgie G.m.b.H. formed the *Nukleardiensicht (Nuclear Service) G.m.b.H.*, for the provision within the European community of a complete fuel service for advanced gas-cooled reactors.

Great Britain is a member of IAEA, ENEA, CERN, and CENTO. In February 1959 an agreement for exchange of information and designs was signed with EURATOM. Collaboration between twelve European countries in the development at the Atomic Energy Establishment, Winfrith, of the high-temperature, gas-cooled reactor experiment "DRAGON" was provided for in an agreement signed on March 23rd, 1959, under the auspices of the European Nuclear Energy Agency. This team is led by C. A. RENNIE (U.K.).

Science Research Council: State House, High Holborn, London, W.C.1; f. 1965; Chair. Prof. B. H. FLOWERS, F.R.S.

The Council was founded with the object of carrying out and encouraging research and development in science and technology; to provide and operate large-scale facilities for universities, technical colleges and other scientific institutions; to make grants for postgraduate instruction and to disseminate knowledge in science and technology.

Nuclear activities include the operation of a 7-GeV proton synchrotron NIMROD, and a 50-MeV proton linear accelerator at the Rutherford High Energy Laboratory, and a 4-GeV electron synchrotron NINA at the Daresbury Nuclear Physics Laboratory.

The Council is also responsible for the co-ordination of the scientific aspect of British participation in C.E.R.N.

Rutherford High Energy Laboratory: Chilton, Didcot, Berks.; Dir. Dr. T. G. PICKAVANCE, C.B.E.

Daresbury Nuclear Physics Laboratory: Nr. Warrington, Lancs.; Dir. Prof. A. W. MERRISON.

UNIVERSITIES

University of Aberdeen: Aberdeen; 699 teachers, 4,665 students.

University of Aston in Birmingham: Birmingham; 370 teachers, 2,048 students.

Bath University of Technology: Bath; 250 teachers, 1,500 students.

University of Birmingham: Edgbaston, Birmingham; 864 teachers, 6,245 students.

University of Bradford: Bradford; 400 teachers, 3,050 students.

University of Bristol: Bristol; 1,000 teachers, 5,116 students.

Brunel University: London, W.3; 215 teachers, 1,300 students.

University of Cambridge: Cambridge; 1,000 teachers, 10,213 students.

The City University: London, E.C.1; 275 teachers, 2,200 students.

University of Durham: Durham; 328 teachers, 2,809 students.

University of East Anglia: Norwich; 190 teachers, 1,784 students.

University of Edinburgh: Edinburgh; 1,020 teachers, 10,043 students.

University of Essex: Colchester; 134 teachers, 1,150 students.

University of Exeter: Exeter; 330 teachers, 3,000 students.

University of Glasgow: Glasgow; 1,390 teachers, 7,971 students.

Heriot-Watt University: Edinburgh, Scotland; 170 teachers, 1,500 students.

University of Hull: Hull; 370 teachers, 3,327 students.

University of Keele: Keele, Staffs.; 194 teachers, 1,333 students.

University of Kent at Canterbury: Canterbury; 187 teachers, 1,600 students.

University of Lancaster: Lancaster; 180 teachers, 1,250 students.

University of Leeds: Leeds; 650 teachers, 7,160 students.

University of Leicester: Leicester; 319 teachers, 2,850 students.

University of Liverpool: Liverpool; 985 teachers, 6,097 students.

University of London: London; 3,350 teachers, 32,802 students.

Loughborough University of Technology: Loughborough; 228 teachers, 1,858 students.

Victoria University of Manchester: Manchester; 1,045 teachers, 7,874 students.

University of Newcastle upon Tyne: Newcastle; 698 teachers, 5,017 students.

University of Nottingham: Nottingham; 440 teachers, 2,991 students.

University of Oxford: Oxford; 1,300 teachers, 10,142 students.

University of Reading: Reading; 423 teachers, 3,452 students.

University of St. Andrews: St. Andrews; 259 teachers, 1,890 students.

University of Salford: Salford; 375 teachers, 2,562 students.

University of Sheffield: Sheffield; 587 teachers, 5,109 students.

University of Southampton: Southampton; 448 teachers, 3,483 students.

University of Stirling: Stirling; 42 teachers, 360 students.

University of Strathclyde: Glasgow; 620 teachers, 4,502 students.

University of Surrey: London, S.W.11; 285 teachers, 1,933 students.

University of Sussex: Brighton; 358 teachers, 3,150 students.

University of Wales: Cardiff; 750 teachers, 10,508 students.

University of Warwick: Coventry; 1,400 students.

University of York: York; 200 teachers, 1,800 students.

St. David's College: Lampeter, Cardiganshire, Wales; 37 teachers, 290 students.

NORTHERN IRELAND

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Northern Ireland is situated in the north-east of Ireland and forms part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. It comprises the six Ulster counties of Antrim, Armagh, Down, Fermanagh, Londonderry and Tyrone. The rest of the island is occupied by the Republic of Ireland. The climate is mild and temperate. It is characterized by freedom from extremes of temperature and very little snow, fog or thunder. The language is English. There are approximately two Protestants to every one Roman Catholic. The flag is the union flag of the United Kingdom. The capital is Belfast.

Recent History

In the post-war period the Northern Ireland Government has concentrated on raising the standard of public services to the same level as those in Great Britain. This has brought about the co-ordinated development of schools, hospitals, houses and roads based on the introduction of new industries and increasing productivity in established industries.

Relations between Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland have improved over recent years and arrangements are in progress for co-operation in matters of mutual benefit such as tourism and the production of electricity.

Government

Legislative functions are exercised by Parliament which consists of the Senate and the House of Commons. Parliament has power to legislate in its own area alone. All other affairs of state such as foreign policy and defence are reserved to the United Kingdom Parliament. Senators are elected by the Commons on a proportional representation basis. Members of the Commons are elected by direct suffrage for a five-year term by all citizens over 21 years. Any deadlock may be resolved by a joint session of both houses after a bill which has been passed twice by the Commons has been rejected by the Senate.

Northern Ireland also returns 12 members to the United Kingdom Parliament as a result of the reservation of certain fiscal and legislative powers to the United Kingdom Government. Executive power is exercised by the Governor and his Ministers.

Economic Affairs

The economy is based on agriculture and a rapidly developing range of manufacturing industries. Long-

established manufactures include linen, ships, food, drink and tobacco products, and clothing. Latterly, there have been developments in artificial fibres, carpets, and electrical and aero engineering. Great Britain is the main market for produce from Northern Ireland.

Defence

All matters of defence come under the jurisdiction of the United Kingdom Parliament.

Transport and Communications

The Ulster Transport Authority provides services on 200 miles of railways and bus routes cover 2,700 miles. There are some 13,900 miles of roads of all classes. There are regular passenger and freight services from Larne and Belfast to British ports, as well as air services from Belfast airport (Aldergrove).

Social Welfare

There is a comprehensive system of social security similar to the National Insurance and National Health Service of Great Britain.

Education

Education is compulsory and free. There are 1,420 primary schools, 250 secondary schools, a university, and a university college. A second university is to be opened at Coleraine with an intake of 450 students in October 1968.

Tourism

The Ministry of Commerce and the Northern Ireland Tourist Board direct tourism. In 1965 there were over 400,000 visitors, mostly from the U.K.

Sport

Football and rugby are the most popular sports.

Public Holidays

The main public holidays are the same as for Great Britain with the addition of March 17 (St. Patrick's Day) and July 12 (Battle of the Boyne).

Weights and Measures

The Imperial System of weights and measures is in force (See under Great Britain).

Currency and Exchange Rates

(See under Great Britain.)

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA, POPULATION, BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS

(1966)

AREA	POPULATION (^{'000})		BIRTHS		MARRIAGES		DEATHS	
	Census 1961	Census 1966	Total	Rate per '000	Total	Rate per '000	Total	Rate per '000
5,206 sq. miles	1,425.0	1,484.8	33,228	22.5	10,735	7.3	16,441	11.1

Belfast (capital): 399,270; Londonderry: 55,681.

EMPLOYMENT

(^{'000})

(June 1966)

Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	59	Distributive Trades and Professional Services	135
Mining and Quarrying	4	Financial and Miscellaneous Services	55
Manufacturing	180	Public Administration	37
Building and Contracting	50		
Gas, Electricity, Water	8		
Transport, Communications	27	TOTAL	555

AGRICULTURE

PRINCIPAL CROPS

	AREA UNDER CROPS (^{'000} acres)		PRODUCTION (^{'000} tons)		YIELD PER ACRE (cwt.)	
	1965	1966	1965	1966	1965	1966
Wheat	3.8	2.9	5.7	4.2	29.9	28.9
Barley	184.2	172.0	232.0	194.0	25.2	22.6
Oats	96.0	81.8	90.0	71.6	18.7	17.5
Potatoes	61.0	57.0	500.0	467.7	164.0	164.0
Turnips	2.0	1.7	33.0	28.1	326.0	332.0
Mangels	0.2	0.1	3.4	2.3	344.0	344.0

LIVESTOCK

(^{'000})

	1966	1967*		1966	1967*
Cattle	1,189.2	1,227.4	Turkeys	137.3	100.3
Sheep	1,054.3	1,001.2	Geese	23.7	22.1
Pigs	1,057.0	964.7	Ducks	71.9	66.9
Horses	3.9	3.8	Fowl	10,631.5	11,864.8

* Provisional.

U.K. (NORTHERN IRELAND)—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FORESTRY

(acres)

	1965	1966	1967
Annual Planting . . .	5,203	4,820	4,227
State Forests . . .	129,218	131,972	136,287
Total Area Planted . .	75,944	80,622	85,036

FISHING

(cwt.)

	TOTAL	HERRING	COD	WHITING	OTHER WET FISH
1963 . . .	116,852	47,308	7,461	50,398	11,685
1964 . . .	149,647	26,588	12,641	53,287	57,131
1965 . . .	168,357	33,507	14,925	36,656	83,269
1966 . . .	101,616	16,711	15,593	39,588	29,724

INDUSTRY

(Net output—£'000)

	1964	1965	1966
Linen	25,470	24,702	24,289
Other Textiles	20,422	25,793	30,713
Clothing	14,737	15,069	15,834
Engineering*	53,538	55,995	56,367
Food, Drink and Tobacco	45,344	58,523	73,452
Mineral Products	7,732	8,176	7,702
Timber and Furniture	4,874	4,831	4,872
Paper, Printing and Publishing	7,476	8,095	8,700
Other Manufactures	14,383	17,119	15,916
Construction	36,022	42,905	46,391
Gas, Electricity, Water	15,051	16,642	18,419
TOTAL	245,049	277,850	302,655

* Includes shipbuilding and aircraft construction. Shipping launched (1966): 93,421 gross tons.

GAS AND ELECTRICITY

	UNIT	1965	1966	1967
Electricity	(million units)	2,353.9	2,631.1	3,075.0
Gas	(million cubic ft.)	6,703	6,666	6,654

U.K. (NORTHERN IRELAND)—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FINANCE

£1 = 20 shillings.

£1 = U.S. \$2.4

BUDGET ESTIMATE 1967-68

(£'000)

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
Reserved: Tax Revenue	174,260	Reserved Services	2,860
of which Customs and Excise	95,000	Provision for Imperial Contribution	2,000
Income Tax	79,260	Consolidated Fund	19,450
Reserved: Non-Tax Revenue	388	Supply Services	216,657
Receipts from United Kingdom		of which	
Exchequer	12,750	Health and Social Services	88,447
Transferred Tax Revenue	33,500	Education	39,381
of which Estate Duties	2,000	Provision for Surplus	52
Motor Vehicle Duties, etc.	6,700		
Transferred Non-Tax Revenue	20,121		
TOTAL	241,019	TOTAL	241,019

EXTERNAL TRADE

SUMMARY OF TRADE (£'000)

	1964	1965	1966
Total Imports	470,167	512,758	523,420
Total Exports (including Re-exports)	423,268	457,026	476,359

COMMODITIES (£'000)

IMPORTS	1964	1965	1966
Live Animals	12,571	10,234	9,162
Cereals and Cereal Preparations	25,169	29,585	29,382
Other Food and Beverages	60,469	61,248	63,331
Tobacco and Tobacco Manufactures	24,142	26,484	25,395
Coal	18,953	20,429	21,390
Other Raw Materials (except Crude Rubber) and Fuels	42,701	41,976	39,482
Woven Fabrics and Made-up Articles (excl. Clothing)	19,382	21,655	23,246
Other Textile Manufactures	28,004	28,508	26,839
Machinery and Electric Apparatus and Appliances	59,051	72,911	77,722
Other Metals and Metal Manufactures (excl. Gold and Coin)	43,546	49,405	50,865
Road Vehicles	43,680	50,827	51,530
Clothing and Footwear	15,721	16,620	15,639
Other Manufactured Articles (incl. Crude Rubber)	76,779	82,877	89,428
EXPORTS	1964	1965	1966
Live Animals	20,894	18,652	15,888
Bacon and Hams	18,571	21,051	21,359
Eggs	11,264	13,185	14,482
Other Food and Beverages	34,930	39,530	45,115
Raw Materials (except Crude Rubber) and Fuels	9,799	10,609	9,273
Woven Fabrics and Made-up Articles (excl. Clothing)	39,571	39,005	35,148
Other Textile Manufactures	66,996	69,263	72,393
Machinery, Electric and Non-electric and Electrical Apparatus and Appliances	46,605	48,943	61,016
Road Vehicles	15,571	17,614	19,829
Clothing and Footwear	31,331	33,608	34,377
Tobacco and Tobacco Manufactures, Twine, Cordage and Ropes; Ships and Aircraft built and repair work	90,645	99,443	92,400
Other Manufactured Articles (incl. Crude Rubber)	38,821	46,123	55,079

U.K. (NORTHERN IRELAND)—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

COUNTRIES (£'000)

IMPORTS FROM	1965	1966	EXPORTS TO	1965	1966
Commonwealth (excluding United Kingdom) and Irish Republic .	63,744	64,346	Commonwealth (excluding United Kingdom) and Irish Republic .	28,034	31,799
U.S.A.	18,943	20,002	Western Germany	2,083	2,955
Netherlands	9,647	8,739	Belgium	788	1,335
Belgium	5,112	5,465	Italy	565	860
France	3,893	6,011	France	543	2,124
German Federal Republic	3,588	4,841	Netherlands	1,239	1,470
Iran	4,239	3,763	U.S.A.	936	1,797
South Africa	2,319	1,579	Canary Islands	621	674
Finland	1,810	1,694	Switzerland	390	463
Sweden	1,853	3,632	Spain	81	540
Other Foreign Countries	15,775	17,265	Other Foreign Countries	6,810	6,063
TOTAL*	130,923	137,337	TOTAL*	42,082	50,079
From and through United Kingdom	384,621	389,774	To and through United Kingdom	416,775	427,929
GRAND TOTAL	515,544	527,111	GRAND TOTAL	458,859	478,008

* Includes Parcel Post.

TOURISM ('000)

	1963	1964	1965	1966
Total Number of Tourists	806	894	965	1,026
From or Via U.K.	560	596	644	651
From Republic of Ireland	246	298	321	375
From Overseas	64	68	73	75
Total Value of Trade (£ million)	19.0	20.0	23.0	24.8

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

		1964	1965	1966
Passenger Journeys	('000)	7,896	7,072	7,032
Freight, Goods and Minerals	('000 tons)	485	205	73

ROADS

		1964	1965	1966
Passenger Journeys	('000)	81,635	79,990	78,354
Freight, Goods and Minerals	('000 tons)	2,064	1,246	n.a.
Livestock	('000 head)	892	530	n.a.

U.K. (NORTHERN IRELAND)—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

PUBLIC ROADS (miles)

	1965	1966	1967
Trunk: Motorway	13	26	31
All-Purpose	373	366	356
Class I . . .	958	965	983
Class II . . .	1,735	1,735	1,728
Class III . . .	2,864	2,865	2,869
Unclassified . .	7,959	7,981	8,004
TOTAL . . .	13,902	13,938	13,971

CURRENT LICENCES

	1965	1966
Private Cars . . .	214,475	233,554
Goods Vehicles . . .	44,077	42,625
Buses and Tramcars . .	2,053	2,178
Agricultural Tractors, etc. .	30,819	28,186
Motor Cycles . . .	28,195	23,177
Vehicles Exempt from Duty	4,118	4,856

SHIPPING (‘000 tons)

	1963	1964	1965	1966
Ships Entered . . .	9,351	9,778	10,054	9,867
Ships Cleared . . .	9,277	9,517	9,884	9,572

CIVIL AVIATION (Flights in and out of Belfast)

	PASSENGERS	FREIGHT (short tons)	MAIL (short tons)
1962	585,239	6,228	3,069
1963	661,834	7,036	3,169
1964	774,657	9,105	3,253
1965	873,407	12,907	3,329
1966	1,008,024	29,076	4,273

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

	1965	1966	1967
Radio Licences	84,563	79,164	74,760
Television Licences	223,820	232,867	251,482
Telephones	108,313	114,798	n.a.

EDUCATION (1966-67)

	SCHOOLS	STUDENTS (Full-time)	STAFF (Full-time)
Primary (including Nursery) . .	1,389	195,421	6,683
Secondary	256	116,755	5,917
Special	22	1,975	173
University	1	5,056	544
University College	1	408	34

Source: Government Information Service; Stormont Castle, Belfast BT4 3ST.

THE CONSTITUTION

NORTHERN IRELAND is part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. By the Government of Ireland Act, 1920, the parliamentary counties of Antrim, Armagh, Down, Fermanagh, Londonderry and Tyrone and the parliamentary boroughs of Belfast and Londonderry were established as a separate area of government under the Parliament of Northern Ireland.

LEGISLATURE

The Parliament of Northern Ireland has, with certain exceptions, general legislative and executive powers over the territory. It consists of the Senate, composed of two *ex-officio* members and 24 senators elected by the lower house, and the Commons, the 52 members of which are elected by popular vote. In consequence of the reservation of certain legislative and fiscal powers to the United Kingdom Government, Northern Ireland also returns 12 members of Parliament to Westminster. Money Bills must originate in the Commons, and may not be amended in the Senate. Any deadlock may be resolved by a decision of the houses in joint session after the Senate has rejected a Bill twice passed by the Commons.

The Governor, as the representative of the Crown, gives or withholds the Royal Assent to Bills passed by the Legislature of Northern Ireland. The Crown may also reserve Bills, and a Bill so reserved does not become law unless the Royal Assent is given within one year. The Governor also summons, prorogues and dissolves the Parliament.

EXECUTIVE

Executive powers are exercised by the Governor and the Ministers, who are responsible to the Legislature. Matters

relating to the Crown, the defence of the realm, relations with foreign powers, coinage, wireless telegraphy and the Post Office, together with certain financial matters, are reserved to the Imperial Parliament.

Services transferred to the control of the Northern Ireland Parliament include law and order, local government, health services, National Insurance and allied services, education, agriculture, transport, electricity, fisheries, harbours and industrial development.

Fiscal powers are limited, the main powers of taxation, including the customs and excise duties, income tax, surtax, and any other taxes on income, capital, or profits, being reserved to and imposed by the Imperial Parliament, at the same rates as apply elsewhere in the United Kingdom. These taxes account for approximately 90 per cent of revenues raised from Northern Ireland and are collected in the United Kingdom Exchequer. A Joint Exchequer Board allocates this amount in three portions, the first two of which are retained in the United Kingdom Exchequer, namely the actual cost of certain reserved services in Northern Ireland, and a contribution to the cost of Imperial Services generally. The amount thus retained averaged about 40 per cent of the total in pre-war years, rose to 80 per cent during the war and is at present about 14 per cent. The remainder, known as the Residuary Share of Reserved Taxes, is paid to the Northern Ireland Exchequer to meet, with the proceeds of local revenues, the cost of services administered by the Northern Ireland Government. The locally administered taxes comprise Estate Duty, Stamp Duties, Motor Vehicle Duties and miscellaneous items.

Local administration is broadly the same as in Great Britain.

THE GOVERNMENT

(February 1968)

Governor: H.E. The Lord ERSKINE OF RERRICK, G.B.E., LL.D., Government House, Hillsborough.

THE CABINET

Prime Minister: Capt. The Rt. Hon. T. M. O'NEILL, D.L., M.P.

Minister of Finance: The Rt. Hon. H. V. KIRK, M.P.

Minister of Home Affairs: The Rt. Hon. WILLIAM CRAIG, M.P.

Minister of Health and Social Services: The Rt. Hon. W. J. MORGAN, M.P.

Minister of Education: Capt. The Rt. Hon. W. J. LONG, M.P.

Minister of Agriculture: Major The Rt. Hon. J. D. CHICHESTER-CLARK, D.L., M.P.

Minister of Commerce: The Rt. Hon. A. B. D. FAULKNER, M.P.

Minister of Development: The Rt. Hon. W. K. FITZ-SIMMONS, M.P.

Minister in and Leader of the Senate: The Rt. Hon. J. L. O. ANDREWS, D.L.

Leader of the House: The Rt. Hon. R. W. B. McCONNELL, M.P.

Secretary of Cabinet: H. BLACK.

MINISTERS NOT IN THE CABINET

Attorney-General: Rt. Hon. E. W. JONES, Q.C., M.P.

Parliamentary Secretary to Prime Minister: Senator D. R. McGLADDERY.

Assistant Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Finance: S. MAGOWAN, M.P.

Assistant Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Education: R. H. BRADFORD, M.P.

Parliamentary Secretary of Ministry of Development: N. O. MINFORD, M.P.

PARLIAMENT

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

General Election, November 1965

Speaker: Capt. The Rt. Hon. Sir NORMAN STRONGE, Bt., M.C., H.M.L., M.P.

	SEATS
Unionist . . .	37
Nationalists . . .	9
Labour . . .	2
Republican Labour . . .	2
National Democrat . . .	1
Liberal . . .	1

THE SENATE

Speaker: Senator Col. The Rt. Hon. Lord GLENTORAN, H.M.L.

The Senate consists of 24 members elected by the House of Commons and two *ex-officio* members—the Rt. Hon. The Lord Mayor of Belfast and the Mayor of Londonderry. The Senate is divided as follows:

Unionist . . .	19
Nationalist . . .	5
Northern Ireland Labour . . .	1
Trade Unionist . . .	1

POLITICAL PARTIES

The Unionist Party: pursues a policy broadly similar to that of the British Conservative Party; Leader Capt. The Rt. Hon. TERENCE M. O'NEILL, D.L., LL.D., M.P.

Ulster Unionist Council: 3 Glengall Street, Belfast; f. 1903; 1,000 mems.; Chair. Senator JOHN C. DRENNAN, C.B.E., H.M.L., J.P.; Sec. J. O. BAILIE.

The Labour Party: 58 Waring St., Belfast 1; not directly affiliated to British Labour Party; adheres to retention of border and independence of Northern Ireland; Leader T. W. BOYD.

The Nationalist Party: favours union with the Republic of Ireland; Leader EDDIE McATEER, M.P.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The judicial system of Northern Ireland, so far as the Supreme Court is concerned, is a miniature of the English system, deriving as it does from the Courts established in Ireland in 1877 on the model of the Supreme Court in England. It consists, as in England, of a High Court and a Court of Appeal, the High Court having an unlimited jurisdiction both in civil matters and, on Assize, in criminal matters also. A Court of Criminal Appeal was established in 1930, also on the English pattern. The county court system to some extent corresponds to its English prototype, with the important difference that in Northern Ireland a county court has, in addition to its civil jurisdiction, a criminal jurisdiction that in England is exercised at quarter sessions. County court judges and recorders of boroughs accordingly exercise all the jurisdiction which in England is divided. The courts of summary jurisdiction, again, originally followed the English system, but in 1935 an alteration was made whereby most of the judicial powers of justices of the peace were transferred to

permanent paid judicial officers, known as Resident Magistrates.

The Lord Chief Justice of Northern Ireland: The Rt. Hon. Lord MACDERMOTT, M.C.

Lords Justices of Appeal: The Rt. Hon. Lord Justice Sir LANCELOT CURRAN; The Rt. Hon. Lord Justice Sir HERBERT McVEIGH.

Judges of the High Court: The Hon. Mr. Justice SHEIL; The Hon. Mr. Justice LOWRY.

Recorders: Belfast, His Honour The Rt. Hon. Judge TOPPING, Q.C.; Londonderry, His Honour Judge LITTLE, Q.C.

County Court Judges and Chairmen of Quarter Sessions: Judge DAVID LITTLE, Q.C.; Judge TOPPING, Q.C. (Belfast); Judge R. H. CONAGHAM, Q.C.; Judge W. JOHNSON, Q.C.; Judge J. A. BROWN, Q.C.

RELIGION

The organisation of the churches takes no account of the fact that Ireland is divided into two political entities—Northern Ireland and the Irish Republic; Armagh is the seat of both Catholic and Protestant Primates of All Ireland, and Belfast is the headquarters of the Presbyterians and Methodists.

Roman Catholic	498,031
Presbyterian	413,006
Church of Ireland	344,584
Methodist	71,912
Other denominations	69,482
Not stated	28,447

TOTAL (Census 1961) 1,425,462

Roman Catholic Church: The Catholic dioceses of Down and Connor and Dromore are completely in Northern Ireland; Armagh, Derry and Clogher are partly in Northern Ireland and partly in the Irish Republic.

ARCHBISHOP

Armagh: Archbishop of Armagh and Primate of the Church in Ireland: His Eminence Cardinal WILLIAM CONWAY, D.D., D.C.L.; Archbishop's House, Ara Coeli, Armagh.

BISHOPS

Down and Connor: Most Rev. W. PHILBIN, Lisbreen, 73 Somerton Rd., Belfast.

Dromore: Most Rev. E. O'DOHERTY, Bishop's House, Newry, Co. Down.

Derry: Most Rev. N. FARREN, Bishop's House, St. Eugene's, Derry.

Clogher: Most Rev. E. O'CALLAGHAN, Monaghan, Eire.

Presbyterian: General Office: Church House, Belfast, BT1 6DW; 567 churches; 568 ministers, 765 Sunday Schools; nearly 400,000 mems.; Moderator of the General Assembly, Rt. Rev. WILLIAM BOYD, M.A., D.D.; Gen. Sec. Rev. A. J. WEIR, M.Sc., B.D.; publs. *The Presbyterian Herald* (monthly), *The Christian Irishman* (monthly), *Daybreak* (monthly), *Woman's Work* (quarterly).

Church of Ireland (*disestablished in 1869*): dioceses in Northern Ireland: Armagh, Down and Dromore, Connor, Derry and Raphoe, Clogher; 383 churches; 412 clergy and 350,000 to 400,000 members in those parts of the dioceses which are in Northern Ireland; parts of Armagh, Raphoe and Clogher are in the Irish Republic.

ARCHBISHOP

Archbishop of Armagh and Primate of all Ireland: The Most Rev. JAMES McCANN, D.D., PH.D., LL.D., The Palace, Armagh.

BISHOPS

Down and Dromore: Rt. Rev. F. J. MITCHELL, D.D.

Connor: Rt. Rev. R. C. H. ELLIOTT, D.D.

Derry and Raphoe: Rt. Rev. C. TYNDALL, D.D.

Clogher: Rt. Rev. A. A. BUCHANAN, D.D.

Kilmore: Rt. Rev. E. F. B. MOORE, PH.D., D.D.

Tuam: Rt. Rev. A. H. BUTLER, D.D.

Methodist Church in Ireland: Pres. Rev. G. G. MYLES, M.A., Wesley College, St. Stephen's Green, Dublin 2; Sec. Rev. H. SLOAN, 90 Osborne Park, Belfast 9; publ. *The Irish Christian Advocate*.

Baptist Union of Ireland: 3 Fitzwilliam St., Belfast, BT9 6AW; 76 churches; 52 ministers; 6,601 mems.; Pres. ANTHONY OLIVER; Gen. Sec. Rev. J. THOMPSON; publ. *The Irish Baptist* (monthly).

Congregationalists: 24 churches; 20 ministers; approx. 3,200 mems.; 27 Sunday Schools; Chair. W. J. RANSON, 27 Sydenham Park, Belfast; Sec. Rev. J. M. HENRY, B.A., B.D., PH.D., 130 Woodvale Rd., Belfast; publ. *The Congregationalist* (monthly).

THE PRESS

Armagh Guardian: 36 Upper English Street, Armagh; f. 1844; Independent; weekly; Editor A. P. TRIMBLE.

Armagh Observer: 26 English Street, Armagh; f. 1930; Nationalist weekly; Editor OLIVER MALLON.

Ballymena Observer: 57-61 Church Street, Ballymena; f. 1855; Unionist weekly; Editor J. WIER; circ. 12,644.

Ballymena Times: Wellington St., Ballymena, Co. Antrim; f. 1887; Editor J. E. A. THOMPSON.

Banbridge Chronicle: 14 Bridge St., Banbridge; f. 1870; Independent weekly; Editor A. DOLOUGHAN.

Belfast News-Letter: 51-59 Donegall St., Belfast; f. 1737; Unionist morning; Editor COWAN WATSON; circ. 71,894.

Belfast Telegraph: Royal Ave., Belfast; f. 1870; Unionist evening; Thomson Allied Newspapers Ltd.; circ. 210,262.

Carrickfergus Advertiser: Carrickfergus, Co. Antrim; f. 1883; independent weekly; Editor TOM SAMWAYS; circ. 10,000.

Cityweek: Pottinger's Entry, High St., Belfast; f. 1964; weekly; Morton Newspaper Group; Man. Editor STANLEY MAXWELL; circ. 23,081.

Coleraine Chronicle: 7 Abbey Street, Coleraine; f. 1844; Editor SAMUEL TROY.

County Down Spectator: 109 Main Street, Bangor, Co. Down; f. 1904; Independent weekly; Editor Miss A. ROYCROFT; circ. 13,898.

Derry Journal: 3-7 Shipquay Street, Londonderry; f. 1772; Nationalist bi-weekly (Tues., Fri.); Editor T. F. CASSIDY.

Derry People: John Street, Omagh; f. 1902; weekly, Sats.; Editor Dr. P. F. MCGILL.

Down Recorder: 118 Irish Street, Downpatrick; f. 1836; Unionist weekly; Editor COLIN CRICHTON.

Dungannon Observer: Irish Street, Dungannon, Co. Tyrone; f. 1929; mem. of Observer Group of Weekly Newspapers; Nationalist weekly; Editor OLIVER MALLON; circ. 65,000.

East Antrim Times: Cross St., Larne; f. 1891; weekly; Editor J. E. A. THOMPSON.

Fermanagh Herald: Belmore St., Enniskillen, Co. Fermanagh; f. 1903; Nationalist weekly; Editor P. J. O'HARE.

Frontier Sentinel: 76 Hill Street, Newry; f. 1904; weekly, Sats.; Editor JOSEPH CONNELLAN.

Impartial Reporter: 8-10 East Bridge St., Enniskillen; f. 1825; Independent Unionist weekly; Editor JAMES BAKER; circ. 12,571.

Ireland's Saturday Night: 124 Royal Avenue, Belfast; f. 1894; weekly, Sats.; Editor FREDERICK GAMBLE.

Irish News: Donegall Street, Belfast; f. 1855; Nationalist morning; Editor R. KIRKWOOD.

Irish Weekly and Ulster Examiner: 113-117 Donegall St., Belfast; f. 1878; Editor J. A. DEVLIN; circ. 25,100.

Leader, The: Market Square, Dromore; f. 1916; weekly; Thurs.; Editor G. V. BROWN; circ. 8,000.

Lisburn Herald: 32 Bow Street, Lisburn; f. 1891; Unionist weekly; Editor J. H. F. MCCARRISON, M.B.E.

Lisburn Standard: Market Square, Lisburn; f. 1876; Unionist weekly; Editor I. W. GRAHAM.

Londonderry Sentinel: Strand Road, Londonderry; f. 1829; Unionist weekly; Managing Editor S. D. M. BUCHANAN; circ. 13,877.

Lurgan and Portadown Examiner: 18 Obin Street, Portadown; f. 1930; Nationalist weekly; Editor OLIVER MALLON.

Lurgan Herald: 10 Windsor Avenue, Lurgan; f. 1960; weekly, Thurs.

Lurgan Mail: Windsor Avenue, Lurgan; f. 1890; Independent; weekly; Editor LEWIS MALCOLM; circ. 9,435.

Mid-Ulster Mail: Cookstown, Tyrone; f. 1891; Unionist weekly; Chair. B. G. L. GLASGOW, O.B.E., B.A.I., A.M.I.C.E.; Sec. J. McKEOWN; circ. 9,558.

Mid-Ulster Observer: James Street, Cookstown, Tyrone; f. 1953; Nationalist weekly; Editor OLIVER MALLON.

Mourne Observer and Dromore Weekly Times: Main Street, Newcastle, Co. Down; f. 1949; Man. Dir. and Editor D. J. HAWTHORNE; circ. 9,230.

Newry Reporter: 4 Margaret Street, Newry; f. 1867; Independent weekly; Editor G. DUFFY; circ. 10,276.

Newry Telegraph: 80a Hill Street, Newry; f. 1812; weekly; Editor R. L. HODGETT.

Newtownards Chronicle: 25 Frances Street, Newtownards, Co. Down; f. 1873; Independent weekly; Editor ROBERT MCNINCH; circ. 10,924.

Newtownards Spectator: 109 Main St., Bangor, Co. Down; f. 1904; Independent weekly; Editor Miss A. ROYEROFT.

Northern Constitution: Railway Road, Coleraine, Co. Londonderry; f. 1875; Independent weekly; circ. 22,065.

Portadown News and County Armagh Advertiser: 9, 11, 13, 15 Thomas Street, Portadown; f. 1859; Unionist weekly; Editor W. D. SLOAN; circ. 8,923.

Portadown Times: 7 Thomas Street, Portadown; f. 1922; Unionist weekly; Editor DAVID ARMSTRONG; circ. 11,040.

Rathfriland, Mourne and District Outlook: Castle St.; Rathfriland, Co. Down; f. 1939; every Friday; independent; Editor E. T. BRADY; circ. 10,000.

Strabane Chronicle and Tyrone and Donegal Advertiser: 10 John Street, Omagh; f. 1896; weekly, Sats.; Editor Dr. P. F. MCGILL.

Strabane Weekly News: 25 and 27 High Street, Omagh, Tyrone; f. 1908; Unionist weekly; Editor R. A. PARKE, M.B.E.; circ. 3,773.

Sunday News: 51-59 Donegall St., Belfast 1; f. 1965; Independent weekly.

Tyrone Constitution: 25 and 27 High Street, Omagh; f. 1844; Unionist weekly; Editor R. A. PARKE, M.B.E.; circ. 10,723.

Tyrone Courier and Dungannon News: George St., Dungannon; f. 1880; Independent weekly; Editor E. J. RICHARDSON; circ. 9,192.

Ulster Gazette and Armagh Standard: Scotch Street, Armagh; f. 1844; Unionist weekly; Editor W. GREER; circ. 7,000.

Ulster Herald: John Street, Omagh; f. 1901; Nationalist weekly (local editions in Derry, Newry, Enniskillen and Omagh); Editor Dr. P. F. MCGILL.

Ulster Star: Market Square, Lisburn; f. 1957; Unionist weekly; Editor HERBIE BRENNAN; circ. 13,412.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC): Northern Ireland Office: Broadcasting House, 22-27 Ormeau Avenue, Belfast; National Governor for Northern Ireland Lord DUNLEATH, T.D., D.L.; Controller BBC, Northern Ireland, B. WALDO MAGUIRE.

RADIO

Northern Ireland relays the four national radio programmes broadcast throughout the U.K., supplementing Radio 4 (the Home Service) with some 16 hours a week of local programmes.

TRANSMITTERS

Radio 1: 247m.; *Radio 2:* 1,500m. and VHF; *Radio 3:* 464m., 194m., and VHF; *Radio 4:* 224m., and VHF.

VHF transmitter frequencies are as follows:

VHF (MHz)	Radio 2	Radio 3	Radio 4
Ballycastle . . .	89.0	91.2	93.4
Brougher Mountain (Enniskillen) . . .	88.9	91.1	93.3
Divis . . .	90.1	92.3	95.4
Kilkeel . . .	88.8	91.0	93.2
Larne . . .	89.1	91.3	93.5
Londonderry . . .	88.3	90.55	92.7
Maddymbennymore (Portrush) . . .	88.7	90.9	93.1
Newry . . .	88.6	90.8	93.0

TELEVISION

The B.B.C. has two television studios in Belfast presenting daily news and sports broadcasts as well as current affairs features and occasional local plays. Facilities include a four camera television outside broadcast unit, videotape recording and a film unit which contributes to both networks and B.B.C. regional services. With transmitters at Ballycastle, Divis, Enniskillen, Kilkeel, Larne, Londonderry, Newry and Portrush, more than 99 per cent of the population of Northern Ireland are within the reception area of B.B.C.-1. At present B.B.C.-2 is transmitted only from Divis, but further stations have been approved for Londonderry and North Antrim and are expected to be in operation in 1968.

Independent Television Authority (ITA): Head Office: 70 Brompton Rd., London, S.W.3; Dir.-Gen. Sir ROBERT FRASER. The programme contractor is:

Ulster Television Ltd.: Havelock House, Ormeau Road, Belfast, BT7 1EB; started transmission 1959; Chair. The Rt. Hon. The Earl of ANTRIM, D.L., J.P.; Man. Dir. R. B. HENDERSON; all the week.

FINANCE

(cap.=capital; res.=reserves; p.u.=paid up; dep.=deposits; m.=million; br(s).=branch(es).)

BANKS

Belfast Bank Executor and Trustee Co. Ltd.: 8 Donegall Square North, Belfast; f. 1947; capital owned by the Belfast Banking Co. Ltd.; auth. cap. £250,000; p.u. cap. £100,000; Manager L. B. R. FORSYTH, LL.B.

Belfast Banking Co. Ltd.: Waring St., Belfast, BT1 2EE; f. 1827; affiliated to Midland Bank Ltd.; cap. £2.5m.; p.u. £800,000; Chair. W. DONALD, C.B.E.; Dirs. BERNARD F. CLARKE, Sir WALTER A. EDMENSON, C.B.E., D.L.; Sir FRANCIS E. EVANS, G.B.E., K.C.M.G., D.L.; Sir ARCHIBALD FORBES, G.B.E.; H. M. GABBEY; Sir WILLIAM JENKINS, J.P.; Sir BASIL MCFARLAND, Bt., C.B.E., H.M.L.; G. B. SNYTH; O. E. WOOD; Gen. Man. T. C. HUEY; Sec. J. J. HOLLAND.

Northern Bank Ltd.: Victoria Street, Belfast; f. 1824; cap. auth. £3.5m.; p.u. £1.1m.; Dirs. E. D. HILL, M.A., W. S. WILSON, D. RUSSELL, R. E. CRAIG, E. R. WALKER; Sec. A. GILMOUR.

Ulster Bank Ltd.: Head Office: Waring Street, Belfast 1; est. 1836, wholly owned subsidiary of Westminster Bank Ltd.; cap. p.u. £2.25m.; Chair. HUGH CLARK; Deputy Chair. D. McC. WATSON, LL.B., F.C.A. and Sir ROBERT G. C. KINAHAN, E.R.D., D.L., LL.D., J.P.; Man. Dirs. H. S. CORSCADDEN, LL.D., GEORGE MILLAR, F.C.I.S., E. J. O'BOYLE, P.C., ADAM THOMSON.

Bank of Ireland: Head Office: Dublin; Belfast Office: Donegall Place; f. 1783; cap. p.u. £6.5m.; Governor DONALD S. A. CARROLL.

Munster and Leinster Bank Ltd.: (incorporated in Ireland); Head Office in Cork; 31 High Street, Belfast; cap. subscribed and p.u. £1.94m.; Gen. Man. M. J. FENTON.

Provincial Bank of Ireland Ltd.: Head Office: 5 College Street, Dublin; Belfast Office: 2 Royal Avenue; f. 1825; auth. cap. £4,080,000; issued and fully p.u. cap. £1,130,000; Reserve Fund £1,690,000; Chair. J. W. FREEMAN.

SAVINGS BANKS

Belfast Savings Bank: Arthur Street, Belfast; f. 1816; funds £105m.; Gen. Man. W. E. TYRRELL, O.B.E., F.S.B.I., A.I.B.

Enniskillen Savings Bank: 20 Church St., Enniskillen, Fermanagh; f. 1825; assets £3m.; Chair. N. H. ARCHDALE PORTER, M.C., D.L.; Actuary JOHN KERR.

Ulster Savings Committee: 58 Royal Avenue, Belfast; f. 1939; Chair. JAMES A. FAULKNER, O.B.E.; Gen. Sec. R. T. DONALD; publ. *Ulster Savings Bulletin*.

STOCK EXCHANGE

Belfast Stock Exchange: 10 High St., Belfast 1; f. 1895; 31 mems.; Pres. E. S. ROBINSON; Sec. ROBERT BELL, F.C.C.S.

INSURANCE

Commercial Insurance Co. of Ireland: 10 Donegall Square South, Belfast; cap. p.u. £100,750; Chair. Sir C. N. L. STRONGE; Gen. Man. A. G. BELLWOOD; all classes except life.

Ulster Marine Insurance Co. Ltd.: 1 Linen Hall Street, Belfast; f. 1867; Dirs. R. H. GUDGEON (Chair.), H. E. WRIGHT, R. W. P. ALEXANDER; Sec. A. D. BEAN.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Economic Council: f. 1964 to advise the Northern Ireland Government on economic planning; 18 members representing employers' and trade organizations in industry, commerce, and agriculture; Chair. Rt. Hon. A. B. D. FAULKNER, M.P., Minister of Commerce.

Association of Northern Ireland Chambers of Commerce: 7 Donegall Square West, Belfast; f. 1923; 15 mems.; Pres. JAMES P. ROGERS, J.P.; Hon. Sec. W. G. BUCHAN, M.A., F.C.C.S.

Belfast Chamber of Trade: 36 Victoria Square, Belfast 1; f. 1912; Pres. A. DAVIDSON; Sec. J. LITTLE, M.B.E., F.C.C.S.

ASSOCIATIONS

Belfast and Northern Ireland Boot Trades' Assn. (Repair Section): f. 1909; 146 mems.; Sec. H. HARRISON, 313 Antrim Road, Belfast.

Belfast and N.I. Ship-Owners' Assn.: Chair. REGINALD W. BERKELEY, C.B.E., J.P., M.INST.T., 42 Donegall Quay, Belfast; Sec. JAMES P. HOUSTON, A.M.INST.T., 65 Pilot St., Belfast.

Belfast Marine Engineering Employers' Assn.: f. 1929; Sec. J. MCFALL, c/o Messrs. Harland and Wolff Ltd., Queen's Island, Belfast, BT3 9DU; Sec. J. MCFALL.

Belfast Shipbuilders' Assn.: f. 1928; Sec. J. MCFALL, c/o Messrs. Harland and Wolff Ltd., Queen's Island, Belfast, BT3 9DU; Sec. J. MCFALL.

Belfast Wholesale Merchants' and Manufacturers' Assn. Ltd.: f. 1895; 140 mems.; Sec. H. MARTIN, 10 Arthur Street, Belfast.

Blacchers', Dyers' and Finishers' Association (Inc.), The: 12 Bridge Street, Belfast 1; f. 1956; 22 mems.; Sec. Senator H. QUIN, C.B.E., LL.D., F.C.A., Barrister-at-Law.

Central Council of the Irish Linen Industry Ltd.: 7 Donegall Square West, Belfast, BT1 6LH; f. 1959; 12 mems.; Pres. Sir GRAHAM LARMOR; Vice-Chair. JOHN M. GRAY, M.B.E.; Sec. E. O. L. SECCOMBE.

Chartered Auctioneers' and Estate Agents' Institute of the U.K. (Belfast and N.I. Branch): 7 College Square North, Belfast 1; Hon. Sec. TOD MAJURY, F.A.I.

Engineering and Allied Employers' N.I. Assn.: f. 1884; 45 mems.; Sec. T. H. KERNAHAN, 69 Great Victoria Street, Belfast.

Federation of Building Trade Employers of Northern Ireland, Ltd.: 9 Upper Queen Street, Belfast; f. 1945; Dir. M. R. WHITHAM, F.C.I.S.; Sec. G. BURNISON, F.C.C.S.

Flax Spinners' Asscn. Ltd.: 7 Donegall Square West, Belfast, BT1 6LH; f. 1866; 21 mems.; Pres. M. F. GORDON; Sec. E. O. L. SECCOMBE.

Handkerchief and Embroidery Asscn.: 58 Howard Street, Belfast 1; f. 1918; 54 mems.; Chair. R. McV. REDFERN; Sec. R. E. McCURE, M.B.E., F.C.A.

Irish Linen Merchants' Asscn.: 7 Donegall Square West, Belfast; f. 1918; 38 mems.; Pres. S. NELSON; Sec. E. O. L. SECCOMBE.

Irish Power Loom Manufacturers' Asscn.: 7 Donegall Square West, Belfast, BT1 6LH; f. 1922; 32 mems.; Chair. R. W. BOYD; Sec. E. O. L. SECCOMBE.

Linen Industry Research Association: The Research Institute, Lambeg, Lisburn, Co. Antrim; f. 1919; Chair. M. F. GORDON; Dir. of Research, D. A. DERRETT-SMITH, B.Sc., F.R.I.C., F.T.I., F.S.D.C.; Sec. H. S. EATON.

Motor Agents' Asscn. Ltd.: (Ulster Division), 224 Antrim Road, Belfast 15; Chair. W. J. McCORMICK; Div. Sec. J. R. WHITESIDE.

Shirt Manufacturers' Federation (Northern Ireland): f. 1910; mems. 31; shirt, collar and pyjama manufacturing firms; Sec. WILLIAM LONG, B.A., 8 Shipquay Street, Londonderry.

Trade Hemstitchers' Asscn.: 58 Howard Street, Belfast 1; f. 1918; 40 mems.; Chair. DESMOND MYLES; Sec. R. E. McCURE, M.B.E., F.C.A.

Ulster Chemists' Asscn.: 73 University Street, Belfast 7; Sec. C. S. RITCHIE.

Ulster Farmers' Union: f. 1918; 32,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. J. T. O'BRIEN, O.B.E., B.Sc.(ECON.); 18 Donegall Square East, Belfast, BT1 5HT; publ. *Farmers' Journal* (monthly).

Ulster Industries Development Association: 83 High Street, Belfast; f. 1929; number of full members, 684; Pres. Sir JAMES NORRITT, D.L., J.P., F.C.I.S.; Vice-Pres. G. WALTER WILSON; Sec. A. J. DOUGAN.

Ulster Society of Chartered Accountants: f. 1907; 960 mems.; Chair. G. B. DUFFIN, F.C.A.; Hon. Sec. T. F. E. DONNELLY, B.Sc., F.C.A., 6 Callender St., Belfast; Librarian Mrs. M. S. ARNEILL.

TRADE UNIONS

The organisation of Trade Unions in Northern Ireland is a similar system to that in Great Britain. Below are some of the major organisations in Northern Ireland, some of which are affiliated to the corresponding Union in England.

Amalgamated Engineering Union: District Sec. J. SMYTH; Divisional Organiser J. MORROW, 110 Peter's Hill, Belfast, 13.

Amalgamated Transport and General Workers' Union: Irish Sec. N. KENNEDY; Branch Sec. GEORGE HAMIL, 17 Orchard Street, Londonderry.

Amalgamated Union of Building Trade Workers of Great Britain and Ireland: No. 1 District Sec. and Organiser S. McBRATNEY, 40 North Street, Belfast; No. 2 District Sec. and Organiser M. FAY, 19 Thomas Street, Warrenpoint, Co. Down.

Clerical and Administrative Workers' Union (N.I. Area Council): Candaw House, 291 Antrim Road, Belfast 15; f. 1891; 3,900 mems.; Area Sec. J. HAROLD BINKS.

Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions, also H.M. Establishments, Aircraft Industry and Railway Workshops: District Sec. R. THOMPSON, M.B.E., J.P., 14 Jamieson Street, Belfast.

Electrical Trades' Union: Area Sec. W. A. IRWIN; Area Official J. COSBY, 279 Antrim Road, Belfast 15.

Irish National Teachers' Organization: Gen. Sec. Senator J. BROSDAHAN, M.A., 9 Gardiner Place, Dublin, Northern Sec. E. G. QUIGLEY, 83 High Street, Belfast; f. 1868; 12,113 mems.; publs. *An Muinteoir Naistunta* (monthly), *The Northern Teacher* (quarterly).

Nat. Amal. Union of Life Assurance Workers: 68 Loopland Gardens, Belfast; Sec. R. H. PHENIX.

National Federation of Building Trade Operatives: Irish Regional Sec. in Dublin, Branch Secs. in the principal Northern Ireland towns.

National Union of General and Municipal Workers: District Organisers, A. C. MENZIES, H. J. CURLIS, M.B.E., R. THOMPSON, M.B.E., J.P., 40 North Street, Belfast.

National Union of Journalists: 47 Wheatfield Gardens, Belfast 14; Sec. T. F. SHARKIE.

Printing and Kindred Trades Fed.: 110 North Street, Belfast 1; Sec. WILLIAM WALKER.

Ship Constructors' and Shipwrights' Asscn.: f. 1882; 26,296 mems.; Gen. Sec. S. OMBLER, 8 Eldon Square, Newcastle-on-Tyne; District Sec. and Organiser H. BLACK, 18 Lower Donegall Street, Belfast.

Ulster Teachers' Union: 72 High Street, Belfast 1; f. 1919; 4,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. J. KING CARSON, M.B.E., M.A., DIP.ED., F.E.I.S., 72 High Street, Belfast; publ. *U.T.U. News* (monthly).

Ulster Transport and Allied Operatives' Union: 13 Donegall Square, Belfast; Pres. T. H. MINNIS; Gen. Sec. W. A. BELL.

Union of Shop, Distributive and Allied Workers: Area Organisers W. J. HAMILTON, GEORGE MATTHEWS, H. J. MITCHELL, 6-8 Church Street, Belfast.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

TRANSPORT RAILWAYS

Ulster Transport Authority: 1 York Rd., Belfast 15; operates efficient rail services for passenger traffic over approximately 202 miles of railway track in Northern Ireland. The U.T.A. acts as agents for British Railways in connection with the cross-channel services between Belfast and Heysham and Larne and Stranraer.

ROADS

Ulsterbus Ltd.: Milewater Rd., Belfast 3; embodies the road passenger services of the former Ulster Transport Authority, and is responsible for all public transport in Northern Ireland with certain exceptions including municipal transport in the City of Belfast. A fleet of approximately 1,100 omnibuses operates daily scheduled services throughout the province. A wide variety of extended, day and half-day tours are also operated during the summer season to cater for the tourist industry.

There are some 13,700 miles of roads of all classes in Northern Ireland.

MOTORISTS' ASSOCIATIONS

Automobile Association (A.A.): Area Office: Fanum House, 5 Oxford St., Belfast BT1 3LL.

Royal Automobile Club (R.A.C.): 65 Chichester Street, Belfast, 1.

SHIPPING

This consists mainly of coasting, colliery and tramping services. There are a number of shipping companies, including:

Belfast, Mersey and Manchester Steamship Co. Ltd.: 93 Ann Street, Belfast: 3 vessels.

Belfast Steamship Co. Ltd.: Ulster House, 42 Donegall Quay, Belfast 1; seven vessels totalling 14,042 tons gross.

British Railways Shipping Services: 24 Donegall Place, Belfast 1; freight and passenger services Heysham-Belfast, Stranraer-Larne.

Craig, H., and Co. Ltd.: 6 Royal Avenue, Belfast; Dirs. C. NEILL, R. REID, A. HOLMES, E. BINKS; 3 vessels.

G. Heyn and Sons Ltd.: Head Line Buildings, Victoria Street, Belfast; nine vessels; services to Canada, U.S.A., U.K., Baltic and Continent.

John Kelly Ltd.: 2 High St., Belfast BT1 2BH; coal importers; 11 vessels, total 13,293 tons gross; Chair. E. W. P. KING; Man. Dir. J. S. KENNEDY.

Shamrock Shipping Co. Ltd.: The Harbour, Larne; coasting services; Man. Dir. C. S. BROWN, F.C.I.S.

The Ulster Steamship Co. Ltd.: (see G. Heyn and Sons, Ltd. the managing company).

CIVIL AVIATION

The following airlines have branch offices in Northern Ireland:

Aer Lingus: 46-48 Castle St., Belfast.

BKS Air Transport Ltd.: Belfast (Aldergrove) Airport, Belfast.

British Eagle (Liverpool) Ltd.: 6 Royal Avenue, Belfast.

British European Airways: Commonwealth House, Castle Street, Belfast.

British United Airways (C.I.): Belfast Airport, Belfast.

B.O.A.C.: Commonwealth House, Castle Street, Belfast.

Cambrian Airways: Commonwealth House, Castle Street, Belfast.

Emerald Airways: Belfast Airport, Belfast; f. 1965.

TOURISM

Northern Ireland Tourist Board: 10 Royal Avenue, Belfast; London Enquiry Bureau: Ulster Office, 13 Lower Regent Street, S.W.1; Chair. W. L. STEPHENS, D.S.C., D.L.; Gen. Manager R. J. FRIZZELL, O.B.E., B.A.

Ulster Tourist Development Association, Ltd.: 6 Royal Ave., Belfast BT1 1DQ; London Enquiry Bureau: Ulster Office, 11 Berkeley St., W.1; f. 1924; 475 mems.; Chair. R. B. STEVENS, M.B.E.; Sec. Mrs. M. J. STEENSON.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

Arts Council of Northern Ireland: 1 Joy St., Belfast BT2 8LH; to promote appreciation of the arts and increase their accessibility to the general public; to ensure high standards of presentation and performance; N.I. Government grant of £160,000 (1967-68).

ORCHESTRA

Ulster Orchestra: f. 1966; replaced part-time City of Belfast Orchestra; Man. DONALD FROUD.

ARTS FESTIVAL

Northern Ireland Festival of Arts: Queens' University, Belfast; annually in November.

UNIVERSITY

Queen's University of Belfast: Belfast; 504 teachers, 5,361 students.

ISLE OF MAN

The Isle of Man lies in the Irish Sea between the Cumberland coast of England and Northern Ireland.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA	POPULATION (1966 Census)		
	Total	Males	Females
	145,325 acres (227 square miles)	50,423	27,197

Douglas: 19,517

Ramsey: 3,880

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

YEAR	BIRTHS	BIRTH RATE (per '000)	MARRIAGES	MARRIAGE RATE (per '000)	DEATHS	DEATH RATE (per '000)
1966	712	14.3	309	6.7	844	17.5

EMPLOYMENT (1966)

AGRICULTURE	FISHING	PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES	BUILDING TRADES	INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE	TOURISM
1,749	120	1,584	932	2,805	10,343	2,991

AGRICULTURE

	CROPS (acres)		
	1964	1965	1966
Cereals and Vegetables	17,170	19,165	18,395
Grass . . .	57,687	57,647	58,164
Rough Grazing . .	42,397	44,574	44,430

	LIVESTOCK		
	1964	1965	1966
Cattle . . .	28,971	31,307	32,315
Sheep . . .	116,775	118,332	122,518
Pigs . . .	4,829	4,586	3,739
Poultry . . .	108,451	104,957	110,705

HERRING FISHING

YEAR	VESSELS USING MANX PORTS		AMOUNT LANDED (in crans*)		VALUE OF LANDINGS (£)	
	Total	Manx Boats	Total	Manx Boats	Total	Manx Boats
1964 . . .	33	4	3,116	n.a.	14,791	n.a.
1965 . . .	34	7	3,658	n.a.	26,212	n.a.
1966 . . .	56	9	3,337	n.a.	22,390	n.a.

* 1 cran = 3½ cwt.

U.K. (ISLE OF MAN)—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FINANCE

£1 = 20 shillings

£1 = 2.40 U.S. dollars.

BUDGET

(1967-68 estimates)

REVENUE (major items)		EXPENDITURE (major items)	
	£		£
Customs Duties	3,656,000	Police Service	181,785
Income Tax	1,833,000	Agriculture and Fisheries	694,240
Superannuation Contributions	85,480	Airports Board	223,950
Airports Board	119,150	Education	1,274,961
Social Services	1,818,330	Harbours	231,300
Harbour Revenues	101,150	Health Services	1,586,947
National Health Service Contributions	140,000	Highways	566,605
Borrowing	2,210,468	Local Government	3,047,190
		Social Services	244,588
		Tourist Board	191,320
		Contribution to United Kingdom Govern- ment	160,000

EXTERNAL TRADE

(1966)

PRINCIPAL IMPORTS		PRINCIPAL EXPORTS	
Horses (Number)	78	Horses (Number)	51
Sheep for breeding (")	204	Sheep for Breeding (")	373
Cattle for Breeding (")	126	Cattle for Slaughter (")	2,708
Calves (")	1,157	Cattle for breeding (")	224
Pig Carcases (")	500	Pigs (")	688
Bacon (tons)	589	Sheep Carcases (")	12,372
Butter (")	342	Oats (tons)	3,153
Cheese (")	151	Turnips (")	1,777
Lard and Cooking Fats (")	280	Cheese (")	224
Margarine (")	384	Potatoes (Seed) (")	5,165
Wheat (")	4,306		
Vegetables (")	575		
Potatoes (")	644		
Fruit (")	1,244		
Eggs (dozens)	302,670		

The Isle of Man carries on very little direct foreign trade, except for imports of timber, fertilisers, fish, and sundries and exports of metallic ores and concentrates, fertilisers, tweeds, and scallop meat.

TOURISM

YEAR	ARRIVALS BY AIR	ARRIVALS BY SEA	TOTAL
1965.	132,846	329,278	462,124
1966.	168,189	240,505	408,694
1967.	161,626	326,342	487,968

U.K. (ISLE OF MAN)—(STATISTICAL SURVEY, THE CONSTITUTION, THE GOVERNMENT)

TRANSPORT ROADS

	CARS, VANS AND LORRIES	MOTOR CYCLES AND SCOOTERS	TRACTORS AND ENGINEERING PLANT MACHINERY	PUBLIC SERVICE VEHICLES
1964-65	12,183	2,307	1,323	903
1965-66	13,227	2,135	1,341	811
1966-67	14,404	2,016	1,372	841

SHIPPING

YEAR	PASSENGERS	FREIGHT (tons)
1965-66	752,476	222,438
1966-67	570,813	214,966

CIVIL AVIATION

YEAR	PASSENGERS	FREIGHT (tons)
1964	339,273	2,335
1965	352,791	2,732

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

	TELEPHONES	RADIO SETS	TELEVISION SETS
1965	7,877	2,690	13,570
1966	8,420	2,281	14,002
1967	8,819	2,469	14,965

EDUCATION (1967)

	PRIMARY SCHOOLS	SECONDARY SCHOOLS	TECHNICAL COLLEGES
Number of Schools	31	6	2
Number of Students	3,830	3,262	2,510

Source: Government Office, Douglas.

THE CONSTITUTION

The Isle of Man is governed by its own laws. Tynwald is the administrative body, and consists of both branches of the Legislature, that is, the Legislative Council and the House of Keys, sitting together as one body, but voting separately on all questions except, in certain eventualities, the appointment of Boards of Tynwald. The House of Keys has 24 members chosen by adult suffrage for five years. The Legislative Council is composed of the Governor, the Lord Bishop of Sodor and Man, the first Deemster, the Attorney-General, two members appointed by the

Governor and five members elected by the House of Keys. Customs duties and income-tax come within the province of Tynwald, but since 1921 the Governor, who is Chancellor of the Exchequer, submits the budget estimates in private to the Keys and the Council separately before bringing the vote to Tynwald. The Isle of Man Act, 1958, gave the Tynwald greater control of Fiscal matters. An Executive Council of five members of the House of Keys and two of the Legislative Council was set up in 1961, to act with the Governor.

THE GOVERNMENT

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL (Upper House)

The Lieutenant-Governor: Sir PETER HYLAGANNE STALLARD, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., M.B.E.

The Lord Bishop of Sodor and Man: Rt. Rev. GEORGE ERIC GORDON, M.A.

The First Deemster and Clerk of the Rolls: S. J. KNEALE C.B.E.

The Second Deemster: G. E. MOORE.

The Attorney-General: D. D. LAY.

Members appointed by the Lieut-Governor: Sir RALPH C. S. STEVENSON, G.C.M.G., J.P.; J. B. BOLTON, J.P.

Members appointed by the House of Keys: J. H. NICHOLLS, J.P., J. A. NIVISON, C. C. MCFEE, H. H. RADCLIFFE, T. F. CORKILL.

Clerk: G. J. BRYAN, C.M.G., O.B.E., M.C. (Govt. Sec.).

HOUSE OF KEYS (Lower House)

Speaker: H. C. KERRUSH, C.P.

Secretary: T. E. KERMEEN, A.C.C.S.

The House of Keys consists of 24 members, elected by adult suffrage—seven for Douglas, two for Ramsey, one each for Peel and Casteltown, and thirteen for rural districts.

The last General Election was held in December 1966.

ADMINISTRATIVE BOARDS

Airports Board: Ronaldsway Airport, Ballasalla; Chair. J. H. NICHOLLS, J.P., M.L.C.; Sec. G. A. KISSACK.

U.K. (ISLE OF MAN)—(THE GOVERNMENT, JUDICIAL SYSTEM, RELIGION, THE PRESS, ETC.)

Assessment Board: Govt. Buildings, Douglas; Chair. H. H. RADCLIFFE, J.P., M.L.C.; Clerk T. H. CORLETT.

Board of Agriculture and Fisheries: 16 Buck's Rd., Douglas; Chair. E. N. CROWE, J.P., M.H.K.; Sec. C. D. JAMIESON.

Board of Education: 1 Hope Street, Douglas; Chair. G. V. H. KNEALE, M.H.K.; Sec. W. R. WEBSTER.

Board of Social Services: Hill Street, Douglas; Chair. J. C. NIVISON, J.P., M.L.C.; Administrator and Sec. R. J. KEWLEY, F.C.I.S.

Electricity Board: Harcroft, Douglas; Chair. Sir RALPH STEVENSON, G.C.M.G., J.P., M.L.C.; Engineer and Sec. H. WILLIAMSON, C.ENG., F.I.E.E.

Forestry, Mines and Lands Board: 46 Athol St., Douglas; Chair. T. F. CORKHILL, M.L.C., J.P.; Sec. J. T. HARRISON.

Harbour Board: Sea Terminal Bldg., Douglas; Chair. A. S. KELLY, M.H.K., T.C., J.P.; Sec. G. R. KERRUSH.

Health Services Board: 3 Harris Terrace, Douglas; Chair. C. C. McFEE, M.L.C., J.P.; Administrator A. S. ANGOOD, A.C.C.S.

Local Government Board: Murray House, Douglas; Chair. P. RADCLIFFE, M.H.K.; Administrator and Sec. H. C. MOORE.

Manx Electric Railway Board: Strathallan Crescent, Douglas; Chair. T. H. COLEBOURN, A.M., I.R.E., M.H.K.; Gen. Man. and Sec. J. F. WATSON, M.I.E.E.

Tourist Board: 13 Victoria Street, Douglas; Chair. W. E. QUAYLE, J.P., M.H.K.; Man. and Sec. L. BOND, E.R.D., T.D.

Water Board: 16 Circular Rd., Douglas; Chair. J. R. CREER, M.H.K.; Sec. and Man. W. R. PRESCOTT, F.C.S.S.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The Isle of Man is, for legal purposes, an independent sovereign country under the British Crown with its own Legislature and its own Judiciary administering its own common or customary and statute law. The law of the Isle of Man is, in most essential matters, the same as the law of England and general principles of equity administered by the English Courts are followed by the Courts of the Isle of Man unless they conflict with established local precedents. Her Majesty's High Court of Justice of the Isle of Man is based upon the English system but modified and simplified to meet local conditions. Justices of the Peace are appointed by the Lord Chancellor of England usually on the nomination of the Lieutenant Governor. Members of the Legislative Council, the High Bailiff and the Mayor of Douglas, and the Chairman of the Town and Village Commissioners are *ex-officio* J.P.s.

First Deemster and Clerk of the Rolls: S. J. KNEALE, C.B.E.

Second Deemster: G. E. MOORE.

Judge of Appeal: R. M. BINGHAM, Q.C., M.P.

RELIGION

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND

There are 27 parishes in the Isle of Man.

Diocese: Sodor and Man.

Lord Bishop of Sodor and Man: Right Rev. GEORGE ERIC GORDON, M.A., Bishop's Court, Isle of Man.

There are also congregations of the following denominations: Baptist, Congregational, Independent Methodist, Methodist, Presbyterian, Salvation Army, Roman Catholic, Christian Science, Society of Friends, Jehovah's Witnesses.

THE PRESS

Courier, The: 19 Parliament Street, Ramsey; f. 1884; weekly, Fri; Editor SYDNEY BOULTON.

Douglas Weekly Diary: 6 Victoria Street, Douglas; f. 1928; Fridays, May to September; Independent; Editor P. D. NORRIS.

Isle of Man Tuesday Times: Athol St., Douglas; f. 1890; Independent; Editor E. W. KINRADE.

Isle of Man Examiner: Athol Street, Douglas; f. 1880; Independent; Editor J. C. CLAGUE.

Isle of Man Weekly Times: Athol Street, Douglas; f. 1861; Independent; Editor E. W. KINRADE; circ. 10,126.

Mona's Herald: 26 Ridgeway Street, Douglas; f. 1883; weekly; Independent; Editor J. ROSS GAGGS.

Peel City Guardian and Chronicle: Peel; f. 1882; Independent; circ. 1,000; Chair. C. W. PALMER; Editor F. S. PALMER.

PUBLISHERS

Bridson and Horrox: Market Street, Douglas.

Times Press: Athol Street, Douglas.

Norris Modern Press Ltd: 6 Victoria Street, Douglas; Editor P. D. NORRIS.

Victoria Press Ltd: 45 Victoria Street, Douglas.

RADIO

Radio Manx, Isle of Man Broadcasting Co. Ltd.: P.O.B. 22, Douglas, Isle of Man; Government concessionaires for local commercial broadcasting; studios at Masonic Bldgs., Loch Promenade, Douglas; stations at Foxdale (MF) and Snaefell (VHF); Chair. R. L. MEYER; Gen. Man. N. JOYCE.

The Isle of Man also receives television programmes from the BBC and from the Independent Television Authority.

FINANCE

(cap.=capital; dep.=deposits; m.=million; br.(s)=branch(es)).

BANKS

Isle of Man Bank: Athol Street, Douglas; f. 1865; cap. issued £200,000; dep. £11m.; Bankers to Isle of Man Government; affiliated to the National Provincial Bank; Chair. H. C. PEARSON.

Barclays Bank Ltd.: P.O. Box 10, 30 Victoria Street, Douglas; Manager A. SMITH; 2 brs.

Lloyds Bank Ltd.: 40 Victoria Street, Douglas; brs. at Peel, and Ramsey; Man. D. BERRY.

Martins Bank Ltd.: P.O. Box 9, Douglas; brs. at Castle-town, Onchan, Peel, Port Erin and Ramsey; Man. J. E. CROWE.

Midland Bank Ltd.: 10 Victoria St., Douglas; Man. J. E. MARTIN.

Westminster Bank Ltd: 1 Prospect Hill, Douglas; brs. at Castletown, Peel, Port St. Mary, Ramsey; Manager G. D. RADCLIFFE.

U.K. (ISLE OF MAN)—(FINANCE, TRANSPORT AND TOURISM)

SAVINGS BANKS

Isle of Man Bank for Savings, The: 32 Athol Street, Douglas; f. 1834; Chairman of Trustees T. GILMOUR.

Liverpool Savings Bank, The: 32 Finch Road, Douglas; f. 1951.

INSURANCE

Tower Insurance Co. Ltd.: 19 Athol St., Douglas; f. 1928; mem. of Royal Insurance Group; Chair. J. S. KERMODE; Man. and Sec. G. K. OWEN; all classes.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Manx Electric Railway Board: Strathallan Crescent, Douglas; operates the Manx Electric Railway between Douglas and Ramsey and the Snaefell Mountain Railway between Laxey and the summit of Snaefell; Gen. Man. Chief Engineer and Sec. J. F. WATSON, M.I.E.E.

ROADS

Highway and Transport Board: Athol Street, Douglas; Surveyor-General W. E. VICK, C.ENG., M.I.MUN.E., M.R.S.H.; Sec. G. R. WOOLLAMS.

There are over 400 miles of country roads, excluding streets and roads in the four towns; about half are main roads. The roads are kept in excellent condition and some form the course for the International T.T. races.

MOTORISTS' ASSOCIATIONS

Automobile Association (AA): 120 Walpole Ave., Douglas.

Royal Automobile Club (RAC): 7 Parade Street, Douglas.

SHIPPING

Isle of Man Steam Packet Co. Ltd.: Imperial and Royal Buildings, North Quay, Douglas; f. 1830; the Company's fleet consists of eight passenger vessels ranging from 2,485 to 3,104 tonnage, and three cargo vessels from 446 to 1,048 tons gross. Regular services operate all the year round between Liverpool and Douglas, and during the summer a double daily service (Sundays excepted) is run between Liverpool and Douglas. There are also bi-weekly sailings between Ardrossan and Douglas, and frequent services between Douglas and Dublin and Douglas and Belfast. In addition there are a limited number of day excursions from Heysham and Llandudno to Douglas and from Llandudno to Liverpool during the season. Chair. J. B. GARSIDE; Sec. A. J. FICK.

Ramsey Steamship Company Ltd.: 24 West Quay, Ramsey; f. 1913; cargo services.

AIRLINES

Aer Lingus: Ronaldsway Airport, Ballasalla.

Cambrian Airways Ltd.: Ronaldsway Airport, Ballasalla; all-the-year-round daily service to London, Liverpool, Manchester and Belfast.

British Midland Airways: Ronaldsway Airport, Ballasalla.

British United (Manx) Airways and Manx Airlines Ltd.: Ronaldsway Airport, Ballasalla; f. 1948; all-the-year-round service to Blackpool; scheduled services to Newcastle, Yeading, Birmingham, Coventry, Edinburgh, and Glasgow in the summer months only. Chair. Sir MYLES WYATT, C.B.E.; Man. Dirs. G. S. HANKINSON, T. L. VONDY, J.P.

Dan-Air Services: Ronaldsway Airport, Ballasalla.

TOURISM

Tourist Board: 13 Victoria Street, Douglas; f. 1896; 5 mems.; Chair. W. E. QUAYLE, J.P., M.H.K.; Man. L. BOND, T.D., E.R.D.

THE CHANNEL ISLANDS

The Channel Islands lie off the N.W. coast of France and are the only portions of the Duchy of Normandy now belonging to the Crown of England, to which they have been attached since the Norman Conquest.

Exports are protected by British tariff barriers. The citizens of the Channel Islands enjoy tax sovereignty and

imports are free of British purchase tax. Income tax is low at 4s. in the pound.

In addition to the U.K. public holidays, the Channel Islands also celebrate January 1 (New Year's Day), May 9 (Liberation Day).

JERSEY

Jersey, the largest of the Channel Islands, is situated to the south-east of Guernsey, from which it is separated by 17 miles of sea.

STATISTICAL SURVEY AREA, POPULATION, BIRTHS, DEATHS (1967)

AREA	POPULATION (1961)	BIRTHS	DEATHS
28,717 acres	63,345	1,206	763

AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY

There are approximately 24,500 acres of land under cultivation. The principal industry is agriculture—potatoes, tomatoes, dairy and cattle farming.

FINANCE BUDGET (£)

	1965	1966
Revenue	8,644,176	10,251,346

	1965	1966
Expenditure	8,712,560	9,591,593

EXTERNAL TRADE

IMPORTS	1966 £
Food	6,980,851
Beverages and Tobacco	2,155,387
Inedible Crude Materials	623,138
Mineral Fuels and Lubricants	1,859,936
Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	33,113
Chemicals	1,673,352
Manufactured Goods	5,459,580
Machinery and Transport Equipment	6,527,500
Miscellaneous Manufactures	4,964,910
Miscellaneous Transactions, n.e.s.	86,388
TOTAL	30,364,155

EXPORTS	1966
Potatoes (tons)	39,355
Tomatoes („)	18,599
Cattle (head)	344

TRANSPORT ROADS

VEHICLES REGISTERED JUNE 1967

Auto-cycles	1,873	Taxis	242	Buses and Coaches	368
Motor Cycles	1,120	Vans	2,010	Tractors	1,564
Private Cars	24,047	Lorries	1,854	Miscellaneous	374

U.K. (CHANNEL ISLANDS)—(JERSEY)

SHIPPING

NUMBER OF VESSELS*
(1966)

SAIL	STEAM	MOTOR	YACHTS	DUMB-BARGE
1	1	12	584	2

* Excludes fishing boats.

MOVEMENT OF SHIPPING

	VESSELS		PASSENGERS	
	Arrivals	Departures	Arrivals	Departures
1963 .	2,021	1,982	127,741	133,417
1965 .	2,454	2,447	311,814	311,814
1966 .	2,297	2,291	154,410	154,600

CIVIL AVIATION

	AIRCRAFT		PASSENGERS	
	Arrivals	Departures	Arrivals	Departures
1963 . .	18,094	18,080	417,573	412,693
1965 . .	20,602	20,602	471,725	469,464
1966 . .	21,589	21,589	527,678	525,644

THE CONSTITUTION

The Lieutenant-Governor and the Commander-in-Chief of Jersey is the Personal Representative of the Sovereign, the Commander of the Armed Forces of the Crown, and the channel of communication between Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom and the Insular Government. He is appointed by the Crown, and is entitled to sit and speak in the Assembly of the States, but not to vote. He has a veto on certain forms of legislation.

The Bailiff is appointed by the Crown, and is President both of the Assembly of the States (the Insular Legislature) and the Royal Court of Jersey. He has, in the States, a right of dissent and a casting vote.

The Deputy Bailiff is appointed by the Crown and, when authorised by the Bailiff to do so, may discharge any function appertaining to the office of Bailiff.

The Government of the Island is conducted by Committees appointed by the States. The States consist of 12 Senators (elected for six years, six retiring every third year), 12 Constables (triennial), and 28 Deputies (triennial), all elected under universal suffrage, by the people. The Dean of Jersey, the Attorney-General and Solicitor-General are appointed by the Crown and are entitled to sit and speak in the States, but not to vote. Permanent laws passed by the States require the sanction of Her Majesty in Council but Triennial Regulations do not.

The official language is French, but English is the language in daily use.

THE GOVERNMENT

Lieutenant-Governor and C-in-C. Jersey: H.E. Vice-Admiral Sir MICHAEL VILLIERS, K.C.B., O.B.E.

Secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor and A.D.C.: Lt. Commdr. O. M. B. DE LAS CASAS, O.B.E., R.N. (retd.).

Bailiff: Sir ROBERT LE MASURIER, D.S.C.

Deputy Bailiff: F. DE LISLE BOIS, O.B.E.

Dean of Jersey: The Very Rev. A. S. GILES, M.A., C.B. C.B.E.

Attorney-General and Receiver-General: H. F. C. EREAUT.

Solicitor-General: P. L. CRILL.

Judicial Greffier: P. E. LE COUTEUR, Royal Court, Jersey.

Deputy Judicial Greffier: J. E. LE CORNU, Greffe Office, Jersey.

Viscount: H. V. BENEST.

STATES DEPARTMENTS

States Treasury: Royal Square, St. Helier; Treas. F. N. PADGHAM.

Income Tax: Royal Square, St. Helier; Comptroller G. H. HAMON.

States Analyst's Department: Laboratory, Pier Road, St. Helier; Official Analyst D. A. R. DAVIES, B.SC., F.R.I.C.

States Telephone Department: Minden Place, St. Helier; Telephone Manager H. W. COPPOCK.

Technical Instruction, Agriculture: Experimental Farm, Glenham Farm, Trinity; Dir. R. E. JOHNSTON, B.SC., N.D.H.

Social Security Committee: Comptroller J. C. PATERSON.

Public Health Department: Pier Road, St. Helier; Medical Officer Dr. W. WILLIAMS.

Aliens' Office: Victoria Chambers, Conway Street, St. Helier; Chief Aliens Officer ALAN J. LE BRUN.

Harbour Master: R. S. TAYLOR.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Justice is administered in Jersey by the Royal Court, which consists of the Bailiff or Deputy Bailiff and twelve Jurats. There is a Court of Appeal which consists of the Bailiff (or Deputy Bailiff) and two Judges, selected from a panel appointed by the Crown. A final appeal lies to the Privy Council in certain cases.

A Stipendiary Magistrate deals with minor civil and criminal cases.

RELIGION

Church of England in Jersey: The Dean of Jersey; The Very Rev. A. S. GILES, M.A., C.B., C.B.E.; twelve ancient parishes (eight 12th century, one 13th century, three 14th century); seven new parishes; six district churches; served by twenty-three clergy; the Deanery of Jersey is an Ecclesiastical Peculiar, governed by its own canons—the Dean being the Ordinary of the Island; it is attached to the diocese of Winchester for episcopal purposes. The Church of England is the Established Church.

Roman Catholic: St. Mary and St. Peter's (English); Vauxhall Street; St. Thomas (French), Val Plaisant; St. Helier; there are eleven other Catholic Churches on the island.

Also Methodist, Baptist, Congregational New Church, Presbyterian, Salvation Army.

THE PRESS

Evening Post, The: 45 Bath Street, St. Helier, Jersey; f. 1890; Independent Progressive; Managing Dir. A. G. HARRISON, C.B.E.; News Editor M. A. RUMFITT; circ. 19,902.

Jersey Weekly Post: 45 Bath St., St. Helier; Managing Dir. A. G. HARRISON; News Editor S. C. GUILLIARD; circ. 4,738.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

B.B.C. and I.T.A. programmes are received from England. O.R.T.F. programmes are received from France.

B.B.C.: Radio and Television (*see* Great Britain).

I.T.A.: Television transmitted through the following programme company:

Channel Television Ltd.: Television Centre, Rouge Bouillon, St. Helier, Jersey; began 1962; daily transmissions; Chair. Senator W. H. KRICHEFSKI, O.B.E.

O.R.T.F.: Radio and Television (*see* France).

FINANCE

(br.(s). = branch(es); m. = million.)

BANKS

The first six banks listed below are branches of British banks, and details concerning directors, capital, etc. will be found under the appropriate section in the pages dealing with Great Britain.

Barclays Bank Ltd.: P.O. Box 8, 13 Library Place, St. Helier; Manager J. A. DAVIES; br. at St. Brelade.

Lloyds Bank Ltd.: Broad Street, St. Helier; Manager J. G. C. TOOPE; br. at St. Brelade.

Martins Bank Ltd.: Halkett Place, St. Helier; Manager I. L. CHAMBERS; brs. at St. Brelade and Gorey.

Midland Bank Ltd.: Library Place, also Hill Street, St. Helier; Managers J. C. W. SAUVARY (Library Place), C. R. HEARD (Hill Street).

National Provincial Bank Ltd.: 11 Royal Square, also 23 Broad Street, St. Helier; Manager R. E. LE CORNU (Royal Square), G. C. JOYCE (Broad Street).

Westminster Bank Ltd.: 16 Library Place, also Beresford St., St. Helier; Manager G. N. PERR; br. at St. Brelade.

Williams Deacon's Investment and Finance Ltd.: 14 Mulcaster St., St. Helier; Manager G. R. SIDAWAY.

SAVINGS BANK

Jersey Savings Bank: New Street, St. Helier; est. 1834; total funds £33m.; brs. at St. Brelade and Georgetown; Actuary H. ARTHUR, A.I.B. DIPL.

INSURANCE

Jersey Mutual Insurance Soc., Inc.: 28 Halkett Place, St. Helier; f. 1869; L. J. LE BRETON; Sec. R. FAUVEL; fire.

R. A. Rossborough Ltd.: Martins Bank Chambers, Halkett Place, St. Helier; incorporating P. Le Masurier and Co.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Chamber of Commerce: Royal Square, St. Helier; f. 1768; 490 mems.; Pres. P. G. BAKER; Sec. Mrs. S. LE BROcq.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

TRANSPORT

ROADS

MOTORISTS' ASSOCIATIONS

Automobile Association (A.A.): Esplanade Chambers, 5 Esplanade, St. Helier.

Royal Automobile Club (R.A.C.): 27 Conway Street, St. Helier.

SHIPPING

The harbour of St. Helier has 3,688 ft. of cargo working quays, of which 2,750 ft. provide deep water berthing (48–8 ft. depth) and 938 ft. shallow water berthing (23 ft. depth–dry). Unloading facilities include twenty-two cranes of 2 to 30 tons.

British Channel Islands Shipping Co. (Jersey) Ltd.: Conway House, 28 Conway Street, St. Helier; regular tri-weekly service, London to Jersey Tuesday, Thursday, Friday.

British Railways: A daily passenger service is run between Weymouth and Jersey from April to October inclusive, thrice weekly November to March. Cargo service operated from Southampton and Weymouth to Jersey four or five times weekly.

Gunard Steamship Co.: regular cargo service from Bristol and Liverpool to Jersey and Guernsey. Sailings every seven to nine days.

CIVIL AVIATION

Channel Islands Airways Ltd. (Inc. in Jersey): Head Office, The Airport, Jersey; nationalised and made part of B.E.A. in April 1947; Manager J. M. KEENE-MILLER.

British United (C.I.) Airways: The Airport, St. Peter, Jersey, Channel Islands; scheduled airline operator, the only independent operator based in the Channel Islands.

B.E.A., Cambrian Airways Ltd., Channel Airways (East Anglian Flying Services) and British United (C.I.) Airways operate throughout the year. Aer Lingus, B.K.S. Air Transport, British Eagle International Ltd., British Midland Airways, Dan-Air Services and Morton Air Services operate during the summer months.

TOURISM

Jersey Tourism Committee: Weighbridge, St. Helier; over 620,000 tourists visited Jersey in 1966; Pres. C. S. DUPRÉ; Chief Executive Officer L. R. REBINDAINE.

GUERNSEY

Dependencies of Guernsey are Alderney, Brechou, Great Sark, Little Sark, Herm, Jethou and Lihou.

STATISTICAL SURVEY
AREA, POPULATION, BIRTHS, DEATHS
 (1966)

AREA	POPULATION*	BIRTHS	DEATHS
15,654 acres	45,611	780	576

* Estimated.

AGRICULTURE

The famous Guernsey breed of cattle is well known. The principal produce of Guernsey is tomatoes and flowers, much of which is grown under glass. About 8,000 acres are cultivated.

FINANCE
BUDGET (1966)
 (£)

Guernsey Revenue	4,246,271	Guernsey Expenditure	4,042,971
Guernsey Revenue in respect of Alderney	111,496	Guernsey Expenditure in respect of Alderney	124,251
TOTAL	4,357,767	TOTAL	4,167,222

EXTERNAL TRADE
 (tons except where stated)

PRINCIPAL IMPORTS	1965	1966	PRINCIPAL EXPORTS	1965	1966
Coal	77,986	67,574	Tomatoes (net weight)	45,751	49,375
Petrol and Oils (gallons)	38,411,239	38,187,446	Flowers and Fern (net weight)	4,222	4,110
			Stone (net weight)	121,606	103,731

TRANSPORT**ROADS****VEHICLES REGISTERED 1966**

MOTOR CARS	MOTOR CYCLES	COMMERCIAL VEHICLES
12,924	3,263	2,966

SHIPPING AND CIVIL AVIATION**PASSENGER TRAFFIC**

(1966)

PASSENGERS	ARRIVALS
By Sea	49,326
By Air	153,394

Source: Office of the Lieutenant-Governor, Guernsey.

THE CONSTITUTION

The Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Guernsey is the Personal Representative of the Sovereign and the channel of communication between Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom and the Insular Government. He is appointed by the Crown. He is entitled to sit and speak in the Assembly of the States, but not to vote.

The Bailiff is appointed by the Crown and is President both of the Assembly of the States (the insular legislature) and of the Royal Court of Guernsey and has a casting vote.

The Government of the island is conducted by committees appointed by the States.

The States of Deliberation is composed of the following members:

- (a) The Bailiff, who is President *ex-officio*.
- (b) Twelve Conseillers elected by the States of Election (elected for six years, six retiring every three years).
- (c) H.M. Attorney-General and H.M. Solicitor-General (Law Officers of the Crown), who have a voice but not a vote.
- (d) Thirty-three People's Deputies elected by popular franchise.
- (e) Ten Douzaine Representatives elected by their respective Parochial Douzaines.
- (f) Two Alderney Representatives elected by the States of Alderney.

The Attorney-General and the Solicitor-General are appointed by the Crown, and are entitled to sit and speak in the States, but not to vote.

Projets de Loi (Permanent Laws) require the sanction of Her Majesty in Council.

The function of the States of Election is to elect persons to the offices of Jurat and Conseiller. It is composed of the following members:

- (a) The Bailiff (President *ex-officio*).
- (b) The 12 Jurats or "Jures-Justiciers".
- (c) The 12 Conseillers.
- (d) The 10 Rectors.
- (e) H.M. Attorney-General and H.M. Solicitor-General.
- (f) The 33 People's Deputies.
- (g) Thirty-four Douzaine Representatives.
- (h) Four Alderney representatives for the election of Conseillers only.

Meetings of the States and of the Royal Court formerly conducted in French, are now conducted in English, but the proceedings in both are begun and ended in French. English is the language in common use but the Norman *patois* is often heard in the country parishes.

THE GOVERNMENT

Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Guernsey: Lt.-Gen. Sir CHARLES COLEMAN, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., O.B.E.

Secretary and A.D.C. to the Lieutenant Governor: Capt. M. H. T. MELLISH, O.B.E.

Bailiff of Guernsey: Sir WILLIAM ARNOLD, Kt., C.B.E., C.ST.J.

Attorney-General: J. H. LOVERIDGE, C.B.E.

Solicitor-General: E. P. SHANKS.

States Supervisor: L. A. GUILLEMETTE, O.B.E.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Justice is administered in Guernsey by the Royal Court, which consists of the Bailiff and the twelve Jurats. The Royal Court also deals with a wide variety of non-contentious matters.

A stipendiary Magistrate deals with minor civil and criminal cases.

A Court of Appeal, possessing appellate jurisdiction in civil and criminal matters, has now been constituted.

RELIGION

Church of England in Guernsey: The Guernsey Deanery (Dean: The Very Rev. F. W. COGMAN) includes the islands of Alderney, Sark, Herm and Jethou and forms part of the Bishopric of Winchester. The Church of England is represented by 10 Rectors and 5 Vicars, with others amounting to 17 Clergy in all.

The Church of England is the Established Church.

The Roman Catholic Church is represented by six churches, of which the senior is St. Joseph, Cordier Hill, St. Peter Port, Dean Canon F. PHILIPS.

The Presbyterian Church is represented by St. Andrew's Church, The Grange, St. Peter Port (Rev. W. COLQUHOUN).

The Methodist, Congregational, Baptist, Elim and Salvation Army Churches are also represented throughout the island.

THE PRESS

Guernsey Evening Press and Star: 8 Smith Street, St. Peter Port; f. 1897; Independent; Editor-in-Chief F. S. ROUSSEL.

Guernsey Weekly Press: 8 Smith Street, St. Peter Port, Guernsey; f. 1902; Independent; Editor F. S. ROUSSEL.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

See under Jersey.

FINANCE

(br(s). = branch(es).)

BANKING

Barclays Bank Ltd.: 6 and 8 High Street, St. Peter Port; Manager E. BOATSWAIN; sub-br. at St. Sampson's.

Lloyds Bank Ltd.: St. Peter Port; Man. A. R. M. STRAW; agency in Alderney and sub-brs. at St. Sampson's and St. Martin's.

Martins Bank Ltd.: 1 Fountain Street, St. Peter Port; Manager E. H. C. YATES.

Midland Bank Ltd.: St. Peter Port; Manager A. V. HOOLEY; also sub-brs. at St. Martin's, St. Sampson's, St. Peter's, Alderney and Sark.

National Provincial Bank Ltd.: 29 High Street, St. Peter Port; Manager J. E. WILLIAMS; sub-brs. at St. Sampson's and St. Martin's; agencies in Alderney and Sark.

Westminster Bank Ltd.: 33 High Street, St. Peter Port; Man. R. C. MICHELL; also sub-brs. at St. Peters, St. Martin's and St. Sampson's; and agency in Alderney.

SAVINGS BANK

Guernsey Savings Bank: 24 High Street, St. Peter Port; Bridge, St. Sampson's, Guernsey; and 39 Victoria St., Alderney; funds over £20m.; R. A. LUFF, A.I.B., Actuary.

INSURANCE

Commercial Insurance Corp. Ltd.: 6 New Street, St. Peter Port; Dir. L. V. BAILHACHE; all classes except life.

Guernsey Mutual Insurance Soc.: 6 Lefebvre St., St. Peter Port; f. 1871; Chair. M. W. JORY; Sec. G. B. FOOKS.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

ROADS

MOTORISTS' ASSOCIATION

Royal Automobile Club (RAC): Senior Port Officer G. DE CARTERET, Cross Berth, White Rock, St. Peter Port, Guernsey.

Automobile Association (A.A.): Port Office: The White Rock, St. Peter Port, Guernsey.

SHIPPING

British Channel Island Shipping Co. (Guernsey) Ltd.: P.O. Box 25, St. Peter Port; Manager E. A. F. DRAKE; regular twice weekly service to and from London.

British Railways: A daily passenger service is run from Weymouth to Guernsey from Easter to mid-October

and twice or thrice weekly in winter. Frequent cargo-ship service from Southampton and Weymouth.

Commodore Shipping Co. Ltd.: White Rock, St. Peter Port; passenger and cargo services to Alderney and Sark, also to U.K. and France.

Condor Ltd.: 4 North Quay, St. Peter Port; hydrofoil service for 140 passengers.

O. Dorey and Sons Ltd.: 4 North Quay, St. Peter Port; Chair. and Managing Dir. PETER L. DOREY, F.I.C.S.; general coasting and near trades; 2 vessels of 2,080 tons gross.

Guernsey Lines Ltd.: White Rock, St. Peter Port; passenger and car ferry services to England, Jersey and France.

AIRLINES

B.E.A., Cambrian Airways, British United Airways, British United Air Ferries, and Channel Airways operate throughout the year. B.K.S. Air Transport, Derby Aviation, Morton Air Services and Olley Air Services operate during the summer season.

TOURISM

States Tourist Office: P.O. Box 23, St. Peter Port, Guernsey; 221,834 tourists visited Guernsey during 1967; Sec. and Publicity Officer F. N. CAREY.

ISLANDS OF THE BAILIWICK OF GUERNSEY

ALDERNEY

President: Capt. S. P. HERIVEL, C.B.E., D.S.C.

Clerk of the States and Court: P. W. RADICE, M.A.

The President is the civic head of Alderney and has precedence on the island over all persons except the Lieutenant-Governor of Guernsey, and the Bailiff of Guernsey or his representative. He presides over meetings of the States of Alderney, which is responsible for the administration of the Island with the exception of Police, Public Health and Education which are administered by the States of Guernsey. The States consist of nine members who, with the President, hold office for three years and are elected by universal suffrage of residents. The population of Alderney was 1,472 in 1961.

Transport: Commodore Shipping Co. Ltd., White Rock, Guernsey; British United Airways.

SARK

Dame of Sark: Dame SYBIL HATHAWAY, D.B.E.

Seneschal: W. BAKER, M.B.E.

The Seigneur, or the Dame, of Sark is the hereditary civic head of the island and thereby entitled to certain privileges.

He or she is a member of the Chief Pleas of Sark, the

island parliament, and has a suspensory veto on its ordinances. He or she has the right, subject to the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor of Guernsey, to appoint the Seneschal of Sark, who is President of the Chief Pleas and Chairman of the Seneschal's Court, which is the local Court of Justice. The population of the island in 1961 was 560.

Transport: No motor vehicles are permitted. In summer a daily steamer service runs between Guernsey and Sark, and in winter a thrice-weekly service (Tues., Thurs., Sat.).

HERM

Tenant: Major A. G. WOOD.

Herm is leased by the States of Guernsey to a tenant whose contract obliges him to carry out some of the day-to-day administration of Herm on behalf of the States. The island has an area of 500 acres and a population in 1961 of 98 (including Jethou).

Transport: In summer a daily boat service runs between Guernsey and Herm. In winter the service runs as demand necessitates.

JETHOU

Jethou is leased by the Crown to a tenant who has no official functions.

VATICAN CITY STATE

(CITTÀ DEL VATICANO)

HISTORICAL NOTE

For a period of nearly a thousand years, dating roughly from the time of Charlemagne to the entry of the Italians into Rome at Porta Pia, Sept. 20, 1870, the Papacy held temporal possessions. During the process of unification the Kingdom of Italy gradually absorbed these possessions of the Pope, the States of the Church, which stretched from sea to sea across the middle of the peninsula, the process being completed by the entry into Rome of King Victor Emmanuel's troops in 1870. From 1860 to 1870 many attempts had been made to induce the Pope to surrender his temporal possessions; but regarding them as a sacred trust from a higher Power, to be guarded on behalf of the Church, he replied constantly "Non possumus." After the entry of the Royal Army into Rome he retired into the Vatican, whence no Pope issued thereafter until the ratification of the Lateran Treaty of February 11th, 1929. By the Law of Guarantees of May 1871, Italy attempted to stabilise the position of the Papacy, by recognizing the Pope's claim to use of the Palaces of the Lateran and the Vatican, the Papal villa of Castelgandolfo, and their "gardens and annexes," and to certain privileges customary to Sovereignty. This unilateral arrangement was not accepted by Pius IX, and his protest against it was repeated constantly by his successors. Until the ratification of the Lateran Treaty in 1929, relations between the Vatican and the Quirinal had changed little since the passing of the Law of Guarantees in 1871.

The Papal protest, in principle, apart from any consideration of material spoliation, was based on the Pontiff's claim for Sovereign liberty and independence, and for such a guarantee of them, both actual and apparent, as was necessary for the exercise by the Papacy of its spiritual mission and authority throughout the world. Of this it was deprived by the restriction of the Temporal Power. As things stood until 1929, the liberty and independence of the Pope was incomplete, and, lacking juridical guarantees, was at the mercy of the Italian Government. The passing of the years eliminated much of the original bitterness. In particular, Italians came to have a better understanding of the Papal claim and protest, and to realise that the position given to the Pope under the Law of Guarantees fell short in many respects of the full Sovereignty which it was necessary, from the Catholic standpoint, that he should exercise. The original aloofness, too, of Italian Catholics from national affairs was progressively modified.

The attitude of the Italian Government towards religion, the Church, and the Papacy, changed little by little, culminating in the Lateran Treaty of 1929.

Under the terms of the Lateran Treaty the Holy See was given full use of property rights in and exclusive power and sovereign jurisdiction over the Vatican State, the boundaries of which the Treaty determined. Besides the grounds used by the Pope since 1870, these boundaries were made to embrace certain extra-territorial possessions which formerly belonged to the Italian State, the whole area comprising about 160 acres. So that the world might know that the object in acquiring territory was not political power or royal splendour, the State was kept within these small limits at the express wish of the Pontiff. In international affairs the Vatican State stands as neutral and inviolable territory. Its subjects, who number about 300, most of them employees of the Vatican and their families, are voluntary subjects, possessing freedom to depart from the State at will. A special Vicar-General, assisted by a parish priest, has charge of its spiritual affairs. In 1929, for the first time in history, direct diplomatic relations between the Holy See and the Kingdom of Italy were established.

During the 1939-45 war the neutrality of the Pope and Vatican was respected by all combatants.

The new Italian Constitution of 1947 reaffirmed adherence to the Lateran Treaty of 1929.

The accession of John XXIII in 1958 marked a radical change in the approach of the Papacy to contemporary problems. In 1962 he convened the Second Vatican Council to promote reconciliation and unity among the Christian Churches. His teachings in the encyclicals *Mater et Magistra* in 1961 and *Pacem in Terris* in 1963 revealed a rational and humane approach to international and religious questions and aroused great interest in both East and West. Pope John's successor, Paul VI, pledged himself to continue his predecessor's work. In January 1964 he visited the Holy Land, thus becoming the first reigning Pope to do so in the history of Christianity, and in December 1964 attended the Eucharistic Congress in India. In October 1965 Pope Paul spoke at the opening session of the United Nations General Assembly in New York, and in 1966 visited the flood-stricken city of Florence. In 1967 the Pope visited Turkey and had amicable conversations with the Orthodox Patriarch.

In 1966 the first women were appointed to the previously all-male curia. There are now eleven women members.

Since 1967 the Curia has been undergoing reforms which include a greater participation by the laity, appointment of bishops as full members of the Sacred Congregations, and an increase in non-Italian appointments in order to internationalize the Curia.

GOVERNMENT

THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

The central government of the Catholic Church in Rome is vested in the Pope, who is supreme, and in the College of Cardinals. Canonically speaking, the Cardinals are never absent from his Holiness's side except by special permission. Actually many of them are engaged in pastoral work, which they carry on as Archbishops and Bishops in all parts of the world; but there are others who remain in Rome as the Pope's immediate advisers and these are styled Cardinals "in Curia." The Sacred College of Cardinals derives from its earliest days, when the city and, later, the neighbourhood, were apportioned among a number of bishops, priests and deacons. Until the reign of Pope John XXIII, the number of Cardinals was limited by custom, but not by law, to seventy, though there were frequently less than that number. There are now 109 Cardinals. There are six Cardinal Bishops who are in Titular charge of the seven suburban sees of Rome—Palestrina, Sabina, Porto and Santa Rufina, Albano, Velletri, Frascati and Ostia; this latter is usually held by

the Dean of the Sacred College in addition to his own see. At the last consistory four Oriental Patriarchs were also elected Cardinal Bishops. Cardinal Priests hold titular churches in Rome, the origins of which go back to the earliest times. The administration of the affairs of the Church is carried out through a number of Sacred Congregations, each under the direction of a Cardinal, and through Tribunals, Offices, Commissions and Secretariats for special purposes. The Pope's representative in the ecclesiastical administration of the See of Rome is the Cardinal Vicar. His representative in affairs of ordinary administration, in Extraordinary Ecclesiastical Affairs and in matters of Briefs to Princes, that is, in the communications with the Catholic and the outside world, is the Cardinal Secretary of State.

A general reform of the Curia became effective in 1968, with a reduction in the number of Sacred Congregations, the creation of three new organs and the reconstruction of the Secretariat of State.

THE SUPREME PONTIFF

His Holiness, Pope PAUL VI, GIOVANNI BATTISTA MONTINI, the 264th Roman Pontiff; b. at Concesio, Brescia, September 26th, 1897; accession June 21st, 1963. Bishop of Rome, Vicar of Christ, Successor of the

Prince of the Apostles, Supreme Pontiff of the Universal Church, Patriarch of the West, Primate of Italy, Archbishop and Metropolitan of the Province of Rome, Sovereign of the Vatican City State.

THE SACRED COLLEGE OF CARDINALS

The Cardinals are divided into three orders; Bishops, Priests and Deacons.

(Members in order of precedence)

Cardinal Bishops

EUGÈNE TISSERANT (French), Hon. Bishop of Ostia, Porto and Santa Rufina, and Dean of the Sacred College; Librarian and Archivist of the Holy Roman Church.

GIUSEPPE PIZZARDO (Italian), Hon. Bishop of Albano; Vice-Dean of the Sacred College.

BENEDETTO ALOISIO MASELLA (Italian), Hon. Bishop of Palestrina; Chamberlain of the Holy Roman Church.

FERNANDO CENTO (Italian), Hon. Bishop of Velletri.

AMLETO GIOVANNI CICOGNANI (Italian), Hon. Bishop of Frascati; Secretary of State and Prefect of the Sacred Council for the Public Affairs of the Church; President of the Pontifical Commission for the Vatican City State.

GIUSEPPE FERRETTO (Italian), Penitentiarius Major, Hon. Bishop of Sabina.

PAUL PIERRE MEOUCHI (Lebanese), Patriarch of Antioch of the Maronites.

STEPHEN I. SIDAROISS (Egyptian), Patriarch of Alexandria of the Copts.

Cardinal Priests

MANUEL GONÇALVES CEREJEIRA (Portuguese), Patriarch of Lisbon.

ACHILLE LIÉNART (French), Bishop of Lille.

GREGORY PETER AGAGIANIAN (Armenian), Prefect of Sacred Congregation for the Evangelization of Peoples.

JAMES CHARLES MCGUIGAN (Canadian), Archbishop of Toronto.

PAUL EMILE LÉGER (Canadian).

VALERIAN GRACIAS (Indian), Archbishop of Bombay.

GIOVANNI URBANI (Italian), Patriarch of Venice.

PAOLO GIOBBE (Italian).

CARLOS CARMELO DE VASCONCELOS MOTTA (Brazilian), Archbishop of São Paulo.

NORMAN THOMAS GILROY (Australian), Archbishop of Sydney.

JAIME DE BARROS CÂMARA (Brazilian), Archbishop of São Sebastião, Rio de Janeiro.

ENRIQUE PLÁ Y DENIEL (Spanish), Archbishop of Toledo.

JOSEPH FRINGS (German), Archbishop of Cologne.

JÓZSEF MINDSZENTY (Hungarian), Primate of Hungary, Archbishop of Esztergom.

ANTONIO CAGGIANO (Argentine), Primate of Argentina, Archbishop of Buenos Aires.

AUGUSTO ALVARO DA SILVA (Brazilian), Archbishop of São Salvador da Bahia.

MAURICE FELTIN (French).

CARLOS MARIA DE LA TORRE (Ecuadorean), Archbishop of Quito.

GIUSEPPE SIRI (Italian), Archbishop of Genoa.

JAMES FRANCIS L. MCINTYRE (U.S.A.), Archbishop of Los Angeles.

GIACOMO LERCARO (Italian), Archbishop of Bologna.

STEFAN WYSZYŃSKI (Polish), Archbishop of Gniezno and Warsaw.

VATICAN CITY STATE

BENIAMINO DE ARRIBA Y CASTRO (Spanish), Archbishop of Tarragona.

FERNANDO QUIROGA Y PALACIOS (Spanish), Archbishop of Santiago de Compostela.

JOSÉ GARIBI Y RIVERA (Mexican), Archbishop of Guadalajara.

ANTONIO MARÍA BARBIERI (Uruguayan), Archbishop of Montevideo.

CARLO CONFALONIERI (Italian), Pro-Prefect of the Sacred Congregation for Bishops.

RICHARD JAMES CUSHING (U.S.A.), Archbishop of Boston.

JOSÉ MARÍA BUENO Y MONREAL (Spanish), Archbishop of Seville.

FRANZISKUS KÖNIG (Austrian), Archbishop of Vienna.

JULIUS DÖPFNER (German), Archbishop of Munich and Freising.

PAOLO MARELLA (Italian), Archpriest of St. Peter's Basilica, Prefect of the Reverend Fabric of St. Peter's.

GUSTAVO TESTA (Italian).

LUIGI TRAGLIA (Italian).

PETER TATSUO DOI (Japanese), Archbishop of Tokyo.

JOSEPH LEFEBVRE (French), Archbishop of Bourges.

BERNARD JAN ALFRINK (Dutch), Archbishop of Utrecht.

RUFINO SANTOS (Philippino), Archbishop of Manila.

LAUREAN RUGAMBWA (Tanzanian), Bishop of Bukoba.

JOSE HUBERTO QUINTERO (Venezuelan), Archbishop of Caracas.

LUIS CONCHA (Colombian), Archbishop of Bogotá.

JOSÉ DA COSTA NUNES (Portuguese).

ILDEBRANDO ANTONIUTTI (Italian), Prefect of the Sacred Congregation for Religious Orders and Secular Institutes.

EFREM FORNI (Italian).

JUAN LANDAZURI RICKETTS (Peruvian), Archbishop of Lima.

RAUL SILVA HENRIQUEZ (Chilean) Archbishop of Santiago.

LEO JOZEF SUENENS (Belgian), Archbishop of Mecklen-Brussel.

JOSYE SLIPYI (Polish), Archbishop of Lvov of the Ukrainians.

LORENZ JAEGER (German), Archbishop of Paderborn.

THOMAS COORAY (Ceylonese), Archbishop of Colombo.

JOSEF BERAN (Czech), Archbishop of Prague.

MAURICE ROY (Canadian), Primate of Canada, Archbishop of Quebec.

JOSEPH MARIE MARTIN (French), Archbishop of Rouen.

OWEN McCANN (South African), Archbishop of Cape Town.

LEON-ETIENNE DUVAL (Algerian), Archbishop of Algiers.

ERMENEGILDO FLORIT (Italian), Archbishop of Florence.

FRANJO SEPER (Yugoslav), Archbishop of Zagreb.

JOHN CARMEL HEENAN (British), Archbishop of Westminster.

JEAN VILLOT (French), Prefect of the Sacred Congregation of the Clergy.

PAUL ZOUNGRANA (Upper Volta), Archbishop of Ouagadougou.

LAWRENCE JOSEPH SHEHAN (U.S.A.), Archbishop of Baltimore.

CESARE ZERBA (Italian).

AGNELLO ROSSI (Brazilian), Archbishop of São Paulo.

GIOVANNI COLOMBO (Italian), Archbishop of Milan.

WILLIAM CONWAY (Irish), Archbishop of Armagh.

ANGEL HERRERA Y ORIA (Spanish), Bishop of Malaga.

ALFREDO OTTAVIANI (Italian).

ALBERTO DI JORIO (Italian).

FRANCESCO ROBERTI (Italian), Prefect of the Supreme Tribunal of the Apostolic Signature.

NICOLAS FASOLINO (Argentinian), Archbishop of Santa Fe.

GIUSEPPE BELTRAMI (Italian).

GABRIEL GARRONE (French), Prefect of Congregation for Catholic Education.

PATRICK O'BOYLE (U.S.A.), Archbishop of Washington.

ANTONIO SAMORÉ (Italian), President of Commission for Latin America.

FRANCESCO CARPINO (Italian), Archbishop of Palermo.

JOSEF MAURER (German), Archbishop of Sucre (Bolivia).

ANGELO DELL'ACQUA (Italian), Vicar of Rome.

PIETRO PARENTE (Italian).

DINO STAFFA (Italian).

JOHN KROL (U.S.A.), Archbishop of Philadelphia.

JOHN CODY (U.S.A.), Archbishop of Chicago.

CORRADO URSI (Italian), Archbishop of Naples.

ALFRED BENGSCHE (German), Archbishop of Berlin.

JUSTIN DARMAJUWANA (Indonesian), Archbishop of Semarang (Indonesia).

MAXIMILIAN DE FURSTENBERG (Belgian), Prefect of Congregation for the Oriental Church.

KAROL WOJTYLA (Polish), Archbishop of Cracow.

MICHELE PELLEGRINO (Italian), Archbishop of Turin.

ALEXANDRE RENARD (French), Archbishop of Lyons.

CARLO GRANO (Italian).

Cardinal Deacons

ARCADIO LARRAONA (Spanish).

FRANCESCO MORANO (Italian).

WILLIAM THEODORE HEARD (British).

AUGUSTIN BEA (German).

ANTONIO BACCI (Italian).

MICHAEL BROWNE (Irish).

FEDERICO CALLORI DI VIGNALLE (Italian).

CHARLES JOURNET (Swiss).

EGIDIO VAGNOZZI (Italian), President of Prefecture for Economic Affairs.

PERICLE FELICI (Italian).

FRANCIS BRENNAN (U.S.A.), Prefect of the Congregation of the Sacraments.

BENNO GUT, O.S.B. (Swiss), Prefect of Congregation of Rites.

VATICAN CITY STATE

THE ROMAN CURIA

(Consisting of Sacred Congregations, Secretariats, Tribunals and Offices)

As reorganised by Pope Paul VI in 1967.

1. Secretariat of State

Secretariat of State and the Sacred Council for the Public Affairs of the Church: Palazzo Apostolico Vaticano; Sec. of State Cardinal AMLETO GIOVANNI CICOGNANI; Deputy for Ordinary Affairs Mgr. GIOVANNI BENELLI, Tit. Archbishop of Tuturo; Secretary of the Sacred Council for the Public Affairs of the Church Mgr. AGOSTINO CASAROLI, Tit. Archbishop of Carthage.

II. The Sacred Congregations

- (1) **The Sacred Congregation for Doctrine of the Faith**, formerly Congregation of the Holy Office, designed for the protection of faith and morals, for the judging of heresy, for the setting of doctrine and the use of indulgences, for dealing with impediments to marriage with non-Catholics, and here incorporating the old *Congregation of the Index* for the examination and prohibition of books dangerous to faith and otherwise pernicious. Prefect Cardinal FRANJO SEPER; Assessor Mgr. PAUL PHILIPPE, Tit. Archbishop of Heracleopolis Magna.
- (2) **The Sacred Congregation for the Eastern Church**, which exercises jurisdiction over all persons and things pertaining to the Oriental Rites. Prefect Cardinal MAXIMILIAN DE FURSTENBERG; Assessor, Mgr. MARIO BRINI, Tit. Archbishop of Algiza in Turkey in Asia.
- (3) **The Sacred Congregation for Bishops**, designed for the preparation of matters for discussion in consistories, for the erection and division of dioceses and the election of Bishops, for dealing with Apostolic Visitations and the spiritual care of emigrants. Prefect Cardinal CARLO CONFALONIERI; Assessor Bishop ERNESTO CIVARDI.
- (4) **The Sacred Congregation of Sacramental Discipline**, which decides questions of the administration and reception of the Sacraments, of dispensations from impediments to marriage and to ordination, and of the validity of marriage and ordination. Prefect Cardinal FRANCIS BRENNAN; Sec. Mgr. GIACOMO VIOLARDO.
- (5) **The Sacred Congregation of Rites**, which has the care of rites and ceremonies, the care of relics, and the proceedings relating to beatification and canonisation. Prefect Cardinal BENNO GUT, O.S.B.
- (6) **The Sacred Congregation of the Clergy**, which controls the observance of precepts of the Church and dispensations therefrom, makes regulations as to parish priests and Canons, deals with pious associations, bequests and works, and with the celebration and ratification of Councils. Prefect Cardinal JEAN VILLOT; Sec. Mgr. PIETRO PALAZZINI, Tit. Archbishop of Cesarea in Cappadocia.
- (7) **The Sacred Congregation of Religious and Secular Institutions**, which makes regulations for dealing with matters in dispute between Bishops and members of religious orders and with the internal affairs of such religious orders. Prefect Cardinal ILDEBRANDO ANTONIUTTI; Sec. Mgr. ANTONIO MAURO.
- (8) **The Sacred Congregation for Catholic Education**, which deals with the direction, temporal administration and

studies of Catholic Universities, seminaries, schools and colleges. Prefect Cardinal GUISEPPE PIZZARDO; Pro-Prefect Mgr. GABRIEL GARRONE, Archbishop of Toulouse; Sec. Mgr. JOSEPH SCHRÖFFER, Archbishop of Eichstätt.

- (9) **The Sacred Congregation for the Evangelization of Peoples**, which exercises ecclesiastical jurisdiction over missionary countries, that is, over countries lacking a regular hierarchy. Prefect Cardinal GREGORY PETER AGAGIANIAN; Sec. Mgr. SERGIO PIGNEDOLI, Tit. Archbishop of Konya.

III Secretariats

Secretariat for Christian Unity: Palazzo Apostolico Vaticano; f. 1964; Sec. Cardinal AUGUSTIN BEA.

Secretariat for Non-Christians: Ospizio S. Marta, Vatican; f. 1964; Sec. Cardinal PAOLO MARELLA.

Secretariat for Non-Believers: Palazzo Apostolico Vaticano; f. 1965; Sec. Cardinal FRANZISKUS KÖNIG.

Council of the Laity: Palazzo Apostolico Vaticano; f. 1967; to promote development in needy areas and social justice among nations, and to advise and carry out research on lay apostolic initiatives; Pres. Cardinal MAURICE ROY; Sec. Mgr. JEAN STREIFF.

Commission on Justice and Peace: Palazzo Apostolico Vaticano; f. 1968; Pres. Cardinal MAURICE ROY.

IV Tribunals

Supreme Tribunal of the Apostolic Signature: Palazzo della Cancelleria Apostolica, Rome. Prefect Cardinal DINO STAFFA; Sec. Mgr. VITTORIO BARTOCETTI.

Sacred Roman Rota: Palazzo della Cancelleria, Rome; Dean Mgr. BOLESŁAO FILIPIAK.

Sacred Apostolic Penitentiary: Via della Conciliazione 34, Rome. Penitentiarius Major Cardinal GIUSEPPE FERRETTO; Sec. Mgr. GIOVANNI SESSOLO.

V Offices

Apostolic Chancery: Palazzo della Cancelleria Apostolica, Rome. Chancellor Cardinal LUIGI TRAGLIA.

Prefecture of the Economy of the Holy See: Palazzo Apostolico Vaticano; Prefect Cardinal EGIDIO VAGNOZZI.

Apostolic Chamber: Chamberlain of the Holy Roman Church Cardinal BENEDETTO ALOISI MASELLA; Vice-Chamberlain Mgr. LUIGI CENTOZ, Archbishop of Edessa of Osroëne.

Administration of the Patrimony of the Holy See.

Prefecture of the Apostolic Palace.

General Statistics Office.

The Reverend Fabric of St. Peter's. Prefect Cardinal PAOLO MARELLA; Sec. Mgr. PRIMO PRINCIPI, Tit. Archbishop of Tyana.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS IN ROME ACCREDITED TO THE VATICAN

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Argentina: Palazzo Patrizi, Piazza S. Luigi dei Francesi 37 (E); *Ambassador:* PEDRO J. FRÍAS.

Austria: Via Reno 9 (E); *Ambassador:* JOHANNES SCHWARZENBERG.

Belgium: Via G. de Notaris 4 (E); *Ambassador:* Baron POSWICK.

Bolivia: Via Sirte 37 (E); *Ambassador:* ALFREDO FLORES SUÁREZ.

Brazil: Via Dalmazia 31 (E); *Ambassador:* HENRIQUE DE SOUZA-GOMES.

Burundi: Bad Godesberg, German Federal Republic (E).

Chile: Via Maria Cristina 8 (E); *Ambassador:* CLEMENTE PEREZ ZAÑARTIN.

China, Republic of (Taiwan): Via Tolmino 31 (E); *Ambassador:* SHEN CHANG-HUAN.

Colombia: Lungotevere Arnaldo da Brescia (E); *Ambassador:* ANTONIO MONTALVO.

Costa Rica: Via Monte delle Gioie 1 (E); *Ambassador:* FRANKLIN AGUILAR ALVARADO.

Cuba: Via Ruggero Fauro 25 (E); *Ambassador:* LUIS AMADO-BLANCO.

Dominican Republic: Via Parioli 47 (E); *Ambassador:* TULIO FRANCO Y FRANCO.

Ecuador: Via Cecilia Metella 12 (E); *Ambassador:* ENRIQUE PONCE Y CARRO.

El Salvador: Madrid, Spain (E).

Ethiopia: Viale Parioli 2 (L); *Minister:* MARCOS AGAJ-YELLOW.

Finland: Villa Lante, Passeggiate del Gianicolo 10 (E); *Ambassador:* OTSO WARTIOVAARA.

France: Villa Bonaparte, Via XX Settembre 66 A (E); *Ambassador:* RENÉ BROUILLET.

German Federal Republic: Via Giuseppe Mangili 9 (E); *Ambassador:* DIETER SATTLER.

Guatemala: Via Archimede 139 (E); *Ambassador:* LUIS VALLADARES Y AYCINENA.

Haiti: Via Panama 74 (E); *Ambassador:* FRITZ JEAN BAPTISTE.

Honduras: Via Ippolito Pindemonte 30 (E); *Ambassador:* GUIDO BACCI DI CAPACI GRAVE DE PERALTA.

India: Berne, Switzerland (E).

Indonesia: Via Nomentana 257 (E); *Ambassador:* MOHAMAD NAZIR ISA.

Iran: Via Antonio Gramsci 9 (E); *Ambassador:* HOSSEIN GHODS NAKHAI.

Iraq: Madrid, Spain (E).

Ireland: Villa Spada al Gianicolo, Via Giacomo Medici 1 (E); *Ambassador:* JOSEPH FRANCIS SHIELDS.

Italy: Via Flaminia 166 (E); *Ambassador:* GIULIO DEL BALZO DI PRESENZANO.

Japan: Lungotevere Michelangelo 9 (E); *Ambassador:* SEISHIRO OGAWA.

Kenya: London, W.I, England (E).

Korea: Berne, Switzerland (E).

Lebanon: Via Emilio de' Cavalieri 7 (E); *Ambassador:* NAGIB DAHDAH.

Liberia: Via XXIV Maggio 14 (E); *Ambassador:* M. J. DUDLEY LAWRENCE.

Luxembourg: Grand Hotel, Via delle Terme 3 (E); *Ambassador:* EMILE REUTER.

Malawi: London, W.I, England (E).

Malta: Valetta, Malta (L).

Monaco: Largo Nicola Spinelli 5 (L); *Minister:* CÉSAR CHARLES SOLAMITO.

Netherlands: Via Caposile 10 (E); *Ambassador:* COUNT FRANÇOIS DE MARCHANT ET D'ANSEMBOURG.

Nicaragua: Paris 8e, France (E).

Pakistan: Madrid, Spain (E).

Panama: Via Martelli 3 (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Paraguay: Via Antonio Gramsci 36 (E); *Ambassador:* OSCAR CABELLO.

Peru: Viale Bruno Buozzi 28 (E); *Ambassador:* GERMÁN ARAMBURÚ LECAROS.

Philippines: Via Gian Giacomo Porro 18 (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Poland: Via Cecilia Metella 9 (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Portugal: Villa Lusa, Via S. Valentino 9 (E); *Ambassador:* ANTONIO DE FARIA.

Rwanda: Brussels 4, Belgium (E).

San Marino: Via di Porta Angelica 63 (L); *Minister:* (vacant).

Senegal: Via dei Monti Parioli 51 (L); *Minister:* PIERRE DÈVES.

Spain: Palazzo di Spagna, Piazza di Spagna 57 (E); *Ambassador:* ANTONIO GARRIGUES Y DIAZ CAÑABATE.

Turkey: Piazza delle Muse 8 (E); *Ambassador:* HUVEYDA MAYATEPEK.

United Arab Republic: Via Bruxelles 61 (E); *Ambassador:* MOHAMED EL TABÉI MOHAMED.

United Kingdom: Via Condotti 91 (L); *Minister:* MICHAEL SANIGEAR WILLIAMS.

Uruguay: Via Giovanni Aldega 2 (E); *Ambassador:* ALEJANDRO GALLINAL GEBER.

Venezuela: Via Mangili 25 (E); *Ambassador:* MARIANO MEDINA FÁBRES.

Yugoslavia: Via Gramsci 20 (L); *Minister:* VJEKOSLAV CURLJE.

Zambia: London, W.I, England (E).

The Vatican also has diplomatic relations with: Cameroon, Lithuania, Syria and Uganda.

VATICAN CITY STATE

ORGANIZATION

THE ECCLESIASTICAL ORGANIZATION OF THE CHURCH

The organisation of the Church consists of:

(1) Patriarchs, Archbishops and Bishops in countries under the common law of the Church.

(2) Abbots and Prelates "nullius dioceseos."

(3) Vicars Apostolic and Prefects Apostolic in countries classified as Missionary and under Propaganda, the former and a few of the latter having Episcopal rank.

Accuracy cannot be guaranteed for the following particulars. They are compiled from statistics gathered from different sources and dates. They will serve, however, as a reliable outline picture.

The total population of the world is estimated at 3,280,000,000; the Catholic population at 584,490,000, about 18 per cent.

There are 9 residential Patriarchates and 4 titular: 5 Patriarchates are of the Latin Rite—Jerusalem, East Indies, West Indies, Lisbon, Venice; 8 are of the Oriental Rite—Alexandria (Coptic, Melchite), Antioch (Syrian, Maronite, Melchite), Babylon (Chaldean), Cilicia (Armenian), Jerusalem (Melchite).

There are 386 residential metropolitan archbishoprics, 56 residential archbishoprics (not metropolitan), and 1,622 residential bishoprics—a total of 2,064. In addition, there are 1,124 metropolitans, archbishops and bishops with titular sees, including prelates serving as nuncios, inter-nuncios, delegates or apostolic visitors, auxiliaries or coadjutors of residential bishops, prelates or abbots nullius, apostolic administrators or prelates of Eastern Rites with personal or territorial jurisdiction. There are 105 prelacies or abbacies nullius, 5 administrations, 100 vicariates, 55 prefectures and 6 missions or districts.

THE PRESS

Acta Apostolicae Sedis (*Official Bulletin of the Holy See*): Vatican City; f. 1909; official publication issued by the Holy See, monthly, with special editions on special occasions. It is the record of Encyclicals and other Papal pronouncements, Acts of the Sacred Congregations and Offices, nominations, etc.; Dir. Rev. ALFREDO ZANCHI.

Annuario Pontificio: Direction and Administration, The Secretariat of State, the Vatican; official year book.

Osservatore Romano: Vatican City; f. 1861; a daily newspaper under the direction of the Vatican, is authoritative, and its special columns devoted to the affairs of the Holy See may be described as semi-official. Its news service covers religious matters, and in a limited measure general affairs. Editor RAIMONDO MANZINI.

Agenzia Internazionale Fides—A.I.F.: Palazzo di Propaganda Fide, Via di Propaganda, Rome; f. 1926; handles news of mission countries throughout the world; Dir. Rev. G. F. HEINZMANN, M.M.; Editors: French, Rev. F. HEUDES, C.S.SP.; Italian, A. MONTEVECCHI; English, Rev. GABRIEL SLATER, A.A.; Spanish, Mgr. J. IRIGOYEN; German, Rev. P. FALKNER, M.H.; publs. *Information* (twice weekly; in Italian, French, German, English and Spanish); *Documentation* (monthly); *Photographic Service* (weekly).

PUBLISHERS

Libreria Editrice Vaticana: Vatican City; f. 1926; Dir. Rag. Comm. CARLO SBARDELLA.

Tipografia Poliglotta Vaticana (*Vatican Polyglot Press*): Vatican City; Dir. Very Rev. ANGELO VEDANI.

RADIO

Radio Vatican: Vatican City and Santa Maria di Galeria; Gen. Man. ANTONIO STEFANIZZI, S.J.; Dir. of Programmes FRANCESCO RAMIREZ, S.J.

Radio Vatican was founded in 1931 and situated within the Vatican City. A new transmitting centre, inaugurated by Pius XII on October 27th, 1957, has been added and is located at Santa Maria di Galeria, about twelve miles north-west of the Vatican. Under a special treaty between the Holy See and Italy the site of this new centre, which covers about 1,037 acres, enjoys the same extra-territorial privileges as are recognised by international law to the diplomatic headquarters of foreign States.

The station operates an all-day service, normally in thirty-one languages, but with facilities for broadcasting in at least twelve other languages on special occasions. Latin is also used extensively.

The purpose of the Vatican Radio is to broadcast Papal teaching, to provide information on important events in the Catholic Church, to express the Catholic point of view on such problems as touch upon religion and morality, but above all to form a continuous link between the Holy See and all Catholics scattered throughout the whole world.

There is no television service (February 1968).

UNIVERSITIES

Pontificia Universitas Gregoriana: Rome; 145 teachers, 3,072 students.

Pontificia Università S. Tomasso d'Aquino: Rome; 611 students.

Pontificia Universitas Urbaniana: Rome.

Pontificio Ateneo Antoniano: Rome; 48 professors.

Pontificio Ateneo di S. Anselmo: Rome; 35 professors; 330 students.

Pontificia Universitas Lateranensis: Rome; 171 teachers; 1,850 students.

YUGOSLAVIA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Yugoslavia has a long western coastline on the Adriatic Sea. It is bounded to the north by Italy, Austria and Hungary, by Rumania and Bulgaria to the east, with Greece and Albania to the south. The climate is continental in the hilly interior and Mediterranean on the coast, with a steady rainfall throughout the year. The average summer temperature in Belgrade is 71°F (22°C), the winter average being 32°F (0°C). Serbo-Croat is the official language, but Macedonian and Slovene are spoken regionally. There is no state-recognised religion; 41 per cent of the population belong to the Orthodox Church and 31 per cent to the Roman Catholic Church. There are other Christian communities and numbers of Muslims and Jews. The flag consists of blue, white and red horizontal stripes, with a red star in the centre. The capital is Belgrade.

Recent History

Following the struggle of the Partisans against the German occupation during the Second World War, the Monarchy was abolished and a Republic set up in 1945 under the leadership of Marshal Tito. Refusing to accept Russian hegemony, Yugoslavia was expelled from the Cominform in 1948 after which she formed closer relations with the West. After the death of Stalin her connections with the U.S.S.R. slowly improved and in 1962 Marshal Tito, while retaining his independence, felt able to pay a friendly visit to Moscow. In 1963 a new Constitution was approved appointing Marshal Tito President for life.

In 1966 the Communist Party was reorganized, thereby abolishing the Politburo as the supreme policy-making and executive body, and replacing it with two separate bodies, a Presidium and an Executive Committee. Aleksandar Ranković was dismissed from his post of Vice-President and Co-Secretary of the Party.

Government

Yugoslavia is a Socialist Federal Republic comprising the Socialist Republics of Serbia, Croatia, Macedonia, Montenegro, Slovenia and Bosnia-Herzegovina. The Head of State is the President of the Republic, elected by the Federal Assembly, the supreme organ of power, who is assisted by an Executive Council of Ministers. The Assembly comprises the Federal Chamber, the Chamber of Nationalities, the Economic Chamber, the Chamber of Education and Culture, the Chamber of Social Welfare and Health and the Organisational-Political Chamber. Each Chamber has 120 Deputies, of which half are replaced every two years. Constitutional amendments in 1967 altered the structure and powers of the Federal Executive Council and increased the powers of the Chamber of Nationalities.

Defence

The Republic has no defensive alliances. Military Service is compulsory for a minimum of eighteen months (Navy: two years). The Armed Forces consist of an army, navy and air force, with a total peace-time strength of 370,000.

This is capable of being expanded to 1,250,000 in war-time. In 1967 large cuts are anticipated in the army; each republic is to have its own territorial army with only a small operational force remaining under the united federal command.

Economic Affairs

More than half the population is employed in agriculture; the main crops are wheat, maize, sugar beet and potatoes. There are many forests, orchards and vineyards and abundant livestock. Yugoslavia exploits her deposits of coal, iron, copper, lead, zinc and bauxite. There are smaller resources of petroleum and uranium. Both heavy and light industry have been strenuously developed in the last fifteen years. Since September 1964, Yugoslavia has participated in some of the activities of COMECON. In 1966 Yugoslavia became a full member of GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade).

Transport and Communications

Yugoslavia has 11,854 kilometres of railways. There are 5,014 kilometres of macadamized roads and 47,995 kilometres of metalled roads. The state airline, Yugoslavenski Aero Transport, provides internal and international services. The Yugoslav Shipping Line has an ocean-going fleet of 56 vessels totalling 250,000 tons (December 1964). The principal Adriatic ports are Rijeka, Split, Dubrovnik and Kotor. The Danube is the great inland waterway, the chief ports being Novosad and Belgrade. The Yugoslav-Romanian Iron Gates power and navigation project on the Danube was inaugurated in September, 1964.

Social Welfare

The National Health Insurance System is compulsory and provides insurance against sickness, injury, industrial accidents and death. There are also state pensions for old age and widowhood.

Education

Elementary education is free and compulsory for eight years. There are seven universities.

Tourism

Tourist features are the mountains, the great lakes of Scutari, Prespa and Ohrid in the south, the Adriatic resorts, of which Dubrovnik is the best known, the Federal capital of Belgrade and the Croatian capital Zagreb.

From 1967 all tourists visiting or passing through Yugoslavia, irrespective of nationality, may do so without the need of a visa.

Sport

The main sports are football, athletics, swimming and basketball.

YUGOSLAVIA—(INTRODUCTORY SURVEY, STATISTICAL SURVEY)

Public Holidays 1968

January 1 (New Year's Day), May 1 (Labour Day), July 4 (Fighter's Day), November 7 (October Revolution Day), November 29 (Republic Day), December 22 (People's Army Day).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The currency unit is the dinar of 100 paras. In January 1966 the dinar was devalued, the new dinar being equal to 100 at the old rate.

Coins: 50 paras; 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50 old dinars.

Notes: 100, 500, 1,000, 5,000 old dinars; 1, 5, 10, 50 new dinars.

Exchange rate: 30.0 new dinars = £1 sterling.

12.5 new dinars = \$1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

(1966)

	YUGOSLAVIA TOTAL	SERBIA	CROATIA	SLOVENIA	BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA	MACEDONIA	MONTE- NEGRO
Area (sq. km.) .	255,804	88,361	56,538	20,251	51,129	25,713	13,812
Population . *	19,741,000	8,048,000	4,314,000	1,662,000	3,667,000	1,530,000	520,000

*Estimates

CHIEF TOWNS

POPULATION (1966 Estimates)

Belgrade (capital) .	697,000	Skopje . . .	228,000
Zagreb . . .	503,000	Ljubljana . . .	182,000
Sarajevo . . .	227,000	Subotica . . .	78,000

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

	BIRTHS	BIRTH RATE (per '000)	MARRIAGES	MARRIAGE RATE (per '000)	DEATHS	DEATH RATE (per '000)
1963 . . .	407,407	21	157,909	8	169,744	9
1964 . . .	401,904	21	166,998	9	180,255	9
1965 . . .	405,158	21	174,301	9	170,549	9
1966 . . .	398,898	20	168,583	9	158,642	8

YUGOSLAVIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

AGRICULTURE

DISTRIBUTION OF LAND

(1966—'000 hectares)

AGRICULTURAL LAND AREA	ARABLE	MEADOWS AND PASTURE	FORESTS	ORCHARDS AND VINEYARDS
14,800	7,170	6,750	8,688	696

PRINCIPAL CROPS

CROP	AREA ('000 hectares)		PRODUCTION ('000 tons)		YIELD PER HECTARE (quintals)	
	1965	1966	1965	1966	1965	1966
Wheat . . .	1,700	1,830	3,460	4,600	21	25
Rye. . . .	146	141	156	176	11	12
Barley . . .	405	384	682	713	17	18
Maize . . .	2,550	2,500	5,920	7,980	23	32
Tobacco . . .	61	63	64	64	19	9
Hemp	47	46	316	309	67	68
Sugar Beet . . .	80	106	2,620	4,030	329	380
Potatoes . . .	320	333	2,380	3,230	73	95
Meadow Hay . .	1,930	1,930	3,740	4,070	19	21

FRUIT TREES AND YIELDS

	1963	1964	1965	1966
Area ('000 hectares) . .	427	430	435	437
TREES OF BEARING AGE ('000)				
Apples	12,700	13,100	13,600	14,100
Pears	5,710	6,060	6,550	6,920
Plums	64,200	64,800	65,300	67,500
Olives	4,630	4,780	4,730	4,650
YIELD ('000 tons)				
Apples	280	159	135	214
Pears	80	96	40	84
Plums	776	760	399	723
Olives	63	17	20	30

VINEYARDS AND GRAPES

	1964	1965	1966
Area ('000 hectares)	263	261	259
Vines (millions)	1,580	1,570	1,580
Yield ('000 tons)	1,250	1,120	1,230

YUGOSLAVIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

('000)

	HORSES	CATTLE	SHEEP	PIGS	POULTRY
1961 . . .	1,220	5,702	10,823	5,818	28,878
1962 . . .	1,226	5,884	11,143	5,161	28,304
1963 . . .	1,175	5,355	10,055	5,013	29,939
1964 . . .	1,140	5,094	9,707	6,100	32,473
1965 . . .	1,109	5,219	9,433	6,985	31,429
1966 . . .	1,131	5,584	9,868	6,985	31,685
1967* . . .	1,134	5,710	10,329	5,525	35,153

* Estimates

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS

	1963	1964	1965	1966
Meat . . . ('000 tons)	657	679	776	709
Crude Fats . . . (" ")	156	187	196	174
Wool . . . (" ")	13	12	13	13
Milk . . . (million litres)	2,272	2,334	2,400	2,615
Eggs . . . (millions)	1,643	1,733	1,746	1,996

FORESTRY

GROWING STOCK

('000 cubic metres)

Socially-owned Forests . . .	734,420
Privately-owned Forests . . .	249,058
TOTAL . . .	983,478

INDUSTRIAL CUTTING

('000 cubic metres)

	1964	1965	1966
Round Wood . . .	5,566	5,876	1,637
Hewn and Split Timber . . .	73	63	77
Stacked Timber . . .	6,004	6,016	6,048
TOTAL . . .	11,643	11,955	11,762

FISHING

(tons)

	1965	1966
Freshwater Fish . . .	15,901	18,498
Seafish . . .	26,091	27,036
Shellfish . . .	1,151	838

MINING

('000 tons)

	1964	1965	1966
Coal . . .	29,511	29,957	29,292
Crude Petroleum . . .	1,799	2,063	2,222
Iron Ore . . .	2,307	2,594	2,493
Copper Ore . . .	5,928	6,003	5,624
Lead and Zinc Ore . . .	2,364	2,358	2,439
Bauxite . . .	1,293	1,574	1,887

YUGOSLAVIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

INDUSTRY

PRODUCT	UNIT	1963	1964	1965	1966
Electrical Energy	megawatts	13,535	14,182	15,523	17,174
Processed Petrol	'000 tons	1,792	2,162	2,930	4,132
Pig Iron	" "	996	1,026	1,115	1,143
Steel	" "	1,588	1,677	1,769	1,867
Electrolytic Copper	" "	49	52	56	63
Refined Lead	" "	104	101	102	98
Zinc	" "	42	45	46	51
Aluminium	" "	35	34	39	42
Iron Castings	" "	228	279	310	289
Steel Castings	" "	35	39	42	36
Industrial Machinery	" "	49	68	71	67
Agricultural Machinery	" "	22	27	32	30
Tractors	number	8,092	9,423	7,430	8,668
Lorries	"	7,975	9,081	9,572	8,870
Wagons	"	2,762	3,486	4,848	4,242
Bicycles	thousands	290	337	273	345
Rotating Machines	mW.	644	647	1,065	1,304
Power Transformers	'000 k. Va.	2,301	2,706	3,355	2,759
Heating Apparatus	tons	20,154	22,928	19,864	25,838
Sulphuric Acid	'000 tons	391	472	435	542
Calcined Soda	" "	91	92	93	94
Bricks	millions	1,308	1,639	1,717	1,508
Roofing Tiles	"	244	253	282	344
Mechanical Woodpulp	'000 tons	66	85	84	90
Cellulose	" "	209	242	293	317
Stationery and Newsprint	" "	114	157	174	192
Cotton Yarn	" "	75	82	86	93
Woollen Yarn	" "	26	31	32	35
Cotton Fabrics	million sq. m.	348	378	394	416
Sole Leather	'000 tons	11.3	11.6	7.8	8.9
Upper Leather	million sq. m.	7.8	9.4	9.8	11.0
Sugar	'000 tons	313	331	334	576
Canned Vegetables	tons	30,637	29,978	29,915	52,063
Canned Meat	"	39,248	53,228	58,767	44,539
Canned Fish	"	27,452	30,414	26,429	19,871
Edible Oil	"	93,279	105,635	98,140	104,161

FIVE-YEAR PLAN, 1966-70

		PLANNED FOR 1970
Electricity	megawatts	30,500
Coal	'000 metric tons	41,500
Crude Petroleum	" " "	3,200
Crude Steel	" " "	3,200
Copper	" " "	80,000
Aluminium	" " "	100,000

FINANCE

1 dinar=100 para.

100 new dinars = £3 6s. 8d. sterling = \$U.S. 8.00.

In 1965 the dinar was devalued, the new dinar being equal to 100 at the old rate.

YUGOSLAVIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FEDERAL BUDGETS (million new dinars)

REVENUE	1965	1966	EXPENDITURE	1965	1966
Direct Taxes	7,119	6,505	Investments	5,974	4,462
Indirect Taxes	5,962	6,835	Culture and Education	3,299	3,932
Fees	392	413	Social Services, Health	811	1,028
Import Duties	1,968	1,782	Defence	4,305	4,530
Receipts from Local Authorities	291	323	State Administration		
Other	2,992	2,618	Judiciary	2,699	3,041
			Other	1,714	1,467
TOTAL	18,724	18,476	TOTAL	18,802	18,460

Currency in circulation at December 3rd, 1966: 6,948 million new dinars.

Gold reserves at December 31st, 1965: 258 million new dinars.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

	1962	1963	1964	1965
Individual Consumption	1,950	2,305	2,963	4,157
Collective Consumption	500	540	633	810
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	1,333	1,585	2,038	2,154
Increase in Stocks	15	238	643	1,032
Net Exports of Goods and Services	-25	-88	-177	29
GROSS MATERIAL PRODUCT	3,773	4,580	6,100	7,941
<i>of which:</i>				
Agriculture	1,043	1,257	1,649	} n.a.
Manufacturing, mining and quarrying	1,546	1,855	2,475	
Construction	273	347	485	
Transport and communications	300	380	475	
Trade	397	497	682	
Miscellaneous	214	244	326	} -594
Less consumption of fixed capital	-302	-381	-512	
NET MATERIAL PRODUCT	3,471	4,199	5,588	7,347

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS—ALL COUNTRIES 1965 ('000 million old dinars)

	Credit	Debit	Balance
<i>Goods and Services:</i>			
Merchandise	1,397.7	1,650.4	-252.7
Non-monetary gold	3.0	—	3.0
Freight, transportation and insurance	321.5	128.0	193.4
Investment income	9.2	68.5	-59.3
Other services	206.7	62.1	144.7
Total	1,938.1	1,909.0	29.1

EXTERNAL TRADE

SUMMARY (million new dinars)

	1963	1964	1965	1966
Imports	13,207	16,537	16,099	19,692
Exports	9,879	11,164	13,643	15,251

YUGOSLAVIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

COMMODITIES
(million new dinars)

IMPORTS	1964	1965	1966	1967*
Food and live animals	2,047	2,362	2,888	1,431
Beverages and tobacco	32	7	74	76
Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	2,648	2,706	2,653	1,775
Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	825	899	1,030	665
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	200	167	110	267
Chemicals	1,725	1,480	1,881	1,420
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by materials	3,441	3,489	4,624	3,197
Machinery and transport equipment	4,997	4,442	5,739	4,608
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	619	541	687	497

EXPORTS	1964	1965	1966	1967*
Food and live animals	2,648	2,888	3,107	2,531
Beverages and tobacco	624	611	593	413
Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	1,476	1,377	1,346	844
Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	151	134	262	151
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	6	6	4	2
Chemicals	473	743	870	628
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by materials	2,556	3,095	3,529	2,222
Machinery and transport equipment	1,899	3,209	3,743	1,790
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	1,312	1,575	1,790	1,264

* Jan.-Oct.

COUNTRIES
(million new dinars)

COUNTRY	EXPORTS			IMPORTS		
	1964	1965	1966	1964	1965	1966
<i>Europe</i>	8,642.8	10,708.8	11,940.8	11,494.0	10,842.1	13,914.3
Austria	384.4	354.7	559.4	434.8	430.0	471.2
Czechoslovakia	560.5	887.0	844.9	1,037.6	881.9	1,165.0
France	230.3	219.2	357.6	610.4	582.2	582.1
Italy	1,649.2	1,163.1	2,163.1	2,180.9	1,719.2	2,106.1
Great Britain	690.7	452.6	548.8	858.7	779.5	1,098.2
U.S.S.R.	1,451.7	2,344.8	2,471.8	1,251.4	1,349.2	1,821.8
Federal Repub. of Germany	1,005.1	1,195.4	1,422.7	1,416.8	1,462.8	1,933.5
<i>Asia</i>	1,046.9	1,265.7	1,421.9	1,102.6	1,224.0	1,594.8
Burma	22.1	56.0	39.9	44.2	21.0	23.3
Iraq	34.4	40.5	31.9	74.1	90.7	137.8
Israel	102.4	70.4	95.1	119.9	119.2	152.2
Malaysia	1.1	7.5	4.7	72.9	80.7	22.0
Turkey	73.3	91.9	124.1	70.6	37.1	52.1
<i>Africa</i>	527.1	650.0	717.7	725.9	798.7	657.3
Algeria	63.2	44.3	68.5	45.1	34.6	18.5
U.A.R.	159.4	255.2	301.1	296.4	301.7	305.6
<i>North and South America</i>	717.9	958.6	1,062.6	2,356.0	2,506.9	2,669.4
U.S.A.	641.5	776.1	935.7	2,162.8	2,375.7	2,498.0
South America	227.2	56.7	105.7	534.6	470.6	613.3
Brazil	191.5	30.5	85.0	140.5	191.3	228.7

YUGOSLAVIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

TOURISM

VISITORS FROM	1964	1965	1966
Austria	366,580	360,130	484,378
France	161,570	212,610	297,756
German Federal Republic	574,685	561,040	657,747
Italy	252,270	302,341	423,839
United Kingdom	156,680	208,765	248,443
U.S.A.	69,463	86,822	112,938
Others	645,875	926,031	1,735,798
TOTAL	2,227,123	2,657,739	3,436,700

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

	1963	1964	1965	1966
Length of Track . . . ('000 km.)	11.9	11.8	11.8	11.6
Normal Gauge . . . (" ")	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.4
Narrow Gauge . . . (" ")	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.1
Locomotives . . . ('000)	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.2
Passenger Coaches . . . (")	4.4	4.2	4.2	3.9
Wagons . . . (")	73.1	73.7	73.4	72.2
Passengers . . . (million)	201.3	225.9	236.0	213.2
Passenger-kilometres ('000 million)	10.7	12.3	12.8	12.6
Goods Carried . . . (million tons)	71.8	76.5	74.8	71.6
Ton-kilometres . . . ('000 million)	17.3	18.3	18.0	17.5

ROAD VEHICLES

	1963	1964	1965	1966
TYPE OF MOTOR VEHICLE:				
Motor Cycles	97,977	102,168	106,396	112,318
Passenger Cars	112,537	141,792	187,842	253,337
Buses	6,637	7,374	8,227	9,836
Lorries	72,574	48,902	58,575	70,115
Special Vehicles	5,057	6,021	6,663	7,779
Tractors	16,868	17,698	19,160	21,274
PUBLIC MOTOR TRANSPORT:				
Number of Vehicles	12,971	14,789	16,968	18,437
Vehicle-kilometres Run (million)	493	584	699	839
Passengers Carried (million)	147	182	218	295
Passenger-kilometres (million)	3,882	4,843	6,025	8,140
Goods Carried (million tons)	23.7	30.4	36.1	n.a.
Ton-kilometres (million)	2,025	2,399	3,027	3,616

INLAND WATERWAYS

FLEET

	1964	1965	1966
Passenger Vessels (number)	18	16	18
Tugs . . . (")	241	240	243
Motor Barges . . . (")	20	21	21
Tankers . . . (")	120	181	134
Barges . . . (")	609	561	617

TRAFFIC

	1964	1965	1966
Passengers . . (millions)	0.4	0.1	0.1
Goods Traffic (million tons)	8.2	9.2	10.5

YUGOSLAVIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

SHIPPING

	1964	1965	1963
Vessels Entered . (million net reg. tons)	24.2	25.0	25.3
Exports (million tons)	2.2	2.3	3.0
Imports { " " }	5.5	5.4	6.8
Domestic Traffic . . { " " }	2.3	2.6	2.6

CIVIL AVIATION

	1963	1964	1965	1966
Aircraft (number)	24	24	30	30
Length of Network (kilometres)	53,040	59,870	70,510	71,660
Number of Services	57	67	78	77
Kilometres Flown . . (million)	9.0	10.8	13.4	14.6
Passengers Carried . . ('000)	436.8	541.4	633.9	591.8
Passenger-kilometres (million)	266.6	365.6	479.7	537.5
Cargo Carried (tons)	3,912	4,905	5,039	5,551
Ton-kilometres . . . (million)	2.6	3.1	3.7	3.9

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

(1966)

Number of Telephones	452,248
Number of Radios	3,040,000
Number of Television Sets	755,000
Number of Books (Titles published)	8,272
Number of Newspapers	23

EDUCATION

(1965-66)

CATEGORY	SCHOOLS	STUDENTS	TEACHERS
Primary	14,147	2,945,520	102,057
Secondary	388	177,237	3,658
Vocational	1,357	434,000	17,630
Universities and High Schools	266	185,000	15,760

Source: Federal Institute for Statistics; Kneza Miloša 20, Belgrade.

THE CONSTITUTION

(1963)

INTRODUCTION

A statement in nine parts of the Basic Principles of the Constitution

PART ONE

The Social and Political System

CHAPTER 1. Articles 1-5. Introductory Provisions.

Article 1. The Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia is a federal state of voluntarily united and equal peoples and a socialist democratic community based on the powers of the working people and on self-government.

Article 2. The Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia comprises the Socialist Republics of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia and Slovenia. The territory of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia is unified, consisting of the territories of the socialist republics.

Articles 3-5 describe the coats-of-arms and the flag and name the capital (Belgrade).

CHAPTER 2. Articles 6-31. Social-Economic Organisation.

Article 6 describes the basis of the social-economic system.

Article 7 states that only work shall determine material and social position and that no one may exploit the work of others.

Article 8 states that the means of production are social property and that their employment shall be regulated by law.

Article 9 relates to self-management and the rights and duties of the working people.

Article 10. Working relations.

Article 11 deals with the division of the product of socially-organised work.

Article 12. In accordance with the principle of distribution according to work, every working man in the working organisation shall be entitled to a personal income proportionate to the results of his work and to the work of his department and of the working organisation as a whole.

Article 13. The working organisation shall be founded as an enterprise or other economic organisation for economic activities, or as an institution or other organisation for activities in the fields of education, science, culture, health, social welfare, or other social services.

Article 14. The status, rights and duties of independent workers.

Articles 15-16. Definitions of a working organisation.

Article 17. The establishment of voluntary co-operatives.

Article 18. Conditions under which an economic organisation may be dissolved.

Article 19. Opportunities for the use of working organisations.

Article 20. Land is a resource of common concern. All land shall be utilised in accordance with the general conditions determined by law to assure the efficient utilisation of land and other general interests. Forests and woodland shall have special protection determined by law.

Articles 21-25. Rights to the ownership of land.

Articles 26-27. Authority granted to social-political communities to prepare economic plans.

Article 28. The territory of Yugoslavia is a unified economic customs area. Commerce in goods and services shall be unrestricted on the whole territory of Yugoslavia and may be restricted only in accordance with federal law.

Article 29. The use of money. The rights and duties of banks. The status of the National Bank of Yugoslavia.

Article 30. Prohibition of specified types of merger.

Article 31. The use of a unified social accounting service.

CHAPTER 3. Articles 32-70. The Freedoms, Rights, and Duties of Man and Citizen.

Article 32. The freedoms and rights of man and citizen are an inalienable part and expression of the socialist and democratic relations which are protected by the Constitution, and through which man is being emancipated from every exploitation and arbitrariness, and by his personal and socially-organised work is creating the conditions for the comprehensive development, unrestricted expression and protection of his personality, and for the attainment of his human dignity. The freedoms and rights shall be achieved in solidarity among the people and by the fulfilment of their duties towards each other.

Article 33. The citizens are equal in rights and duties, regardless of differences in nationality, race, religion, sex, language, education or social position. All shall be equal before the law.

Article 34. The seven rights through which the citizen may achieve social self-government.

Article 35. The right to vote at 18.

Article 36. The right to work and the freedom to work are guaranteed.

Article 37. A maximum working week of 42 hours is guaranteed.

Article 38. Provisions for obligatory social security.

Articles 39-41. Guarantee of freedom of expression.

Articles 42-43. Equality of languages of Yugoslavia.

Article 44. Eight years' elementary education obligatory.

Article 45. Protection of rights to scientific and artistic works.

Article 46. Freedom of religious expression.

Article 47. Inviolability of life and freedom.

Article 48. Laws relating to arrest and custody.

Articles 49-50. Legal proving of offences.

Article 51. Freedom of movement.

Article 52. Inviolability of the dwelling.

Article 53. Privacy of letters and other communications.

Article 54. Protection abroad.

Article 55. Right of inheritance guaranteed.

Articles 56-58. Protection of persons.

Article 59. Mutual co-operation between persons.

Article 60. The defence of the country is the right and the supreme duty and honour of every citizen.

Article 61. Every citizen shall conscientiously discharge any public or other social office vested in him, and shall be personally accountable for discharging it.

Article 62. Every citizen shall contribute, under equal conditions determined by law, to the satisfaction of the material requirements of the social community.

Article 63. Everyone shall abide by the Constitution and law.

Article 64. Rights of aliens.

Article 65. Right of asylum.

Articles 66-70. Punishment for violating the rights of man. Compensation.

CHAPTER 4. Articles 71-95. The Social-Political System.

Articles 71-77. Methods of attaining self-government.

Articles 78-80. The Assembly shall be the supreme organ of the Government. Powers of the Assembly.

Article 81. The members of the Assembly shall be elected for a term of four years. Half the members of each Chamber of the Assembly shall be elected every second year.

Articles 82-83. Membership of the Assembly.

Article 84. Duties of the Assembly.

Articles 85-91. Rights and duties of organs and their members.

Articles 92-95. Operation of Workers' Councils.

CHAPTER 5. Articles 96-131. The Social-Political Communities.

Articles 96-104. The Commune.

Articles 105-107. The District.

Articles 108-112. The Socialist Republic.

Articles 113-131. The Federation.

CHAPTER 6. Articles 132-144. The Courts and the Public Prosecution.

CHAPTER 7. Articles 145-159. Constitutionality and Legality.

PART TWO

Organisation of the Federation

CHAPTER 8. Articles 160-162. Jurisdiction of the Federal Organs.

CHAPTER 9. Articles 163-214. The Federal Assembly.

Article 163. The Federal Assembly is the supreme organ of power and organ of social self-government within the framework of the rights and duties of the Federation. The Federal Assembly shall discharge its rights and duties on the basis of and in accordance with the Constitution and law.

Article 164. Powers of the Federal Assembly.

Articles 165-172. Composition and election of the Federal Assembly.

Articles 173-178. Province and work of the Federal Chambers.

Articles 179-187. Province and work of the other Chambers.

Articles 188-189. Relations of the Chambers.

Articles 190-192. Rights of the Chamber of Nationalities.

Articles 193-196. The President of the Assembly and the Presidents of the Chambers.

Articles 197-202. The rights and duties of the Deputies.

Articles 203-209. The Committees and Commissions of the Chambers.

Articles 210-214. Changing of the Constitution.

CHAPTER 10. Articles 215-224. The President of the Republic.

Article 215. The President of the Republic shall represent the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia at home and abroad, and shall discharge other political-executive duties determined by the Constitution. The President of the Republic shall be Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces of Yugoslavia.

Articles 216-219. Powers and duties of the President.

Article 220. The President of the Republic shall be elected for a term of four years and may be re-elected for one further consecutive term. No limitation of tenure of office of President of the Republic shall apply to Josip Broz-Tito.

Articles 221-224. Election of the President. The functions of the Vice-President.

CHAPTER 11. Articles 225-238. The Political-Executive and Administrative Organs of the Federal Assembly.

Articles 225-232. The Federal Executive Council.

Articles 233-238. The Federal Administration.

CHAPTER 12. Articles 239-240. The Supreme Court of Yugoslavia.

CHAPTER 13. Articles 241-251. The Constitutional Court of Yugoslavia.

CHAPTER 14. Articles 252-257. National Defence and the Yugoslav People's Army.

Article 252. The right and duty of every citizen to defend the country.

Article 253. Military service of the citizen shall be universal.

Article 254. High treason.

Article 255. The Yugoslav People's Army is the basic armed force of national defence of Yugoslavia. The Yugoslav People's Army shall protect the independence, constitutional order, inviolability and integrity of the territory of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

Article 256. The Commander-in-Chief.

Article 257. The Council of National Defence shall attend to the organisation and mobilisation of the resources and forces of the country for the requirements of national defence. The members of the Council of National Defence shall be nominated and removed by the Federal Chamber upon the proposal of the President of the Republic. The President of the Republic shall be chairman of the Council of National Defence.

PART THREE

Transitional and Concluding Provisions

Article 258. A special constitutional law shall be enacted to implement the Constitution and to provide for transition to its application.

Article 259. The Constitution shall be promulgated by the Federal People's Assembly.

YUGOSLAVIA—(THE CONSTITUTION, THE GOVERNMENT)

AMENDMENTS

In April 1967 six amendments were adopted, affecting the Council of Nationalities, the Federal Executive Council, and certain high offices of State.

The Council of Nationalities was reconstituted to consist of ten Deputies from each of the six Republics, and five from each of the two Autonomous Provinces. These Deputies may be elected by joint session of the various Chambers of the Republican or Provincial Assembly, from among their own members or from the ranks of other citizens in the Republic or Province.

By a second amendment the Council of Nationalities was given power to consider the National Social Plan, the

Federal Budget, drafts of basic and general laws, foreign policy, defence and security.

The Federal Executive Council (cabinet) will consist of a number of members of the Federal Assembly, elected by the Federal Council and the Council of Nationalities.

The office of the Vice-President is to cease on the expiry of the present Vice-President's term. Thereafter the President of the Federal Assembly will act as Deputy for the President of the Republic during his absence or incapacity.

The office of Deputy Supreme Commander has been abolished, and in the absence or incapacity of the President military decisions will be taken by a Deputy elected by the National Defence Council.

THE GOVERNMENT

(February 1968)

HEAD OF THE STATE

Life President of the Republic: JOSIP BROZ TITO.

FEDERAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

President: MIKA SPILJAK.

Vice-Presidents: KIRO GLIGOROV, RUDI KOLAK.

ELECTED MEMBERS

ALEKSANDAR GRLIČKOV	MARIN CETINIĆ
VELIZAR SKEROVIC	JANEZ STANOVNIK
TOMA GRANFIL	MILIVOJ RUKAVINA
HAKIJA POZDERAC	MIJUSKO SIBALIC
MUSTAFA SABIC	ZIVAN VASILJEVIC
ALI SUKRIJA	MARKO BULC
FRANJO NADJ	MILIJAN NEORICIC

SECRETARIES OF STATE

Foreign Affairs: MARKO NIKEZIĆ.

National Defence: Col. NIKOLA LJUBICITCH.

FEDERAL AUTHORITIES

Federal Geodetic Authority.
Federal Civil Air Transport Authority.
Federal Radio Communications Authority.
Federal Council for Education and Culture.
Federal Council for the Co-ordination of Scientific Work.
Federal Council for Health and Social Welfare.
Federal Council for Labour Affairs.
Federal Council for Legislation.
Federal Institute for Economic Planning.
Federal Institute for Prices.
Federal Statistical Office.
Federal Institute for International and Technical Co-operation.
Federal Geological Institute.
Institute for Standards.
Hydro Meteorological Institute.
Institute for Patents.

FEDERAL SECRETARIES

Industry and Trade: HAJKIA POZDERAC.

Foreign Trade: VASIL GRIVCEV.

Finance: JANKO SMOLE

Internal Affairs: RADOVAN STIJACITCH.

Information: MIRKO OSTOJIĆ.

Economy: BORIVIJE JELITCH.

Legislation and Organization: MILENKO KANGRGA.

Federal Budget and General Affairs: VUKSAN LJUMOVIĆ.

President of the Federal Legislative Council: JOVAN DJORDJEVIĆ.

President of the Federal Economic Council: ZORAN PJANIĆ.

FEDERAL COMMISSIONS

Federal Commission for Nuclear Energy.

Federal Commission for Cultural Relations with Other Countries.

Federal Commission for Religious Affairs.

Federal Commission for Physical Culture.

Federal Commission for Immigrants.

Federal Commission for Films.

Federal Directorate for Foodstuffs Reserves.

Federal Directorate for Industrial Goods Reserves.

Yugoslav Commission for UNESCO.

National Commission for UNICEF.

National Commission for Co-operation with WHO.

Yugoslav Commission for International Labour Organization.

Yugoslav Commission for the UN Food and Agricultural Organization.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS IN BELGRADE

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Afghanistan: Koste Racina 11 (E); *Ambassador:* A. R. RASSAOUL (also accredited to Bulgaria).

Albania: Kneza Miloša 56 (L); *Chargé d'Affaires:* LIR SEITI.

Algeria: Bulevar Crvene Armije 22 (E); *Ambassador:* TAIEB BOULHAROUF.

Argentina: Knez Mihajlova 24/I (E); *Ambassador:* GUILLERMO CANO.

Australia: Hotel Majestic, Obilićev venac 28 (E); *Ambassador:* A. P. RENOUF.

Austria: Kneza Sime Markovića 2 (E); *Ambassador:* KARL HARTL.

Belgium: Proleterskih brigada 18 (E); *Ambassador:* MARCEL RIJMENANS.

Bolivia: Internacionalnih brigada 93 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* J. CARVAJAL PEREZ DEL CASTILLO.

Brazil: Knez Mihajlova 24/II (E); *Ambassador:* M. GURGEL VALENTE.

Burma: Kneza Miloša 72 (E); *Ambassador:* U. MAUNG MAUNG (also accredited to Bulgaria and Greece).

Bulgaria: Birčaninova 26 (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Cambodia: Gospodar Jovanova 67 (E); *Ambassador:* KOUN WICK.

Cameroon: (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Canada: Proleterskih brigada 69 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* T. HAMMOND.

Ceylon: Cairo, U.A.R. (E).

Chile: Molerova 86 (E); *Ambassador:* DANIEL BARRIA.

China, People's Republic: Kralja Milutina 6 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* KANG MAO-CHAO.

Colombia: Vlakovićeve 32 (E); *Ambassador:* ESMERALDA ARBOLEDA DE URIBE.

Congo (Kinshasa): Nemanjina 21 (E); *Ambassador:* ANDRÉ MANDI.

Cuba: Nemanjina 4/IV (E); *Ambassador:* JOSÉ LUIS PEREZ HERNÁNDEZ.

Cyprus: Athens, Greece (E).

Czechoslovakia: Bulevar Revolucije 22 (E); *Ambassador:* LADISLAV ŠIMOVIĆ.

Denmark: Šekspirova 5 (E); *Ambassador:* M. G. I. MELCHIOR.

Ecuador: Hotel Metropol (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* FRANCISCO BARONA HUDA.

Ethiopia: Knez Mihajlova 6/IV (E); *Ambassador:* TEKLE-TSADIK MEKURIA.

Finland: Birčaninova 29 (E); *Ambassador:* TANELI KKKONEN (also accredited to Greece).

France: Pariska 11 (E); *Ambassador:* PIERRE FRANCFORT.

German Democratic Republic: Birčaninova 21 (E); *Ambassador:* ELEONORE STAIMER.

Ghana: Ognjena Price 50 (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Greece: Francuska 33 (E); *Ambassador:* SPYRIDON TETENES.

Guinea: Ohridska 4 (E); *Ambassador:* NABI ISSA SOUMAH.

Hungary: Proleterskih brigada 72 (E); *Ambassador:* JÓZSEF MARJAI.

Iceland: Paris, France (L).

India: Proleterskih brigada 9 (E); *Ambassador:* JAI KUMAR ATAL (also accredited to Greece).

Indonesia: Trg Republike 5/IV (E); *Ambassador:* RADEN SOEHADI.

Iraq: Kajmakčalanska 42 (E); *Ambassador:* SAMI AL SAKKAR.

Iran: Dobračina 39 (E); *Ambassador:* MOHAMMAD GHAVAN (also accredited to Bulgaria).

Italy: Birčaninova 11 (E); *Ambassador:* FOLEO TRABALZA.

Japan: Proleterskih brigada 2 (E); *Ambassador:* AKIRA SONO (also accredited to Bulgaria).

Laos: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).

Lebanon: Vase Pelagića 38 (E); *Ambassador:* MOUNIR TAKIEDDINE.

Liberia: Rome, Italy (E).

Libya: Uzun Mirkova 2 (E); *Ambassador:* A. O. MISSAL-LATI.

Mali: Vojislava Vučkovića 25 (E); *Ambassador:* YA DOUMBIA.

Mauritania: Moscow, U.S.S.R.

Mexico: Dragorska 4 (E); *Ambassador:* NATALIO VÁZQUEZ PALLARES.

Mongolia: Generala Vasića 5 (E); *Ambassador:* BATYN DORZH.

Morocco: Kneza Miloša 97; *Ambassador:* YOUNÈS NEKROUF.

Nepal: Rome (L).

Netherlands: Simina 29 (E); *Ambassador:* M. F. VIGEVENO (also accredited to Bulgaria).

Norway: Terazije 45; *Ambassador:* PER VENNEMOE (also accredited to Bulgaria).

Pakistan: Bulevar Oktobarske revolucije 62; *Ambassador:* J. G. KHARAS (also accredited to Greece).

Poland: Kneza Miloša 38 (E); *Ambassador:* TADEUSZ FINDZIŃSKI.

Romania: Kneza Miloša 70 (E); *Ambassador:* AUREL MĂLNĂȘAN.

Sudan: Kneza Miloša 71 (E); *Ambassador:* AHMED MUHTAR.

Sweden: Pariska 7 (E); *Ambassador:* AGDA RÖSSEL.

Switzerland: Birčaninova 27 (E); *Ambassador:* HANS KELLER.

Syrian Arab Republic: Ilirska 5 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* MOUNIB RIFAI.

Thailand: Berne, Switzerland (L).

Tunisia: Vase Pelagića 19 (E); *Ambassador:* MAHMOUD MAAMOURI (also accredited to Greece).

Turkey: Proleterskih brigada 3 (E); *Ambassador:* DANIŞ TUNALIGİL.

United Arab Republic: Andre Nikolića 12 (E); *Ambassador:* M. H. ABOUZEID.

United Kingdom: Generala Ždanova 46 (E); *Ambassador:* SIR DUNCAN WILSON.

U.S.A.: Kneza Miloša 50 (E); *Ambassador:* C. B. ELBRICK.

U.S.S.R.: Katićeva 8/10 (E); *Ambassador:* IVAN BENEDIKTOV.

Uruguay: Čakorska 4 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* J. C. VIEYTE.

Vatican City: Svetog Save 24; *Apostolic Nunciature:* MARIO CAGNA.

Venezuela: Zmaj Jovina 32/I (E); *Ambassador:* F. MOANACK VAHLIS.

Viet-Nam, Democratic Republic of: Varsovie, Poland (E).

Yemen: Cairo, Egypt (L).

Yugoslavia also has diplomatic relations with Central Africa, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Costa Rica, Dahomey, Honduras, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Luxembourg, Nigeria, Panama, Paraguay, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Spanish Republic (in exile), Tanzania, Togo, and Uganda.

PARLIAMENT

FEDERAL ASSEMBLY

President: MILENTIJE POPOVICH.

Vice-Presidents: ZVONKO BRKIĆ, STRAHIL GIGOV.

THE ASSEMBLY CHAMBERS*

THE FEDERAL CHAMBER

President: EDVARD KARDELJ.

Vice-President: SERGEJ KRAJGER.

THE CHAMBER OF NATIONALITIES

President: LJUPČO ARSOV.

THE CHAMBER OF ECONOMY

President: OSMAN KARABEGOVIĆ.

Vice-President: VAJO SKENDŽIĆ.

THE CHAMBER OF SOCIAL WELFARE AND HEALTH

President: OLGA VRABIĆ.

Vice-President: DR. RADIVOJE BEROVIĆ.

THE CHAMBER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE

President: DJURO KLADARIN.

Vice-President: NADA MANOJLOVIĆ.

THE ORGANISATIONAL-POLITICAL CHAMBER

President: KRSTO POPIVODA.

Vice-President: DR. ALEKSANDAR HRISTOV.

* Each Chamber of the Assembly has 120 Deputies, with the exception of the Chamber of Nationalities which has 70 members.

SOCIALIST REPUBLICAN ASSEMBLIES

SERBIA

President: DUSAN PETROVIĆ.

CROATIA

President: IVAN KRAJACIĆ.

BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA

President: RATO DUGONJIĆ.

SLOVENIA

President: IVAN MACEK.

MACEDONIA

President: VIDOJE SMILEVSKI.

MONTENEGRO

President: ANDRIJA MUGOSA.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Savez komunista Jugoslavije (*League of Communists of Yugoslavia*): Bulevar Lenjina 6, Novi Beograd (Belgrade); 1,046,000 mems.; in addition to the Central Party there are separate parties in each of the six republics.

Presidency of the LCY (of the Central Committee):

JOLIP BROZ TITO (Pres.)	DJOKO PAJKOVIĆ
VLADIMIR BAKARIĆ	DUŠAN PETROVIĆ
JAKOV BLAŽEVIĆ	KOČA POPOVIĆ
KRSTE CRVENKOVSKI	MILENTIJE POPOVIĆ
SAVKA DABČEVIĆ	VLADIMIR POPOVIĆ
RATO DUGONJIĆ	DJURO PUČAR
IVAN GOŠNJAK	DOBRIVOJE RADOSAVLJEVIĆ
FADIL HODŽA	NIKOLA SEKULIĆ
AVDO HUMO	VIDOJE SMILEVSKI
ALBERT JAKOPIČ	PETAR STAMBOLIĆ
BLAŽO JOVANOVIĆ	LIDIJA ŠENTJURC
OSMAN KARABEGOVIĆ	PAL SOTI
EDVARD KARDELJ	MIKA ŠPILJAK
RUDI KOLAK	JOVAN VESELINOV
LAZAR KOLIŠEVSKI	BORKO TEMELKOVSKI
MIHA MARINKO	VELJKO VLAHOVIĆ
CVIJETIN MIJATOVIĆ	SVETOZAR VUKMANOVIĆ
IVAN MAČEK	

Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the LCY:

MIJALKO TODOROVIĆ	ROMAN ALBREHT
(Sec.)	SREČKO BIJELIĆ

MARIJAN CVETKOVIĆ
NIJAZ DIZDAREVIĆ
KIRO HADŽIVASILEV
DANILO KEKIĆ

SLAVKO MILOSLAVLEVSKI
MITJA RIBIČIČ
MIROSLAV PEČUJLIĆ
BUDISLAV SOŠKIĆ

The Central Committee has 150 members; publ. *Komunist*, weekly, circ. 240,000.

Socijalistički savez radnog naroda Jugoslavije (*Socialist Alliance of the Working People of Yugoslavia*): Bulevar Lenjina 6, Novi Beograd (Belgrade); 8,126,000 mems.; is the largest political organization in the country, whose aim is the building up of socialism in Yugoslavia; it is not a political party in the usual sense of the word, but a way of political and social life; does not put up candidates for the elections to the Federal Assembly or other representative bodies; mems. are either individuals or organizations.

Supreme Body of SAWPY: Federal Conference.

President of the Federal Conference: LAZAR KOLIŠEVSKI.

Vice-Presidents: LIDIJA ŠENTJURC, MILENTIJE POPOVIĆ, JAKOV BLAŽEVIĆ, SEFKET MAGLAJLIĆ, PUNIŠA PEROVIĆ.

Secretary-General: BENO ZUPANČIĆ.

Secretary of the Executive Board: TAHIR ČAMURAN.

Publication: *Borba*.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

All courts in Yugoslavia are separate from the administration. In general, court proceedings are conducted in public (exceptionally the public may be excluded to preserve professional secrets, public order or morals) in the national language of the region in which the court is situated. Citizens who do not know the language in which the proceedings are being conducted may use their own language.

Constitutional Court of Yugoslavia. Decides on the conformity of laws with the Constitution.

President: BLAŽO JOVANOVIĆ.

Number of members: 10.

Supreme Court of Yugoslavia. This is the highest organ of justice in Yugoslavia. It decides on appeals against decisions of supreme courts of the Republics and gives guidance on the application of federal laws. Judges are elected or dismissed by the Federal Chamber of the Federal Assembly of S.F.R.Y.

President of the Supreme Court of Yugoslavia: ILIJA DOŠEN.

Number of members: 24.

Supreme Courts of the Republics. These courts decide on appeals against decisions of county courts. Judges are elected or dismissed by the Assembly of the particular Republic.

County Courts. Judges are elected or dismissed by the Assembly of the particular Republic and lay judges are elected or dismissed by the Assembly of the particular district or town.

Communal Courts. Judges and lay judges of each district court are elected by the Assembly of the particular community.

Economic Courts. These are divided into county economic courts, superior economic courts and the Supreme Economic Court.

Military Courts. These are divided into military courts of the first instance, and the Supreme Military Court.

Office of the Public Prosecutor. The Federal Public Prosecutor is elected or dismissed by the Federal Assembly. Public prosecutors of the various republics are nominated by the Federal Public Prosecutor with the approval of the Executive Council of the particular Republic. All other public prosecutors are appointed by the public prosecutor of the Republic.

Federal Public Prosecutor: Dr. PANTA MARINA.

Office of Public Attorney. Represents proprietary interests of the federation, republics, districts and communities. There is a Federal Office, and in addition there are six republican offices, two offices in the autonomous regions, 5 town offices and 228 communal offices.

Federal Attorney-General: A. PEJOVIĆ.

RELIGION

Serb Orthodox Church: Headquarters: 7 Juli 5, Belgrade; most of its eight million adherents are located in Serbia, Montenegro, Bosnia-Herzegovina, and Croatia; Patriarch GERMAN.

Macedonian Orthodox Church: P.O.B. 69, Skopje; one million mems.; Archbishop of Ochrid and Macedonia Archbishop DOSITEJ of Skopje; publ. *Vesnik*.

Roman Catholic Church: Kaptol 31, Zagreb; with the majority of its six million adherents in Slovenia and Croatia; Archbishop of Zagreb and Chairman of the Catholic Bishops' Conference in Yugoslavia H.E. Cardinal FRANJO ŠEPER.

Old Catholic Church: headquarters in Zagreb, and the majority of its followers in Slovenia and Croatia; Bishop JOŠT.

Croatian Popular Old Catholic Church: Trnjanska 7/A-3, Zagreb; Bishop VILIM HUŽJAK.

Slovenian Old Catholic Church: Jedličkova 5, Maribor; Bishop ANTON KOVAČEVIĆ.

Evangelical Slovak Church: Karadžićeva 2, Novi Sad; Bishop JURAJ STRUHARIK.

Evangelical Hungarian Church: headquarters in Subotica; Pastor FRANJO ŠOŠTAREC.

Evangelical Church of Croatia, Bosnia, Herzegovina and Vojvodina: Zagreb, Gundulićeva Ul. 28; Pres. VLADO L. DEUTSCH.

Evangelical Slovenian Church: Headquarters: Lendava, Part. III, Slovenia; 24,000 mems.; Pres. JOZEF KUHAJ; publ. *Evangelicanski Koledar*.

Christian Reformed Church: Pačir, Bačka; Bishop CSETE K. ISTVAN; 30,000.

Methodist Church: Novi Sad, L. Mušickoga 7; f. 1898; 3,000 mems.; Superintendent KRUM KALAJLIJEV; Sec. Rev. MARTIN HOVAN; publ. *Glas Jevandjelja* (monthly), *Put Života* (weekly).

Baptist Church: Belgrade, Bul. revolucije 264; Pres. LJUDEVIT DROBNI; 3,000 mems.

Adventist Church: Božidara Adžije 4, Belgrade; Pres. ANTON LORENCIN.

Islamic Community: Save Kovacevica 2, Sarajevo; Reis EL-Ulema HADŽI SULEIMAN KEMURA.

Jewish Communities: Ulica 7 jula 71A III, P.O.B. 841, Belgrade; f. 1919, revived 1945; 36 communities; Pres. of Federation of Jewish Communities in Yugoslavia, LAVOSLAV KADELBURG; publs. *Jevrejski pregled*, *Kadima*.

THE PRESS

DAILY PAPERS

- Borba:** Trg Marska i Engelsa 7, Belgrade; f. 1922; Belgrade edition is in the Cyrillic alphabet; an edition in Latin characters is published in Zagreb; organ of the Socialist Alliance of Working People of Yugoslavia; Editor-in-Chief MOMA MARKOVIC; circ. 180,000.
- Delo:** Tomšićeva 3, Ljubljana; f. 1959; Editor JOŽE SMOLE; circ. 80,000.
- Dnevnik:** Gajeva 15, Novi Sad; f. 1942 as Slobodna Vojvodina; organ of Socialist Alliance organisation of Vojvodina; Editor DIMITRIJE ČIČOVAČKI; circ. 28,000.
- Glas Slavonije:** Republika str. 18, Osijek; organ of Socialist Alliance organisation of Croatia for Slavonia; Editor ANTUN LANG; circ. 9,500.
- Ljubljanski Dnevnik:** Kopitarjeva 2, Ljubljana; f. 1951; organ of the Socialist Alliance of the Working People of Ljubljana; Editor DJURO SMICBERGER; circ. 30,000.
- Magyar Sco:** V. Mišića 1, Novi Sad; organ of Socialist Alliance organisation of the Hungarian minority; Editor VEBEL LAJOS; circ. 30,000.
- Novi List:** Boulevard Marksa i Engelsa 20, Rijeka; Editor MIROSLAV BAJZEK; circ. 20,000.
- Nova Makedonija:** Bulevard JNA 68, Skopje; f. 1944; organ of Socialist Alliance organisation of Macedonia; Editor TOŠO POPOVSKI; circ. 25,000.
- Oslobodjenje:** Maršala Tita 13, Sarajevo; organ of Socialist Alliance organisation of Bosnia and Herzegovina; Dir. MILAN KNEŽEVIĆ; Editor RIZO MEHINAGIĆ; circ. 67,000.
- Politika:** Cetinjska 1, Belgrade; non-party; Editor DANILO PURIĆ; f. 1905; circ. 310,000.
- Privredni Pregled:** M. Birjuzova 3-5, Belgrade; f. 1950; the only economic daily in Yugoslavia; Dir.-Gen. MOMČILO SIMIĆ; circ. 18,000-20,000.
- Slobodna Dalmacija:** Ive Ribara-Lole 21, Split; organ of Socialist Alliance organisation of Dalmatia; Editor SIBE KVESIĆ; circ. 22,000.
- Sport:** Trg Marksa; Engelsa 7, Belgrade; Editor LJUBOMIR LOVRIĆ; circ. 95,000.
- Rilindja:** Druga Zejnel Salihi 1, Priština; Editor ASLLAN FAZLIJA; circ. 7,000.
- Večer:** Maistrova 5, Maribor; f. 1945; organ of the Socialist Alliance of Working People for Maribor region; Editor MILAN FILIPČIĆ; circ. 40,000.
- Večernji List:** Masarikova 28, Zagreb; Editor TOMISLAV GOLUBOVIĆ; circ. 85,000.
- Večernje Novosti:** Trg Marksa i Engelsa 7, Belgrade; f. 1953; Editor SLOBODAN GLUMAC; circ. 260,000.
- Vijesnik:** Masarikova 28, Zagreb; organ of Socialist Alliance organisation of Croatia; Editor BOŽIDAR NOVAK; circ. 84,000.
- Voco del Popolo, La:** Ulica Rade Koncara 44, Rijeka; f. 1944; organ of Socialist Alliance organisation of Rijeka for the Italian minority; Editor GIACOMO RIUNICI; circ. 3,000.

PERIODICALS

- Arena:** Trg bratstva i jedinstva 6, Zagreb; f. 1957; Yugoslav illustrated weekly; Editor BORIS JANKOVIĆ; circ. 350,000.

Arhiv za Pravne i Društvene Nauke: Proleterskih Brigada 74, Belgrade; quarterly; organ of Yugoslav Jurists' Union; Editor MILOŠ MINIĆ.

Commercial Information: organ of the Federal Chamber of Commerce; monthly; Editor C. DŽOMBA.

4. Jul. Trg. Bratstva i jedinstva 9/III-IV, Belgrade; weekly; organ of Federation of Veterans of the People's Liberation War of Yugoslavia; Acting Editor DUŠAN MIJATOVIĆ; circ. 50,000.

Ekonomist: Nušićeva 6/III, Belgrade; f. 1948; quarterly; organ of the Yugoslav Association of Economists; Editor Dr. JAKOV SIROTKOVIĆ.

Ekonomska Politika: M. Pijade 29, Belgrade; weekly; Editor VELJKOVIĆ LJUBOMIR.

Finansije: Kraljevića Marka 9, Belgrade; monthly; organ of the State Secretariat of Finance; Editor UROŠ VIDOVIĆ.

Front: M. Pijade 29, Belgrade; f. 1945; twice monthly; illustrated Yugoslav Army organ; Editor ŠIME KRONJA.

Globus: Frankopanska 12, Zagreb; f. 1959; weekly; illustrated magazine; Editor ZLATKO GLIK; circ. 50,000.

Hrvatska Rijet: Vase Stajica 13, Subotica; weekly; organ of Socialist Alliance organisation for Vojvodina; Editor JOSIP KUJUNDŽIĆ.

Ilustrovana Politika: Cetinjska 1, Belgrade; weekly illustrated review; Editor NILOLA LEKIĆ; circ. 110,000.

Jez: Terazije 27, Belgrade; f. 1935; weekly; Editor LJUBIŠA MANOJLOVIĆ; circ. 50,000.

Književne Novine: Francuska 7, Belgrade; f. 1948; fortnightly; review of literature, arts and social studies; Dir. and Editor TANASIJE MLADENOVIĆ; circ. 7,500.

Književnost: Terazije 16, Belgrade; monthly; literary review; Editor ELI FINCI.

Komunist: Takovska 2, Belgrade; f. 1925; weekly; organ of Central Committee of League of Communists; Dir. and Editor-in-Chief BOGDAN OSOLNIK; circ. 240,000.

Letopis Matice Srpske: Matice srpske 1, Novi Sad; f. 1825; monthly literary review; Editor ŽIVAN MILISAVAC.

Medjunarodna Politika (*Review of International Affairs*): Nemanjina 34, Belgrade; f. 1959 by the Federation of Yugoslav Journalists; fortnightly; published by Medjunarodna Stampa Interpress, in English, French, Russian, German, Spanish and Serbo-Croat; Editor-in-Chief ZDENKO ŠTAMBUK.

Medjunarodni Problemi: Makedonska 25, Belgrade; f. 1949; quarterly; review of the Institute for International Politics and Economics; Editor MIHAILO ADAMOVIĆ.

Mladost: Marsala Tita 2/II, Belgrade; weekly; organ of People's Youth organisation of Yugoslavia; literary review; Editor ALEKSANDAR PETKOVIĆ; circ. 96,000.

Narodna Armija: Moše Pijade 29, Belgrade; f. 1945; weekly; Yugoslav Army organ; Dir. VINKO MILIĆ; Editor MEHMED TOČIĆ.

Narodna Zadruga: Ulica 221 br. 1, Skopje; weekly; organ of the Peasant Co-operatives of Macedonia; Editor PANDE TAŠKOVSKI.

Nasa Stvarnost: Moše Pijade 29, Belgrade; monthly; social questions; Editors DRAGO VUČINIĆ and NAJDAN PAŠIĆ.

New Yugoslav Law (1950—), The: Proleterskih Brigada 74, Belgrade; quarterly; published in French and English by the Union of Yugoslav Lawyers; Editor Dr. J. DJORDJEVIĆ.

NIN (Nedeljne Informativne Novine): Cetinjska 1, Belgrade; weekly; Editor-in-Chief AISTO TOSHOVICH; circ. 140,000.

Nova Proizvodnja: Erjavceva 15, Ljubljana; bi-monthly; technics and economics; organ of the Association of Engineers and Technicians of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia; Editor ANTON KOSIR.

Official Gazette of the S.F.R. of Yugoslavia: Jovana Ristića 1, Belgrade; f. 1945; editions in Serbo-Croat, Slovene and Macedonian; Dir. JUBODRAG DJURIĆ; circ. 85,000.

Pioniri: Proleterskih Brigada 8, Belgrade; weekly; children's information; Editor DJORDJE MANDIĆ; circ. 115,000.

Pobjeda: Marka Miljanova 2, Titograd; weekly; organ of Socialist Alliance organisation of Montenegro; Editor DJORDE MANDIĆ; circ. 115,000.

Polet: Cankarjeva 5/III, Ljubljana; weekly; organ of Sport Federation of Slovenia; Editor VLADO ZLAJPAH.

Politikin Zabavnik: Cetinjska 1, Belgrade; weekly; comic; Editor BOGDAN POPOVIĆ; circ. 170,000.

Rad: Trg Marksa i Engelsa 5, Belgrade; weekly; organ of the Confederation of Trade Unions; Dir. and Editor-in-Chief DANILO KNEŽEVIC; circ. 110,000.

Radna i Društvena Zajednica (formerly *Nova administracija*): Lenjinov Bulevar, SIV Building, Belgrade, 25; f. 1946; monthly; publ. by Federal Institute of Public Administration; Editor Dr. NIKOLA BALOG.

Republika: Prilaz Jugoslovenske Armije 2, Zagreb; f. 1945; monthly; published by ZORA State publishing enterprise of Croatia; literary review; Editors IVAN DONČEVIĆ, NOVAK SIMIĆ.

Socialist Thought and Practice: Trg Marksa i Engelsa II, P.O.B. 576, Belgrade; quarterly review of socialist theory; also in French: *Questions Actuelles du Socialisme*, in Russian: *Socijalisticeskaja misl i praktika*, and in Spanish: *Cuestiones Actuales del Socialismo*; Chair. of Editorial Board PUNISA PEROVIĆ; Editor-in-Chief STIPE DUŽEVIĆ.

Socijalistička I zgradnja: monthly; organ of Central Committee of Bosnia and Herzegovina Communist Party.

Socijalizam: M. Pijade 35, Belgrade; f. 1957; monthly; organ of Central Committee of League of Communists, dealing with ideological, political and theoretical questions of socialism; Editor-in-Chief KRSTO BULAJIĆ.

Sport i Svet: Moše Pijade 29, Belgrade; illustrated; weekly; Editor BOŽA STANIŠIĆ; circ. 90,000.

Studentski List: Trg. Žrtava Fašizma, Zagreb; weekly organ of Yugoslav Student's Union; Editor LOVRO LISIĆ; circ. 8,000.

Stvaranje: Moše Pijade 8, Titograd; f. 1946; monthly literary review; Man. ČEDO VUKOVIĆ; published by the Literary Association of Montenegro.

Svijet: Titova 13, Sarajevo, illustrated times; weekly; Editor FERID SOFIĆ; circ. 75,000.

Tedenska Tribuna: Tomšičeva 3, Ljubljana; weekly; Editor ZORAN JERIN; circ. 110,000.

Tovariš: Tomšičeva ul. 3/II, Ljubljana; f. 1945; weekly; illustrated; Slovene language; Editor MILAN SEGA.

Trudbenik: Kočo Racin 91, Skoplje; weekly; organ of Macedonian Trade Unions; Editor BORO PETKOVSKI.

Yugoslav Life: P.O.B. 413, Belgrade; f. 1956; monthly paper in English, French, Russian and Spanish; Editor LJILJANA SAMOKOVIĆ.

Yugoslav Survey: P.O.B. 677, Belgrade; f. 1960; quarterly general reference publication of basic documentary information in English; Editor-in-Chief BOŽIDAR DJUROVIĆ; circ. 2,000.

Zadruga: Prvog maja 15, Belgrade; weekly; central organ of Peasant Co-operatives of Serbia; Editor VELIBOR KOSIĆ; circ. 53,000.

Zadrugar: Svetozara Markovica 15, Sarajevo; f. 1945; weekly; journal for farmers; Dir. and Editor MIRALEM LJUBOVIĆ; circ. 34,000.

NEWS AGENCY

NOVINSKA AGENCIJA TANJUG: Belgrade; f. 1943; Head Office, Belgrade, 60 hrs. in Yugoslavia and 30 offices abroad; autonomous institution managed by self-governing bodies; Dir. VUKAŠIN MIČKUNOVIĆ; Editor-in-Chief PETAR IVAČIĆ.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Belgrade

ANSA: Brace Jugovica 5; Bureau Chief OSCAR MILLO.

AP: Hotel Moskva; Correspondent BORIS BOSKOVIĆ.

Bulgarian Telegraph Agency (BTA): Ul. Džorija Vasingtona 48/IV; Bureau Chief GEORGI MONEV.

Czechoslovak News Agency (Četeka): Ul. Rifata Burdževića broj 96.

Novosti: House of Soviet Culture.

UPI: Ul. Baba Visnjina 20/I; Bureau Chief T. A. CRAWFORD.

The following are also represented: Middle East News, Reuters, Tass.

PRESS ASSOCIATION

Savez Nodinar Jugoslavije (*Federation of Yugoslav Journalists*): Belgrade.

PUBLISHERS

- Beletra:** Trg Republike 3, Belgrade; Dir. DRAGAN SIMIĆ.
- Bilindja:** Zajnel Salihi 4, Pristina; fiction and educational text books.
- Bratstvo-Jedinstvo:** Arse Teodorovica 11, Novi Sad; novels, school books, and other literature; Dir. DIMITRIJE DIVLJAK.
- Cankarjeva Založba:** Kopitarjeva 2, Ljubljana; f. 1945; home and foreign authors; philosophy, economics, politics, popular science; Dir. Marija Vilfan.
- Državna Založba Slovenije:** Mestni trg 26, Ljubljana; f. 1945; Slovenian text-books, Yugoslav authors, world classics, natural sciences; Man. Ivan Bratco.
- Epoha:** Zagreb; Dolac 8; literature, popular science; Dir. RADE RADOSAVLJEV.
- Forum:** Novinsko izdavačko preduzeće, Vojvode Mišića 1, Novi Sad; f. 1951; newspapers, periodicals and books in Hungarian and Serbo-Croat; Gen. Man. NÁNDOR FARKAS.
- Gradjevinska Knjiga:** Masarikova 2, Belgrade; technical, scientific and educational text-books; Dir. LJUBICA JURELA.
- Informator:** Novinsko-izdavačko, stamparski i birotehnički zavod, Masarykova ul. 1, Zagreb.
- Izdavačko Knjgarsko Poduzeće Znanje:** Ul. Soc. revolucije 17/1, Zagreb; f. 1946; popular science, political, economic and cultural works; Dir. NADA SREMEC.
- Jugoslavija:** Belgrade, Nemanjina 34; arts, travel, literature; Serbo-Croat, English, German, French, Russian and Spanish; importers and exporters of books, magazines and newspapers; Dir. VANDA NOVOSEL.
- Kočo Racin:** Ivan Milutinović 1, Skopje; novels; Dir. Aco Šopov.
- Kosmos:** Narodnog fronta 76, Belgrade; general literature; Dir. DOKIĆ RADISAV.
- Kultura:** Moše Pijade 29, Belgrade; f. 1944; politics, science, sociology and literature; Man. PUNIŠA A. PAVLOVIĆ.
- Kultura:** Bulevar JNA 68A, Skopje; f. 1945; Marxist-Leninist, political works, and fiction, in Macedonian; Dir. DUŠAN CRVENKOVSKI.
- Jugoslavenski Leksikografski zavod:** Strossmayerov trg 4, Zagreb; f. 1951; encyclopaedias, directories, guide and reference books; Dir. MIROSLAV KRLEZA.
- Matica Hrvatska:** Matičina 2, Zagreb; f. 1842 as Matica Ilirska, under present name in 1874; Croatian literature and world classics; Pres. JAKŠA RAVLIĆ.
- Matica Srpska:** Sv. Markovića 2, Novi Sad; Yugoslav and foreign fiction, science; Man. SAVA JOSIĆ.
- Medicinska Knjiga:** Bojanska 24, Belgrade; f. 1947; medicine, pharmacology, veterinary; Man. V. MARKOVIĆ.
- Minerva:** Izdavačko-stamparsko preduzeće, Subotica, Trg 29 novembra 3; novels and general; Dir. JOSIP PRČIĆ.
- Minerva:** 29 novembra 3, Subotica; fiction.
- Mladinska Knjiga:** Titova 1, Ljubljana; f. 1945; books for youth and children, including fiction, science, travel and school books; Editor ZORKA PERŠIĆ.
- Mlado pokoljenje:** Belgrade, Proleterskih brigada 8; books for youth and children; Dir. DANILO GRUJIĆ.
- Mladost:** Ilica 30, Zagreb; f. 1947; fiction, science, art, children; Dir. BRANKO JURIČEVIĆ; Editor-in-Chief OTO SOLC.
- Muzicka naklada:** Opatička 10; f. 1952; musical editions; Dir. ZLATKO KUGLI.
- Nakladni Zavod Matice Hrvatske:** Matice Hrvatske 2, Zagreb; f. 1960; Slav literature and world classics; Dir. VLATKO PAVLETIĆ.
- Naprijed:** Trg Republike 15, Zagreb; philosophy, history, economics, popular science; Dir. VAJS KALMAN.
- Narodna Knjiga, Izdavačko Preduzeće:** Safarikova 11, Belgrade; scientific and popular literature; Dir. APOSTOL PRŠENĐIĆ.
- Narodna Knjiga:** Bajova ul., Cetinje; f. 1948; science and history; Dir. MILUTIN MIJANOVIĆ.
- Narodna Zadruga:** Fah 132, Skopje; fiction, technical and scientific, politics, economics, and sociology.
- Nasa Djeca:** Gajeva Ulica 25, Zagreb; children's books.
- Naučna Knjiga:** Knez Mihajlova 40, Belgrade; f. 1947; text-books for universities and higher educational institutions, publications of scientific bodies; Man. DUŠAN RISTIĆ.
- Nip:** Ruzveltov trg 4, Zagreb; politics, economics, and sociology.
- Nolit:** Terazije 27/II, Belgrade; f. 1929; Yugoslav and other belles-lettres, philosophy and fine art; scientific and popular literature; Dir. SAVA LAZAREVIĆ.
- Otokar Kersovani:** Korzo Narodne Revolucije 24, Rijeka; fiction and children's books.
- Poljoprivredni Nakladni Zavod:** Tomislavov trg 21, Zagreb; agricultural literature; Dir. ANTUN VONICEK.
- Primorski Tisk, Gas. Zal. Podjetje, Založba Lipa:** Cankarjeva 1, Koper; fiction.
- Prosveta:** Dobracina 30, Belgrade; f. 1944; general scientific works, musical editions, literature; Dir. ISKOVIĆ ANTONIJE.
- Prosveta:** Trg Bratstva-Jedinstva 5, Zagreb; fiction; Dir. BRANKO CELAP.
- Prosvetno Delo:** Vasil Glavinov 34, Skopje; f. 1945; works of domestic writers and text-books in Macedonian for elementary, professional and high schools; fiction and scientific works; Man. B. BLAGOESKI.
- Rad:** M. Pijade 12, Belgrade; from 1946-49 acted as the Publishing Dept. of the T.U. Confederation, 1949 onwards as an independent publishing house; history of the Yugoslav working-class movement, and of international movements, labour and labour relations, politics and economics, literature, biographies, science fiction; Man. Dir. DR. NIKOLA LALIĆ.
- Rilindija:** Zajnel Salihi 4, Pristina; popular science, literature, children's fiction and travel books, text-books in Siptarski language; Dir. IMER PULJA.
- Savremena Administracija:** Knez Mihajlova 6/V, Belgrade; f. 1954; economy and law.
- "Vuk karadžić":** Kraljevica Marka 9, P.O.B. 762, Belgrade; scientific literature, popular science, children's books, text-books; Dir. MOMČILO POPOVIĆ; Gen. Editor UGLJEŠA KRSTIĆ.

Školska knjiga: Masarikova 28, Zagreb; education, textbooks; Dir. ANTE MARIN.

Slovenska Matica: trg Revolucije 7, Ljubljana; f. 1864; history and poetry; Pres. Dr. FRANCE KOBLAR.

Sportska Knjiga: Makedonska 19, Belgrade; f. 1949; sport, children's books, humour, music; Dir. MILUTIN KONSTANTINović; Editor DJORDJE PALJIĆ.

Srpska Književna Zadruga: Maršala Tita 19, Belgrade; f. 1892; works of Serbian writers, Yugoslav modern writers, and translations of works of foreign writers; Pres. of the Co-operative Dr. SVETISLAV DJURIĆ.

Stvarnost (Novinarska izdavačka kuća): Rooseveltov trg 4, Zagreb; political literature; Dir. IVAN KOŠUĆIĆ.

Svijetlost: Radojke Lakić 3/II, Sarajevo; f. 1945; State publishing house for Bosnia and Herzegovina; textbooks and literature; Dir. VLADIMIR KNOR.

Tehnicka Knjiga: 7 Jula 26, Belgrade; f. 1948; technical works and fiction; Man. PRVOSLAV TRAJKOVIĆ.

Tehnicka Knjiga: Jurišićeva 10, Zagreb; technical and popular science literature; Dir. KUZMA RAŽNJEVIĆ.

Veselin Maslesa: Sime Milutinovića 4, Sarajevo; school and university text-books, scientific literature; Dir. JELENA PEROVIĆ.

Vojno Delo: Zahumska 26, Belgrade; general; Dir. MILINKO DJUROVIĆ.

Zadrzna Knjiga: Prvog Maja 13, Belgrade; agricultural literature; Dir. MIRA MEDIĆ.

Zalozba Obzorja: Partizanska 5, Maribor; f. 1959; popular science and general literature; Dir. Prof. JOŽE KOŠAR.

Zavod za Izdavanje Udžbenika NRS: Obilicev Venac 5, Belgrade; textbooks; Dir. DOJČILO MITROVIĆ.

Znanje: Socijalističke revolucije 17, Zagreb; fiction, educational text books, art and architecture, politics, economics, sociology, philosophy and history.

Znanstvena Knjižara—Izdavačkog zavoda Jugoslavenske Akademije: Preradovića 2, Zagreb; f. 1918; publishing dept. of the Yugoslav Academy of Arts and Sciences; Dir. JOSIP HANŽEVAČKI.

Zora: Prilaz JNA 2/II, Zagreb; f. 1950; novels; Man. IVAN DONČEVIĆ.

PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATIONS

Poslovno Udruženje Izdavačkih Preduzeca i Organizacija (Business Association of Publishing Houses and Organisations): Ul. Cetinjska 3, Belgrade; f. 1954; 53 mem. organisations; Pres. LADISLAV INDIK; Dir. MARINKOVIĆ DRAGOMIR; publ. *Knjiga i svet*.

Udruženje Izdavačkih Preduzeca i Organizacija SFRJ (Yugoslav Publishers' Association): Ul. Francuska 7, Belgrade (B.P. 883); f. 1954; 88 mem. organisations; Pres. IVAN BRATKO; Sec. SAVA ANDELKOVIĆ; publ. *Knjiga i Svet*.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Jugoslovenska Radio-Televizija Udruženja Radiostanica (Association of Yugoslav Radio and Television Stations): Belgrade, Borisa Kidriša 70; Pres. I. BOJANIĆ; Sec.-Gen. IVKO PUSTISEK.

RADIO

Radio-televizija Belgrade: 2 Hilendarska; f. 1929; Dir. ZDRAVKO VUKOVIĆ; first station broadcasts medium-wave on 150 kW. transmitter.

Radio-televizija Zagreb: 4 Jurišićeva; Dir. (vacant); medium-wave transmission, 135 kW.

Radio-televizija Ljubljana: 17 Tavcavjeva; medium-wave transmission, 135 kW.; main local stations, Koper, Maribor; Television Studios at Ljubljana; Dir. Gen. B.

Mikoš; Dir. Sound Programmes M. MERČUN; Dir. Television Programmes D. FORIĆ.

There are also independent stations at Sarajevo, Skopje, Titograd, Novi Sad and Priština.

OVERSEAS BROADCASTS: short-wave transmissions, 100 kW, in Albanian, Arabic, Bulgarian, Czech, English, French, German, Polish, Russian and Spanish.

Number of radio licences (1967): 3,102,952.

TELEVISION

There are T.V. stations at Belgrade, Zagreb, Ljubljana, Sarajevo, Skopje and Titograd. All take the same programmes. Weekly duration 25 hours.

Number of television licences (1967): 886,810.

FINANCE

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK

Narodna Banka (National Bank of Yugoslavia): Head Office: Bulevard revolucije 15, Belgrade; f. 1883; as Banque Nationale Privilegiée du Royaume de Serbie, 1929 as Banque Nationale du Royaume de Yougoslavie, 1946 as above, incorporating the six Socialist Republic's Banks, and four Federal Banks. There is a central office for each republic (given below). It is the Bank of Issue, and is, with the Yugoslav Bank for Foreign Trade and Communal Banks, the chief agent for short-term credits. It opens current and deposit accounts and effects all payments at home and abroad. Circ. in notes (Dec. 1965) 514,414m. dinars; Gov. NIKOLA MILJANIĆ; Vice-Gov. Dr. BORIVOJE JELIĆ; Gen. Mans. A. BOGOEV, B. MIJOVIĆ; Sec.-Gen. PAVLE BELJEVIĆ.

FEDERAL BRANCHES

Narodna Bank Jugoslavije—Centrala u Beograd (Head Office for S.R. of Serbia): Central Office, Ulica sedmog jula br. 12, Belgrade; brs. at Zemun, Šabac, Smederevo, Valjevo, Niš, etc.; Gen. Man. SLOBODAN GLIGORIJEVIĆ.

Narodna Banka Jugoslavije—Centrala u Zagrebu (Yugoslav National Bank—Zagreb Office): Gen. Man. JOVO POPOVIĆ.

Narodna Banka Jugoslavije—Centrala za S.R. Sloveniju (Head Office for S.R. of Slovenia): Ljubljana; brs. at Celje, Maribor, Kranj, Novo Mesto, Koper, Nova Gorica, etc.; Gen. Man. ŠOBA ŠTEFAN.

Narodna Banka Jugoslavije—Centrala u Sarajevu (Head Office in Sarajevo): Sarajevo; brs. at Banka Luka, Bikač, Tuzla, Mostar, etc.; Gen. Man. ASIM SIRBUBALO.

YUGOSLAVIA—(FINANCE, TRADE AND INDUSTRY, TRANSPORT)

National Bank of Yugoslavia—Central Office for S.R. of Macedonia: Skopje, P.O.B. 107; Gen. Man. ILIJA SPIROVSKI.

Narodna Banka Jugoslavije: Titograd; Gen. Man. Dr. JOSIF JAUKOVIĆ.

INSURANCE

Jugoslovenska Zajednica Osiguranja (*Yugoslav Community of Insurance*): 6 Knez Mihajlova, P.O. Box 250, Belgrade; f. 1961; supersedes fmr. Državni Osiguravajući Zavod-DOZ (*State Insurance Institution*); all types of insurance and reinsurance; Gen. Man. STRETEN BJELIĆ; Dir. Reinsurance Abroad STJEPAN PIŠTIGNJAT.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Federal Economic Chamber: Terazije 23, P.O. Box 1003, Belgrade; promotes economic and commercial relations with foreign countries; Pres. ANTON BOLE; Sec.-Gen. BAJALSKI RISTO; publs. *Yugoslavia—Export* (monthly).

TRADE UNIONS

Centralno veće Saveza sindikata Jugoslavije (*Central Council of the Confederation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia*): Trg Marksa i Engelsa 5, Dom sindikata, Belgrade; f. 1945; 2,731,560 mems. (1962); Pres. SVETOZAR VUKMANOVIĆ; Vice-Pres. VAJO SKENDZIĆ

Secs. MILEVA-LULA PLANOJEVIĆ, BORIJOVE ROMIĆ, VELJKO MILATOVIĆ, Dr. DUSAN BILANOZIĆ, ANTON POLAJNAR, STIPE TONKOVIĆ.

AFFILIATED UNIONS

Industry and Mining Workers' Union.
Servicing Workers' Union.
Building Workers' Union.
Agricultural and Food Workers' Union.
Transport and Communications Workers' Union.
Social Services Workers' Union.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Zajednica Jugoslovenskih Železnica (*Community of Yugoslav Railways*): Nemanjina 6, P.O. Box 553, Belgrade; Gen. Man. Dr. MARIJAN DERMASTIA.

Railways in Yugoslavia are State-owned. The total length of track is 11,854 km. A Reconstruction and Modernisation Programme, 1964-68, includes the electrification of the Sarajevo-Ploče line.

ROADS

The Adriatic highway, a good all-weather motor road, now links the port of Rijeka in the north with Dubrovnik and Titograd in the south, thereby enabling road traffic to pass quickly from one end of the country to the other.

MOTORISTS' ORGANISATION

Auto-Moto Savez Jugoslavije-Savezni odbor (A.M.S.J.): Ruzveltova 18, B.P. 66, Belgrade; f. 1923; Fed. Cttee.: Pres. IVAN SIMČIĆ; Vice-Pres. DUŠAN PETROVIĆ; Sec.-Gen. LAZAR LOTVIN; publ. *Moto Revija* (weekly).

INLAND WATERWAYS

Savezni Sekretarijat za Privredu (*Federal Secretariat for Economy*): Prvi Bulevar, 104-Beograd.

Navigable waterways are the rivers Danube 588 km., Sava 593 km., Tisa 164 km., Drava 151 km. (for vessels up to 1,500 tons-capacity) and Begej 77 km. (for vessels up to 650 tons-capacity); the canals Veliki bački and Mali bački, 123 km. and 29 km. (for vessels up to 400 tons-capacity).

SHIPPING

The principal ports are Rijeka and Koper in the north, Sibenik, Split and Ploče along the central Dalmatian coast, Dubrovnik and Bar in the south. The rail link between Belgrade and Ploče was completed in 1966 and the port facilities at Ploče are undergoing extensive expansion and modernization, allowing accommodation for vessels of up to 60,000 tons. A direct rail link between Belgrade and Bar is projected, to provide at Bar a third major outlet to the Adriatic. The largest port is Rijeka, which handles about six million tons a year. By 1968, Ploče is expected to handle two million tons, against only 750,000 tons in 1964.

Jugolinija (*Yugoslav Shipping Line*): Rijeka, P.O. Box 379; Man. Dir. JURE VUKASOVIĆ; cargo and passenger services from Adriatic to North Europe, North America, South America, Levant, Iran, Iraq, India, Pakistan, Burma, Gulf of Mexico and Japan, fleet of 60 vessels totalling approx. 390,000 tons gross (Dec. 1965).

Jugoslovenska Pomorska Agencija (*Yugoslav Shipping Agency*): Knez Mihajlova 22, P.O. Box 298, Belgrade; f. 1947; ship brokers and chartering agents for Yugoslav and foreign vessels; booking of cargoes for Yugoslav and foreign lines; port agencies in all Yugoslav ports; booking tickets for Yugoslav and foreign passenger lines; brs. Zagreb, Ljubljana, Rijeka, Sarajevo, Skopje, Split, Novi Sad, Dubrovnik, Sibirnik, Koper, Ploče, Zadar, Bar, Pula, Bakar, Maribor; Dir. ZORAN MATIČEVIĆ.

Jadranska Linijska Plovidba (*Adriatic Coastal Line*): Obala Jugoslavske Mornarice 19, Rijeka; regular passenger and cargo services: Yugoslavia-Greece-Italy-Middle East; car-ferry service Ancona-Zadar and to Yugoslav Islands; cruises in the Mediterranean and elsewhere; Man. Dir. JOSIP SUSANJ.

Jugoslovenska Oceanska Plovidba (*Yugoslav Ocean Lines*): Kotor; regular services every three months between Rijeka and Valparaiso; Gen. Dir. STAROVIĆ SAVO.

CIVIL AVIATION

Jugoslovenski Aerotransport (JAT) (*Yugoslav Airlines*): Birčaninova 1, Belgrade; f. 1947; 1,300 staff; mem. of IATA; services throughout the year from Belgrade to Vienna, Munich, Frankfurt/Main, Paris, London, Prague, Berlin, Rome, Tirana, Athens, Cairo, Amsterdam, Copenhagen, Milan, Moscow, Warsaw, Zürich and Beirut; internal services: sole national carrier for civil transport in Yugoslavia; Dir.-Gen. VEDOMIR KRUNIĆ; Commercial Dir. MIHAJLO PETROVIĆ; Financial Dir. RASKO RADOJEVIĆ; Technical Dir. DONKOVIĆ MANDIĆ; Operational Dir. VOJISLAV RARIĆ.

Belgrade is served by 27 foreign airlines.

TOURISM

Putnik (*Yugoslav Travel and Tourist Agency*): Head Office: Dragoslava Jovanovića 1, Belgrade; offices throughout Yugoslavia; New York representative ZORAN POPOVIĆ, 501 Fifth Ave., New York; London representative KARLO NOVAK, 34 Brook St., London, W.1; Danish representative VLADIMIR ŠUMENKOVIĆ, Vesterbrogade 20 Mezz, Copenhagen V.

Slovenskega Narodnega Gledališca: Erjavceva 1, Ljubljana; Dir. BOJAN STIH; Sec. DUSAN SKEDL; publ. *Gledališki List*.

Turisticki Savez Jugoslavije (*Tourist Association of Yugoslavia*): Mose Pijade 8/IV Poštanski fah 595, Belgrade.

EUROPEAN OFFICES

Austria: Mahlerstr. 3, Vienna.

France: 3 rue de la Chaussée d'Antin, Paris 9e.

Germany (Federal Republic): Goetheplatz 7, Frankfurt am Main.

Greece: 4 Voukourestiou St., Athens 133.

Italy: Via del Tritone 62, Rome.

Netherlands: Plaats 11a, The Hague.

Sweden: Hötorgs-City, Slöjdgatan 1°, Stockholm.

Switzerland: Dreikönigstr. 55, Zürich.

United Kingdom: 143 Regent Street, London, W.1.

There is also an office in New York.

CULTURAL ORGANISATION

Ministry of Education and Culture: Belgrade.

PRINCIPAL THEATRES

Haratso Nar. Kazauste: Trg. Marsala Tito 50, Belgrade.

Jugoslavensko Dramsk. Pozorijte: Marsala Tita 50, Belgrade.

Slovensko Nar. Gledausce: Erjavceva 1, Ljubljana.

PRINCIPAL ORCHESTRAS

Slovenska Filharmonika: Trg. Revolucije 9, Ljubljana; f. 1701; Dir. CIRIL CVETKO; publ. *Koncertni List*.

Zagrebačka Filharmonija: Zagreb, Trnjanska, b.b., P.P. 222; f. 1919; Cond. MILAN HORVAT.

Beogradska Filharmonika: Franciska 5, Belgrade.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Federal Nuclear Energy Commission (FNEC): Kosancicev venac 29, Belgrade; Pres. VOJIN R. GUZINA; Chair. of Scientific Advisory Committee of FNEC: Prof. ANTON MOLJK.

Boris Kidric Institute of Nuclear Sciences: P.O.B. 522, Belgrade; Dir. Prof. MILORAD RISTIĆ.

Rudger Boskovic Nuclear Institute: Bijenicka cesta 54, Zagreb; Dir. TOMA BOSANAC.

Jozef Setfan Nuclear Institute: Jamova 39, Ljubljana; Dir. Prof. MILAN OSREDKAR.

Energoinvest (Research and Development Centre for Heat and Nuclear Engineering): Sarajevo, Stup; Dir. TEODOR GREGORIĆ.

Establishment for Nuclear Raw Materials: Rovinjska 12, Belgrade.

The construction of Yugoslavia's first atomic power station is under consideration.

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION

Extensive co-operation has been established with almost all countries carrying on activities in the nuclear energy field. Yugoslavia is a member of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and is an observer at the European Organisation for Nuclear Research (CERN).

UNIVERSITIES

University of Belgrade: Belgrade; 2,702 teachers, 40,207 students.

University of Ljubljana: Ljubljana; 243 professors, 8,500 students.

University of Niš: Mike Paligorica 2, Niš; 344 teachers, 6,859 students.

University of Novi Sad: Novi Sad; 276 teachers, 5,000 students.

University of Sarajevo: Sarajevo; 221 professors, 12,470 students.

University of Skopje: Skopje; 493 teachers, 7,266 students.

University of Zagreb: Zagreb; 2,899 teachers, 26,092 students.

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